BANKING LEGENDS

BANKING AWARENESS MASTER CAPSULE

2026 HINDI MASTER EDITION - MODULES 01-32

पहले समझें।
फिर Connections के जरिए याद रखें।

SBI | IBPS | RRB PO & Clerk Mains के लिए

32 Modules | 600 Core Questions + 100 Mains Application Questions
Permanent Concepts | Live Rules | Changed-Rule Traps | PYQ Intelligence

CONTENT VERIFIED UP TO: 16 AUGUST 2026

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2026 HINDI MASTER EDITION

Accuracy, Live Rules और Exam Use

यह capsule permanent banking concepts को date-controlled regulatory और current banking facts के साथ जोड़ता है। Rates, limits, institutional counts, office-holders, scheme terms और regulatory rules समय के साथ बदल सकते हैं। जहाँ कोई fact **LIVE** या **CHANGED RULE** के रूप में दिया गया है, वहाँ verification date और Module 32 को major mains exam से पहले दोबारा check करें।

यह एक independent educational publication है। यह RBI, SBI, IBPS, NABARD, SEBI, IRDAI, PFRDA, किसी RRB या Government department की official publication नहीं है। Third-party names और marks उनके respective owners के हैं।

CURRENT-RULE READING

PERMANENT -> mechanism समझें। **LIVE** -> verification date के साथ सीखें। **CHANGED RULE** -> current rule + effective date + old PYQ-era trap साथ में याद रखें। किसी पुराने PYQ में दिया गया answer current regulator, law या official notification से ऊपर नहीं हो सकता।

AUTHOR NOTE

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Banking Awareness तब कठिन लगती है जब विद्यार्थी सैकड़ों facts को अलग-अलग रटने की कोशिश करते हैं। यह Master Capsule ठीक इसके उलट approach पर बनाया गया है: पहले समझें कि कोई bank, regulator, payment system, law या financial institution वास्तव में किस problem को solve कर रहा है; उसके बाद rule, number, exception और exam trap को उसी mechanism से connect करें।

मैं आठ वर्षों से अधिक समय से banking aspirants को पढ़ा रहा हूँ और 2015, 2016 तथा 2017 में SBI Probationary Officer के लिए selected रहा हूँ। पढ़ाते हुए बार-बार यह दिखा कि विद्यार्थी वही fact लंबे समय तक retain करते हैं जिसका कोई reason, relationship और larger system में स्पष्ट स्थान हो। इसी कारण इस edition में **Permanent Concepts, Live Facts और Changed Rules** को अलग रखा गया है।

हर Module के बाद दिए questions को केवल score के लिए न करें। जब कोई question गलत हो, यह पहचानें कि error किस कारण हुआ: concept की कमी, similar terms में confusion, outdated PYQ-era rule या current-affairs gap। Major mains exam से पहले permanent framework इस Master से revise करें और date-sensitive layer को Module 32 तथा Banking Legends Daily Updates से refresh करें।

इस MASTER को कैसे USE करें

यह Master सभी 32 modules को एक connected learning system की तरह जोड़ता है। किसी number को memorise करने से पहले समझें कि वह **Permanent**, **Statutory**, **Live** या **Changed Rule** है।

Layer	इसमें क्या आएगा	Student Rule
PERMANENT	Mechanism, legal architecture, role, definition, relationship	एक बार समझें; connections के जरिए revise करें
LIVE	Rates, limits, counts, appointments, current scheme terms, dated reports	हमेशा verification date के साथ सीखें
CHANGED RULE	Current rule + effective date + earlier/PYQ-era rule + what changed	पुराने PYQ answer को current answer मत मानें

STUDENT CHECKPOINTS

- Questions को modules में concept reinforcement के लिए रखा गया है; unnecessary repetition से बचा गया है।
- हर acronym का full form पहले दिया गया है; similar terms को isolated definitions की जगह compare किया गया है।
- Modules 30 और 32 near-exam current checkpoint हैं।
- Live facts primary regulator/government/institution sources पर anchored हैं; major mains exam से पहले Module 32 re-check करें।

EXAM NAVIGATION MATRIX

एक ही Master है, लेकिन अलग exams में revision emphasis अलग होगा।

Exam	इस Master का best use
SBI PO MAINS	Core banking + current RBI/regulatory + digital payments + schemes. सबसे recent current affairs के साथ pair करें।
IBPS PO MAINS	Concept/regulation depth + statement-combination practice + current banking. Modules 5, 9-14, 16, 18-22 और 26 पर extra focus।
SBI CLERK MAINS	Broader current affairs + strong banking fundamentals. Core concepts इस Master से, event breadth Daily/Monthly GA से।
RRB PO / CLERK MAINS	Rural/agriculture, inclusion, schemes और static banking का relative weight अधिक हो सकता है। Modules 15-18, 25 और 31 especially revise करें।
LAST 48 HOURS	30-Second Recall -> Confusing Pairs -> Old vs Current -> Live Number Board -> Acts/Sections -> Module 32 -> latest Daily GA/BA

PYQ INTELLIGENCE + MAINS APPLICATION

इस edition में high-value Modules के साथ PYQ Signature और 100 अतिरिक्त Mains Application Questions जोड़े गए हैं। लक्ष्य केवल fact recall नहीं, बल्कि statement-combination, current + static hybrid, scenario, match-pair, chronology और exception-based questioning की practice है।

MODULE MAP - 01-16

No.	Module	Layer
01	How a Bank Actually Works	CORE
02	Banking History, Reforms & Major Committees	CORE
03	Indian Banking Structure & Licensing	CORE
04	RBI: Act, Structure, Board & Functions	CORE
05	Monetary Policy, Liquidity & Benchmarks	CORE
06	Deposits & Customer Banking	CORE
07	Deposit Insurance, Unclaimed Deposits & Bank Failure	CORE
08	Lending & Credit Fundamentals	CORE
09	NPA, SMA, IRAC, Provisioning & CRILC	CORE
10	Recovery & Resolution	CORE
11	Capital, Basel & Bank Risk	CORE
12	Digital Payment Architecture	CORE
13	Cards, Tokenisation, Mandates & Payment Safety	CORE
14	Cheques & Negotiable Instruments	CORE
15	Financial Inclusion & Lead Bank Mechanism	CORE
16	Priority Sector Lending	CORE

MODULE MAP - 17-32

No.	Module	Layer
17	Rural & Agricultural Banking	CORE
18	MSME Finance & Development Institutions	CORE
19	NBFCs, HFCs & Specialised Institutions	CORE
20	Money Market, G-Secs & RBI Retail Direct	CORE
21	Capital Markets & SEBI	CORE
22	Forex, FEMA, External Sector & Trade Finance	CORE
23	Insurance Awareness	CORE
24	Pension & Retirement Products	CORE
25	Government Financial & Small-Savings Schemes	CORE
26	KYC, AML, FIU & Customer Protection	CORE
27	Currency Management, Notes, Printing & Minting	CORE
28	RBI/NABARD Reports, Indices & Surveys	CORE
29	International Financial Institutions & Assessments	CORE
30	Dynamic Banking Ecosystem	LIVE BOOSTER
31	RRB / Clerk Static Banking Booster	BOOSTER
32	Current Regulatory Update Layer	LIVE BOOSTER

2026 HINDI MASTER EDITION - विस्तृत संस्करण

इस edition का अध्ययन कैसे करें

यह Hindi Master Edition Banking Awareness को केवल facts की list की तरह नहीं, बल्कि **connected system** की तरह पढ़ाता है। हर module में मूल concept, exam trap, current-vs-old rule और practice layer के साथ **विस्तृत समझ** जोड़ी गई है ताकि Hindi medium student को explanation depth में कोई compromise न करना पड़े।

- **32 Modules** - Banking System से लेकर Current Regulatory Update Layer तक।
- **600 Core Questions + 100 Mains Application Questions** - कुल 700 question blocks।
- **Permanent Concepts** - mechanism, law, role और relationship को एक बार सही समझें।
- **Live Facts** - rates, limits, counts, appointments और current scheme terms को verification date के साथ पढ़ें।
- **Changed Rules** - current rule + effective date + old/PYQ-era answer को अलग रखें।
- **Exam Connections** - similar terms और institutions को compare करके confusion कम करें।

Language approach

Technical banking terms जैसे RBI, NPA, CRR, SLR, CET1, Priority Sector Lending, Payments Bank, Small Finance Bank, KYC, Basel, UPI आदि वही रखे गए हैं जो actual exam और official banking material में मिलते हैं। Explanation natural Hindi/Hinglish में है ताकि concept आसान रहे, लेकिन exam terminology कमजोर न हो।

Near-exam rule

Major Mains exam से पहले Module 30 और Module 32 के date-sensitive facts को latest RBI/SEBI/NPCI/IRDAI/PFRDA/NABARD/DFS source और Banking Legends Daily GA & Banking Awareness updates से refresh करें।

> **पहले समझें। फिर Connections के साथ याद रखें।**

MODULE 1 - BANK ACTUALLY कैसे काम करता है?

CRR, SLR, Repo, NPA या Basel पढ़ने से पहले उस banking machine को समझें जिसे ये rules regulate करने की कोशिश करते हैं।

> **START WITH ONE IDEA**
> Bank केवल ऐसा locker नहीं है जहाँ सबका cash रखा रहता है। Bank एक **financial intermediary** है जिसकी अपनी **balance sheet** होती है: वह कुछ लोगों को पैसा देना होता है, कुछ लोगों/borrowers से पैसा लेना होता है, income earn करता है, risk लेता है और साथ ही withdrawals तथा payments पूरा करने की क्षमता बनाए रखता है।

1. Bank की जरूरत क्यों है?

मान लीजिए Asha के पास आज ₹10,000 extra हैं और Ravi को छोटे business के लिए equipment खरीदने हेतु ₹8,000 चाहिए। यदि दोनों को स्वयं एक-दूसरे को ढूँढना पड़े, trust check करना पड़े, interest rate तय करनी पड़े, repayment collect करनी पड़े और default risk खुद manage करना पड़े, तो finance बहुत slow और unsafe हो जाएगा।

Bank हजारों savers और हजारों borrowers के बीच खड़ा होता है। वह depositors से पैसा स्वीकार करता है, payment और safekeeping services देता है, और funds को loans तथा investments में deploy करता है। इसी process को **financial intermediation** कहते हैं।

> **PLAIN-LANGUAGE MEANING**
> Bank उन लोगों को, जिनके पास आज surplus money है, उन लोगों और businesses से जोड़ता है जो उस money को productive use में लगा सकते हैं - और साथ में payment, liquidity तथा credit risk manage करता है।

2. सबसे important perspective shift: Asset किसका है?

एक ही ₹10,000 एक व्यक्ति के लिए **asset** और दूसरे entity के लिए **liability** हो सकता है। Banking questions अक्सर तभी आसान हो जाते हैं जब आप पूछते हैं: **"किसके point of view से?"**

Transaction	Customer का view	Bank का view
Asha ₹10,000 deposit करती है	Bank पर Asha का claim - Asha के लिए asset	Bank को Asha को ₹10,000 repay करना है - bank की liability
Bank Ravi को ₹8,000 loan देता है	Ravi पर bank का debt - Ravi की liability	Ravi पर bank का claim - bank का asset
Bank Government Security खरीदता है	Asha का personal asset नहीं	Bank का investment asset

> **EXAM TRAP - DEPOSIT**
> "Deposit is an asset" depositor के perspective से सही हो सकता है, लेकिन bank के perspective से गलत। Customer deposits bank की **liabilities** हैं क्योंकि bank पर उन्हें repay करने की obligation होती है।

3. Simplified Bank Balance Sheet

Balance Sheet किसी entity के **Assets** (क्या own करती है/किस पर claim है), **Liabilities** (क्या देना है) और अपने **Capital** का snapshot है। Learning के लिए bank को ऐसे देखें:

BANK ASSETS - bank के लिए काम कर रहा money/claims	BANK LIABILITIES & CAPITAL - funding के sources
Households और businesses को loans	Customer deposits
Government securities जैसी investments	Other institutions/markets से borrowings
Cash और central bank के पास balances	Bank का own capital और reserves

यह intentionally simplified view है। Real bank balance sheet में बहुत अधिक items होते हैं। इसका उद्देश्य वह mental model बनाना है जो आगे Liquidity, Capital Adequacy, NPA और Monetary Policy को connect करेगा।

Deposits / Borrowing / Capital -> **Bank Funding** -> **Loans + Investments** -> **Income + Risk**

4. Bank कमाता कैसे है?

Bank सामान्यतः loans और investments पर interest earn करता है और कई deposits/borrowings पर interest pay करता है। Interest-bearing assets से होने वाली earning और funds पर pay किए जाने वाले interest का difference banking income का एक important source है। Banks permitted services और fees से non-interest income भी earn करते हैं।

BANKING को केवल "BORROW LOW, LEND HIGH" मत समझें

यह phrase शुरुआती intuition के लिए useful है, लेकिन real banking में operating costs, defaults, liquidity needs, regulation, capital, technology, fraud risk और market risk भी शामिल होते हैं।

5. Liquidity और Profitability अलग दिशाओं में खींच सकते हैं

यदि bank लगभग हर rupee cash में रख दे तो withdrawals आसानी से पूरे हो सकते हैं, लेकिन earning बहुत कम होगी। यदि bank लगभग हर rupee long-term/illiquid assets में lock कर दे तो earning बढ़ सकती है, पर अचानक बड़े withdrawals परेशानी बना सकते हैं।

इसलिए bank को लगातार दो needs balance करनी पड़ती हैं: **assets पर return earn करना** और **payments/ withdrawals पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त liquid रहना**।

Liquidity: जब payment/cash obligation due हो, उसे समय पर पूरा करने की क्षमता।
Solvency: Assets और capital position की इतनी strength कि losses absorb करके institution लंबे समय तक financially viable रह सके।

एक bank fundamentally solvent होते हुए भी temporary liquidity problem face कर सकता है; और इसका उल्टा भी संभव है।

6. Bank को अपना Capital क्यों चाहिए?

Deposits वह money है जो bank customers को owe करता है। **Capital अलग है।** Capital owners/shareholders का loss-absorbing cushion है। यदि कुछ loans bad हो जाएँ, तो losses पहले bank की earnings और capital absorb करें - सीधे depositors पर pass नहीं होने चाहिए।

SIMPLE LOSS EXAMPLE

यदि bank के assets ₹100 और capital ₹8 है, तो loss सबसे पहले उस ₹8 cushion को reduce करेगा। यही कारण है कि regulators **Capital Adequacy** और **Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA)** पर ध्यान देते हैं।

DO NOT CONFUSE

Capital != Deposits. Capital != CRR. Capital != "branch में पड़ा cash". ये अलग concepts हैं।

7. चार Risk Families अभी पहचान लें

Risk	आसान अर्थ	छोटा example
Credit Risk	Borrower repay न करे	Business loan default
Liquidity Risk	Bank समय पर cash/payment need पूरी न कर पाए	Large withdrawals जबकि funds tied-up हों
Market Risk	Market prices/rates bank के against move करें	Traded security की value बदलना

Risk	आसान अर्थ	छोटा example
Operational Risk	People, process, systems या external events fail हों	Fraud, process error, technology disruption

8. अब आगे के chapters connect होने लगते हैं

Bank को balance-sheet perspective से समझने के बाद कई अलग दिखने वाले topics एक chain में आ जाते हैं:

Future Topic	वह किस problem को address करता है?
CRR / Liquidity Tools	Banking-system liquidity और monetary control
SLR	Liquidity + specified liquid assets की statutory holding
Capital Adequacy / Basel	Risk के मुकाबले loss-absorbing capacity
NPA / Provisioning	Credit losses की recognition और cushioning
Deposit Insurance	Insured bank fail होने पर eligible small depositors की protection
RBI Supervision	Confidence, stability, depositor protection और sound banking operations

RBI से Connection

RBI monetary authority होने के साथ financial system का regulator/supervisor भी है। Price stability, public confidence और depositors' interests की protection जैसे objectives bank balance sheet के risks समझने पर अधिक logical लगते हैं।

9. Exam Trap Board

Exam में statement	सही mental response
"Deposit is a liability"	किसके perspective से? Bank के लिए - हाँ।
"Capital depositors से collect किया money है"	गलत। Capital bank का own loss-absorbing funding/cushion है।
"Profitable bank को liquidity stress नहीं हो सकता"	Profitability और Liquidity अलग concepts हैं।
"हर bank asset cash है"	Loans और investments भी assets हैं।
"Bank द्वारा दिया loan bank liability है"	Bank के लिए loan receivable asset है।

30-SECOND RECALL - MODULE 1

Depositor money देता है -> Bank depositor को owe करता है (Liability) -> Bank loan/investment करता है (Asset) -> Asset return earn करता है लेकिन risk भी लाता है -> Bank को liquid रहना है -> Capital losses absorb करता है -> Regulation system को stable रखने की कोशिश करता है।

CHECK YOURSELF - 9 QUESTIONS

1. एक customer savings account में ₹50,000 जमा करता है। Bank के perspective से यह amount मुख्य रूप से क्या है?

A. Capital reserve
B. Liability
C. Fixed asset
D. Operating expense
E. Contingent asset

2. Bank किसी manufacturer को term loan देता है। Bank के perspective से outstanding loan मुख्य रूप से क्या है?

A. Liability
B. Equity contribution
C. Asset
D. Deposit
E. Operating expense

3. Bank Capital को सबसे सही तरीके से कौन-सा statement describe करता है?

A. वह money जो bank को हर depositor को demand पर repay करना है
B. Owners और retained resources द्वारा उपलब्ध loss-absorbing cushion
C. RBI के पास maintained Cash Reserve Ratio
D. Deposits पर payable interest
E. Customer savings account का एक type

4. Borrower loan repay नहीं करता। कौन-सा risk सबसे directly involved है?

A. Market Risk
B. Liquidity Risk
C. Credit Risk
D. केवल Settlement Risk
E. Currency-issue Risk

5. Bank के पास अच्छे long-term assets हैं, लेकिन अचानक immediate withdrawals पूरा करने में struggle करता है। यह सबसे directly क्या दर्शाता है?

A. Liquidity Risk
B. Credit Risk
C. Capital Gain
D. Deposit Insurance
E. Foreign-exchange appreciation

6. कौन-सा pair correctly matched है?

A. Customer deposit - bank asset
B. Bank loan to borrower - bank liability
C. Bank capital - customer deposit
D. Customer deposit - bank liability
E. Operational loss - bank asset

7. Bank के लिए सारे funds idle cash में रखना unattractive क्यों हो सकता है?

A. इससे automatically NPA बनता है
B. इससे returns earn करने की क्षमता घट सकती है
C. इससे deposits capital बन जाते हैं
D. इससे liquidity पूरी तरह खत्म हो जाती है
E. इससे हर loan unsecured हो जाता है

8. कौन-सा statement सही है?

A. Liquidity और Solvency बिल्कुल एक ही concept हैं
B. Bank एक ही समय profitable और illiquid कभी नहीं हो सकता
C. Capital और Deposits identical sources of funds हैं
D. Bank को earning assets और obligations meet करने की क्षमता के बीच balance बनाना पड़ता है
E. Bank की हर liability loss होती है

9. Basel और NPA जैसे topics से पहले bank balance-sheet view सीखने का सबसे strong reason क्या है?

A. इससे regulations सीखने की जरूरत खत्म हो जाती है
B. इससे Assets, Liabilities, Risk, Losses और Capital का connection समझ आता है
C. इससे साबित होता है कि सभी banks का business model identical है
D. इससे हर banking question arithmetic बन जाता है
E. इससे current affairs unnecessary हो जाते हैं

ANSWERS & CONNECTED EXPLANATIONS

1. B - Liability: Bank deposited money customer को owe करता है। वही deposit customer के perspective से asset/claim है।

2. C - Asset: Bank के पास borrower पर principal और interest का contractual claim है।

3. B: Capital bank का own loss-absorbing cushion है; यह deposits या CRR के समान नहीं है।

4. C - Credit Risk: Borrower/counterparty obligation meet न करे तो Credit Risk उत्पन्न होता है।

5. A - Liquidity Risk: Problem funds की timing/availability है, भले long-term assets valuable हों।

6. D: Customer deposits bank की liabilities हैं क्योंकि bank पर repayment obligation है।

7. B: Liquidity जरूरी है, लेकिन excessive idle cash earnings reduce कर सकता है। Banking में balance आवश्यक है।

8. D: Bank को assets से earn भी करना है और payments/withdrawals honour भी करने हैं।

9. B: Basel, NPA, Provisioning और Liquidity Rules को balance-sheet risks की response के रूप में देखने से ये topics बहुत आसान हो जाते हैं।

MODULE 2 - BANKING HISTORY, REFORMS & MAJOR COMMITTEES

History को dates की list की तरह मत रटें। हर reform किस problem को solve करने के लिए आया - यह समझें।

START WITH ONE IDEA

Indian Banking एक straight line में evolve नहीं हुई। अलग-अलग समय पर अलग needs थीं: formal banking institutions बनाना -> development और rural areas तक banking expand करना -> prudential strength और competition बढ़ाना -> new bank models और technology के जरिए financial inclusion widen करना।

1. Banking History exam student के लिए क्यों useful है?

आज banking system में Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks, Priority Sector Lending, prudential norms, differentiated banks और consolidated institutions क्यों हैं - इसका answer history में है। Story समझे बिना ये सब disconnected facts लगते हैं।

CAUSE-AND-EFFECT MAP

Problem -> Policy / Committee -> Institutional Change -> Today's Banking Concept

बीस dates अलग-अलग memorise करने से यह approach अधिक retainable है।

2. Essential Timeline

Year / Date	क्यों important है?
1921	तीन Presidency Banks को amalgamate करके Imperial Bank of India बनाया गया।
1 Apr 1935	Reserve Bank of India ने RBI Act, 1934 के तहत operations शुरू किए।
1949	RBI nationalise हुआ और Government of India के full ownership में आया।
1 Jul 1955	Imperial Bank of India के successor के रूप में State Bank of India constituted हुआ।
19 Jul 1969	14 major scheduled commercial banks nationalise किए गए।
Dec 1969	Area-based credit gaps address करने के लिए Lead Bank Scheme introduced हुई।
1975	Organised banking को local/rural orientation के साथ जोड़ने के लिए Regional Rural Banks स्थापित हुए।
15 Apr 1980	छह और private-sector banks nationalise किए गए।
12 Jul 1982	Agriculture और rural development finance support करने के लिए NABARD स्थापित हुआ।
1991	Narasimham Committee I - financial-sector और prudential reform का major shift।
1998	Narasimham Committee II - second-stage banking reform और strengthening।
27 Nov 2014	RBI ने Small Finance Banks और Payments Banks के final licensing guidelines जारी किए।
2015	RBI ने नए Payments Banks और Small Finance Banks को in-principle approvals दिए।
2017 onward	Consolidation का stronger phase; 1 Apr 2017 से SBI ने associate banks और Bharatiya Mahila Bank absorb किए; बाद में अन्य PSB mergers हुए।

DO NOT OVER-LEARN THE TIMELINE

Exam value हर year recite करने में नहीं है। Value यह है कि milestone को आज के banking structure से connect कर सकें।

3. Phase I - Institutions बनाना

1921 में बना Imperial Bank of India major commercial-banking functions करता था और earlier period में कुछ quasi-central-banking roles भी निभाता था। 1935 में RBI की स्थापना ने central-bank role और commercial-bank role को clearly अलग किया। RBI Central Office शुरू में Kolkata में था और 1937 में permanently Mumbai shift हुआ; 1949 में RBI nationalise हुआ।

State Bank of India 1 July 1955 को Imperial Bank of India के successor के रूप में constituted हुआ। SBI history इस transition को ऐसे institution की जरूरत से जोड़ती है जो planned economic development और rural areas को अधिक actively serve कर सके।

> **EXAM CONNECTION**
> RBI और SBI दोनों public institutions हैं, लेकिन roles fundamentally अलग हैं। **RBI = Central Bank / Regulator**; **SBI = Commercial Bank**।

4. Phase II - Social Banking और Geographic Expansion

Late 1960s में policy focus bank credit को development priorities के साथ align करने पर था। 19 July 1969 को 14 major banks nationalise हुए और उसी year December में Lead Bank Scheme आई। April 1980 में छह और private-sector banks nationalise हुए।

Logic केवल ownership change करना नहीं था। Banking network से expectation थी कि वह reach expand करे और उन sectors/regions में formal credit बढ़ाए जिन्हें historically कम finance मिलता था।

Structural Outcome

इस phase से branch expansion, Priority Sector thinking, district-level banking coordination, rural credit institutions और आगे RRBs तथा NABARD के creation को समझना आसान होता है।

5. RRB और NABARD - Rural Credit Problem के दो अलग answers

Institution	क्यों बनाया गया?	ऐसे याद रखें
Regional Rural Bank (RRB)	Rural/local focus के साथ organised banking और credit देना	Banking institution जो operate करता है और lend करता है
NABARD	Agriculture/rural finance और rural institutions को support, refinance और develop करना	Development Financial Institution / Apex Rural-Finance Institution

> **EXAM TRAP**
> RRB और NABARD दोनों rural-finance story का हिस्सा हैं, लेकिन same type of institution नहीं हैं। NABARD को "एक और rural commercial bank" मत मानें।

6. Phase III - 1991 onward: Expansion से Prudential Strength तक

1991 Balance-of-Payments crisis और wider economic reforms ने policy environment बदल दिया। Banking reforms का focus transparency, competition, capital strength, bad-loan recognition और professional management पर बढ़ा।

Narasimham Committee I - Committee on the Financial System, 1991

पहली Narasimham Committee modern prudential banking की शुरुआत का key anchor है। बाद में RBI ने phases में objective income-recognition, asset-classification और provisioning norms implement किए और reform recommendations के अनुरूप Capital Adequacy requirements introduce किए।

- **Capital Adequacy:** Banks के पास risk के मुकाबले meaningful capital cushion होना चाहिए।
- **Prudential Recognition:** Income और bad loans को objective तरीके से recognise किया जाए, subjective accounting से hide न किया जाए।

- **Lower Pre-emption / Greater Operational Freedom:** अधिक market-oriented और competitive banking system की दिशा।
- **Directed Credit Review:** Committee ने Priority Sector की narrower definition और lower target propose किया था; यह specific recommendation accept नहीं हुई।

WHAT TO REMEMBER
Narasimham I = Modern Prudential Reform की शुरुआत: Capital, Asset Quality, Transparency, Competition और rigid controls में reduction।

Narasimham Committee II - Committee on Banking Sector Reforms, 1998

दूसरी Committee ने पूछा: reformed banking system को और strong कैसे बनाया जाए? RBI/Government documents इसे higher capital adequacy, weak assets की बेहतर recognition/resolution, stronger systems और more efficient banking structure से जोड़ते हैं। उस period के reforms में liquidity-adjustment framework जैसे measures का strengthening भी broader reform thinking से जुड़ा था।

EASY DISTINCTION
Narasimham I (1991): reform architecture बनाता है।
Narasimham II (1998): उसे strengthen और deepen करता है।

7. P.J. Nayak Committee, 2014 - Governance, MSME lending नहीं

Committee to Review Governance of Boards of Banks in India, chaired by P.J. Nayak, ने bank-board governance - especially Public Sector Bank governance - पर focus किया। Government discussions में independent professionals on boards, greater board empowerment, Chairman और Chief Executive roles separation, longer CEO tenures और Government shareholding के लिए holding-company approach जैसे ideas highlight हुए।

HIGH-VALUE CONFUSION TRAP
P.J. Nayak Committee (2014) = Bank-board governance.
P.R. Nayak Committee (1991) = SSI/MSE sector को adequate institutional credit.
Surname similar है; exam context पूरी तरह अलग।

8. Phase IV - Differentiated Banks: एक bank model हर problem solve नहीं कर सकता

RBI ने Small Finance Banks और Payments Banks दोनों के final licensing guidelines 27 November 2014 को जारी किए। Idea यह था कि specific inclusion और payment/credit needs के लिए differentiated bank models बनाए जाएँ, न कि हर नया institution conventional universal bank जैसा हो।

Model	किस problem के लिए?	Core Intuition
Small Finance Bank	Underserved households, small businesses, small/ marginal farmers आदि के लिए savings + credit	Deposits accept कर सकता है और lend भी कर सकता है; inclusion-focused full bank
Payments Bank	Deposits, payments और remittance access, especially underserved users	Payments/deposit-focused bank; lending powers restricted

OLD OPERATING LIMITS यहाँ मत रटें
Capital, Priority Sector और balance limits समय के साथ बदले हैं। Module 3 और Current Regulatory Update Layer में live rules देखें।

9. Consolidation - Mergers policy theme क्यों बने?

System mature होने के साथ scale और operational strength भी objective बने। Government documents note करते हैं कि Narasimham II और P.J. Nayak जैसी committees ने potential synergies के कारण PSB consolidation recommend किया। April 2017 से SBI associate-bank merger के बाद additional PSB consolidation हुआ।

EXAM APPROACH
Reform logic पहले याद रखें: **Consolidation का aim larger institutions, scale, efficiency और risk-management benefits** हो सकता है। Exact current bank counts Dynamic Module में जाएँगे, permanent history notes में नहीं।

10. पूरी Banking Evolution एक line में

Institution Building -> **Social Banking** -> **Rural Credit Architecture** -> **Prudential Reform** -> **Governance Reform** -> **Differentiated Banks + Tech** -> **Consolidation**

30-SECOND RECALL - MODULE 2
1935 RBI operations | 1949 RBI nationalised | 1955 SBI constituted | 1969 14 banks nationalised + Lead Bank Scheme | 1975/1982 RRBs/NABARD | 1991/1998 Narasimham I/II | 2014/2015 Differentiated-bank guidelines/approvals | P.J. Nayak 2014 = Bank-board governance.

CHECK YOURSELF - 10 QUESTIONS

1. इनमें से कौन-सा event सबसे पहले हुआ?
A. 14 major banks का nationalisation
B. NABARD की establishment
C. State Bank of India का constitution
D. Regional Rural Banks की establishment
E. Narasimham Committee I

2. Reserve Bank of India ने operations कब शुरू किए?
A. 1921
B. 1934
C. 1935
D. 1949
E. 1955

3. कौन-सा development correctly matched है?
A. 1969 - NABARD established
B. 1975 - Regional Rural Banks set up
C. 1980 - Lead Bank Scheme introduced
D. 1991 - State Bank of India constituted
E. 2014 - RBI nationalised

4. First Narasimham Committee सबसे closely किससे associated है?

A. Modern prudential और financial-sector reform
B. 2014 में Payments Banks creation
C. 1949 में RBI nationalisation
D. 1955 में SBI creation
E. केवल insurance-sector liberalisation

5. Narasimham Committee I और II का best distinction क्या है?

A. I rural banks पर और II केवल insurance पर था
B. I ने modern banking-reform architecture शुरू किया; II ने reforms को strengthen/deepen किया
C. I 1998 में और II 1991 में था
D. दोनों Payments Banks बनाने के लिए थे
E. कोई meaningful distinction नहीं

6. P.J. Nayak Committee (2014) को Banking Awareness में मुख्य रूप से किसलिए याद किया जाता है?

A. MSME working-capital formula
B. Bank-board और PSB governance
C. Kisan Credit Card design
D. NABARD creation
E. Payment-system settlement limits

7. कौन-सा pair confuse नहीं करना चाहिए?

A. RBI और Central Bank
B. SBI और Commercial Bank
C. P.J. Nayak Committee 2014 और P.R. Nayak Committee 1991
D. RRB और Rural Banking
E. NABARD और Rural Development Finance

8. Small Finance Banks और Payments Banks differentiated banks के रूप में क्यों introduce किए गए?

A. हर bank से exactly same activities करवाने के लिए
B. Specific inclusion, payment और credit needs को different business models से address करने के लिए
C. RBI replace करने के लिए
D. Commercial banking abolish करने के लिए
E. Bank regulation eliminate करने के लिए

9. 1969 reform phase के बारे में कौन-सा statement सही है?

A. केवल bank names बदले; development objective नहीं था
B. 14 major banks nationalise हुए और उसी year Lead Bank Scheme आई
C. RBI 1969 में nationalise हुआ
D. NABARD bank nationalisation से पहले स्थापित हो चुका था
E. SFBs 1969 में licensed हुए

10. Mains exams के लिए banking history पढ़ने का best तरीका क्या है?

A. Context के बिना हर date memorise करना
B. केवल current bank counts सीखना
C. Problem -> Reform/Committee -> Structural Change -> Present Banking Concept connect करना
D. Committees पूरी तरह ignore करना
E. हर historical recommendation को current rule मानना

ANSWERS & CONNECTED EXPLANATIONS

1. C - Constitution of SBI: SBI 1955 में constituted हुआ; बाकी listed developments बाद के हैं।

2. C - 1935: RBI Act, 1934 के तहत RBI 1 April 1935 को operations में आया।

3. B - 1975 RRBs: RRBs 1975 में set up हुए; NABARD 1982 में और Lead Bank Scheme 1969 में आई।

4. A: Narasimham I prudential reform, Capital Adequacy, Asset Quality transparency और market-oriented framework का key anchor है।

5. B: 1991 reform framework बनाता है; 1998 उसे strengthen/deepen करने पर focus करता है।

6. B: P.J. Nayak Committee 2014 bank-board governance, especially PSB governance पर focused थी।

7. C: P.J. Nayak 2014 और P.R. Nayak 1991 अलग committees हैं और अलग subjects cover करती हैं।

8. B: Differentiated banks specific inclusion/payment/credit needs के लिए बनाए गए, one universal model copy करने के लिए नहीं।

9. B: July 1969 में 14 major banks nationalise हुए और December 1969 में Lead Bank Scheme introduced हुई।

10. C: Cause-and-effect learning direct और statement-based दोनों questions में useful है और obsolete recommendations को live rule समझने से बचाता है।

MODULE 3 - INDIAN BANKING STRUCTURE & LICENSING

Bank एक category नहीं है। पहले map समझें, फिर देखें कि हर category को क्या करने की अनुमति है।

HIGH-PRIORITY PYQ CLUSTER
Classification lenses, Scheduled status, SFB/PB/RRB differences, licensing conditions, live bank counts और old-vs-current rule traps बार-बार testable हैं।

3.1 "Bank" एक umbrella word है

Question में "bank" दिखते ही पहला mental step होना चाहिए: **किस प्रकार का bank?** Legal status, ownership, customer group और permitted activities अलग हो सकती हैं।

Layer	कौन-सा question पूछें?	Examples
Legal / Schedule Status	क्या bank RBI Act, 1934 की Second Schedule में included है?	Scheduled vs Non-Scheduled
Business / Institutional Form	यह किस प्रकार का banking institution है?	Commercial, Co-operative, RRB
Ownership	कौन own/control करता है?	Public, Private, Foreign
Specialised Licence / Mandate	क्या narrow inclusion/payment purpose के लिए बनाया गया?	SFB, Payments Bank, LAB

CORE MENTAL MODEL
Categories को flat list की तरह मत memorise करें। एक institution पर एक से अधिक labels लागू हो सकते हैं। उदाहरण: Small Finance Bank एक banking company भी है और current licensing framework के अनुसार operations commence करने के बाद scheduled bank status प्राप्त करता है।

3.2 Scheduled Bank vs Non-Scheduled Bank

Scheduled का अर्थ Government-owned, large, safe, old या nationalised नहीं है। यह RBI Act, 1934 की **Second Schedule** से जुड़ी legal classification है।

- **Scheduled Bank:** RBI Act की Second Schedule में included bank.
- **Non-Scheduled Bank:** उस Schedule में included नहीं banking institution.

RBI Act की **Section 42(6)** inclusion की statutory conditions देता है। उनमें aggregate paid-up capital + reserves कम-से-कम **₹5 lakh** होना एक condition है; RBI को यह भी satisfy होना चाहिए कि bank depositors के interests के खिलाफ affairs conduct नहीं कर रहा।

EXAM TRAP - ₹5 LAKH
₹5 lakh Second Schedule inclusion का statutory criterion है। यह आज नया commercial bank या SFB शुरू करने का licensing capital नहीं है। "Scheduled-bank condition" और "bank licensing capital" को mix करना classic category error है।

3.3 Commercial Banks, Co-operative Banks और RRBs

Institution	Simple Idea	अभी क्या याद रखें?
Commercial Bank	Mainstream deposits, payments और lending business	Public, private और foreign banks; specialised models जैसे SFB भी banking law के तहत operate करते हैं
Co-operative Bank	Co-operative ownership/governance based banking institution	UCBs और rural co-operative credit institutions को RRBs से confuse न करें
Regional Rural Bank (RRB)	RRB Act, 1976 के तहत rural areas serve करने वाला bank; Sponsor Bank support relation	Initial statutory subscription: Central Govt 50%, State Govt 15%, Sponsor Bank 35%

RRB NUANCE

Familiar **50:15:35** ratio initial statutory subscription formula है। 2015 amendment के बाद RRB अन्य sources से capital raise कर सकता है; ऐसे case में Central Government + Sponsor Bank together 51% से नीचे नहीं जाएँगे, subject to Act/notified changes। इसे "ownership forever fixed" मत समझें।

3.4 Ownership: Public, Private और Foreign Banks

Category	Ownership lens	Example / Structure
Public Sector Banks	Government controlling/public-sector owner	SBI + nationalised banks
Domestic Private Sector Banks	Privately owned/controlled Indian banking companies	HDFC Bank, ICICI Bank, Axis Bank आदि current RBI list पर
Foreign Banks in India	Foreign-headquartered banking groups	Branches या wholly-owned banking subsidiary structure

DO NOT CONFUSE

Private Sector Bank ownership बताता है। **Scheduled Bank** Second Schedule status बताता है। **Small Finance Bank** specialised licence/mandate बताता है। तीनों labels अलग questions answer करते हैं।

3.5 Small Finance Bank (SFB): Inclusion Focus वाला Full Bank

SFB को केवल payment functions वाला "mini bank" मत समझें। यह real bank है, जिसका licence financial inclusion और small borrowers पर designed है।

Current 2025 RBI Framework	Student-friendly Meaning
Banking Regulation Act, 1949 की Section 22 के तहत licensed; commencement के बाद scheduled status	Bank है, NBFC product नहीं
Deposits accept + unserved/underserved, small businesses, small/marginal farmers, micro/small industries आदि को lending	Deposit भी ले सकता है और loan भी दे सकता है
New SFB minimum paid-up voting equity capital / net worth = **₹300 crore**	Old ₹200 crore PYQ-era figure current नहीं
Commencement के one year के अंदर कम-से-कम **25% banking outlets** unbanked rural centres (population up to 9,999) में	Inclusion mandate physical outreach पर भी लागू
Overall PSL target = **60% of ANBC or CEOBE, whichever is higher**	Old 75% SFB rule stale है
कम-से-कम **50% loan portfolio** borrower-wise ₹25 lakh तक के loans/advances	Small-borrower focus portfolio में built-in है

CURRENT RULE - VERIFIED 15 AUGUST 2026

RBI Small Finance Banks - Licensing Guidelines, 2025: new SFB ₹300 crore minimum capital/net worth, 60% PSL, 25% unbanked-rural-outlet condition और 50% portfolio condition for loans up to ₹25 lakh. Future edition में re-verify करें।

OLD PYQ TRAP

पुराना exam/book SFB PSL = 75% सही दिखा सकता है - उस समय के लिए। Current framework = **60%**. Old answer then; new answer now.

3.6 Payments Bank (PB): Payments + Deposits, Normal Lending नहीं

Payments Bank small deposit accounts, payments, remittances और financial inclusion के लिए designed है। Defining exam distinction: **Payments Bank normal customer lending नहीं कर सकता।**

Payments Bank कर सकता है	Payments Bank नहीं कर सकता
RBI ceiling के अंदर permitted savings/current deposits accept	Normal customer lending
Payment/remittance services	SFB समझ लेना केवल इसलिए कि दोनों inclusion-focused हैं
Specialised RBI framework के तहत bank के रूप में operate	Deposit funds deployment पर RBI restrictions ignore करना

CURRENT RULE - VERIFIED 15 AUGUST 2026

Payments Bank end-of-day balance ceiling = **₹2 lakh per individual customer**. RBI ने इसे 2021 में ₹1 lakh से बढ़ाया। PYQ में ₹1 lakh दिखे तो paper date check करें।

3.7 SFB vs Payments Bank vs RRB

Feature	SFB	Payments Bank	RRB
Main Idea	Full banking + inclusion/small-borrower focus	Deposits + payments/remittances; no normal lending	RRB Act के तहत rural bank
Deposits?	Yes	Yes, specialised framework में	Yes
Normal Loans?	Yes	**No**	Yes
Key Identity	Specialised commercial-bank licence	Payment/deposit specialised bank	Rural bank + Sponsor Bank relationship
Current Dynamic Fact	60% PSL; ₹300 cr new-SFB capital	₹2 lakh EOD balance	28 RRBs on current RBI list; count dynamic

3.8 Local Area Banks और Bank vs NBFC Preview

Local Area Bank (LAB) geographically local focus वाला small private-sector banking model है। 15 Aug 2026 current RBI list पर **2 LABs**: Coastal Local Area Bank Ltd. और Krishna Bhima Samruddhi Local Area Bank Ltd.

Bank	NBFC - Preview
Banking licence permit करे तो demand deposits accept कर सकता है	NBFC generally demand deposits accept नहीं कर सकता
Banking/payment architecture का हिस्सा	NBFC regulatory framework के तहत financial company

Bank	NBFC - Preview
Banking licence required	NBFC registration banking licence नहीं है

BANK != NBFC
NBFC loans देता है, इसलिए उसे bank मत कहें। Detailed NBFC categories Module 19 में।

3.9 "On Tap Licensing" का अर्थ

"On tap" = applications ongoing basis पर submit हो सकती हैं, केवल एक short licensing window में नहीं। इसका अर्थ automatic licence नहीं है। RBI eligibility, fit-and-proper status, capital, business plan, governance और regulatory conditions check करता है।

LICENSING ANCHOR
SFB Banking Regulation Act, 1949 की **Section 22** के तहत licensed होता है। "Licensed as a bank" और "Scheduled" related लेकिन identical concepts नहीं हैं: licence = banking business की permission; Scheduled = RBI Act की Second Schedule inclusion.

AUGUST 2026 UCB LICENSING WATCH
RBI ने Urban Co-operative Banks के लिए on-tap licensing resume करने की दिशा में move किया है। Detailed eligibility - including reported ₹10,000 crore deposits / ₹300 crore net worth screens - को **draft/ watchlist** की तरह treat करें जब तक final operative RBI guidelines confirm न हों। इसे timeless statutory rule मत बनाएं। Current status Module 32 में re-check करें।

3.10 Current Bank-Category Snapshot - Permanent Fact नहीं

Category	RBI Listing checked 15 Aug 2026	Memory Rule
Public Sector Banks	**12** (SBI + 11 nationalised banks)	Count dynamic; structure permanent
Domestic Private Sector Banks	**21**	Old coaching table से मत याद करें
Small Finance Banks	**11**	Conversion/licensing से बदल सकता है
Payments Banks	**5 active names:** Airtel, India Post, Fino, Jio, NSDL; Paytm licence cancelled marked	Names dynamic layer में
Local Area Banks	**2**	Small category = easy trap
Regional Rural Banks	**28**	Amalgamation से count बदल सकता है

WHY DATE-STAMP COUNTS?
RBI list licence actions और amalgamations reflect करती है। "Current number of banks" वास्तव में **current affairs wearing a static-banking costume** है।

3.11 Exam Trap Board

Trap	Correct Mental Response
Scheduled = Public Sector	Wrong. Scheduled = Second Schedule status; public/private = ownership
₹5 lakh = bank start करने का current capital	Wrong. Section 42(6) criterion

Trap	Correct Mental Response
SFB और PB same हैं	Wrong. SFB lends; PB normal lending नहीं करता
Old PYQ says SFB PSL 75%	Date trap. Current = 60%
RRB ownership forever exactly 50:15:35	Initial statutory subscription; amended Act adds nuance
Bank count static fact है	Wrong. Date-stamped live snapshot

30-SECOND RECALL - MODULE 3
Scheduled = Second Schedule. Ownership labels और licence labels अलग हैं. SFB = deposits + lending + inclusion; new SFB capital ₹300 cr; PSL 60%; 50% loan portfolio up to ₹25L. PB = deposits/payments, no normal lending, EOD balance ₹2L. RRB = RRB Act + Sponsor Bank; initial 50:15:35. Counts dynamic हैं।

MODULE 3 - CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING (18 MCQs)

1. India में Scheduled Bank की best definition क्या है?

A. Central Government-owned bank
B. RBI Act, 1934 की Second Schedule में included bank
C. 1,000+ branches वाला bank
D. Stock exchange listed bank
E. केवल rural areas में authorised bank

2. RBI Act Section 42(6) का ₹5 lakh paid-up capital + reserves figure किस रूप में समझना चाहिए?

A. Universal bank start करने का current capital
B. SFB का current minimum capital
C. Second Schedule inclusion से जुड़ा statutory criterion
D. हर Payments Bank का minimum net worth
E. Bank deposit-insurance fund

3. कौन-सा pair mutually exclusive categories नहीं, बल्कि two different classification lenses दिखाता है?

A. Scheduled Bank + Public Sector Bank
B. Payments Bank + Payments Bank
C. RRB + RRB
D. Private Sector Bank + Private Sector Bank
E. Foreign Bank + Foreign Bank

4. Current RBI SFB licensing framework में new SFB का minimum paid-up voting equity capital/net worth?

A. ₹100 cr
B. ₹200 cr
C. ₹300 cr
D. ₹500 cr
E. ₹1,000 cr

5. SFB और Payments Bank का सही distinction?

A. केवल PB deposits accept कर सकता है
B. केवल SFB payment services दे सकता है
C. SFB lending कर सकता है; PB normal customer lending नहीं कर सकता
D. PB को 60% PSL lend करना ही होता है
E. SFB banking law के तहत licensed नहीं होता

6. Current total PSL target for SFBs?

A. 40%
B. 50%
C. 60%
D. 75%
E. 80%

7. SFB loan portfolio का कम-से-कम कितना हिस्सा borrower-wise ₹25 lakh तक के loans/advances होना चाहिए?

A. 25%
B. 40%
C. 50%
D. 60%
E. 75%

8. Current SFB framework में कम-से-कम 25% banking outlets कहाँ?

A. Metro centres >10 lakh population
B. Unbanked rural centres, population up to 9,999
C. केवल State capitals
D. केवल Industrial corridors
E. District HQ without population condition

9. Payments Bank end-of-day balance ceiling per individual customer?

A. ₹50,000
B. ₹1 lakh
C. ₹2 lakh
D. ₹5 lakh
E. ₹10 lakh

10. Payments Bank के normal business में कौन-सी activity permitted नहीं है?

A. Permitted deposits accept करना
B. Payment/remittance services
C. Normal customer lending
D. Payment ecosystem participation
E. Permitted model में small merchants serve करना

11. RRB issued capital का initial statutory subscription?

A. Central 40%, State 20%, Sponsor 40%
B. Central 50%, State 15%, Sponsor 35%
C. 51:24:25
D. 60:10:30
E. 35:15:50

12. 50:15:35 RRB ratio का सबसे accurate current reading?

A. कभी change नहीं हो सकता
B. Initial statutory formula है; amended Act other capital raising/shareholding changes permit करता है
C. केवल SFBs पर लागू
D. RRB Act से पहले abolished
E. PSL target split

13. Current RBI category list में केवल 2 institutions किस category में हैं?

A. PSBs
B. Domestic private banks
C. SFBs
D. Local Area Banks
E. RRBs

14. "On Tap" licensing का अर्थ?

A. Automatic licence
B. Ongoing applications, RBI approval/conditions के subject to
C. केवल PSBs apply कर सकते हैं
D. Banking Regulation Act licence की जरूरत नहीं
E. Promoter checks के बिना licence

15. Scheduled status और Banking Licence के बारे में सही statement?

A. बिल्कुल same legal concept
B. Licence = banking permission; Scheduled = Second Schedule inclusion
C. केवल non-scheduled banks को licence चाहिए
D. हर NBFC scheduled bank है
E. Scheduled status केवल ownership पर based

16. RBI current list checked 15 Aug 2026 में RRBs कितने?

A. 21
B. 24
C. 26
D. 28
E. 30

17. RBI current address list में operating Payments Bank कौन-सा?

A. Jio Payments Bank
B. Paytm Payments Bank with active licence
C. Unity SFB
D. Coastal LAB
E. Jana SFB

18. Bank counts को date-stamp करने का best reason?

A. Constitution counts fix करता है
B. Amalgamation, conversion, licensing और cancellation से count बदल सकता है
C. केवल foreign-bank count बदलता है
D. RBI list update नहीं करता
E. Bank counts exams में irrelevant हैं

MODULE 3 - ANSWERS

1. **B** - Scheduled status RBI Act की Second Schedule classification है।
2. **C** - ₹5 lakh schedule-inclusion criterion; modern licensing capital अलग question।
3. **A** - Scheduled + Public Sector अलग lenses हैं।
4. **C** - New SFB = ₹300 crore.
5. **C** - SFB lends; PB normal lending नहीं करता।
6. **C** - Current SFB PSL = 60%.
7. **C** - 50% portfolio up to ₹25 lakh borrower-wise.
8. **B** - Unbanked rural centres up to population 9,999.
9. **C** - PB ceiling = ₹2 lakh.
10. **C** - Normal customer lending prohibited.
11. **B** - 50:15:35.
12. **B** - Initial formula with amendment nuance.
13. **D** - Current list: 2 LABs.
14. **B** - Ongoing application window; scrutiny remains.
15. **B** - Licence vs Schedule status legally distinct.
16. **D** - 28 RRBs; dynamic count.
17. **A** - Jio Payments Bank operating list में; Paytm licence cancelled marked।
18. **B** - Counts can change through regulatory/institutional actions.

MAINS APPLICATION CHECK - MODULE 3

PYQ SIGNATURE
Classification lenses, differentiated banks, current licensing conditions और old-vs-current rule traps.
Live Checkpoint: current bank counts, licensing actions और UCB licensing developments -> Module 32.

Q1. कौन-सा combination correct है? I. Scheduled status RBI Act की Second Schedule inclusion है. II. Public/Private ownership lens है. III. हर scheduled bank Government-owned है.

A. Only I
B. Only II
C. I and II only
D. II and III only
E. I, II and III

Q2. Current SFB framework में कौन-सा set सही है?

A. ₹200 cr capital; 75% PSL; 25% portfolio <=₹25L
B. ₹300 cr capital; 60% PSL; at least 50% portfolio <=₹25L
C. ₹300 cr capital; 40% PSL; no small-ticket condition
D. ₹500 cr capital; 75% PSL; 50% small-ticket
E. ₹100 cr capital; 60% PSL; 75% small-ticket

Q3. Payments Bank customer उसी PB से normal term loan मांगता है। Best response?

A. हर bank lend कर सकता है
B. केवल ₹2 lakh से ऊपर allowed
C. PB model में normal customer lending permitted नहीं
D. Automatically SFB lending बन जाएगी
E. केवल DICGC के जरिए allowed

Q4. Familiar RRB 50:15:35 ratio को कैसे पढ़ें?

A. Forever immutable ownership ratio
B. Initial statutory subscription formula, later capital-raising nuance के साथ
C. Current PSL split
D. Deposit-insurance sharing ratio
E. Sponsor Bank reserve ratio

Q5. August 2026 UCB licensing development की safest reading?

A. हर eligible society automatically UCB है
B. RBI on-tap licensing resume करने की दिशा में move कर चुका है; detailed eligibility final operative guideline तक draft/watch item है
C. ₹300 cr/₹10,000 cr screen timeless statutory rule है
D. UCB licensing permanently abolished है
E. केवल PSBs apply कर सकते हैं

Answers + Connection

- **Q1 - C:** Scheduled status ownership imply नहीं करता।

- **Q2 - B:** ₹300 cr, 60% PSL, at least 50% loan portfolio up to ₹25L.
- **Q3 - C:** PB deposit/payment/remittance-focused है; normal lending नहीं।
- **Q4 - B:** 50:15:35 initial statutory formula है, immutable forever ratio नहीं।
- **Q5 - B:** August 2026 development current-awareness item है; final RBI guideline controlling source होगी।

MAINS TAKEAWAY
सिर्फ यह मत पूछें "क्या मुझे fact याद है?" पूछें: यह Permanent है या Live? किस institution/category का है? Examiner कौन-सा old answer distractor के रूप में use कर सकता है?

MODULE 03 - विस्तृत समझ: INDIAN BANKING STRUCTURE & LICENSING

1. “Bank” एक ही category नहीं है

Banking Awareness में सबसे common गलती यह है कि student हर bank-related label को एक ही प्रकार की classification मान लेता है। जबकि किसी institution को एक साथ अलग-अलग lenses से देखा जा सकता है:

- **Schedule status:** क्या वह RBI Act, 1934 की Second Schedule में शामिल है?
- **Institutional form:** Commercial Bank, Co-operative Bank, Regional Rural Bank आदि।
- **Ownership:** Public Sector, Domestic Private Sector, Foreign Bank।
- **Specialised licence/mandate:** Small Finance Bank, Payments Bank, Local Area Bank आदि।

इसलिए “Scheduled”, “Private”, “Small Finance” और “Commercial” चार अलग questions के answers हो सकते हैं। एक Small Finance Bank एक banking company भी है और operations शुरू होने के बाद Scheduled Bank भी बन सकता है।

2. Scheduled Bank vs Non-Scheduled Bank

Scheduled Bank वह bank है जो Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 की **Second Schedule** में शामिल है। इसका अर्थ Government-owned, बड़ा, पुराना या nationalised होना नहीं है।

RBI Act की Section 42(6) में inclusion के statutory conditions हैं। Exam के लिए एक classic number है **₹5 lakh aggregate paid-up capital and reserves**. इसे नए bank की licensing capital से बिल्कुल न मिलाएँ। ₹5 lakh Second Schedule inclusion का statutory criterion है; आज नया Small Finance Bank शुरू करने के लिए यह capital requirement नहीं है।

Exam lens: जब option में “Scheduled = Government Bank” लिखा हो तो यह classification error है।

3. Commercial Bank, Co-operative Bank और RRB

Commercial Bank mainstream deposits, payments और lending business करता है। Public, private और foreign banks commercial-banking universe में आते हैं। Small Finance Banks भी specialised commercial-bank model हैं।

Co-operative Bank co-operative ownership/governance पर आधारित banking institution है। Urban Co-operative Banks और rural co-operative credit structure को RRB समझना गलत है।

Regional Rural Bank (RRB) Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 के तहत rural areas को banking/credit services देने के लिए बनाया गया bank है। इसकी initial statutory subscription structure **Central Government 50% : State Government 15% : Sponsor Bank 35%** है।

लेकिन इस ratio को “हमेशा और हर परिस्थिति में ownership exactly 50:15:35 ही रहेगी” मत समझिए। 2015 amendment के बाद RRB अन्य sources से capital raise कर सकता है; ऐसे case में Central Government और Sponsor Bank का combined holding statutory limits के अधीन 51% से नीचे नहीं जाना चाहिए।

4. Ownership labels

- **Public Sector Bank:** Government/public-sector control वाला bank। SBI और nationalised banks इस lens में आते हैं।
- **Domestic Private Sector Bank:** Indian private ownership/control वाला banking company।
- **Foreign Bank in India:** Foreign-headquartered banking group जो India में branch या permitted subsidiary structure के माध्यम से operate करता है।

Ownership label और Scheduled status अलग हैं। किसी bank का private होना यह नहीं बताता कि वह Scheduled है या नहीं।

5. Small Finance Bank - “Mini Payments Bank” नहीं

Small Finance Bank एक **full bank** है जिसका mandate financial inclusion और underserved/small borrowers पर focused है। यह deposits accept कर सकता है और normal lending भी कर सकता है।

Current framework के important points:

- Banking Regulation Act, 1949 की Section 22 के तहत banking licence।
- Operations शुरू होने के बाद Scheduled status।
- New SFB के लिए minimum paid-up voting equity capital/net worth: **₹300 crore**.
- कम-से-कम **25% banking outlets** unbanked rural centres में; current framework में population up to 9,999 वाला criterion relevant है।
- Overall Priority Sector Lending target: **60% of ANBC or CEOBE, whichever is higher**.
- Loan portfolio का कम-से-कम **50% borrower-wise loans/advances up to ₹25 lakh** होना चाहिए।

Old-rule trap: पुराने notes/PYQs में ₹200 crore capital और 75% PSL मिल सकता है। अपने समय में वे answers सही रहे होंगे, लेकिन current framework में नए SFB के लिए ₹300 crore और overall PSL 60% याद रखें।

6. Payments Bank - deposits और payments, normal lending नहीं

Payments Bank का purpose small deposits, payments, remittances और inclusion है। सबसे important exam distinction:

Payments Bank normal customer lending नहीं कर सकता।

यह permitted savings/current deposits accept कर सकता है, payment/remittance services दे सकता है, लेकिन Small Finance Bank की तरह normal loan book नहीं चला सकता।

Current end-of-day balance ceiling: **₹2 lakh per individual customer**. यह limit 2021 में ₹1 lakh से बढ़ाई गई थी। इसलिए पुराने PYQ में ₹1 lakh दिखे तो paper date देखिए।

7. SFB vs Payments Bank vs RRB

याद रखने का simplest framework:

- **SFB:** Deposits + Loans; inclusion/small-borrower focus; specialised commercial-bank licence।
- **Payments Bank:** Deposits + Payments/Remittances; normal lending नहीं।
- **RRB:** Rural bank created under RRB Act; Sponsor Bank relationship; rural credit/banking focus।

तीनों financial inclusion से जुड़े हो सकते हैं, लेकिन legal identity और permitted activities अलग हैं।

8. Local Area Bank और Bank vs NBFC preview

Local Area Bank एक geographically local private-sector banking model है। Verification date पर RBI list में **Coastal Local Area Bank Ltd.** और **Krishna Bhima Samruddhi Local Area Bank Ltd.** दो LABs थे। Count dynamic है।

Bank और NBFC का key preview:

- Banking licence वाला bank permitted demand deposits accept कर सकता है।
- NBFC सामान्यतः demand deposits accept नहीं कर सकता।
- Loan देना alone किसी entity को bank नहीं बनाता।
- Banking licence और NBFC registration अलग regulatory concepts हैं।

9. On-tap licensing का meaning

“On tap” का मतलब applications ongoing basis पर स्वीकार की जा सकती हैं; इसका मतलब automatic licence नहीं है। RBI eligibility, fit-and-proper status, capital, governance, business plan और regulatory compliance check करता है।

Banking licence और Scheduled status भी identical concepts नहीं हैं: licence Banking Regulation Act के framework से आता है, Scheduled status RBI Act की Second Schedule से।

10. Current bank-category counts - date-stamped facts

Bank counts permanent static facts नहीं हैं। Mergers, conversions, new licences और cancellations के कारण बदल सकते हैं। 15 August 2026 verification snapshot में broad counts थे: **12 PSBs, 21 domestic private banks, 11 SFBs, 5 active Payments Banks, 28 RRBs और 2 LABs.**

इन numbers को “forever static GK” की तरह नहीं, dated live facts की तरह पढ़ें।

\1

> \2

यह विस्तृत section concept depth, current-rule clarity और exam connections को मजबूत करता है। Live numbers को major Mains exam से पहले latest official source/Module 32 से re-check करें।

MODULE 4 - RBI: ACT, STRUCTURE, BOARD & FUNCTIONS

RBI के functions को list की तरह मत रटें। समझें कि Central Bank को हर role निभाने की जरूरत क्यों है।

4.1 Country को Central Bank क्यों चाहिए?

Commercial bank अपने customers, deposits, loans और profitability manage करता है। Central bank पूरे monetary और financial system की stability देखता है। इसलिए RBI केवल "एक और bank" नहीं है।

System Problem	RBI की जरूरत क्यों?
Money और inflation को policy anchor चाहिए	RBI Monetary Policy formulate, implement और monitor करता है
Banks public deposits रखते हैं और systemic risk create कर सकते हैं	RBI banking और financial system के parts को regulate/supervise करता है
Payments safe/reliable रहने चाहिए	RBI payment and settlement systems regulate/supervise करता है
Orderly forex market चाहिए	RBI FEMA framework administer/manage करता है
Government और banks को central-banking counterparty चाहिए	RBI Banker to Government और Banker to Banks है
Currency consistent तरीके से issue/manage हो	RBI banknote/currency-management role निभाता है; coins और ₹1 note में Government role अलग है

START WITH THE IDEA
Commercial Bank पूछता है: "क्या यह customer loan profitable और safe है?" RBI पूछता है: "क्या banking, monetary और payment system stable है और public interest में functioning कर रहा है?"

4.2 Legal Birth: RBI Act, 1934 -> 1 April 1935 से Operations

RBI 1 April 1935 को Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 के तहत established/operational हुआ। Central Office initially Kolkata में था और 1937 में permanently Mumbai shift हुआ। RBI originally privately owned था और 1949 nationalisation के बाद fully Government-owned हुआ।

Anchor	ऐसे याद रखें
RBI Act, 1934	Central bank framework create/govern करने वाला statute
1 Apr 1935	RBI commenced operations
1937	Central Office permanently Mumbai
1949	Nationalisation के बाद full GoI ownership

STATUTORY FACT != BALANCE-SHEET FACT
RBI Act की **Section 4** कहती है Bank का capital ₹5 crore होगा। इसे RBI reserves, assets, surplus transfer या total balance-sheet size से confuse न करें।

4.3 Section 7: RBI को manage कौन करता है?

RBI Act public-interest Government direction और day-to-day institutional management को separate framework में रखता है। **Section 7** के तहत Central Government Governor से consultation के बाद public interest में directions दे सकती है। इसके subject to RBI affairs/business की general superintendence और direction **Central Board of Directors** में vested है।

SLOGAN नहीं, LEGAL STRUCTURE याद रखें

"RBI completely independent" या "Government controls RBI" जैसे oversimplified slogans से बचें। RBI Government of India-owned statutory central bank है; governance और powers RBI Act define करता है।

4.4 Central Board: Statutory Composition

Component - Section 8	Number / Maximum	Appointment/Nomination
Governor	1	Central Government
Deputy Governors	Not more than 4	Central Government
Local Boards से Directors	4 - one from each	Central Government nominates
Other Nominated Directors	10	Central Government
Government Officials	2	Central Government

Governor और Deputy Governors full-time official directors हैं। Governor/DG term **not exceeding 5 years** हो सकता है और re-appointment eligible हो सकते हैं।

CENTRAL BOARD MEETING RULE

कम-से-कम **6 meetings per year** और **हर quarter में at least 1 meeting**। दोनों conditions साथ apply होती हैं।

4.5 Local Boards: चार Regions, Advisory Role

Feature	RBI Framework
Areas	Western, Eastern, Northern, Southern
Members	हर Local Board में 5
Appointment	Central Government
Term	4 years
Function	Local matters पर Central Board को advise; territorial/economic interests represent करना, local co-operative और indigenous banks के interests सहित

EXAM TRAP

Local Boards advisory/local-representation bodies हैं। ये चार separate central banks नहीं हैं और Central Board को replace नहीं करते।

4.6 Current Leadership Snapshot - verified 15 August 2026

Office	Current Holder
Governor	**Sanjay Malhotra**
Deputy Governor	Swaminathan J
Deputy Governor	Dr. Poonam Gupta
Deputy Governor	Shirish Chandra Murmu
Deputy Governor	Rohit Jain

DYNAMIC FACT
Office-holder names Live Layer में आते हैं। Statutory rule "Governor + not more than four Deputy Governors" durable है; लोग बदल सकते हैं।

4.7 RBI Functions - एक Connected Map

RBI Role	Actual Meaning	Deep Module
Monetary Authority	Monetary policy formulate/implement/monitor; price stability with growth	5
Regulator & Supervisor	Banking/financial-system parameters, confidence/depositor protection	3, 9, 11, 19
Manager of Foreign Exchange	FEMA, 1999 framework और orderly forex market	22
Currency Issuer/Manager	Banknotes issue/exchange/destroy; GoI-minted coins circulation	27
Payment & Settlement Regulator	Payment systems safety/efficiency oversight	12-13
Banker to Government	Central/State Governments के banking/merchant-banking functions	5 / G-Secs
Banker to Banks	Scheduled banks accounts + central banking facilities	5-7
Developmental Role	Financial inclusion और national financial-system objectives	15-18

4.8 RBI vs Other Financial Regulators

Question Area	Primary Regulator / Institution	Confusion से बचें
Banking, many NBFC activities, Monetary Policy	**RBI**	SEBI नहीं
Securities / Capital Market	**SEBI**	RBI banking role नहीं
Insurance	**IRDAI**	RBI नहीं
Pension / NPS	**PFRDA**	RBI नहीं
UPI जैसे retail rails का operation	**NPCI operates**; RBI regulatory/oversight framework	Operator vs Regulator

RBI vs NPCI
"Who operates UPI?" -> **NPCI**. "Statutory payment-system regulator/oversight authority?" -> **RBI**. Operator और regulator same role नहीं हैं।

4.9 Banker to Government vs Banker to Banks

Banker to Government: Central और State Governments के banking/merchant-banking functions; public debt management से close connection।
Banker to Banks: Scheduled banks के banking accounts maintain करना और banking liquidity/reserve system के centre में रहना।

4.10 RBI को एक line में याद करें

MONEY -> **BANKS** -> **PAYMENTS** -> **FOREX** -> **CURRENCY** -> **GOVERNMENT** -> **SYSTEM STABILITY**

4.11 Exam Trap Board

Trap	Correct Mental Response
RBI Government-owned commercial bank है	Wrong. India का statutory central bank
RBI capital ₹5 cr = RBI सिर्फ ₹5 cr institution	Wrong. Statutory capital, balance-sheet size नहीं
Central Board = Governor + 4 DGs only	Incomplete. Nominated directors + Govt officials भी
Local Boards national monetary policy बनाते हैं	Wrong. Advisory/local bodies
RBI operates UPI	Wrong framing. NPCI operates; RBI regulates/oversees
Current Governor permanent static fact	Wrong. Date-stamped live fact

30-SECOND RECALL - MODULE 4
RBI: 1 Apr 1935, RBI Act 1934; full GoI ownership since 1949. Section 4 capital ₹5 cr. Central Board = Governor + up to 4 DGs + 4 Local Board directors + 10 nominated directors + 2 Govt officials. At least 6 meetings/year + one each quarter. Four Local Boards, five members each. Current Governor 15 Aug 2026: Sanjay Malhotra.

MODULE 4 - CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING (16 MCQs)

1. RBI ने operations कब commence किए?

A. 1 Apr 1934
B. 1 Apr 1935
C. 1 Jan 1949
D. 1 Jul 1955
E. 1 Apr 1969

2. RBI का principal statutory foundation कौन-सा law है?

A. Banking Regulation Act 1949
B. RBI Act 1934
C. Companies Act 2013
D. PSS Act 2007
E. FEMA 1999

3. RBI Act Section 4 में RBI capital कितना?

A. ₹1 cr
B. ₹5 cr
C. ₹100 cr
D. ₹500 cr
E. ₹1,000 cr

4. Statutory ₹5 cr capital को किससे confuse नहीं करना चाहिए?

A. RBI legal capital provision
B. RBI Act figure
C. RBI total balance sheet / reserves / surplus
D. Historical statutory fact
E. Central-bank legal provision

5. RBI Act के तहत maximum Deputy Governors?

A. 2
B. 3
C. 4
D. 5
E. 6

6. हर Local Board से Central Board में कितने directors nominate होते हैं total?

A. 2
B. 3
C. 4
D. 5
E. 10

7. Section 8(1)(c) के तहत other nominated directors कितने?

A. 4
B. 6
C. 8
D. 10
E. 12

8. Central Board composition में Government officials कितने?

A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
E. 5

9. Central Board minimum meeting rule?

A. 4/year only
B. 6/year + at least one each quarter
C. 8/year + twice each quarter
D. 12/year only
E. Once every 6 months

10. Each RBI Local Board में members?

A. 3
B. 4
C. 5
D. 7
E. 10

11. कौन-सा RBI Local Board area नहीं है?

A. Western
B. Eastern
C. Northern
D. Central
E. Southern

12. 15 Aug 2026 verified snapshot में RBI Governor?

A. Swaminathan J
B. Sanjay Malhotra
C. Poonam Gupta
D. Shirish Chandra Murmu
E. Rohit Jain

13. 15 Aug 2026 snapshot में current Deputy Governor कौन?

A. Rohit Jain
B. Madhabi Puri Buch
C. Debasish Panda
D. Ajay Tyagi
E. Tuhin Kanta Pandey

14. Correct pairing?

A. UPI operator RBI; regulator NPCI
B. UPI operator NPCI; regulator/oversight RBI
C. UPI operator SEBI; regulator RBI
D. UPI operator PFRDA; regulator NPCI
E. UPI operator IRDAI; regulator SEBI

15. FEMA 1999 से सबसे directly connected RBI role?

A. Manager of Foreign Exchange
B. Insurance Regulator
C. Pension Regulator
D. Stock Exchange Operator
E. Mutual Fund Trustee

16. RBI legal-management structure का best description?

A. Government से कोई statutory relation नहीं
B. Central Govt public-interest directions Governor consultation के बाद दे सकती है; Act के subject to general superintendence Central Board में है
C. RBI SEBI manage करता है
D. Local Boards alone national superintendence करते हैं
E. RBI commercial bank department है

ANSWERS

1. **B** - 1 Apr 1935.
2. **B** - RBI Act, 1934.
3. **B** - ₹5 crore statutory capital.
4. **C** - Legal capital और economic balance-sheet size अलग हैं।
5. **C** - Not more than 4 DGs.
6. **C** - Four, one from each Local Board.
7. **D** - Ten nominated directors.
8. **B** - Two Government officials.
9. **B** - Six/year + at least once each quarter.
10. **C** - Five.
11. **D** - Central नहीं; Western/Eastern/Northern/Southern हैं।
12. **B** - Sanjay Malhotra, live fact.
13. **A** - Rohit Jain.
14. **B** - NPCI operates, RBI regulates/oversees.
15. **A** - Manager of Foreign Exchange.
16. **B** - Section 7 structure को precisely पढ़ें।

MODULE 04 - विस्तृत समझ: RBI - ACT, STRUCTURE, BOARD & FUNCTIONS

1. Central Bank की जरूरत क्यों होती है?

Commercial bank अपने customers, deposits, loans और profitability को manage करता है। RBI को पूरे monetary और financial system की stability देखनी होती है। इसलिए RBI को "एक और bank" समझना गलत mental model है।

System-level problems और RBI की roles को connect करें:

- Inflation/monetary conditions -> **Monetary Authority**
- Banks की safety/soundness -> **Regulator and Supervisor**
- Currency supply -> **Issuer/Manager of Currency**
- Government banking/debt functions -> **Banker to Government**
- Inter-bank settlement/reserves -> **Bankers' Bank**
- Foreign exchange framework -> **FEMA-related management role**
- Payment systems -> **Regulation/authorisation under PSS Act**

2. Legal birth और timeline

- Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 statutory foundation है।
- RBI ने **1 April 1935** से operations शुरू किए।
- Central Office शुरुआत में Kolkata में था; **1937** में permanently Mumbai shift हुआ।
- RBI को **1949** में nationalise किया गया और Government of India ownership में आया।

Exam trap: RBI Act 1934 और Banking Regulation Act 1949 को interchange न करें। RBI Act central bank को establish/govern करता है; Banking Regulation Act banking companies/banking regulation की core law है।

3. Central Board structure

RBI का general superintendence and direction Central Board of Directors में vested है। Exam preparation में broad composition समझें:

- Governor
- Up to four Deputy Governors
- Central Government द्वारा nominated directors
- Government officials as specified under the Act
- Local Boards से representation-related statutory structure

Exact office-holders live facts हैं; structure permanent/statutory layer है।

4. Governor और Deputy Governors

Governor RBI का chief executive face है, लेकिन RBI “one-person institution” नहीं है। Monetary policy के लिए MPC statutory body है; supervision, regulation, currency, markets आदि अलग organisational functions हैं।

Current names को dated current affairs की तरह पढ़ें। Role और appointment architecture को permanent concept की तरह।

5. Local Boards

RBI Act regional Local Boards का framework देता है। Exam में इनका basic association geographical/regional advice से है; इन्हें RBI के policy-making Central Board के equivalent न समझें।

6. RBI as Monetary Authority

RBI monetary policy formulate, implement और monitor करता है। Objective price stability को maintain करना है while keeping growth objective in mind. Policy framework को Module 5 में detail में पढ़ेंगे।

7. RBI as Regulator/Supervisor

RBI banking system की licensing, prudential regulation, inspection/supervision, risk controls और depositor/public confidence से जुड़े functions निभाता है। लेकिन हर financial-sector regulator RBI नहीं है:

- Securities market -> SEBI
- Insurance -> IRDAI
- Pension -> PFRDA
- IFSC financial services -> IFSCA

8. RBI as Banker to Government

RBI Central/State Governments के banking transactions, public debt management और temporary cash mismatches में statutory/agency roles निभाता है। **Ways and Means Advances (WMA)** को policy rate समझना गलत है; यह Government cash-flow mismatch से जुड़ा financing arrangement है।

9. Bankers’ Bank और Lender of Last Resort intuition

Banks RBI के पास prescribed reserves/settlement balances रखते हैं और inter-bank settlement architecture में RBI central role निभाता है। Systemic liquidity stress में central bank का lender-of-last-resort intuition important है, हालांकि actual facilities/rules specific frameworks के अधीन होते हैं।

10. Currency role

Normal banknotes issue करने का statutory right RBI के पास है, लेकिन **₹1 note Government of India issue** है। Coins भी Government issue/mint framework में आते हैं और RBI circulation network में role निभाता है। Detailed currency lifecycle Module 27 में है।

11. Foreign Exchange role

FEMA framework में RBI permissions/directions और authorised-person architecture के माध्यम से forex management में central role निभाता है। RBI “foreign exchange dealer for every customer” नहीं है; authorised banks/entities actual transactions handle करते हैं।

12. Developmental and financial-stability role

RBI का historical role केवल regulation तक सीमित नहीं रहा; institution building, financial inclusion, payment infrastructure, credit architecture और financial stability initiatives भी banking evolution का हिस्सा हैं।

13. Exam distinction: RBI vs Government

कई questions approval, issue, ownership और regulation roles को swap करते हैं। हर statement में पूछें:

1. Law किस institution को power देता है?
2. Operational work कौन करता है?
3. Final approval Government का है या RBI का?
4. Regulator और operator क्या अलग हैं?

\1

> \2

यह विस्तृत section concept depth, current-rule clarity और exam connections को मजबूत करता है। Live numbers को major Mains exam से पहले latest official source/Module 32 से re-check करें।

MODULE 5 - MONETARY POLICY, LIQUIDITY & BENCHMARKS

Monetary Policy को rates की list नहीं, एक control system की तरह समझें।

5.1 RBI क्या influence करने की कोशिश करता है?

RBI Repo Rate इसलिए नहीं बदलता कि कोई number "high" या "low" दिख रहा है। Monetary Policy financial conditions को influence करती है ताकि inflation target के साथ aligned रहे, जबकि growth objective भी ध्यान में रहे।

Prices / Inflation -> **MPC Decision** -> **Money-Market Rates** -> **Bank Funding** -> **Loans & Deposits** -> **Demand** -> **Inflation / Growth**

SIMPLE EXAMPLE

यदि inflation pressure broad-based हो रहा है और monetary conditions tighten की जाती हैं, तो borrowing margin पर less attractive, saving relatively more attractive और demand pressure cooler हो सकता है। Transmission instant या one-for-one नहीं होता; direction समझना अधिक important है।

Flexible Inflation Targeting

India का monetary-policy framework headline **Consumer Price Index (CPI)** inflation पर centred है। Familiar exam framework: **4% target**, tolerance band **2 percentage points each side**, यानी **2% to 6%**. August 2026 MPC resolution भी inflation को target के साथ align करने की बात करता है।

DO NOT CONFUSE

Inflation Target और Policy Repo Rate same नहीं हैं। Target macroeconomic objective है; Repo financial conditions influence करने का policy instrument है।

5.2 Monetary Policy Committee (MPC)

MPC RBI Act, 1934 के तहत **6-member statutory committee** है।

Seat	Member Type	Exam Anchor
1	RBI Governor	Chairperson
2	Deputy Governor in charge of Monetary Policy	RBI member
3	One RBI officer nominated by Central Board	RBI member
4-6	Three members appointed by Central Government	External members

- प्रत्येक member = one vote.
- Decisions majority से।
- Tie होने पर Governor के पास **second/casting vote**.
- Quorum = **4 members**, जिसमें Governor या उनकी absence में MPC-member Deputy Governor होना चाहिए।
- कम-से-कम **4 MPC meetings/year**.
- Minutes meeting के **14th day** पर publish होते हैं।

EXAM TRAP

6 members का अर्थ 6 RBI officials नहीं। 3 RBI-side + 3 Government-appointed external members।

5.3 Policy Corridor - Definitions से पहले Position देखें

Facility / Rate	Current Rate	Corridor Position / Job	क्या होता है?
Standing Deposit Facility (SDF)	**5.00%**	Current LAF corridor floor	RBI surplus liquidity absorb करता है, collateral दिए बिना
Policy Repo Rate	**5.25%**	Centre / Policy Anchor	Eligible collateral against liquidity
Marginal Standing Facility (MSF)	**5.50%**	Upper standing facility	Eligible banks overnight marginal liquidity लेते हैं
Bank Rate	**5.50%**	Linked reference / penal-rate role	Daily repo operation के समान नहीं
Fixed Reverse Repo	**3.35%**	Toolkit में retained	Current corridor floor नहीं

LIVE SNAPSHOT - 15 AUGUST 2026

RBI current-rates snapshot: Repo 5.25%, SDF 5.00%, MSF 5.50%, Bank Rate 5.50%, Fixed Reverse Repo 3.35%, CRR 3.00%, SLR 18.00%. Source snapshot 14 Aug 2026, 1:00 pm.

SDF क्यों important है?

SDF April 2022 में LAF corridor floor के रूप में introduced हुआ। Special feature: RBI surplus funds absorb कर सकता है **without providing collateral**. SDF repo से 25 bps नीचे और MSF repo से 25 bps ऊपर रखा गया।

OLD PYQ TRAP

Older notes: "Reverse Repo = corridor lower bound" earlier framework में correct था। Current corridor floor = **SDF**. Fixed Reverse Repo toolkit में है, floor नहीं।

5.4 Repo, SDF, MSF और LAF - One System

Term	ऐसे सोचें	Liquidity Direction	Collateral?
Repo	Temporary RBI funding against eligible securities	RBI -> Banking System	Yes
SDF	Surplus funds का standing parking	Banking System -> RBI	No collateral required
MSF	Marginal overnight borrowing facility	RBI -> Eligible Banks	Eligible securities/permitted framework
LAF	Operating liquidity-management framework	Inject या absorb	Facility dependent

LAF कोई "एक rate" नहीं

Liquidity Adjustment Facility वह framework है जिसके भीतर facilities/operations short-term market rates को policy stance के साथ align करने में मदद करते हैं।

5.5 CRR vs SLR

Point	CRR	SLR
Full Form	Cash Reserve Ratio	Statutory Liquidity Ratio
Core Idea	RBI के पास cash balance	Bank द्वारा prescribed liquid assets maintain
Current - 15 Aug 2026	**3.00%**	**18.00%**

Point	CRR	SLR
Return	RBI CRR balances पर interest नहीं देता	Eligible SLR assets return earn कर सकते हैं
Ratio rises	Lendable liquidity generally falls	More balance sheet liquid assets में allocated
Law	RBI Act, 1934 - Section 42 framework	Banking Regulation Act, 1949 - Section 24 framework

STATUTORY CEILING vs LIVE RATE

SLR statutory ceiling **40%** और current SLR **18%** अलग facts हैं। PYQ legal ceiling पूछ सकता है; current-affairs question operating SLR।

5.6 Open Market Operations (OMO)

OMO = RBI द्वारा market में Government Securities की outright purchase/sale।

Action	RBI क्या करता है?	Typical Liquidity Effect
OMO Purchase	G-Secs खरीदता है	Liquidity inject
OMO Sale	G-Secs बेचता है	Liquidity absorb
Repo	Securities against temporary lending + repurchase	Temporary/fine-tuning injection

REPO vs OMO

Repo collateralised temporary operation है with repurchase. Outright OMO purchase में security ownership change होती है और action relatively more durable system-liquidity effect दे सकता है।

5.7 Ways and Means Advances (WMA)

WMA = RBI द्वारा Governments को temporary advances, receipts और payments के temporary mismatch bridge करने के लिए। यह RBI के **Banker to Government** role में आता है, monetary-policy rate नहीं। Numerical limits period-specific हैं और latest communication से check होते हैं।

MEMORY-PAPER WARNING

Circulated memory question में implausible WMA unit हो तो number blindly मत सीखें। Mechanism permanent है; live limit date-stamped current-affairs fact।

5.8 WACR और SORR

WACR - Weighted Average Call Rate: Overnight unsecured call money market में monetary policy का operating target। RBI liquidity operations का aim overnight conditions को policy stance से aligned रखना है।

SORR - Secured Overnight Rupee Rate: MPC-decided policy rate नहीं। FBIL ने 7 July 2025 से actual secured overnight transactions - TREP market और basket repo trades - से SORR publish करना शुरू किया।

DO NOT CONFUSE

Repo = MPC policy rate. **WACR** = overnight call market operating target. **SORR** = transaction-based secured overnight benchmark.

5.9 Monetary Transmission

MPC / Repo -> **Overnight Market** -> **Funding / Benchmarks** ->
Loan & Deposit Pricing -> **Spending / Investment** -> **Inflation / Growth**

Transmission time लेता है। Banks का deposit mix, funding cost, loan contracts और competition अलग होता है; इसलिए 25-bps repo change हर loan/deposit rate में immediately exact 25 bps change नहीं करता।

Move	All else equal expected direction
Repo increases	Tighter financial conditions; borrowing-cost pressure rise
Repo decreases	Easier conditions; borrowing pressure ease
CRR increases	Lendable system liquidity generally falls
CRR decreases	Lendable liquidity generally rises
OMO purchase	Liquidity increases
OMO sale	Liquidity decreases
SDF usage	Surplus liquidity absorbed/parked with RBI
MSF usage	Marginal overnight liquidity obtained from RBI

5.10 Exam Trap Board

Trap	Correct Answer
Reverse Repo always floor	No. Current floor SDF
Repo और SORR दोनों policy rates	No. Repo policy rate; SORR market benchmark
CRR/SLR दोनों cash with RBI	No. CRR cash with RBI; SLR liquid assets with bank
Current SLR 40%	No. 40% statutory ceiling; current 18% snapshot
WMA monetary-policy rate	No. Government temporary financing
LAF just one rate	No. Liquidity-management framework

30-SECOND RECALL

SDF absorbs -> Repo anchors -> MSF marginal liquidity देता है। WACR operating target. CRR = cash with RBI. SLR = liquid assets with bank. OMO purchase injects; sale absorbs. SORR secured transaction-based benchmark. WMA = temporary Government cash mismatch.

PRACTICE CHECK - 16 QUESTIONS

Q1. MPC में कितने members?

A. 4
B. 5
C. 6
D. 7
E. 8

Q2. Current LAF corridor floor कौन?

A. Fixed Reverse Repo
B. SDF
C. MSF
D. Bank Rate
E. OMO

Q3. 15 Aug 2026 corridor ordering?

A. MSF < Repo < SDF
B. Repo < SDF < MSF
C. SDF < Repo < MSF
D. SDF < MSF < Repo
E. Equal

Q4. SDF को conventional repo से क्या distinguish करता है?

A. SEBI decides
B. Surplus liquidity absorb without RBI collateral
C. Government only
D. Long-term bond rate
E. Same as CRR

Q5. Repo operation best understood as?

A. Outright G-Sec sale
B. Temporary RBI liquidity against eligible collateral with repurchase
C. Compulsory cash reserve
D. Deposit insurance premium
E. Capital-market issue

Q6. RBI outright OMO purchase करे तो direct liquidity effect?

A. Injected
B. Absorbed
C. CRR auto rises
D. SLR zero
E. MPC dissolved

Q7. CRR/SLR सही distinction?

A. दोनों cash with RBI
B. CRR cash with RBI; SLR prescribed liquid assets with bank
C. उल्टा
D. दोनों SEBI requirements
E. CRR only NBFCs

Q8. SLR pair correct?

A. Current 40; ceiling 18
B. Current 18; statutory ceiling 40
C. Current 3; ceiling 18
D. Current 5.25; ceiling 40
E. Both 40

Q9. Overnight call money market का monetary-policy operating target?

A. WACR
B. CPI
C. CRAR
D. CASA
E. NAV

Q10. SORR क्या है?

A. MPC policy rate
B. Actual transactions से secured overnight benchmark
C. Deposit insurance rate
D. Statutory reserve ratio
E. Small-savings rate

Q11. WMA primarily किसलिए?

A. Temporary Government cash-flow mismatch
B. MF NAV
C. Deposit insurance
D. Card fees
E. CPI calculation

Q12. Current fixed reverse repo statement?

A. Exists नहीं
B. Current LAF floor
C. Toolkit में retained; SDF floor है
D. Same as MSF
E. SEBI fixes

Q13. Repo rate increase का broad intended effect?

A. Easier borrowing everywhere immediately
B. Tighter financial conditions, lower demand pressure
C. CRR automatically zero
D. Capital automatically rises
E. Inflation abolished

Q14. MPC tie में casting vote किसका?

A. Finance Secretary
B. RBI Governor
C. SEBI Chair
D. Cabinet Secretary
E. DG Supervision

Q15. MPC transparency statement?

A. Minutes never published
B. Meeting के 14th day minutes published
C. Once a year
D. Finance Ministry only
E. Meeting required नहीं

Q16. Verification-date policy repo?

A. 4.50%
B. 5.00%
C. 5.25%
D. 5.50%
E. 6.00%

Answers

1 C | 2 B | 3 C | 4 B | 5 B | 6 A | 7 B | 8 B | 9 A | 10 B | 11 A | 12 C | 13 B | 14 B | 15 B | 16 C

Key connections: MPC = 6; SDF floor; SDF < Repo < MSF; CRR location = RBI, SLR location = bank assets; WACR operating target; SORR market benchmark; WMA Banker-to-Government; transmission directional, not mechanical.

MAINS APPLICATION CHECK - MODULE 5

PYQ SIGNATURE

Tool purpose, corridor logic, benchmark distinction और transmission - केवल current rate memorisation नहीं। Live rates latest MPC/Module 32 से re-check करें।

Q1. I. Repo policy rate है. II. WACR overnight call market operating target है. III. SORR transaction-based secured overnight benchmark है. Correct?

A. I only
B. I & II
C. II & III
D. I, II & III
E. III only

Q2. Correct pairing?

A. CRR liquid assets with bank; SLR cash RBI
B. CRR cash with RBI; SLR prescribed liquid assets with bank
C. CRR capital; SLR deposits
D. Both CET1
E. Both policy rates

Q3. RBI surplus liquidity बिना collateral दिए absorb करना चाहता है। Tool?

A. MSF
B. SDF
C. Bank Rate
D. DICGC premium
E. CRAR

Q4. Repo 25 bps बढ़ा। Exam-safe conclusion?

A. Every loan exactly 25 bps immediately rises
B. Generally conditions tighten; transmission neither instant nor one-for-one
C. CRR auto falls
D. Inflation next day guaranteed lower
E. WACR converts to SORR

Q5. OMO direction, all else equal?

A. Purchase absorbs; sale injects
B. Both inject
C. Purchase injects; sale absorbs
D. Capital only changes
E. DICGC tool

Answers: Q1 D | Q2 B | Q3 B | Q4 B | Q5 C

VISUAL BRIDGE

MPC/Repo -> Overnight Market -> Bank Funding/Benchmarks -> Loans & Deposits -> Demand -> Inflation/Growth. Transmission directional है, instant/mechanical नहीं।

MODULE 05 - विस्तृत समझ: MONETARY POLICY, LIQUIDITY & BENCHMARKS

1. Monetary Policy को rates की list की तरह मत पढ़िए

RBI repo rate इसलिए नहीं बदलता कि कोई number "high" या "low" दिख रहा है। Monetary policy का purpose financial conditions को influence करना है ताकि inflation target के अनुरूप रहे और growth objective को ध्यान में रखा जाए।

Core chain: **MPC / Policy Rate -> Overnight & Money-Market Rates -> Bank Funding/ Benchmarks -> Loan & Deposit Pricing -> Spending/Investment -> Inflation & Growth.**

Transmission instant या exactly one-for-one नहीं होता क्योंकि banks की funding mix, deposit profile, competition, loan contracts और risk अलग होते हैं।

2. Monetary Policy Committee (MPC)

MPC statutory body है। Broad composition **6 members** की है: RBI side के 3 और Central Government-appointed 3 external members। RBI Governor ex-officio Chairperson होता है।

Policy decisions majority vote से होते हैं; tie की स्थिति में Governor का casting vote relevant है। MPC meeting proceedings/minutes statutory timeline के अनुसार publish होते हैं; exam में "minutes never published" जैसे statements trap हो सकते हैं।

3. Inflation target framework

India का inflation-targeting framework CPI-based target से जुड़ा है। Target number और tolerance band statutory/government notification context में आते हैं; failure framework तब relevant होता है जब inflation prescribed tolerance के बाहर specified consecutive quarters तक रहे। Concept: MPC का काम single inflation print पर react करना नहीं, medium-term price stability framework के अंदर policy set करना है।

4. Liquidity Adjustment Facility intuition

LAF को "एक rate" मत समझिए। यह liquidity-management framework है। Current corridor में exam-level roles:

- **SDF:** surplus liquidity absorb करने वाला standing facility; current floor-side instrument।
- **Repo:** policy rate / liquidity injection anchor।
- **MSF:** banks को marginal overnight liquidity उपलब्ध कराने वाली upper-side facility।

Old trap: "Fixed Reverse Repo हमेशा corridor floor है" अब current answer नहीं है; SDF current floor-side tool है।

5. Repo, SDF, MSF और Bank Rate

Repo Rate MPC policy rate है। Repo transaction secured liquidity operation logic से जुड़ी है।

SDF में RBI collateral दिए बिना eligible entities से liquidity absorb कर सकता है।

MSF marginal overnight borrowing facility है; eligible banks prescribed securities/statutory framework के भीतर use करते हैं।

Bank Rate अलग statutory/reference rate concept है; current numerical relation policy corridor के साथ move कर सकती है। Numbers हमेशा dated snapshot में पढ़ें।

15 August 2026 के verified snapshot में: **Repo 5.25%, SDF 5.00%, MSF 5.50%, Bank Rate 5.50%, Fixed Reverse Repo 3.35%, CRR 3%, SLR 18%.** Future exam से पहले recheck करें।

6. CRR vs SLR

CRR: prescribed percentage of NDTL cash form में RBI के पास maintain।

SLR: bank अपने पास prescribed liquid assets के रूप में maintain करता है।

दोनों को "cash with RBI" कहना गलत है। Statutory ceiling और current operating ratio को भी अलग रखें। Example: SLR का statutory ceiling 40% हो सकता है जबकि current SLR 18% snapshot हो।

7. OMO - securities के through liquidity

RBI Government securities खरीदता है -> system में money inject होता है। RBI securities बेचता है -> system से liquidity absorb होती है।

OMO और repo identical नहीं हैं; OMO outright purchase/sale हो सकता है जबकि repo repurchase structure है।

8. WACR - Operating Target

Weighted Average Call Rate (WACR) overnight unsecured call money market का operating target है। Liquidity operations का उद्देश्य overnight conditions को policy stance के आसपास align करना होता है।

WACR को policy rate मत कहें; policy rate Repo है।

9. SORR - Market Benchmark, MPC Rate नहीं

Secured Overnight Rupee Rate (SORR) secured overnight transactions पर आधारित market benchmark है। FBIL ने इसे 7 July 2025 से publish करना शुरू किया। यह MPC द्वारा vote किया गया policy rate नहीं है।

Simple distinction:

- Repo = policy rate
- WACR = overnight call-market operating target
- SORR = transaction-based secured overnight benchmark

10. WMA को monetary-policy rate समझना गलत

Ways and Means Advances Government की temporary receipts-payments mismatch financing से जुड़ा framework है। इसे Repo/MSF जैसी monetary-policy rate list में मत रखें। Live WMA limits को date-stamped current fact की तरह पढ़ें।

11. Tightening vs Easing intuition

All else equal:

- Repo increase -> tighter financial conditions, borrowing-cost pressure।
- Repo decrease -> easing bias, lower funding/borrowing pressure possible।
- OMO purchase -> liquidity injection।
- OMO sale -> liquidity absorption।
- SDF use -> surplus liquidity parking/absorption।
- MSF use -> marginal liquidity borrowing।

यह directional intuition है, mechanical guarantee नहीं।

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यह विस्तृत section concept depth, current-rule clarity और exam connections को मजबूत करता है। Live numbers को major Mains exam से पहले latest official source/Module 32 से re-check करें।

MODULE 6 - DEPOSITS & CUSTOMER BANKING

Product को Access, Purpose और Time के आधार पर चुनें - उसके बाद rule सीखें।

6.1 First Decision: Money on Demand चाहिए या कुछ समय बाद?

Frequent / On-Demand Access -> **Demand Deposit** -> **Savings / Current**

Money Park for a Period -> **Term Deposit** -> **FD / RD / Reinvestment**

Deposit Type	Core Idea	Interest Idea	Typical Use
Current Account	Frequent-withdrawal demand deposit	Current commercial-bank rules में non-interest-bearing	Business / transaction-heavy use
Savings Deposit	Interest-bearing demand deposit	Daily product / EOD balance basis	Household/personal saving + transactions
Term Deposit / FD	Fixed period के लिए interest-bearing deposit	Tenor और permitted differentiation पर rate	Funds park करना
Recurring Deposit	Regular instalment-based term deposit	RBI term-deposit definition का हिस्सा	Disciplined periodic saving

PERSPECTIVE CHECK
Deposit customer का financial asset है, लेकिन bank की liability। Module 1 balance-sheet perspective देता है; Module 6 बताता है customer किस deposit liability को choose करता है।

6.2 Demand Deposit, Savings Deposit और CASA

Demand deposit = on demand withdrawable. Savings = interest-bearing demand deposit. Current Account = non-interest-bearing demand deposit under current commercial-bank directions.

CASA = Current Account + Savings Account deposits. ये bank funding mix का important और generally term deposits से lower-cost हिस्सा होते हैं।

DO NOT CONFUSE
Demand Deposit एक category है; Savings और Current उसके forms हैं। Term Deposit अलग है क्योंकि money fixed/agreed period के लिए accepted होता है।

6.3 Savings Interest - Bank की advertised rate नहीं, Rule समझें

- Domestic rupee savings interest **daily product / end-of-day balance** basis पर calculate होता है।
- ₹1 lakh तक balance पर uniform rate set होता है।
- ₹1 lakh से ऊपर EOD balance पर bank differential rates दे सकता है।
- Interest quarterly या shorter intervals पर credit होना चाहिए।
- Actual savings rate bank का published rate है; RBI कोई one universal percentage prescribe नहीं करता।

6.4 Term Deposits - Tenor, Size और Premature Withdrawal

Rule	Current Commercial-Bank Position	Exam Meaning
Minimum Tenor	**7 days**	इससे shorter domestic TD नहीं

Rule	Current Commercial-Bank Position	Exam Meaning
Bulk Deposit	**Single rupee term deposit ₹3 crore and above**	Aggregate FD relationship नहीं
Non-callable option	Banks TD without premature withdrawal offer कर सकते हैं	लेकिन individual TD ₹1 crore and below में premature facility mandatory
Premature Withdrawal Interest	Amount और actual period stayed पर applicable rate	Original maturity rate automatically नहीं
Penalty	Board-approved disclosed policy	Acceptance पर disclosure न हो तो Directions के तहत penalty levy नहीं
Matured but Unpaid TD	Savings rate या contracted matured-TD rate, whichever lower	Classic current-static trap

BULK != TOTAL RELATIONSHIP

Customer के चार अलग ₹1 crore FDs होने से हर FD "bulk deposit" नहीं बनता। Current definition = **single rupee TD ₹3 crore+**.

SENIOR CITIZEN TRAP

RBI banks को discretion पर resident Indian senior citizens के लिए higher fixed-rate schemes बनाने देता है। कोई universal "extra X bps" RBI rule मत memorise करें; actual differential bank/product specific है।

6.5 Floating-Rate Deposits

Commercial bank floating-rate domestic TD offer करे तो rate directly observable और transparent market-determined external benchmark से linked होना चाहिए। Customer समझ सके कि deposit rate किससे move होगा।

CONNECTION TO MODULE 5

Benchmarks balance sheet के दोनों sides पर relevant हो सकते हैं। Module 5 ने SORR जैसे market benchmarks introduce किए; deposit pricing में भी transparent external benchmarks matter कर सकते हैं।

6.6 Scope Note - Bank Category Check करें

ऊपर के live numerical rules RBI **Commercial Banks - Interest Rate on Deposits Directions, 2025** से हैं। इन Directions की applicability definition SFBs, Payments Banks, RRBs और LABs को exclude करती है। किसी commercial-bank threshold को दूसरी bank category पर blindly apply न करें।

EXAM HABIT

Live deposit limit memorise करने से पहले पूछें: **यह Direction किस bank category पर apply करता है?**

6.7 Basic Savings Bank Deposit Account (BSBDA)

BSBDA एक normal banking service है जो minimum basic facilities **without minimum balance** provide करती है। इसे "poor person's limited account" मत समझें।

Feature	Current Learning Point
Minimum Balance	None
Deposits	Minimum-facility framework में number/value पर monthly limit नहीं
Withdrawals	कम-से-कम **4 withdrawals/month** minimum free facilities में
Card	ATM / ATM-cum-debit card minimum facilities का हिस्सा

Feature	Current Learning Point
Extra Services	Banks extra services दे सकते हैं; केवल extras के कारण minimum balance compel नहीं कर सकते
Availability	Normal banking service available to all

OLD RULE TRAP - MAXIMUM vs MINIMUM

Older 2012 material "maximum four withdrawals" बताता था। 2019 revised framework में current learning: bank को minimum facilities में **at least four withdrawals** provide करने हैं; additional withdrawals allowed हो सकते हैं।

BSBDA holder same bank में simultaneously दूसरा savings bank deposit account नहीं रख सकता। Existing savings account हो तो BSBDA opening के **30 days** के अंदर close होना चाहिए।

6.8 Inoperative Account vs Unclaimed Deposit

Status	Time Test	Meaning
Inoperative Account	**Over 2 years**	Savings/current account में customer-induced transaction नहीं
Unclaimed Deposit	**10 years**	Savings/current not operated for 10 years, या TD maturity के 10 years तक claimed नहीं

Customer-induced transactions में customer-initiated transactions और authenticated non-financial actions जैसे KYC update शामिल हो सकते हैं। Bank-induced entries जैसे interest/charges customer को active नहीं बनाते।

DO NOT CONFUSE

Inoperative >2 years != Unclaimed 10-year framework. First account-operation classification है; second separate unclaimed-deposit / DEA Fund framework (Module 7) trigger करता है।

6.9 Nomination - 2025 Rule Change

1 November 2025 से amended banking-law framework deposit accounts में **up to 4 nominees** allow करता है।

Mode	कैसे काम करता है?	Memory Anchor
Simultaneous Nomination	Up to four nominees specified percentage allocation (total 100%) से share	Same time shares
Successive Nomination	Priority order; earlier nominee ineffective/not alive होने पर next relevant	One after another

IMPORTANT LEGAL NUANCE

Nomination bank को identify करता है कि payment किसे की जा सकती है और lawful payment पर bank को discharge देता है। यह automatically हर succession/beneficial claim erase नहीं करता।

6.10 "Issued" का अर्थ "Effective" नहीं - July 2026 Amendment

RBI ने Second Amendment Directions **30 July 2026** को issue किए, लेकिन effective **1 October 2026** से होंगे। 15 Aug 2026 को circular exist करता है, पर नया operating rule operative नहीं।

FUTURE EFFECTIVE RULE - NOT OPERATIVE ON 15 AUG 2026

1 Oct 2026 से deposit rates including bulk-deposit rates bank website disclosed schedule follow करेंगे; bulk rates business day पर 10:00 am disclosure, grace up to 10:10 am. Amendment differential LCR run-off rates reference से differential bulk-deposit pricing भी permit करता है।

EXAM TRAP

"30 July 2026 को issued" != "15 August को already effective". Effective date = **1 October 2026**.

6.11 Deposit Decision Framework

Customer Situation	First Product Family	फिर क्या check करें?
Business repeated receipts/payments	Current Account	Charges/services; no-interest rule
Household access + interest	Savings	Published rate + service conditions
Lump sum park	Term Deposit	Tenor, premature withdrawal, rate, penalty
Periodic disciplined saving	Recurring Deposit	Instalment + maturity structure
Basic zero-minimum banking	BSBDA	Minimum facilities + same-bank restriction

6.12 Exam Trap Board

Trap	Correct Mental Answer
Current account normal savings interest earn करता है	No. Non-interest-bearing demand deposit
Bulk deposit = total FDs ₹3 cr	No. Single rupee TD ₹3 cr+
BSBDA maximum 4 withdrawals	Old. At least 4 minimum free; bank more दे सकता है
Inoperative = Unclaimed	No. >2 years vs 10 years
Only one nominee	Outdated. Up to 4
Circular issued = immediately effective	No. Commencement date check करें

30-SECOND RECALL

Current = Demand + no interest. Savings = interest-bearing demand. Term = fixed period; commercial-bank minimum 7 days. Bulk = single ₹3 cr+ TD. Individual TD ₹1 cr and below premature withdrawal facility. BSBDA no minimum balance. Inoperative >2y; Unclaimed 10y. Deposit nomination up to 4. Effective date हमेशा check करें।

PRACTICE CHECK - 20 QUESTIONS

Q1. Demand Deposit की best definition?

A. Withdrawable on demand
B. Must remain 5 years
C. Government deposit only
D. Bank bond
E. Companies only

Q2. Current commercial-bank directions में Current Account?

A. Interest-bearing TD
B. Non-interest-bearing demand deposit
C. Compulsory reserve
D. Pension account
E. MF account

Q3. Savings Deposit?

A. Non-interest capital account
B. Interest-bearing demand deposit
C. 7-day TD only
D. G-Sec
E. RBI facility

Q4. Domestic rupee savings interest calculation basis?

A. Opening balance only
B. Monthly minimum
C. Daily product / EOD balance
D. Annual average
E. Quarter-end only

Q5. Savings interest credit interval?

A. Annual only
B. Monthly only
C. Quarterly or shorter
D. Five years
E. Closure only

Q6. Bulk Deposit current definition?

A. Aggregate ₹1 cr
B. Single rupee TD ₹3 cr and above
C. Current account >₹3 cr
D. Company all deposits
E. Savings >₹1 lakh

Q7. Domestic TD minimum tenor?

A. 1 day
B. 3 days
C. 7 days
D. 15 days
E. 30 days

Q8. Premature-withdrawal facility necessarily किस TD में?

A. Every bulk deposit
B. Individual TD singly/jointly ₹1 cr and below
C. Only >₹3 cr
D. Government deposits only
E. None

Q9. Premature withdrawal interest generally based on?

A. Original maturity rate always
B. Amount + actual period stayed applicable rate
C. Repo only
D. SLR
E. DICGC

Q10. CASA?

A. Cash and Statutory Assets
B. Current Account + Savings Account deposits
C. Capital & Securities Account
D. Credit & Savings Advance
E. Current Assets & Secured Assets

Q11. Core BSBDA feature?

A. ₹10,000 compulsory balance
B. No minimum balance
C. One withdrawal/month
D. BPL only
E. No ATM/debit card

Q12. Current minimum withdrawal facility in BSBDA?

A. Maximum 4 always
B. At least 4/month minimum free; bank may offer more
C. ATM only
D. Unlimited free mandatory
E. Withdrawals prohibited

Q13. RBI BSBDA को कैसे describe करता है?

A. Farmer loan account
B. Normal banking service available to all
C. Govt employees only
D. HNI investment product
E. Forex deposit

Q14. Same bank में already savings account है और BSBDA open किया। Rule?

A. Both forever
B. Other savings account 30 days में close
C. BSBDA current account बने
D. Double interest
E. Nomination lost

Q15. Savings/current account में >2 years no customer-induced transaction?

A. Bulk deposit
B. Inoperative account
C. NPA
D. Capital reserve
E. RBI liability

Q16. Unclaimed Deposit time test?

A. 30d
B. 6m
C. 2y
D. 5y
E. 10y

Q17. 1 Nov 2025 amended framework में deposit nominees up to?

A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
E. 5

Q18. Simultaneous vs Successive nomination?

A. Both one nominee
B. Simultaneous percentages; Successive priority order
C. Successive prohibited
D. Simultaneous lockers only
E. No difference

Q19. Matured but unpaid domestic TD rate?

A. Original FD rate always
B. Repo always
C. Savings rate or contracted matured-TD rate, whichever lower
D. No interest
E. SLR

Q20. 30 July 2026 Second Amendment Directions effective कब?

A. 30 Jul
B. 1 Aug
C. 15 Aug
D. 1 Oct 2026
E. 1 Jan 2027

Answers

1 A | 2 B | 3 B | 4 C | 5 C | 6 B | 7 C | 8 B | 9 B | 10 B | 11 B | 12 B | 13 B | 14 B | 15 B | 16 E | 17 D | 18 B | 19 C | 20 D

MODULE 06 - विस्तृत समझ: DEPOSITS & CUSTOMER BANKING

1. Deposit को पहले behaviour से classify करें

Deposit products को names की list की तरह नहीं, liquidity/tenor/use के आधार पर समझें:

- **Demand Deposits:** demand पर withdraw किए जा सकते हैं - Current Account, Savings Account।
- **Term Deposits:** fixed/agreed period के लिए funds रखे जाते हैं - Fixed/Term Deposit, Recurring Deposit आदि।

Bank के perspective से customer deposit liability है। Customer के perspective से bank पर claim/asset है।

2. Current Account

Current account frequent business transactions के लिए designed demand deposit है। Current commercial-bank directions के तहत यह **non-interest-bearing** होता है। “Current account पर normal savings interest मिलता है” classic trap है।

3. Savings Deposit

Savings deposit interest-bearing demand deposit है। Commercial banks domestic rupee savings balances पर interest **daily product/end-of-day balance basis** पर calculate करते हैं और interest quarterly या shorter intervals पर credit किया जाता है।

RBI कोई एक universal savings rate prescribe नहीं करता; actual rate bank की published rate होती है। इसलिए “RBI savings rate = X% forever” मत याद करें।

4. Term Deposit - tenor, size और premature withdrawal

Current commercial-bank framework के key rules:

- Minimum domestic term-deposit tenor: **7 days**.
- **Bulk Deposit:** single rupee term deposit of **₹3 crore and above**. Customer के सभी FDs का total जोड़कर bulk नहीं बनता।
- Banks non-callable/no-premature-withdrawal schemes offer कर सकते हैं, लेकिन **individual term deposits of ₹1 crore and below** में premature withdrawal facility mandatory है।
- Premature withdrawal पर interest उस amount और actual period के applicable rate के अनुसार; original contracted maturity rate automatically payable नहीं।
- Penalty Board-approved disclosed policy के अनुसार। Acceptance के समय disclosed न हो तो later penalty levy rules सीमित होते हैं।
- Matured but unpaid term deposit पर savings rate या matured TD का contracted rate - **whichever is lower** - वाला current rule exam-worthy है।

5. Senior Citizen deposit trap

RBI banks को discretion देता है कि resident Indian senior citizens के लिए higher fixed rates वाली schemes बनाएँ। कोई universal “हर bank exactly +50 bps देता है” RBI rule नहीं है। Differential bank/product-specific है।

6. Floating-rate deposits

यदि commercial bank floating-rate domestic term deposit offer करता है, rate को directly observable और transparent market-determined external benchmark से link करना चाहिए। उद्देश्य transparency है - customer समझ सके कि rate क्यों बदल रहा है।

यह Module 5 के benchmark concept से जुड़ता है: benchmark केवल lending side पर नहीं, deposit pricing में भी relevant हो सकता है।

7. Scope matters - हर rule हर bank category पर नहीं

Commercial Banks - Interest Rate on Deposits Directions की applicability definitions को ध्यान से पढ़ें। Current framework में SFB, Payments Bank, RRB, LAB आदि के लिए अलग directions/scope हो सकते हैं। एक commercial-bank threshold को blindly हर bank category पर apply न करें।

Exam habit: **“यह rule किस category के bank पर लागू है?”**

8. BSBDA - Basic Savings Bank Deposit Account

BSBDA financial inclusion/basic banking service है, “poor person का restricted account” नहीं। Key features:

- No minimum-balance requirement।
- Minimum basic facilities में deposits और withdrawals access।
- ATM/ATM-cum-debit card basic facilities का हिस्सा।
- Current framework banks को **at least four withdrawals per month** minimum free facility के रूप में provide करने को कहता है; पुराने 2012 notes में “maximum four withdrawals” language stale हो सकती है।
- Bank additional services दे सकता है, लेकिन सिर्फ extras के कारण minimum balance impose नहीं करना चाहिए।
- Same bank में BSBDA holder दूसरा savings bank deposit account simultaneously maintain नहीं कर सकता; existing savings account को prescribed period, commonly 30 days, में close करना होता है।

9. Inoperative Account vs Unclaimed Deposit

दो अलग clocks:

- **Inoperative account:** savings/current account में **over 2 years** कोई customer-induced transaction नहीं।
- **Unclaimed deposit:** savings/current balance **10 years** operated नहीं, या term deposit maturity के 10 years बाद भी unclaimed।

Customer-induced transaction में authenticated customer activity/KYC-related actions relevant हो सकती हैं; bank-induced interest/charges alone customer activity नहीं बनाते।

2-year classification और 10-year unclaimed/DEA Fund framework को mix न करें।

10. Nomination - major changed rule

1 November 2025 से amended banking-law framework deposit accounts में **up to four nominees** allow करता है।

- **Simultaneous nomination:** up to four nominees, percentage allocation total 100%।
- **Successive nomination:** priority order; earlier nominee unavailable होने पर next nominee relevant।

Nomination bank को valid payment/discharge mechanism देता है; यह automatically हर succession/beneficial ownership dispute समाप्त नहीं करता।

11. “Issued” और “Effective” date अलग हो सकते हैं

RBI ने deposit-rate disclosure Second Amendment Directions **30 July 2026** को issue किए, लेकिन commencement **1 October 2026** है। 15 August 2026 पर circular मौजूद था, पर नया operating rule अभी effective नहीं था।

1 October 2026 से bulk-deposit rates सहित deposit-rate schedules website disclosure timing और LCR run-off-linked differential pricing जैसे provisions operative होने थे। Exam में हमेशा **issue date vs effective date** check करें।

12. Product-selection framework

- Repeated business receipts/payments -> Current Account
- Household access + interest -> Savings
- Lump sum park करना -> Term Deposit
- Periodic disciplined saving -> Recurring Deposit
- Zero-minimum basic banking -> BSBDA

Product चुनने के बाद rate, tenor, withdrawal, penalty और scope check करें।

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यह विस्तृत section concept depth, current-rule clarity और exam connections को मजबूत करता है। Live numbers को major Mains exam से पहले latest official source/Module 32 से re-check करें।

MODULE 7 - DEPOSIT INSURANCE, UNCLAIMED DEPOSITS & BANK FAILURE

Protection depositor-wise और rule-based है - केवल account-wise नहीं।

7.1 Deposit Insurance क्यों exist करता है?

Deposit करने पर bank आपको money owe करता है। Normal situation में claim bank repay करता है। जब insured bank specified distress/failure situation में पहुँचता है, Deposit Insurance eligible deposits के लिए safety net बनता है।

Depositor Money -> **Bank Liability** -> **Severe Distress / Failure** -> **DICGC Framework** -> **Eligible Claim**

START WITH THE CORRECT QUESTION
"क्या मेरा savings account insured है?" से बेहतर question: **इस bank में same right and same capacity में, applicable set-off के बाद मेरा eligible deposit कितना है?**

7.2 DICGC क्या cover करता है?

DICGC eligible savings, current, fixed और recurring deposits insure करता है। Current maximum = **₹5 lakh per depositor per bank**, principal + accrued interest together, subject to same-right/same-capacity rule.

Covered / Excluded	Examples	Exam Meaning
Normally Covered	Savings, Current, FD, RD	Principal + interest together within ₹5L
Excluded	Foreign Governments; Central/State Governments; inter-bank deposits	हर "deposit" insured नहीं
Excluded	Deposits received outside India	Domestic insurance cover से बाहर
Excluded	DICGC द्वारा prior RBI approval से specifically exempt amount	Residual statutory exclusion

PREMIUM TRAP
DICGC premium depositor separately pay नहीं करता। Premium **insured bank** bear करता है।

7.3 ₹5 lakh Rule: Principal + Interest Together

Principal ₹4.95 lakh और accrued interest ₹4,000 हो तो insured amount ₹4.99 lakh। यदि principal ही ₹5 lakh है, extra accrued interest cover को ₹5 lakh से ऊपर नहीं ले जाता।

DO NOT CONFUSE
₹5 lakh principal + extra interest नहीं। Maximum admissible insured amount = **principal + interest together** in relevant bank/right/capacity.

7.4 Same Bank, Different Branches: Aggregate First

Same bank की different branches में identical ownership/capacity deposits को पहले aggregate किया जाता है।

Situation	Insurance Treatment
Savings ₹2L + FD ₹4L, same bank/same individual capacity	Aggregate ₹6L; max insured ₹5L
Bank A ₹5L + Bank B ₹5L	Ceiling separately each bank
Individual + genuinely different legal capacity in same bank	Separate treatment possible if rules qualify
Sole-proprietorship + same person's individual deposit	DICGC clarification: aggregate

7.5 Same Right and Same Capacity - Calculation का Heart

यह legal/ownership capacity बताता है जिसमें money held है। Person personal capacity, trustee, guardian, partner या qualifying joint-holder capacity में deposits hold कर सकता है।

JOINT-ACCOUNT TRAP
Same persons + same order वाले joint accounts aggregation के लिए same right/capacity माने जाते हैं। Different combination या different order separate treatment qualify कर सकता है, subject to DICGC rules।

Which Bank? -> **Which Legal Capacity?** -> **Aggregate Eligible Deposits** -> **Set-off Dues** -> **Apply ₹5L Ceiling**

7.6 Set-off Insurance से पहले

Depositor same bank को dues owe करता है तो DICGC claim framework में applicable bank dues net/set-off किए जाते हैं। Example: eligible deposits ₹5.5L, applicable dues ₹1L -> net claim ₹4.5L -> insurance calculation net claim पर।

7.7 All-Inclusive Directions (AID) और Section 18A

RBI insured bank पर AID लगा सकता है जिससे deposit withdrawals restricted हों। 1 September 2021 से **Section 18A** eligible depositors के लिए time-bound insurance route देता है।

Step	Timeline
AID imposed	Conditions meet होने पर Section 18A framework trigger
Insured Bank	Depositor list DICGC को **45 days** में
DICGC Verification	List receipt के **30 days** में
Payment	Verification completion के **15 days** में
Overall Cap	AID से payment तक **not more than 90 days**

AID Imposed -> 45d -> **Bank List** -> 30d -> **Verify** -> 15d -> **Pay**
Overall <= 90 days

AID claim में depositor bank CEO/administrator को willingness form + valid KYC देता है। Social-media rumour claim application नहीं है।

7.8 Liquidation AID से अलग है

Liquidation = bank wound up हो रहा है। Liquidator depositor-wise claim list बनाता है; DICGC admissible amount liquidator के through pay करता है।

Situation	Claim Handling	Timeline
Bank under AID	Bank/administrator list; depositor willingness/KYC	Section 18A overall <=90d
Bank in Liquidation	Liquidator claim list + DICGC funds for disbursement	DICGC payment to liquidator within **2 months** of claim list receipt
Reconstruction / Amalgamation	Concerned/transferee bank adjustment	Admissible difference within 2 months from claim list receipt

LIQUIDATION -> **Liquidator prepares claim list** -> **DICGC receives list** -> **Pays Liquidator within 2 months**

7.9 Unclaimed Deposit -> DEA Fund: Deposit Insurance नहीं

Healthy bank में भी deposit unclaimed हो सकता है। **Depositor Education and Awareness (DEA) Fund** specified amounts के 10 years continuously inoperative/unclaimed होने पर apply करता है।

Unclaimed 10 Years -> **Bank transfers amount + accrued interest to DEA Fund** -> **Customer/Heir claims from Bank** -> **Bank seeks refund from DEA Fund**

Bank 10-year period complete होने वाले month के following month की last working day पर amount + transfer-date accrued interest DEA Fund में transfer करता है।

NO FORFEITURE
DEA Fund transfer का अर्थ money confiscated नहीं। Customer/depositor/legal heir बाद में bank के through claim कर सकता है; Scheme में refund claim के लिए specific time limit नहीं।

7.10 UDGAM: Search Portal, Settlement Portal नहीं

UDGAM = Unclaimed Deposits - Gateway to Access inforMation. Registered users participating banks में unclaimed deposits/accounts search कर सकते हैं। Claim respective bank से होता है; UDGAM स्वयं payment settle नहीं करता।

UDRN (Unclaimed Deposit Reference Number) = unique CBS-generated reference assigned to unclaimed account/deposit transferred to DEA Fund।

7.11 Four Situations अलग रखें

Situation	Problem	Framework
Inoperative Account	>2 years no customer-induced transaction	Account-operation/customer service rules
Unclaimed Deposit	10-year test	DEA Fund + bank claim
AID Bank	RBI restricts access	DICGC Section 18A
Liquidated Bank	Winding up/licence cancellation as applicable	Liquidator + DICGC

30-SECOND RECALL

DICGC = ₹5L per depositor per bank, same right/capacity, principal + interest together. Same-bank branches aggregate; different banks separate. Set-off first. AID = 45 + 30 + 15, overall 90d. Liquidation = liquidator route, DICGC within 2 months from claim-list receipt. DEA Fund = 10-year unclaimed. UDGAM searches; bank settles।

PRACTICE CHECK - 15 QUESTIONS

Q1. Current max DICGC cover in one bank/same right-capacity?

A. ₹1L
B. ₹2L
C. ₹3L
D. ₹5L
E. ₹10L

Q2. Same bank different branches: Savings ₹2L + FD ₹4L, same capacity. Max insured?

A. ₹2L
B. ₹4L
C. ₹5L
D. ₹6L
E. ₹10L

Q3. Bank A ₹5L + Bank B ₹5L eligible deposits. Treatment?

A. ₹5L total
B. ₹2.5L each
C. ₹5L separately each bank
D. No cover
E. Only simultaneous failure

Q4. DICGC normal cover से specifically excluded?

A. Individual savings
B. Individual RD
C. Inter-bank deposit
D. Resident FD
E. Business current deposit

Q5. Deposit-insurance premium कौन bear करता है?

A. Depositor
B. RBI Governor
C. Insured Bank
D. State Govt
E. Borrower

Q6. ₹5L insurance का मतलब?

A. Principal ₹5L + unlimited interest
B. Principal + interest together ₹5L max
C. Interest only
D. FD only
E. Savings only

Q7. Depositor same bank को applicable dues owe करता है। Claim calculation first?

A. Double insurance
B. Set-off/netting
C. CRR adjustment
D. PSLC
E. Waiver

Q8. Section 18A AID में bank depositor list कितने days में?

A. 15
B. 30
C. 45
D. 60
E. 90

Q9. AID-to-payment overall cap?

A. 30d
B. 45d
C. 60d
D. 90d
E. 180d

Q10. Normal liquidation में claim list कौन बनाता है?

A. SEBI
B. Liquidator
C. NPCI
D. DEA Fund
E. CIC

Q11. 10-year unclaimed deposit primarily किससे associated?

A. CRR
B. DEA Fund
C. MSF
D. CERSAI
E. TReDS

Q12. DEA Fund transfer पर accrued interest?

A. Destroyed
B. Amount के साथ transferred
C. DICGC premium
D. SEBI
E. Ignored

Q13. UDGAM mainly?

A. DICGC settlement direct
B. Unclaimed deposits search across participating banks
C. Loans sanction
D. CRR calculate
E. Debit cards issue

Q14. Correct statement?

A. Inoperative=Unclaimed 2y
B. UDGAM pays
C. DEA transfer forfeiture
D. Eligible DEA amount later bank through claim हो सकता है
E. DICGC FD only

Q15. Correct Section 18A sequence?

A. 15+30+45
B. 45+30+15
C. 30+45+15
D. 45+15+45
E. 60+15+15

Answers: 1 D | 2 C | 3 C | 4 C | 5 C | 6 B | 7 C | 8 C | 9 D | 10 B | 11 B | 12 B | 13 B | 14 D | 15 B

MAINS APPLICATION CHECK - MODULE 7

PYQ SIGNATURE
Same-right/same-capacity aggregation, set-off, Section 18A timelines और AID-vs-liquidation distinction.

Q1. DICGC ₹5L cover की best reading?

A. ₹5L principal + unlimited interest
B. ₹5L per branch
C. Principal + accrued interest together, per depositor per bank in same right/capacity
D. ₹5L per account type
E. FD only

Q2. Same bank different branches: ₹2L savings + ₹4L FD, same capacity. Max insured?

A. ₹2L
B. ₹4L
C. ₹5L
D. ₹6L
E. ₹10L

Q3. Depositor applicable dues भी owe करता है। First?

A. Double insurance
B. Right of set-off/netting
C. CRR
D. PSLC
E. Waiver

Q4. Section 18A AID route?

A. 15+30+45
B. 45+30+15, overall <=90d
C. 30+30+30 no cap
D. 60+15+15
E. Two months only

Q5. Liquidation vs AID correct distinction?

A. Same clock
B. Liquidator claim list बनाता है; DICGC liquidator को claim-list receipt से within 2 months pay करता है
C. Depositor always direct DICGC filing
D. AID means already wound up
E. DICGC liquidation में apply नहीं

Answers: Q1 C | Q2 C | Q3 B | Q4 B | Q5 B

MODULE 07 - विस्तृत समझ: DEPOSIT INSURANCE, UNCLAIMED DEPOSITS & BANK FAILURE

1. Deposit Insurance का सही mental model

Deposit Insurance account-wise नहीं, **depositor-wise, bank-wise और legal capacity-wise** apply होता है। सही question यह नहीं है कि "क्या मेरा savings account insured है?" बल्कि यह है:

इस bank में same right and same capacity में मेरी total eligible deposit कितनी है, applicable set-off के बाद?

यही amount DICGC ceiling के against evaluate होती है।

2. DICGC क्या cover करता है?

Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC) eligible savings, current, fixed और recurring deposits को cover करता है। Current maximum insurance **₹5 lakh per depositor per bank** है, जिसमें **principal + accrued interest together** शामिल हैं।

Normally excluded examples:

- Foreign Governments के deposits
- Central/State Governments के deposits
- Inter-bank deposits
- India के बाहर received deposits
- DICGC द्वारा RBI approval के साथ specifically exempted amounts

Premium trap: Depositor अलग से DICGC premium नहीं देता; premium insured bank bear करता है।

3. ₹5 lakh का मतलब principal + interest together

यदि principal ₹4.95 lakh और accrued interest ₹4,000 है तो insured amount ₹4.99 lakh होगा। यदि principal ही ₹5 lakh है तो extra interest insurance को ₹5 lakh से ऊपर नहीं ले जाएगा।

यह **₹5 lakh principal + unlimited interest** नहीं है।

4. Same bank की अलग branches से cover multiply नहीं होता

Same bank की अलग branches में same right/capacity वाले deposits aggregate होते हैं। Example:

Savings ₹2 lakh + FD ₹4 lakh, same bank, same individual capacity -> aggregate ₹6 lakh -> maximum insured ₹5 lakh।

लेकिन Bank A और Bank B में deposits हैं तो ceiling अलग-अलग banks पर separately apply होती है।

5. Same Right and Same Capacity

Legal capacity identify करें: individual, trustee, guardian, partner, qualifying joint-holder arrangement आदि। Same persons वाला joint account same order में हो तो aggregation हो सकती है; different combination/order qualifying rules के अनुसार separate treatment पा सकता है।

Exam calculation sequence: **Which bank? -> Which legal capacity? -> Aggregate eligible deposits -> Apply set-off -> Apply ₹5 lakh ceiling.**

6. Set-off insurance से पहले

यदि depositor उसी bank का borrower भी है और applicable dues exist करते हैं, DICGC claim calculation में bank का right of set-off/netting relevant होता है।

Example: eligible deposits ₹5.5 lakh, applicable dues ₹1 lakh -> net eligible claim ₹4.5 lakh -> insurance उस net amount पर apply होगा।

7. All-Inclusive Directions (AID) और Section 18A

RBI किसी distressed insured bank पर All-Inclusive Directions लगा सकता है और withdrawals restrict हो सकते हैं। Section 18A time-bound insurance route का key chain:

- Bank depositor list DICGC को: **45 days**
- DICGC verification: **30 days**
- Verification के बाद payment: **15 days**
- Overall outer time: **90 days**

याद रखें: **45 + 30 + 15 = maximum 90 days.**

Depositor bank/administrator को willingness form और valid KYC documents देता है; social-media rumour claim application नहीं है।

8. Liquidation और AID अलग situations हैं

AID में bank जरूरी नहीं कि liquidated हो; access restricted हो सकता है। Liquidation में bank wound up हो रहा होता है।

- **AID:** Bank/administrator depositor list submit करता है; Section 18A route।
- **Liquidation:** Liquidator claim list तैयार करता है; DICGC admissible amount liquidator को देता है। DICGC payment clock claim list मिलने के बाद generally **within two months** वाला framework है।
- Reconstruction/amalgamation में concerned/transferee bank route अलग हो सकता है।

9. DEA Fund = bank failure insurance नहीं

Healthy bank में भी deposit 10 years तक unclaimed रह सकता है। Specified unclaimed/inoperative balances **Depositor Education and Awareness Fund (DEA Fund)** में transfer होते हैं। Transfer confiscation नहीं है। Customer/legal heir बाद में bank से claim कर सकता है और bank DEA Fund से refund seek करता है।

10-year period पूरा होने के बाद prescribed timeline में amount + accrued interest transfer होता है। Claim के लिए Scheme कोई simple forfeiture deadline create नहीं करती।

10. UDGAM portal

UDGAM = Unclaimed Deposits - Gateway to Access inforMation. RBI का portal participating banks में unclaimed deposits खोजने में मदद करता है। यह settlement portal नहीं है। Claim respective bank से किया जाता है।

UDRN (Unclaimed Deposit Reference Number) CBS-generated unique reference है जो transferred unclaimed account/deposit को identify करने में मदद करता है और privacy/claim handling support करता है।

11. चार situations को अलग रखें

- Inoperative account -> over 2 years no customer-induced transaction
- Unclaimed deposit -> 10-year framework -> DEA Fund
- AID bank -> withdrawal restriction -> DICGC Section 18A route
- Liquidated bank -> liquidator + DICGC settlement

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यह विस्तृत section concept depth, current-rule clarity और exam connections को मजबूत करता है। Live numbers को major Mains exam से पहले latest official source/Module 32 से re-check करें।

MODULE 8 - LENDING & CREDIT FUNDAMENTALS

Loan केवल "money given" नहीं; यह purpose, cash flow, security और risk वाला structured claim है।

8.1 Bank Balance Sheet से शुरू करें

Borrower के लिए loan liability है; bank के लिए वही loan asset है क्योंकि bank के पास principal + interest receive करने का contractual right है।

Borrower needs funds -> **Bank appraises risk** -> **Facility sanctioned** -> **Funds / Commitment** -> **Repayment** -> **Interest / Fees**

BANK केवल COLLATERAL नहीं देखता
Sound credit decision का first question है: normal cash flow से repayment होगा या नहीं? Security secondary protection है, repayment capacity का substitute नहीं।

8.2 Fund-Based vs Non-Fund-Based Credit

Type	Bank क्या provide करता है?	Examples
Fund-Based	Bank funds actually deploy/draw होते हैं	Term Loan, Cash Credit, Overdraft
Non-Fund-Based	Immediate funded outflow के बजाय contingent commitment	Bank Guarantee, Letter of Credit

Bank Guarantee day one cash outflow न होने पर भी credit exposure है; invocation पर bank liable हो सकता है।

8.3 Term Loan vs Cash Credit vs Overdraft

Facility	कैसे काम करता है?	Typical Use
Term Loan	Defined amount + agreed tenor repayment	Asset purchase, housing, vehicle, equipment, project
Cash Credit (CC)	Working-capital limit; drawing power/current assets linked	Inventory + receivables
Overdraft (OD)	Account balance से आगे sanctioned limit तक draw	Short-term liquidity/account-linked facility

CC vs OD
दोनों limit-based हो सकते हैं। CC classic working-capital/drawing-power structure है; OD account को sanctioned limit तक overdraw करने की permission।

8.4 Working Capital vs Term Finance

Working Capital operating cycle fund करता है: Cash -> Inventory -> Sale -> Receivable -> Cash. Term finance longer-life assets/expenditure के लिए। Machine 5 years use होगी -> Term Loan. Monthly inventory/receivables -> Working Capital/CC.

8.5 Secured vs Unsecured

Secured loan enforceable security interest backed होता है। Unsecured loan में specific asset security नहीं। Unsecured का अर्थ no contract नहीं; secured का अर्थ no credit risk नहीं।

Concept	Meaning	Example
Security	Broad asset/right securing repayment	Mortgage, pledged goods, hypothecated vehicle
Collateral	Additional/supporting security	Extra property/security
Guarantee	Third person default पर liability discharge promise	Personal/corporate guarantee
Margin	Borrower-funded portion	Asset ₹10L, bank ₹8L, margin ₹2L

8.6 Pledge, Hypothecation, Mortgage

Form	Property	Possession	Core Idea
Pledge	Movable goods	Lender/pawnee को delivered/ control	Goods bailment as security
Hypothecation	Movable property	Borrower के पास	Charge without delivery
Mortgage	Specific immovable property	Type-dependent	Interest transfer to secure payment

FAST RECALL

Movable + possession lender = **Pledge**. Movable + possession borrower = **Hypothecation**. Immovable = **Mortgage**.

8.7 Guarantee - Three Parties

Principal Debtor borrows -> Creditor lends -> Surety guarantees -> Default पर guarantee enforce हो सकती है। Guarantor और co-borrower same role नहीं।

8.8 LTV और Margin

LTV = Loan / Asset Value. Asset ₹10L, loan ₹8L -> LTV 80%; borrower margin 20%. Product-specific maximum LTV Live Layer में check करें।

8.9 Credit Appraisal - "Will the borrower repay?"

Teaching framework: **5 Cs - Character, Capacity, Capital, Collateral, Conditions**. यह RBI formula नहीं, appraisal thinking aid है।

Bank Question	क्या जानना चाहता है?
Borrower कौन?	Identity, track record, willingness
Cash flow debt service कर सकता है?	Repayment capacity
Borrower का own money कितना at risk?	Capital/margin/strength
Secondary protection?	Security/collateral/guarantee
External factors?	Industry, economy, purpose, regulation

8.10 Credit Information Companies (CICs)

CICs member credit institutions से credit information collect करके Credit Information Reports (CIRs) देते हैं। RBI इन्हें **Credit Information Companies (Regulation) Act, 2005** के तहत regulate करता है। Comprehensive CIR relevant consumer/commercial/microfinance modules across available history दिखाता है।

SCORE vs REPORT
Credit Score summary risk indicator है; CIR broader credit-account history है। Score complete credit appraisal नहीं।

8.11 One Free Full Credit Report per Calendar Year

Eligible individual authentication के बाद CIC से **one free full credit report including score once per calendar year** मांग सकता है, यदि CIC के पास history हो। इसका अर्थ one free loan नहीं।

8.12 Reporting Frequency = Live Rule

Credit-information reporting frequency समय के साथ tighten हुई है। Purpose permanent सीखें; current interval Module 32/latest RBI direction से date-stamp करें।

8.13 Responsible Lending after Repayment

Covered personal loans में full repayment/settlement के बाद original movable/immovable property documents release और registered charges remove **30 days** में। RE-attributable delay beyond 30 days = **₹5,000/day compensation**. Lost/damaged papers में duplicate/certified copies assistance + costs RE bear; additional 30 days available before delay compensation thereafter. Applicability: release due on/after 1 Dec 2023.

8.14 MSME Credit-Decision Example

RBI MSME guidance: MSE loan applications up to **₹25 lakh** के credit decision की advised timeline **not more than 14 working days**; tracking और rejection reasons communication भी important।

8.15 Exam Trap Board

Trap	Correct Answer
Loan only borrower liability	Bank के लिए asset भी
Guarantee credit नहीं क्योंकि day-one cash नहीं	Non-fund-based credit exposure
Pledge = Hypothecation	Possession अलग
Mortgage = movable goods	Specific immovable property
Guarantor = Co-borrower	Different contractual roles
Credit Score = full appraisal	Only one input
Security = cash flow irrelevant	Repayment capacity central
Loan closed = papers indefinitely retain	Covered RE: 30-day release rule

30-SECOND RECALL
Fund-based: TL, CC, OD. Non-fund-based: Guarantee, LC. Working capital = operating cycle; term finance = longer-life need. Pledge = movable + lender possession; Hypothecation = movable + borrower possession; Mortgage = immovable. CIC reduces information asymmetry. Property documents 30 days; RE delay ₹5,000/day.

PRACTICE CHECK - 18 QUESTIONS

Q1. Bank perspective से performing customer loan?

A. Liability
B. Asset
C. Capital reserve
D. Deposit
E. Contingent tax

Q2. Fund-based facility?

A. Bank Guarantee
B. Letter of Credit
C. Term Loan
D. Performance Guarantee
E. Standby Guarantee

Q3. Inventory/receivables working-capital limit?

A. Cash Credit
B. FD
C. DD
D. DICGC
E. NPS

Q4. Overdraft best description?

A. 7-day deposit
B. Credit balance से आगे sanctioned limit तक draw
C. G-Sec auction
D. Insurance claim
E. Mortgage only

Q5. 5-year-use machine purchase के लिए suitable?

A. Term Loan
B. CC only
C. SDF
D. Current Account
E. DICGC

Q6. Correct combination?

A. Pledge-immovable
B. Hypothecation-movable without delivery of possession
C. Mortgage-cash only
D. Guarantee-deposit insurance
E. OD-statutory reserve

Q7. Pledge में goods देने वाला borrower?

A. Pawnee
B. Pawnor
C. Mortgagee
D. Surety
E. Creditor

Q8. Mortgage relates to?

A. Specific immovable property
B. Movable inventory only
C. Credit score
D. Bank guarantee
E. Savings deposit

Q9. Guarantee में whose default is covered?

A. Surety
B. Principal Debtor
C. Depositor
D. Liquidator
E. Trustee

Q10. Collateral appraisal statement?

A. Alone proves repayment
B. Secondary protection; repayment capacity still important
C. Makes loan risk-free
D. Same as capital
E. Required for every loan

Q11. Asset ₹10L, loan ₹8L. LTV?

A. 20%
B. 40%
C. 60%
D. 80%
E. 125%

Q12. CIC regulator?

A. RBI
B. SEBI only
C. NPCI
D. DICGC
E. NABARD only

Q13. Comprehensive CIR?

A. Latest card only
B. Microfinance only
C. Relevant modules across available current/past accounts
D. Closed only
E. One borrower-chosen bank only

Q14. Free full credit report frequency?

A. Once lifetime
B. Once per calendar year
C. Monthly
D. Default only
E. Never

Q15. Full repayment के बाद property papers ordinarily?

A. 7d
B. 15d
C. 30d
D. 60d
E. 90d

Q16. RE-attributable delay compensation?

A. ₹100/day
B. ₹500/day
C. ₹1,000/day
D. ₹5,000/day
E. ₹10,000/day

Q17. Score vs CIR?

A. Identical
B. Score summary; CIR broader history
C. CIR only score
D. Score by DICGC
E. Neither lending related

Q18. MSE applications up to ₹25L advised decision timeline?

A. 3 working days
B. 7
C. 10
D. 14
E. 30

Answers: 1 B | 2 C | 3 A | 4 B | 5 A | 6 B | 7 B | 8 A | 9 B | 10 B | 11 D | 12 A | 13 C | 14 B | 15 C | 16 D | 17 B | 18 D

MODULE 08 - विस्तृत समझ: LENDING & CREDIT FUNDAMENTALS

1. Loan bank के लिए asset क्यों है?

Customer के लिए loan liability है क्योंकि borrower को repay करना है। Bank के लिए वही outstanding loan **asset/receivable** है क्योंकि bank को principal + interest receive करने का contractual right है।

Credit decision का core question security नहीं, **repayment capacity** है। Security secondary protection है; cash flow और viability central हैं।

2. Fund-Based vs Non-Fund-Based Credit

Fund-based: Bank funds actually deploy करता है - Term Loan, Cash Credit, Overdraft।

Non-fund-based: Bank immediate cash disbursement की जगह contingent commitment देता है - Bank Guarantee, Letter of Credit। Guarantee day one पर cash outflow न हो, फिर भी credit exposure है। Invocation होने पर bank liable हो सकता है।

3. Term Loan, Cash Credit और Overdraft

- **Term Loan:** defined amount, specified purpose, agreed tenor; longer-life asset/expenditure के लिए common।
- **Cash Credit (CC):** working-capital facility; drawings sanctioned limit/drawing power और current assets से linked। Inventory/receivables finance में classic।
- **Overdraft (OD):** account balance से beyond sanctioned limit तक draw करने की permission।

CC और OD दोनों limit-based दिख सकते हैं, लेकिन CC classic working-capital/drawing-power structure है; OD account-overdraw permission है।

4. Working Capital vs Term Finance

Working capital operating cycle fund करता है: raw material -> inventory -> sales -> receivables -> cash। Term finance longer-life assets/benefits के लिए।

Machine expected to be used five years -> term finance intuition। Inventory/receivables -> working capital intuition।

5. Security concepts: Pledge, Hypothecation, Mortgage

- **Pledge:** movable goods; possession lender/pledgee को delivered।
- **Hypothecation:** movable property पर charge; possession borrower के पास।
- **Mortgage:** specific immovable property में interest/security creation।

इन तीनों को collateral शब्द से vague मत करें; possession और property type question में key हैं।

6. Guarantee और Co-borrower अलग roles

Guarantor borrower के default पर contractual liability undertake करता है। Co-borrower primary loan obligation में party होता है। "Guarantor = co-borrower" हमेशा सही नहीं।

7. Credit Information Companies और Credit Report

Credit Information Report borrower की credit accounts/history का broader record देता है; credit score उस data का summary indicator है। Score complete appraisal नहीं है। Bank income, cash flow, obligations, security, business risk आदि भी देखता है।

Eligible individual को current RBI framework में **one free full credit report including score per calendar year** entitlement है। इसका मतलब one free loan approval नहीं।

8. Responsible Lending - property documents return

Covered personal loans में full repayment/settlement के बाद regulated entity को original movable/immovable property documents release करने और registered charge remove करने के लिए ordinarily **30 days** का rule है।

Delay regulated entity की वजह से हो तो compensation **₹5,000 per day** हो सकता है। Documents lost/damaged हों तो RE duplicate/certified copies arrange करने में सहायता/associated cost bear करता है; specified additional time treatment apply होता है।

9. MSME credit-process discipline example

MSE loan applications up to **₹25 lakh** के लिए advised credit-decision timeline **not more than 14 working days** वाला exam-useful guideline है, subject to applicable bank process/guidance। Reject करने पर reasons communicate करना responsible credit process का हिस्सा है।

10. Credit reporting frequency live fact है

CIC reporting interval regulatory change से बदल सकता है। इसलिए purpose permanent समझें: lenders को updated borrower indebtedness/repayment information देना। Exact current frequency exam से पहले latest RBI direction से verify करें।

11. Exam traps

- Security होने से cash-flow assessment unnecessary नहीं होता।
- Loan बंद होने के बाद lender original papers indefinitely नहीं रख सकता।
- Credit score = full credit appraisal नहीं।
- Bank Guarantee non-fund-based है लेकिन credit exposure है।
- Mortgage movable goods पर नहीं, immovable property context में है।

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यह विस्तृत section concept depth, current-rule clarity और exam connections को मजबूत करता है। Live numbers को major Mains exam से पहले latest official source/Module 32 से re-check करें।

MODULE 9 - NPA, SMA, IRAC, PROVISIONING & CRILC

Stress NPA से पहले शुरू होता है। Classification recovery record से शुरू होती है।

9.1 Due Date से शुरुआत

Payment due -> Due date पर unpaid -> **Overdue** -> SMA monitoring -> applicable test cross होने पर NPA.

KEY IDEA
NPA borrower के character का label नहीं; bank asset की prudential classification है, mainly recovery record और regulatory tests पर based।

9.2 SMA = Early-Warning Ladder

Category	Non-Revolving Loan Overdue	Memory Anchor
SMA-0	1-30 days	Early stress
SMA-1	31-60 days	Stress deepens
SMA-2	61-90 days	Last SMA stage before NPA

Classification day-end basis पर continuous है; month-end का wait नहीं। Example: instalment due 31 Mar, unpaid -> SMA-0 after 31 Mar day-end; SMA-1 after 30 Apr; SMA-2 after 30 May; continuous overdue रहे तो NPA after 29 Jun day-end.

CC/OD: "Overdue" नहीं, "Out of Order" test

CC/OD out of order हो सकता है यदि: outstanding sanctioned limit/drawing power से above continuously 90 days; या within limit लेकिन 90 days no credits; या previous 90 days credits interest debited cover करने के लिए inadequate।

DO NOT CONFUSE
Term Loan -> **Overdue**. Cash Credit/Overdraft -> **Out of Order**. दोनों NPA बन सकते हैं, operating test अलग।

9.3 Asset कब NPA बनता है?

Facility	Core NPA Test
Term Loan	Interest/principal instalment >90 days overdue
CC/OD	Account out of order
Bills Purchased/Discounted	Bill >90 days overdue
Short-duration Crop Loan	2 crop seasons overdue
Long-duration Crop Loan	1 crop season overdue

9.4 Security NPA को नहीं रोकती

House/factory/gold/guarantee recovery prospects improve कर सकते हैं, लेकिन classification mainly recovery record based है। Fully secured loan भी NPA हो सकता है। Security provisioning/recovery में important है, NPA test से general escape नहीं।

9.5 Borrower-wise Principle

Generally same bank के same borrower की facilities together classify होती हैं, subject to specific regulatory exceptions। Different account numbers independent asset-quality status automatically create नहीं करते।

9.6 NPA के बाद: Substandard -> Doubtful -> Loss

Class	Meaning	Anchor
Standard	Performing	Not NPA
Substandard	NPA + identifiable weakness	NPA for <=12 months
Doubtful	Full collection highly questionable	Substandard 12 months complete
Loss Asset	Uncollectible/little bankable value identified	Write off or fully provide

LANGUAGE MATTERS
SMA-2 NPA type नहीं। Substandard SMA category नहीं। Ladder: SMA monitoring -> NPA -> Substandard/Doubtful/Loss ageing.

9.7 NPA बनने पर Income Recognition बदलती है

- Unrealised NPA interest accrual basis पर normal income में नहीं लिया जाता।
- पहले accrued/credited लेकिन unrealised interest reverse किया जाता है।
- Actually realised interest prudential rules subject to recognise हो सकता है।

Reason: stressed borrower से collect न हुई income को accounting profit दिखाना asset quality distort करेगा।

9.8 Provisioning = Loss Cushion

Provisioning profit के against charge है। Asset जितना weak और security recoverability जितनी low, provision उतना conservative।

Asset Position	Core Provisioning Idea
Substandard - generally secured	15% total outstanding
Substandard - unsecured exposure	25%
Doubtful - unsecured portion	100%
Doubtful secured portion - up to 1 year	25%
Doubtful secured portion - 1 to 3 years	40%
Doubtful secured portion - >3 years	100%
Loss asset retained	100%

9.9 Upgradation: Token Payment enough नहीं

Normal NPA -> Standard upgradation के लिए entire arrears of principal + interest clear करने होते हैं, subject to specific frameworks. One token instalment पर्याप्त नहीं।

9.10 CRILC - Large Credit Stress का Supervisory View

CRILC = Central Repository of Information on Large Credits. Aggregate large-credit exposures और early stress को lender/RBI level पर monitor करने में मदद करता है।

Point	CRILC
Threshold in verified framework	Aggregate fund-based + non-fund-based exposure **₹5 crore (₹50 million)+**
Report	Credit info incl SMA/default status
Purpose	Early recognition, information sharing, system-level monitoring
2019 rhythm	Main report monthly; defaults weekly for covered borrowers

CRILC vs CIC
CRILC = prudential/supervisory large-credit repository. CIC = credit appraisal के लिए broader credit history/report ecosystem।

9.11 Early Resolution NPA से पहले

2019 Prudential Framework default दिखते ही action expect करता है। **Review Period = 30 days from default**. Multi-lender plan हो तो review period में Inter-Creditor Agreement. Binding threshold: **75% by value of total outstanding credit facilities + 60% lenders by number**.

SMA = stress classification; Resolution Plan = lender action strategy।

9.12 Write-off != Waiver

Term	क्या होता है?	Recovery Effect
Technical Write-off	NPA accounting books से derecognise	Recovery continue कर सकती है
Compromise Settlement	Approved policy के तहत claim settlement	Terms-dependent
Loan Waiver	Repayment obligation waived extent तक forgiven	Waived amount borrower से recoverable नहीं

EXAM TRAP
"Bank wrote off loan, इसलिए borrower legally free" safe conclusion नहीं। Technical write-off accounting treatment है, waiver नहीं।

9.13 Exam Trap Board

Trap	Correct Mental Answer
SMA-2 = NPA	No. 61-90 days; NPA applicable test के बाद
Fully secured cannot NPA	False
Only one bad account classified	Generally borrower-wise, exceptions subject to rules
Unrealised NPA interest normal income	No. Recovery-based recognition
Write-off = waiver	No
CRILC = retail score bureau	No. Large-credit supervisory repository

30-SECOND RECALL
Overdue -> SMA-0 1-30 -> SMA-1 31-60 -> SMA-2 61-90 -> NPA test. NPA <=12m = Substandard; after 12m = Doubtful; identified uncollectible = Loss. NPA income follows recovery; provisioning rises with weakness; CRILC tracks large credit; write-off != waiver.

PRACTICE CHECK - 20 QUESTIONS

Q1. Amount overdue कब?

A. Due date पर unpaid
B. Exactly 30d
C. Exactly 90d
D. Doubtful
E. Written off

Q2. Non-revolving loan 45 days overdue?

A. SMA-0
B. SMA-1
C. SMA-2
D. Substandard
E. Doubtful

Q3. SMA-2?

A. 1-30
B. 31-60
C. 61-90
D. 91-120
E. >12m

Q4. CC/OD specific test?

A. Same right/capacity
B. Out of Order
C. Daily product
D. CCB
E. Maturity ladder

Q5. Term-loan instalment >90 days overdue?

A. SMA-0
B. Standard
C. NPA
D. Loss automatically
E. Write-off automatically

Q6. Short-duration crop loan NPA ageing?

A. 1 month
B. 90d only
C. 2 crop seasons
D. 1 crop season
E. 5 years

Q7. Security vs NPA?

A. Fully secured never NPA
B. Security normally recovery-based NPA classification रोकती नहीं
C. Only unsecured NPA
D. Guarantor keeps standard
E. Gold permanent standard

Q8. NPA for 8 months?

A. Standard
B. SMA-2
C. Substandard
D. Doubtful
E. Loss

Q9. Substandard for 12 months then?

A. SMA-0
B. Standard
C. Doubtful
D. Write-off
E. CRILC

Q10. Loss asset retained provisioning?

A. 10%
B. 15%
C. 25%
D. 40%
E. 100%

Q11. Secured substandard general provision?

A. 5%
B. 10%
C. 15%
D. 25%
E. 100%

Q12. Doubtful unsecured portion provision?

A. 10%
B. 15%
C. 25%
D. 40%
E. 100%

Q13. Doubtful secured portion >3 years?

A. 15%
B. 25%
C. 40%
D. 75%
E. 100%

Q14. NPA पर already credited unrealised interest?

A. Capitalise
B. Ignore
C. Reverse
D. CRR
E. DICGC pays

Q15. Normal NPA upgradation?

A. One token instalment
B. Future interest only
C. Entire arrears principal + interest
D. Legal fees
E. 10%

Q16. CRILC full form?

A. Central Registry of Insolvency & Large Companies
B. Central Repository of Information on Large Credits
C. Credit Rating Index...
D. Central Recovery Institution...
E. Corporate Resolution...

Q17. Verified CRILC aggregate exposure threshold?

A. ₹50L
B. ₹1cr
C. ₹2cr
D. ₹5cr
E. ₹50cr

Q18. 2019 framework Review Period?

A. 7d
B. 14d
C. 30d
D. 60d
E. 90d

Q19. Technical write-off?

A. Debt forgiven
B. Accounting derecognition while recovery can continue
C. DICGC pays borrower
D. Loan becomes deposit
E. Security returned

Q20. CRILC vs CIC?

A. Identical
B. CRILC large-credit supervisory repository; CIC broader credit histories/reports
C. CIC RBI employees only
D. CRILC cards
E. CRILC payment system

Answers: 1 A | 2 B | 3 C | 4 B | 5 C | 6 C | 7 B | 8 C | 9 C | 10 E | 11 C | 12 E | 13 E | 14 C | 15 C | 16 B | 17 D | 18 C | 19 B | 20 B

MAINS APPLICATION CHECK - MODULE 9

PYQ SIGNATURE

Ageing buckets, revolving-account tests, provisioning logic और recovery-vs-accounting traps.

Q1. Normal non-revolving loan: 45 days और 75 days overdue respectively?

A. SMA-0, SMA-1
B. SMA-1, SMA-2
C. SMA-2, NPA
D. Standard, Doubtful
E. NPA, Loss

Q2. Correct statement?

A. Fully secured never NPA
B. CC/OD out-of-order test; security recovery-based NPA classification normally override नहीं करती
C. Only unsecured use NPA
D. Overdue starts after 30d
E. Guarantee keeps standard

Q3. Asset NPA for 13 months. Normal class?

A. SMA-2
B. Standard
C. Substandard forever
D. Doubtful
E. Automatically written off

Q4. Technical write-off safest reading?

A. Loan waiver
B. Accounting treatment; recovery can continue
C. All obligation ends
D. Restores standard
E. DICGC insurance

Q5. Correct distinction?

A. CRILC=CIC
B. CRILC supervisory large-credit repository; CIC broader histories/reports for credit decisions
C. CRILC cards
D. CIC repo rate
E. Both payment systems

Answers: Q1 B | Q2 B | Q3 D | Q4 B | Q5 B

Due Date -> **SMA-0 1-30** -> **SMA-1 31-60** -> **SMA-2 61-90** -> **NPA >90** -> **Doubtful after 12m NPA**

MODULE 09 - विस्तृत समझ: NPA, SMA, IRAC, PROVISIONING & CRILC

1. NPA को “90 days = सब loans” shortcut से मत पढ़ें

IRAC framework में classification facility type पर depend करता है। सबसे पहले पूछें: Term Loan है, Cash Credit/OD है, bill है या agricultural advance?

2. SMA buckets - stress recognition before NPA

Non-revolving loans में overdue ageing:

- **SMA-0:** 1-30 days overdue
- **SMA-1:** 31-60 days
- **SMA-2:** 61-90 days
- **NPA:** amount **more than 90 days overdue**

Due date पर payment न होने के बाद day-end classification logic important है। Example due 31 March: day-end 31 March से SMA-0, 30 April के बाद SMA-1, 30 May के बाद SMA-2, और continuous overdue रहने पर 29 June day-end के बाद NPA treatment का classic timeline बनता है।

3. Cash Credit/Overdraft - “Out of Order” test

CC/OD में simple instalment overdue test नहीं। Account out of order माना जा सकता है यदि:

- Outstanding continuously 90 days sanctioned limit/drawing power से ऊपर रहे; या
- Outstanding within limit हो लेकिन 90 days कोई credits न आएँ; या
- Credits आएँ लेकिन previous 90 days में debited interest cover करने के लिए insufficient हों।

Term loan -> **overdue** सोचें। CC/OD -> **out of order** सोचें।

4. Bills और agricultural advances

Bills purchased/discounted more than 90 days overdue होने पर NPA trigger हो सकता है। Agriculture में crop duration matter करता है:

- Short-duration crop: principal/interest overdue for **two crop seasons**
- Long-duration crop: overdue for **one crop season**

5. Security NPA classification को रोकती नहीं

Loan fully secured हो तो भी overdue/out-of-order test पूरा होने पर NPA हो सकता है। Security recovery/loss severity पर effect डालती है; basic recognition test को erase नहीं करती।

6. Asset classification after NPA

Broad chain: **Standard -> Substandard -> Doubtful -> Loss Asset**

Substandard period complete होने के बाद doubtful category में ageing बढ़ती है। Loss asset वह exposure है जिसे bank/auditor/RBI inspection ने uncollectible/low-value माना हो, भले write-off formal completion pending हो। Exact provisioning percentages category/security के अनुसार अलग rules में आते हैं।

7. Provisioning vs Write-off vs Waiver

- **Provisioning:** Expected/identified credit loss के against expense/cushion recognise करना। Asset balance sheet पर रह सकता है।
- **Write-off:** Accounting treatment; exposure books से fully/partly remove हो सकता है, लेकिन recovery rights/efforts continue कर सकते हैं।
- **Waiver:** Borrower की repayment obligation forgive करना। Write-off = waiver नहीं।

Technical write-off विशेष accounting treatment है; recovery बंद होना जरूरी नहीं।

8. Upgradation

NPA account को standard classification में upgrade करने के लिए borrower को arrears/overdues के regarding applicable RBI conditions पूरा करना होता है। Partial cosmetic payment से automatically standard नहीं।

9. CRILC - large-credit supervisory repository

CRILC = Central Repository of Information on Large Credits. RBI large borrowers/exposures की supervisory monitoring के लिए information collect करता है। Current threshold context में **aggregate exposure ₹5 crore and above** high-value anchor है।

CRILC और CIC अलग:

- CRILC -> prudential/supervisory large-credit monitoring
- CIC -> borrower credit histories/reports for broader credit information ecosystem

10. Resolution framework early recognition

Default के बाद lenders को stress identify कर timely review/resolution करना चाहिए। Current stressed-assets framework में prescribed lenders के लिए **30-day review period** high-value exam number है। इसका purpose “NPA होने का इंतजार” नहीं, early coordinated response है।

11. Exam traps

- SMA-2 = NPA नहीं; यह 61-90 day stress bucket है।
- Secured loan NPA नहीं बनता - false।
- Technical write-off = waiver - false।
- CRILC credit bureau नहीं।
- CC/OD में term-loan instalment test blindly use नहीं।

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यह विस्तृत section concept depth, current-rule clarity और exam connections को मजबूत करता है। Live numbers को major Mains exam से पहले latest official source/Module 32 से re-check करें।

MODULE 10 - RECOVERY & RESOLUTION

Correct route problem पर depend करता है: collect, enforce, restructure, transfer या reorganise।

10.1 Recovery != Resolution

Idea	Primary Objective	Example
Recovery	Lender dues collect	DRT / secured enforcement
Restructuring	Viable borrower के credit terms बदलना	Revised repayment / financial restructuring
Compromise / OTS	Settlement amount/terms negotiate	Lender-approved compromise
Resolution	Distressed borrower/business reorganise करके value maximise	IBC corporate resolution
Asset Transfer	Stressed asset specialist buyer को	ARC / NARCL acquisition

DECISION HABIT
"NPA के लिए कौन-सा Act?" मत पूछें। पूछें: viable borrower rehabilitate करना है, secured asset enforce करना है, tribunal से recover करना है, stressed asset transfer करना है या corporate debtor as a whole resolve करना है?

10.2 Decision Tree

Viable but stressed -> Restructuring/Resolution. Secured asset -> SARFAESI. Bank/FI debt claim -> DRT. Sell stressed asset -> ARC/NARCL. Corporate insolvency -> IBC -> NCLT. Routes interact कर सकते हैं; IBC moratorium applicable हो तो SARFAESI enforcement affected हो सकता है।

10.3 SARFAESI - Secured-Creditor Enforcement

SARFAESI Act, 2002 secured creditors को ordinary civil-court decree पहले obtain किए बिना statutory enforcement route देता है, subject to conditions/safeguards.

Default + Applicable NPA -> **Sec 13(2) Notice** -> 60d -> **Sec 13(4) Measures** -> **DRT Sec 17 within 45d**

- Demand Notice: liabilities discharge करने के लिए **60 days**.
- Borrower representation rejected हो तो reasons generally **15 days** में communicate.
- Non-payment के बाद Sec 13(4) measures incl possession.
- Aggrieved person DRT में Sec 13(4) measure से **45 days** में apply कर सकता है।

10.4 SARFAESI हर case पर नहीं

Exclusion / Condition	Exam Meaning
Security interest securing financial asset <=₹1 lakh	Sec 31 exclusion
Security interest in agricultural land	Specifically excluded
Amount due <20% of principal + interest	Sec 31 exclusion

Exclusion / Condition	Exam Meaning
Security Interest Registration	Chapter III enforcement rights के लिए Central Registry registration required

CERSAI Central Registry operate करता है: security created -> registered -> public record -> enforcement/ priority architecture.

10.5 DRT और DRAT

- **DRT:** Debt Recovery Tribunal - specified bank/FI debt recovery; SARFAESI Sec 17 challenges भी।
- **DRAT:** Debt Recovery Appellate Tribunal - specified DRT orders का appellate forum.

DRT != NCLT
DRT = Banking debt recovery/adjudication. NCLT = Corporate insolvency adjudicating authority under IBC Part II.

10.6 ARC - Specialist Stressed-Asset Resolver

ARC financial assets acquire करके reconstruction/recovery strategies apply करता है। Bank bad loan को magically erase नहीं करता; exposure specialist entity को transfer होता है।

Current ARC Rule - 15 Aug 2026	Position
Minimum Net Owned Fund	**₹300 crore ongoing**
Role	Securitisation / Asset Reconstruction under SARFAESI + RBI Directions
Security Receipt	Acquired/reconstructed assets में interest; bank deposit नहीं
Normal Realisation	Up to 5 years; Board total up to 8 years extend कर सकता है

NARCL large stressed-asset aggregation platform; **IDRCL** management/resolution support। March 2026 Government update: NARCL had acquired 33 borrower entities with aggregate debt exposure ₹1,65,862 crore - live figure, permanent definition नहीं।

10.7 IBC - Corporate Debtor as a Whole Resolve करना

Default -> **Application** -> **NCLT Admission** -> **Moratorium** -> **IRP / Claims** -> **CoC** -> **Resolution Plan** -> **NCLT Approval**

Component	Core Idea
Adjudicating Authority	NCLT for corporate persons
Moratorium	Specified suits/enforcement/transfers/recovery stayed/prohibited subject to exceptions
IRP	Interim functions + claims collate
CoC	Financial creditors subject to rules
RP	CIRP run, business preserve, plans invite/present
Plan Approval	**At least 66% voting share**
Section 12 Timeline	**180 days + one extension up to 90; 330-day outer limit incl legal proceedings**

LIVE LAW CHANGE - 2026
IBC (Amendment) Act, 2026 received assent 6 Apr 2026; key provisions commenced 26 May 2026. Old IBC summaries current-law check करें।

10.8 Route Comparison

Route	Main Focus	Forum/Entity	Mental Picture
SARFAESI	Secured-interest enforcement	Secured creditor; DRT review	Security पर action
DRT	Bank/FI debt adjudication/recovery	DRT	Recovery remedy
ARC	Stressed asset acquisition/reconstruction	RBI-regulated ARC	Specialist resolver
IBC	Collective corporate insolvency	NCLT + IP + CoC	Debtor/business as whole

10.9 Settlement, Restructuring, Swiss Challenge

OTS/Compromise: negotiated settlement under Board-approved policy; automatically Government loan waiver नहीं।
Restructuring: stressed/viable exposure की financial terms change.
Swiss Challenge: anchor/binding offer competing bids के सामने expose; price-discovery method, recovery statute नहीं।

10.10 Exam Trap Board

SARFAESI every unsecured loan पर नहीं। Agricultural land excluded। DRT challenge 13(4) measure-linked, 45 days। DRT != NCLT. ARC deposit-taking bank नहीं। IBC 2016 के बाद unchanged नहीं - 2026 amendment material।

30-SECOND RECALL
SARFAESI = secured asset + 60d notice + 13(4) + DRT 45d. DRT = bank/FI debt recovery. ARC = acquire/reconstruct, NOF ₹300 cr. IBC = NCLT, moratorium, IRP/RP, CoC, 66% plan vote, 180+90/330 outer timeline; 2026 law update check।

PRACTICE CHECK - 16 QUESTIONS

Q1. Recovery vs Resolution?
A. Recovery collects dues; resolution solves/reorganises distress
B. Identical
C. Resolution deposits only
D. Recovery insurance only
E. Resolution=waiver

Q2. SARFAESI Sec 13(2) demand notice period?
A.15d B.30d C.45d D.60d E.90d

Q3. Rejected borrower representation reasons?
A.7d B.15d C.30d D.45d E.60d

Q4. Sec 13(4) measure against DRT application?
A.15d B.30d C.45d D.60d E.90d

Q5. SARFAESI Sec 31 exclusion?

A. Registered urban property
B. Security interest in agricultural land
C. All mortgages
D. All loans
E. All corporate loans

Q6. Chapter III enforcement से पहले?

A. Score 750
B. Security interest Central Registry registered
C. SEBI approval
D. DICGC
E. MPC

Q7. DRAT?

A. Deposit insurer
B. Appellate tribunal in debt-recovery framework
C. Payment system
D. ARC
E. Credit bureau

Q8. Corporate insolvency Part II adjudicating authority?

A. DRT only
B. NCLT
C. RBI Board
D. SEBI
E. CERSAI

Q9. Normal corporate CIRP CoC primarily?

A. Operational creditors only
B. Financial creditors subject to rules
C. Employees only
D. RBI officials
E. Shareholders only

Q10. Resolution-plan CoC approval at least?

A.51% B.55% C.60% D.66% E.90%

Q11. Basic CIRP Sec 12 timeline?

A.30d
B.90d
C.180d + one extension up to90d + 330d outer incl legal proceedings
D.5y
E.8y

Q12. ARC current minimum NOF?

A.₹50cr B.₹100cr C.₹200cr D.₹300cr E.₹1000cr

Q13. NARCL?

A. Deposit bank
B. Large stressed-asset aggregation/reconstruction platform
C. PB
D. Repo setter
E. DICGC

Q14. SARFAESI vs IBC?

A. Security-centric enforcement vs collective debtor resolution
B. Identical
C. IBC savings only
D. Pension law
E. Payment system

Q15. Technical write-off/compromise को automatically क्या नहीं कहना चाहिए?

A. Credit-risk action
B. Recovery/accounting decision
C. Loan waiver
D. Board-policy matter
E. Stressed-asset management

Q16. 2026 exam-safe IBC statement?

A. Never changed since 2016
B. 2026 only Bill
C. Materially amended 2026; old summaries current-law check करें
D. NCLT abolished
E. CoC gone

Answers: 1 A | 2 D | 3 B | 4 C | 5 B | 6 B | 7 B | 8 B | 9 B | 10 D | 11 C | 12 D | 13 B | 14 A | 15 C | 16 C

MAINS APPLICATION CHECK - MODULE 10

PYQ SIGNATURE
Legal route choose करें, फिर correct notice/challenge timeline और institution apply करें।

Q1. Correct SARFAESI timeline set?
A.45/30/60
B.13(2) 60d; rejected reasons 15d; DRT after 13(4) within45d
C.All90
D.15/30
E.No timeline

Q2. Chapter III enforcement condition?
A.SEBI registration
B.Security interest Central Registry registered
C.DICGC
D.Score750
E.MPC

Q3. Specific SARFAESI exclusion?
A.Every commercial property
B.Agricultural land security interest
C.Every mortgage
D.Every corporate loan
E.All secured credit

Q4. Normal corporate CIRP set?
A.30d no CoC
B.180d + up to90 extension + 330 outer; plan >=66% voting share
C.90 absolute;51%
D.5y;75%
E.DRT only

Q5. Specific secured asset enforcement vs collective corporate resolution?
A.IBC then DICGC
B.SARFAESI then IBC
C.Ombudsman then SEBI
D.DICGC then PFRDA
E.CRILC then CTS

Answers: Q1 B | Q2 B | Q3 B | Q4 B | Q5 B

MODULE 10 - विस्तृत समझ: RECOVERY & RESOLUTION

1. Recovery और Resolution अलग objectives हैं

- **Recovery:** lender dues collect करना।
- **Restructuring:** viable stressed borrower की terms बदलकर repayment sustainable बनाना।
- **Compromise/OTS:** negotiated settlement amount/terms।
- **Resolution:** distressed business/debtor की value maximise करने के लिए collective reorganisation।
- **Asset transfer:** stressed asset ARC/NARCL जैसे specialist buyer को transfer।

पहले problem identify करें, फिर legal route चुनें।

2. Decision tree

- Viable but stressed -> restructuring/resolution
- Secured asset enforce करना -> SARFAESI
- Bank/FI debt adjudication/recovery -> DRT
- Stressed asset specialist को बेचना -> ARC/NARCL
- Corporate insolvency -> IBC -> NCLT

Routes interact कर सकते हैं; IBC moratorium के दौरान SARFAESI enforcement restricted हो सकता है।

3. SARFAESI - secured interest enforcement

SARFAESI Act, 2002 secured creditors को ordinary civil-court decree के बिना specified conditions के तहत security enforce करने का route देता है। Core sequence:

Default/NPA -> Section 13(2) demand notice -> 60 days -> Section 13(4) measures -> DRT challenge.

Important timelines:

- Borrower को dues discharge करने के लिए **60 days** notice।
- Borrower representation/objection reject हो तो reasons generally **15 days** के भीतर communicate।
- Section 13(4) measure से aggrieved person DRT में **45 days** के भीतर application कर सकता है।

4. SARFAESI exclusions/conditions

Exam-useful exclusions में:

- Security interest securing financial asset not exceeding **₹1 lakh**
- Agricultural land पर security interest
- Amount due principal + interest के 20% से कम होने का specified exclusion

Security interest registration/Central Registry architecture भी enforcement priority में relevant है।

5. CERSAI

CERSAI Central Registry operate करता है जहाँ security interests registration architecture चलता है। Mental chain: **Security created -> registered -> public record/priority -> enforcement architecture.**

6. DRT vs DRAT vs NCLT

DRT (Debt Recovery Tribunal): Banks/FIs के debt recovery/adjudication matters; SARFAESI Section 17 challenges भी।

DRAT: DRT orders के against appellate forum under governing laws।

NCLT: Corporate insolvency under IBC का adjudicating authority। DRT = NCLT नहीं।

7. Asset Reconstruction Company (ARC)

ARC stressed financial assets acquire करके reconstruction/recovery strategies apply करता है। Bank bad loan को magic से disappear नहीं करता; exposure specialist resolution entity को transfer होता है।

Current high-value rules:

- Minimum Net Owned Fund: **₹300 crore** on ongoing basis।
- Security Receipt acquired/reconstructed financial assets में interest represent कर सकता है; bank deposit नहीं।
- Normal realisation period up to **5 years**, Board extension से total **8 years** तक।

8. NARCL और IDRCL

NARCL large stressed-assets aggregation platform है; IDRCL management/resolution support करता है। यह SARFAESI/IBC को replace नहीं करता। Current counts/exposure figures dated current-affairs facts हैं, permanent definitions नहीं।

9. IBC - collective corporate resolution

IBC का focus केवल एक secured asset seize करना नहीं, corporate debtor को collective process में resolve करना है। Core chain:

Default -> Application -> NCLT admission -> Moratorium -> IRP/claims -> CoC -> Resolution Plan -> NCLT approval.

Key concepts:

- NCLT corporate persons के लिए adjudicating authority।
- Moratorium specified suits/enforcement/transfers/recovery actions को stay/prohibit करता है subject to exceptions।
- IRP interim process functions और claims collation।
- CoC financial creditors-based statutory committee।
- RP CIRP चलाता है और plans invite/present करता है।
- Resolution plan approval: **at least 66% voting share** of financial creditors।

- Section 12 timeline: **180 days + one extension up to 90 days; outer limit 330 days including legal proceedings**.

10. IBC 2026 change

Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Act, 2026 ने admission, withdrawal, moratorium, creditor/liquidation और resolution-plan architecture के कुछ parts amend/clarify किए। Assent April 2026 और key commencement May 2026 context exam-important है। Old IBC summaries को current-law check करें।

11. SARFAESI vs DRT vs ARC vs IBC

- SARFAESI -> security-centric enforcement
- DRT -> tribunal-centric debt recovery
- ARC -> asset-transfer/reconstruction
- IBC -> debtor/process-centric collective insolvency resolution

12. OTS, Restructuring और Swiss Challenge

- OTS/Compromise = negotiated settlement; automatic Government waiver नहीं।
- Restructuring = credit terms बदलना।
- Swiss Challenge = stressed asset sale में competitive price discovery; separate recovery statute नहीं।

\1

> \2

यह विस्तृत section concept depth, current-rule clarity और exam connections को मजबूत करता है। Live numbers को major Mains exam से पहले latest official source/Module 32 से re-check करें।

MODULE 11 - CAPITAL, BASEL & BANK RISK

Capital shock absorber है। Liquidity bank को आज चलते रहने देती है। दोनों अलग problems solve करते हैं।

11.1 Deposits होने के बावजूद Bank को Capital क्यों चाहिए?

Deposits customers को owed funding हैं; bank का own loss-absorbing cushion नहीं। Loans/investments value lose करें तो senior creditors/depositors से पहले loss absorb करने वाली layer **Regulatory Capital** है।

Deposits / Borrowings -> **Bank Assets** -> **Loss** -> **Capital absorbs** -> **Continuity / Confidence**

Example: ₹100 risky assets + ₹10 own regulatory capital. ₹4 genuine asset loss हो तो capital cushion first absorb करता है; depositor liability automatically ₹4 कम नहीं होती।

11.2 Capital, Provision और Liquidity अलग हैं

Term	Role	Mental Anchor
Capital	Unexpected losses / overall solvency	Own loss-absorbing cushion
Provision	Expected/identified credit loss recognised against profit	Known/estimated loss allowance
Liquidity	Due cash outflows meet करने की ability	"Can I pay today?"
CRR / SLR	Statutory/regulatory reserve requirements	Reserve structure, capital substitute नहीं

Well-capitalised bank temporarily illiquid हो सकता है; highly liquid bank large losses के बाद weakly capitalised हो सकता है।

11.3 Basel क्या है?

Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS), BIS द्वारा hosted, international prudential standards develop करता है। Basel direct Indian statute नहीं; RBI applicable framework Indian banks के लिए directions/regulations से implement करता है।

Framework	Main Exam Idea
Basel I	Mainly minimum capital against credit risk
Basel II	More risk-sensitive + Three Pillars formalised
Basel III	Better capital quality/quantity + leverage + liquidity after global crisis

11.4 Three Basel Pillars

Pillar	Question	Example
Pillar 1	Measured risks के लिए minimum capital कितना?	Credit/market/operational risk capital
Pillar 2	Bank all risks समझता है और adequate capital रखता है?	ICAAP + supervisory evaluation
Pillar 3	Outsiders risk/capital assess कर सकें - क्या disclose करें?	Public disclosures / market discipline

11.5 Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA)

₹100 face value हर exposure में same risk नहीं। Applicable risk weight/charge से RWA बनता है; riskier exposures अधिक regulatory capital consume कर सकते हैं। Illustrative: ₹100 at 20% weight -> ₹20 RWA; ₹100 at 100% -> ₹100 RWA.

Exposure Amount -> **Risk Weight / Charge** -> **RWA** -> **Capital Ratio**

11.6 CRAR / Capital Adequacy Ratio

CRAR = Eligible Regulatory Capital / Risk-Weighted Assets x 100. Denominator important है। Capital unchanged रहे लेकिन risk/RWA बढ़े तो ratio weaken हो सकता है।

11.7 Capital Quality Stack

Layer	Role	Exam-Level Example
CET1	Highest-quality going-concern loss absorption	Common equity + eligible disclosed reserves after adjustments
AT1	Additional going-concern capital	Eligible perpetual instruments
Tier 1	CET1 + AT1	Core going-concern capital
Tier 2	Gone-concern/supplementary loss absorption	Eligible subordinated instruments etc.

DO NOT CONFUSE

Tier 1 != CET1. CET1 Tier 1 का strongest component है। Total Regulatory Capital = Tier 1 + eligible Tier 2.

11.8 RBI Standard Baseline - Covered Scheduled Commercial Banks

RBI Basel III Master Circular, 1 Apr 2025 के covered SCBs (SFBs, PBs, RRBs excluded from this specific SCB table):

Measure	RBI Baseline
Minimum CET1	**5.5% of RWA**
Minimum Tier 1	**7.0%**
Minimum Total Capital / CRAR	**9.0%**
Capital Conservation Buffer	**2.5% in CET1**
Total Capital + Full CCB	**11.5%** before bank-specific add-ons

SCOPE TRAP

9% / 11.5% SCB table को SFB, Payments Bank या RRB पर blindly apply न करें। Correct bank-category framework use करें।

11.9 Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB)

Normal times में minimum से ऊपर CET1 cushion build करना ताकि stress losses bank को straight minimum below न धकेलें। Buffer depleted हो तो distribution constraints capital conserve करने में मदद करते हैं।

11.10 Leverage Ratio

CRAR risk-weighted है। Leverage Ratio Tier 1 capital को broad exposure measure से compare करने वाला **non-risk-based backstop** है। Risk weights/model assumptions imperfect हों तो excessive leverage control में मदद करता है।

11.11 Basel III Liquidity: LCR vs NSFR

Standard	Horizon	Question
LCR	**30-day stress**	Enough High Quality Liquid Assets to survive short-term net outflows?
NSFR	**One-year structural horizon**	Stable funding assets/activities की liquidity characteristics के मुकाबले enough?

Fully implemented standards में दोनों minimum standard **100%**. Concept different: short-term survival vs longer-term funding stability।

11.12 D-SIB

Domestic Systemically Important Bank की distress domestic financial system पर unusually large effect डाल सकती है। RBI buckets assign करके systemic importance के अनुसार additional CET1 requirement देता है। Current verified source में 2024 list: SBI, HDFC Bank, ICICI Bank - names/buckets dated current-affairs layer हैं।

11.13 Risk Map

Credit Risk = borrower non-payment; Market Risk = prices/rates move; Operational Risk = people/process/system/external failure; Liquidity Risk = obligations due होने पर unacceptable cost/loss के बिना cash meet न कर पाना।

30-SECOND RECALL

Capital absorbs loss. Provision identified/expected loss recognise करता है। CRAR denominator = RWA. CET1 strongest layer. Covered SCB baseline: CET1 5.5, Tier1 7, Total 9 + CCB 2.5. LCR 30-day, NSFR one-year. D-SIB extra CET1.

PRACTICE CHECK - 16 QUESTIONS

Q1. Deposit और Capital same क्यों नहीं?

A. Deposit customer liability; capital loss cushion
B. Deposits equity shares
C. Capital belongs depositors
D. Deposits no repayment
E. Identical

Q2. Expected/identified credit weakness के लिए profit against loss allowance?

A.CRR B.Provision C.Deposit D.Repo E.UPI

Q3. BCBS associated with?

A.International prudential banking standards
B.UPI switching
C.Deposit payout
D.MF NAV
E.Tax

Q4. Disclosure/market discipline pillar?

A.1 B.2 C.3 D.4 E.None

Q5. RWA क्यों?

A.All assets same risk
B.Different exposures different risk/capital need
C.Deposits only
D.Ratios ignore risk
E.RBI prohibits risk measurement

Q6. CRAR formula?

A.Deposits/capital
B.Eligible capital/RWA x100
C.Profit/deposits
D.Cash/branches
E.NPA/savings

Q7. Highest-quality core capital?

A.Tier2 B.CET1 C.Provision D.SLR E.DICGC

Q8. Tier1?

A.CET1 only
B.CET1+eligible AT1
C.Tier2+deposits
D.Provisions only
E.Sub debt only

Q9. Covered SCB minimum CET1?

A.3 B.4.5 C.5.5 D.7 E.9

Q10. Covered SCB minimum total capital?

A.5.5 B.7 C.8 D.9 E.11.5 excluding buffers

Q11. Full CCB?

A.0.5 B.1 C.1.5 D.2.5 E.5.5

Q12. Leverage Ratio?

A.Pure risk-weighted CRAR
B.Non-risk-based Tier1/exposure backstop
C.CRR
D.Payment limit
E.NPA ageing

Q13. LCR/NSFR pairing?

A.LCR1y NSFR30d
B.LCR30d NSFR1y
C.Score/insurance
D.Both capital
E.Payment systems

Q14. D-SIB extra capital क्यों?

A.Payment operator
B.Systemically important
C.Always Govt owned
D.Failed bank
E.Credit bureau

Q15. Borrower fails to repay?

A.Market B.Credit C.Operational D.Currency E.Settlement

Q16. Safest category rule?

A.9% applies every bank
B.SFB/PB separate frameworks; SCB table blindly apply नहीं
C.RRB included 2025 SCB circular
D.CCB deposit
E.Capital=Liquidity

Answers: 1 A | 2 B | 3 A | 4 C | 5 B | 6 B | 7 B | 8 B | 9 C | 10 D | 11 D | 12 B | 13 B | 14 B | 15 B | 16 B

MAINS APPLICATION CHECK - MODULE 11

PYQ SIGNATURE
Capital stack, RWA denominator, provisioning-vs-capital और LCR/NSFR horizon traps.

Q1. I Provisioning expected/identified loss recognise करता है. II Capital broader solvency cushion है. III CRAR denominator RWA है. Correct?

A.I only B.II only C.I&III D.I,II,III E.II&III

Q2. Covered SCB baseline?

A.4.5/6/8/0
B.CET1 5.5; Tier1 7; total9; CCB2.5
C.7/9/11.5/5
D.All10
E.None

Q3. Leverage Ratio?

A.CRR दूसरा नाम
B.Non-risk-based backstop supplementing risk-weighted ratios
C.Insurance ratio
D.Same as LCR
E.PSL target

Q4. Correct horizon?

A.LCR1y NSFR30d
B.LCR30-day stress; NSFR one-year stable funding
C.Both7d
D.Both capital
E.LCR deposits only

Q5. Safest category rule?

A.SCB table automatically all differentiated banks
B.BCBS global standards; RBI relevant Indian framework; differentiated banks separate treatment may have
C.BCBS=RBI
D.D-SIB reduces CET1
E.RWA=face value

Answers: Q1 D | Q2 B | Q3 B | Q4 B | Q5 B

Borrower Stress -> **NPA / Loss Recognition** -> **Provision / Income Reversal** -> **Lower Profit / Retained Earnings** -> **CET1 may fall**

Ratio lens: Capital numerator (CET1/Tier1/Total) divided by Risk-Weighted Assets denominator. Write-off second automatic economic loss नहीं यदि loss already recognised/provided; recovery continue कर सकती है।

MODULE 11 - विस्तृत समझ: CAPITAL, BASEL & BANK RISK

1. Capital और Deposits अलग हैं

Deposits bank की liabilities/funding हैं; वे bank का अपना loss-absorbing cushion नहीं हैं। यदि assets पर genuine loss होता है, regulatory capital का purpose losses absorb करना है ताकि depositors और senior creditors पर तुरंत impact न आए।

Simple mental model: **Deposits/Borrowings -> Bank Assets -> Loss -> Capital absorbs -> Solvency/continuity protected.**

2. Capital, Provision और Liquidity में फर्क

- **Capital:** unexpected losses और overall solvency risk के against own loss-absorbing cushion।
- **Provision:** expected/identified credit loss को profit के against recognise करने का allowance।
- **Liquidity:** due होने पर cash/payment obligations meet करने की ability।
- **CRR/SLR:** reserve requirements; capital का substitute नहीं।

Bank well-capitalised होकर temporary liquidity stress में हो सकता है; और liquid होकर weakly capitalised भी।

3. Basel क्या है?

Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS), जिसका Secretariat BIS में hosted है, internationally agreed prudential standards develop करता है। Basel directly Indian statute नहीं है; RBI applicable framework को Indian banks के लिए regulations/directions के through implement करता है।

Evolution:

- **Basel I:** mainly credit-risk-based minimum capital।
- **Basel II:** more risk-sensitive framework + Three Pillars।
- **Basel III:** global financial crisis के बाद stronger capital quality/quantity, leverage और liquidity standards।

4. Three Basel Pillars

- **Pillar 1 - Minimum Capital:** measured credit, market, operational risks के against capital requirement।
- **Pillar 2 - Supervisory Review:** bank अपने risks assess करे, ICAAP/supervisory evaluation के through adequate capital रखे।
- **Pillar 3 - Market Discipline:** public risk/capital disclosures ताकि outsiders bank का risk profile assess कर सकें।

5. Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA)

हर ₹100 exposure equal risk नहीं है। Risk weights/charges apply होने के बाद exposure RWA में convert होता है। Same face value वाले दो assets अलग risk contribution दे सकते हैं।

Mental chain: **Exposure -> Risk Weight/Charge -> RWA -> Capital Ratio.**

6. CRAR / Capital Adequacy Ratio

CRAR = Eligible Regulatory Capital / Risk-Weighted Assets x 100.

Denominator बहुत important है। Capital amount unchanged रहते हुए risky assets बढ़ें तो RWA बढ़ सकता है और CRAR weaken हो सकता है।

7. Capital quality hierarchy

- **CET1 (Common Equity Tier 1):** highest-quality going-concern capital।
- **AT1:** additional going-concern loss-absorbing capital, including eligible perpetual instruments।
- **Tier 1 = CET1 + AT1.**
- **Tier 2:** supplementary/gone-concern loss absorption।

Tier 1 = CET1 नहीं; CET1 Tier 1 का strongest component है।

8. RBI baseline for covered Scheduled Commercial Banks

RBI Basel III Master Circular framework में covered SCBs के exam anchors:

- Minimum CET1: **5.5% of RWA**
- Minimum Tier 1: **7%**
- Minimum Total Capital/CRAR: **9%**
- Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB): **2.5% CET1**
- Total capital + full CCB: **11.5%** before bank-specific add-ons

Scope trap: यह table Small Finance Banks, Payments Banks और RRBs पर blindly apply नहीं करना चाहिए; differentiated banks के separate frameworks हैं।

9. Capital Conservation Buffer

CCB normal times में minimum के ऊपर cushion build करता है। Stress में buffer draw down हो सकता है; depletion के साथ distributions पर restrictions capital conserve करने में मदद करते हैं। Minimum floor और buffer अलग concepts हैं।

10. Leverage Ratio

CRAR risk-weighted है। **Leverage Ratio non-risk-based backstop** है: Tier 1 capital को broad exposure measure के against compare करता है। Risk weights imperfect हों तो leverage ratio excessive balance-sheet leverage पर simple check देता है।

11. LCR vs NSFR

- **Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR):** 30-day stress horizon; sufficient High Quality Liquid Assets vs short-term net cash outflows।

- **Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR):** one-year structural horizon; assets/activities की liquidity characteristics के relative stable funding।

Fully implemented standards में exam anchor: **LCR >=100%, NSFR >=100%.**

Short-term survival vs long-term funding stability - यही distinction है।

12. D-SIB

Domestic Systemically Important Bank वह bank है जिसकी distress domestic financial system पर unusually large impact डाल सकती है। RBI identified banks को buckets में रखता है और systemic importance के अनुसार additional CET1 requirement लगाता है।

D-SIB names/buckets live/date-sensitive हैं। 2024 list verified for this edition में SBI, HDFC Bank और ICICI Bank थे; exam से पहले latest list check करें।

13. Risk map

- Credit Risk -> borrower/counterparty default
- Market Risk -> prices/rates move against bank
- Operational Risk -> people/process/system/external event failure
- Liquidity Risk -> obligations when due meet न कर पाना without unacceptable cost/loss

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यह विस्तृत section concept depth, current-rule clarity और exam connections को मजबूत करता है। Live numbers को major Mains exam से पहले latest official source/Module 32 से re-check करें।

MODULE 12 - DIGITAL PAYMENT ARCHITECTURE

Product names याद करने से पहले समझें: कौन regulate करता है, कौन operate करता है, instruction कैसे move होती है और settlement कब final होता है।

12.1 Digital Payment की Layers

आप Pay दबाते हैं तो पैसा सीधे teleport नहीं होता। Payment instruction को **authenticate, route, clear और settle** होना पड़ता है।

Customer Instruction -> **Bank / PSP** -> **Payment System / Switch** -> **Clearing / Settlement Logic** -> **Beneficiary Bank** -> **Beneficiary**

Verb	Meaning
Authorise	System/provider को operate करने की permission
Route	Instruction को सही participant तक भेजना
Clear	Participants की obligations determine करना
Settle	Funds/settlement asset transfer करके obligation finally discharge करना

12.2 Legal Regulator: PSS Act -> RBI -> Payments Regulatory Board

Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007 India का core payment-system statute है; 12 August 2008 से effective। RBI designated authority है और current framework में powers **Payments Regulatory Board (PRB)** के माध्यम से exercise करता है। PRB Regulations, 2025, 20 May 2025 से effective हैं। PSS Act netting और settlement finality को statutory support देता है।

OLD-NOTE TRAP

पुरानी notes में BPSS मिल सकता है। 2026 answer में RBI के current PSS FAQ/2025 Regulations के अनुसार **Payments Regulatory Board** use करें।

12.3 RBI vs NPCI

Institution	Role	Examples
RBI	Regulate/authorise; centralised systems operate भी करता है	NEFT, RTGS, settlement infrastructure
NPCI	RBI authorisation/oversight में umbrella retail payment operator	UPI, IMPS, NACH, AePS, RuPay
Banks / PSPs	Customer-facing participants	Remitter bank, beneficiary bank, UPI PSP app

EXAM TRAP

Regulator/authorising authority पूछा है -> RBI. UPI/IMPS/NACH/AePS operator पूछा है -> NPCI.

12.4 Gross vs Net Settlement

Gross: हर transaction individually settle - classic example RTGS. **Net:** multiple obligations offset होकर net position settle होती है। Final settlement legally complete और irrevocable certainty देता है।

12.5 NEFT vs RTGS vs IMPS

Feature	NEFT	RTGS	IMPS
Operator	RBI	RBI	NPCI
Processing	Half-hourly batches	Real-time, gross	Instant retail
Availability	24x7x365	24x7x365	24x7
RBI amount rule	No general min/max	Min ₹2 lakh; no RBI upper ceiling	Product/member-bank limits
Core use	General account transfer	Large-value real-time gross	Instant retail interbank

Special NEFT rule: Non-account-holder cash से NEFT originate कर सकता है, पर cash remittance max **₹50,000 per transaction**। NEFT credit-push system है।

12.6 UPI Transaction Path

UPI NPCI द्वारा developed instant bank-account payment system है, IMPS infrastructure के ऊपर built, लेकिन IMPS से अलग product/system experience है।

Payer -> **UPI App / PSP** -> **Remitter Bank** -> **NPCI UPI Switch** -> **Beneficiary Bank** -> **Payee**

- **VPA / UPI ID:** Virtual address; हर बार account number/IFSC share नहीं करना पड़ता।
- **UPI PIN:** Debit authorise करने का sensitive credential; कभी share नहीं करें।
- **QR:** Machine-readable payment identifier/information.
- **PSP App:** Customer-facing participant app/provider.

12.7 Universal UPI Limit याद मत करें

Limits use-case/product/bank/circular specific हो सकते हैं। Numeric limits हमेशा Live Layer में रखें।

> **LIVE LAYER - MAY/AUGUST 2026**
> **UPI Lite:** ₹1,000/transaction; ₹10,000 cumulative/day; max balance ₹5,000. **UPI Lite X:** ₹500/transaction; ₹4,000/day; max balance ₹2,000; key feature = offline payment capability.

12.8 UPI Lite vs Lite X vs 123PAY

Product	Main Problem Solved	Anchor
UPI Lite	Low-value convenience	Stored Lite balance
UPI Lite X	Offline extension	Lite + offline
UPI 123PAY	Feature-phone access	Feature-phone UPI

12.9 NACH

National Automated Clearing House = high-volume repetitive interbank electronic payments. Credit side: salary, pension, subsidy, dividend. Debit side: instalments, utilities, insurance-type mandates and recurring authorised collections.

12.10 AePS

Aadhaar Enabled Payment System = bank-led interoperable model in NPCI ecosystem; Aadhaar-authenticated supported basic banking transactions authorised BC/assisted touchpoints पर। Rural inclusion में high value concept।

12.11 BBPS

Bharat Bill Payment System = integrated interoperable bill-payment ecosystem. Core exam word: **interoperability**, सिर्फ electricity-bill app नहीं।

12.12 PPI

Prepaid Payment Instrument = पहले value load/store, फिर permitted payments/transactions. Banks और authorised non-bank entities RBI framework में issue कर सकते हैं। PPI savings bank account नहीं है।

12.13 Digital Rupee / eRupee

Digital Rupee India की **Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC)** है - digital form of Rupee, RBI-issued central-bank money। Retail eRupee pilot wallet और wholesale eRupee अलग use cases serve करते हैं।

CBDC vs UPI

UPI bank-account money move करने का payment mechanism है। eRupee **money itself** है - RBI liability. Current retail eRupee wallet interest नहीं earn करता।

12.14 Clearing vs Settlement Example

अगर Bank A customers को Bank B को ₹100 देना है और Bank B customers को A को ₹70, net system ₹30 net obligation settle कर सकता है। RTGS eligible instructions individually gross basis पर settle करता है।

12.15 Payment Architecture - One Screen

Question	First thought
Who regulates/authorises?	RBI under PSS Act / current PRB framework
Who operates retail rail?	Often NPCI - UPI, IMPS, NACH, AePS, RuPay
Processing?	Batch vs real-time; gross vs net; product flow
Settlement final?	System-specific; RTGS in RBI books transaction-by-transaction
Number permanent?	No - date-check Live Layer

12.16 Exam Trap Board

- RBI हर retail product operate करता है -> **False**.
- NEFT और RTGS दोनों gross transaction-by-transaction -> **False**.
- RTGS minimum नहीं -> **False; ₹2 lakh minimum**.
- UPI = IMPS -> **False**.
- Lite/Lite X/123PAY same -> **False**.
- UPI और CBDC दोनों payment rails -> **False**.
- BPSS always current governance answer -> **Legacy trap**.

30-SECOND RECALL

PSS Act -> RBI -> PRB. RBI: NEFT/RTGS. NPCI: many retail rails. NEFT = half-hourly, no RBI general amount limit. RTGS = real-time gross, min ₹2L, no RBI max. UPI = NPCI instant bank-account rail. NACH = repetitive bulk. AePS = Aadhaar. PPI = stored prepaid value. eRupee = RBI-issued digital currency.

PRACTICE CHECK - 35 QUESTIONS

Q1. India के payment systems का principal statutory framework?

A. BR Act 1949 B. PSS Act 2007 C. FEMA 1999 D. SEBI Act 1992 E. DICGC Act 1961

Q2. PSS Act के तहत designated authority?

A.NPCI B.RBI C.SEBI D.NABARD E.DICGC

Q3. 2025 Regulations/FAQ में current RBI payment-governance body?

A.BPSS only B.Payments Regulatory Board C.MPC D.FSB E.Settlement Council

Q4. RBI और NPCI का सही distinction?

A.NPCI regulates RBI B.RBI regulates/authorises; NPCI operates several retail rails C.Same entity D.RBI only app E.NPCI monetary policy

Q5. Gross settlement?

A.All cancelled B.Each transaction individually settled C.Monthly only D.Cash only E.No finality

Q6. RTGS full form?

A.Real Time Gross Settlement B.Retail Transfer Guarantee System C.Reserve Transaction Grid Service D.Real Transfer Group Switch E.Rupee Transfer Gross Scheme

Q7. RBI minimum RTGS amount?

A.None B.₹10k C.₹50k D.₹1L E.₹2L

Q8. RTGS के बारे में सही?

A.Half-hour batches B.Real-time gross transaction-by-transaction, final in RBI books C.SEBI operated D.Working days only E.Max ₹10L

Q9. NEFT processing?

A.Once daily B.Half-hourly batches 24x7 C.Annual D.Only gross E.Only cheque

Q10. RBI का general NEFT account-to-account maximum?

A.₹50k B.₹2L C.₹10L D.₹1Cr E.No general RBI limit

Q11. Non-account-holder cash NEFT max per transaction?

A.₹10k B.₹25k C.₹50k D.₹2L E.None

Q12. NEFT is a?
A.Debit-pull only B.Credit-push C.Cash-only D.Card network E.CBDC wallet

Q13. NPCI-operated instant 24x7 interbank retail transfer?
A.RTGS B.IMPS C.CRR D.DICGC E.SLR

Q14. UPI developed by?
A.RBI branch network B.NPCI C.SEBI D.IRDAI E.PFRDA

Q15. UPI vs IMPS?
A.Identical B.UPI built over IMPS infra but distinct product/system C.UPI G-Sec D.IMPS CBDC E.UPI deposit account

Q16. VPA/UPI ID का main use?
A.No authentication B.Virtual interoperable address C.Interest D.Repo E.Deposit insurance

Q17. UPI PIN?
A.Share receiver B.Authorise own debit; never disclose C.Write on QR D.Send support E.Use as IFSC

Q18. May 2026 verified UPI Lite per-transaction limit?
A.₹100 B.₹500 C.₹1,000 D.₹2,000 E.₹5,000

Q19. Verified UPI Lite maximum balance?
A.₹500 B.₹1,000 C.₹2,000 D.₹5,000 E.₹10,000

Q20. UPI Lite X मुख्यतः?
A.Credit card B.Offline capability C.RTGS only D.Interest rate E.Deposit insurance

Q21. UPI Lite X per-transaction limit?
A.₹100 B.₹500 C.₹1,000 D.₹2,000 E.₹5,000

Q22. UPI 123PAY किसके लिए?
A.Corporate only B.Feature-phone users C.Foreign banks only D.MF only E.RTGS members only

Q23. NACH?
A.Securities trade B.High-volume repetitive credits/debit mandates C.Currency printing D.Capital E.Forex reserves

Q24. Typical NACH credit use?
A.Salary/subsidy bulk credit B.Mortgage registration C.CRAR D.Bond auction only E.D-SIB

Q25. AePS authentication identity?
A.PAN B.Aadhaar C.Passport D.Credit score E.LEI

Q26. AePS delivery model?
A.Stock exchange B.BC/assisted banking touchpoints C.Corporate RTGS D.AT1 E.Insurance brokers

Q27. BBPS?
A.Interoperable bill-payment ecosystem B.Capital buffer C.Deposit insurance D.Resolution tribunal E.Rating agency

Q28. PPI?
A.Stored prepaid value B.CET1 C.G-Sec only D.D-SIB buffer E.NPA class

Q29. PPI issuers?
A.Only RBI B.Banks + authorised non-banks under RBI rules C.Only SEBI brokers D.Unregulated E.Foreign govt only

Q30. Digital Rupee?
A.UPI ID B.RBI-issued CBDC C.Private stablecoin D.MF unit E.Credit score

Q31. UPI vs retail eRupee?
A.Identical B.UPI payment mechanism; eRupee central-bank digital money C.eRupee IFSC D.UPI legal tender issued RBI E.Both earn fixed interest

Q32. Retail eRupee wallet current pilot में interest?
A.Repo B.Savings C.No D.Sundays E.Above ₹2L

Q33. Real-time gross settlement example?
A.NACH B.RTGS C.UPI Lite D.BBPS E.AePS

Q34. Future exam के लिए safest payment-limit statement?
A.One universal UPI limit B.Product/use-case/circular specific; current RBI/NPCI check C.SEBI fixes all D.Never change E.Only ₹2L matters

Q35. Current governance chain?
A.SEBI->NPCI->RBI B.PSS Act->RBI->PRB framework->authorised providers C.DICGC->RTGS->Basel D.MPC->UPI PIN->CERSAI E.NABARD->SEBI->PFRDA

Answers: 1 B | 2 B | 3 B | 4 B | 5 B | 6 A | 7 E | 8 B | 9 B | 10 E | 11 C | 12 B | 13 B | 14 B | 15 B | 16 B | 17 B | 18 C | 19 D | 20 B | 21 B | 22 B | 23 B | 24 A | 25 B | 26 B | 27 A | 28 A | 29 B | 30 B | 31 B | 32 C | 33 B | 34 B | 35 B

MAINS APPLICATION CHECK - MODULE 12

PYQ SIGNATURE
Regulator vs operator, authorise/route/clear/settle, rail comparison और current operating-limit traps.

Q1. Correct pairing?
A.UPI operator-RBI; regulator-NPCI B.UPI operator-NPCI; statutory regulator/oversight-RBI C.UPI-SEBI D.Regulator-DICGC E.NPCI issues banknotes

Q2. RBI-level current transfer-limit statement?
A.RTGS no min; NEFT min ₹2L B.RTGS min ₹2L, no RBI max; NEFT no RBI min/max C.Both min ₹2L D.NEFT cash-only E.RTGS monthly

Q3. UPI Lite/Lite X current set?
A.Lite ₹1k txn/₹5k balance; Lite X offline + lower limits B.Identical C.Lite X credit card D.Lite RTGS E.Lite X FX

Q4. Correct set?
A.NACH-repetitive bulk; AePS-Aadhaar/BC; BBPS-interoperable bill payment B.All capital products C.All print currency D.All insurance E.All credit bureaus

Q5. Correct distinction?
A.UPI=eRupee B.UPI bank-account payment mechanism; eRupee central-bank digital money C.eRupee score D.UPI RBI-issued legal tender E.eRupee always interest

Answers: Q1 B | Q2 B | Q3 A | Q4 A | Q5 B

MODULE 12 - विस्तृत समझ: DIGITAL PAYMENT ARCHITECTURE

1. Digital payment को product names की list की तरह न पढ़ें

जब customer “Pay” दबाता है, payment instruction को authenticate, route, clear और settle होना पड़ता है। सबसे useful four questions:

1. Regulate/authorise कौन करता है?
2. Operate कौन करता है?
3. Clearing में obligations कैसे determine होते हैं?
4. Final settlement कहाँ/कैसे होता है?

2. PSS Act और RBI

Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007 India का core payment-system statute है। RBI designated authority है और payment systems को authorise/regulate करता है। Current governance framework में **Payments Regulatory Board (PRB)** relevant है।

Old trap: BPSS को timeless current answer मानना गलत हो सकता है; current RBI framework PRB terminology use करता है।

3. Regulator vs Operator

RBI हर retail rail operate नहीं करता।

- RBI operates **NEFT** and **RTGS**.
- NPCI operates major retail rails/products such as **UPI, IMPS, NACH, AePS, RuPay**, and BBPS-related ecosystem roles under applicable structure.

Regulator/authoriser और operator को interchange मत करें।

4. Clearing vs Settlement

Clearing: participants के obligations determine/reconcile करना। **Settlement:** final value transfer/discharge of obligations।

RTGS में eligible instruction transaction-by-transaction gross basis पर RBI books में finally settle होती है। Net systems में multiple obligations net होकर final settlement amount बन सकता है।

Settlement finality legal certainty देती है कि completed transfer बाद में casually unwind न हो।

5. NEFT vs RTGS vs IMPS

NEFT: RBI operated; 24x7x365; half-hourly batches; RBI general minimum/maximum account-transfer limit नहीं prescribe करता (banks channel-specific limits रख सकते हैं)। Cash remittance by non-account-holder का separate ₹50,000 limit context है।

RTGS: RBI operated; real-time gross; 24x7x365; minimum **₹2 lakh**, RBI-prescribed upper ceiling नहीं।

IMPS: NPCI instant retail payment service; real-time customer experience।

6. UPI

UPI NPCI-operated instant bank-account payment rail है। It uses virtual/payment identifiers and bank-account infrastructure; UPI itself currency नहीं है।

UPI और eRupee अलग:

- UPI = payment mechanism/rail
- eRupee/CBDC = RBI-issued central-bank digital money

7. UPI Lite और UPI Lite X

Current live layer anchors:

- **UPI Lite:** up to **₹1,000 per transaction**, wallet/balance ceiling **₹5,000**; daily usage limits framework से जुड़ा।
- **UPI Lite X:** offline capability add करता है; lower offline transaction/balance parameters apply, commonly ₹500 txn and ₹2,000 balance in current framework, with aggregate daily constraints।

Lite और Lite X identical नहीं। 123PAY feature-phone use-case अलग है।

8. NACH

National Automated Clearing House bulk/recurring electronic credits/debits के लिए NPCI platform है - salary, subsidy, EMI, recurring mandates जैसे use cases। इसे NEFT/RTGS का synonym न मानें।

9. AePS

Aadhaar Enabled Payment System Aadhaar authentication के through basic banking/payment services support करता है, often BC/micro-ATM channel में। AePS account type नहीं, authentication/payment access rail है।

10. BBPS

Bharat Bill Payment System interoperable bill-payment ecosystem है। Customer-facing bill payment network को simple “one app” की तरह नहीं, authorised/interoperable system architecture की तरह समझें।

11. PPI - stored prepaid value

Prepaid Payment Instruments पहले से stored/prepaid value represent करते हैं। Wallet/card type PPIs bank demand deposit से अलग legal/product structure रखते हैं। Full-KYC, small PPI आदि categories और limits live rules हैं।

12. eRupee / CBDC

eRupee RBI-issued digital currency है। Retail CBDC pilot use cases में programmability/offline functionality जैसे features test हो सकते हैं। इसे UPI balance, bank deposit या crypto asset मत समझें।

13. e-Mandates

Recurring digital payments में mandate registration, authentication, pre-debit notification, revocation और threshold rules important हैं। Current general recurring no-fresh-AFA ceiling **₹15,000**, जबकि specified categories में ceiling **₹1 lakh** तक हो सकती है। Normal pre-debit notification anchor generally **at least 24 hours** है subject to specified exceptions।

14. Payment-system risk concepts

- **Credit risk:** counterparty pay न करे।
- **Liquidity risk:** settlement time पर funds unavailable हों।
- **Operational risk:** system/process failure।
- **Settlement risk:** obligations final discharge न हो पाएँ।

RTGS gross finality systemic risk reduction का key concept है।

15. Exam habit

किसी product limit को permanent मत मानें। Payment products तेज़ी से बदलते हैं। Architecture स्थायी layer है; txn limits/features date-stamped live layer में रखें।

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यह विस्तृत section concept depth, current-rule clarity और exam connections को मजबूत करता है। Live numbers को major Mains exam से पहले latest official source/Module 32 से re-check करें।

MODULE 13 - CARDS, TOKENISATION, MANDATES & PAYMENT SAFETY

Card स्वयं payment system नहीं है; वह एक payment ecosystem में चलने वाला instrument है।

13.1 Debit, Credit, Prepaid - पैसा कहाँ से आता है?

Instrument	Money Source	Customer क्या use कर रहा है?
Debit Card	Linked Savings/Current Account	Own deposit balance / permitted facility
Credit Card	Pre-approved revolving credit limit	Issuer से borrowed credit
Prepaid Card / PPI	Instrument में loaded value	Pre-funded stored value
Charge Card	Credit-type; bill full payable	Short billing-cycle credit, normal rollover नहीं

Debit card = bank involvement नहीं, यह गलत। Credit card purchase के समय savings account को debit नहीं करता; sanctioned credit line use होती है।

13.2 Card Transaction के Parties

Cardholder -> **Merchant** -> **Acquirer** -> **Card Network** -> **Issuer**

Acquirer merchant side relationship देता है; **issuer** card issue करता है; **network** participants को connect करता है। RuPay/Visa/Mastercard merchant bank या necessarily issuer नहीं।

13.3 CP, CNP और Contactless

Card Present = physical acceptance point; CNP = credentials used without physical presentation; Contactless/NFC = tap near compatible PoS.

LIVE RULE
Contactless Card Present PoS transaction में AFA-relaxation threshold **₹5,000 per transaction**. इससे ऊपर contactless possible है, लेकिन AFA required.

13.4 Tokenisation

Actual card details को alternate code **token** से replace करना। Token customer नहीं, credentials protect करता है। Authorised card network/issuer tokenise/de-tokenise कर सकते हैं; registration explicit consent + AFA से; optional है; token requestor PAN/card details store नहीं कर सकता; RBI FAQ के अनुसार customer charge नहीं।

TOKEN != OTP
OTP authentication factor है; token sensitive card credentials का substitute है।

13.5 Customer Controls और Closure

Customers feature on/off और limits set कर सकते हैं। Issuer sanctioned credit limit को explicit overlimit consent के बिना breach नहीं कर सकता। **Blocking/deactivation temporary** है; **closure relationship terminate** करता है। Valid closure request, dues clear होने पर, **7 working days** में complete; delay पर **₹500 per calendar day**।

13.6 Unsolicited Credit Card

Specific customer request के बिना card issue prohibited। Physical card receive होना revolving credit relationship consent नहीं। Activation/explicit consent regulatory controls हैं।

13.7 Debit Card Scope

Current RBI directions में debit cards Savings/Current Accounts से linked। Ordinary cash-credit/loan accounts पर debit cards नहीं; permitted PMJDY OD/KCC-linked structures अलग treatment रखते हैं।

13.8 Recurring E-Mandate

Registration पर explicit mandate + AFA; subsequent recurring debit permitted framework/threshold में; modification/revocation route होना चाहिए।

GENERAL E-MANDATE THRESHOLD

General recurring card/UPI e-mandate AFA-relaxation limit **₹15,000 per transaction**. Product-specific exceptions अलग check करें.

13.9 Failed vs Unauthorised Transaction

Failed: Intended transaction fail हुई लेकिन debit हो गया -> auto-reversal + TAT + compensation.
Unauthorised: customer authority के बिना transaction -> liability + rapid reporting + investigation.
Merchant dispute अलग framework।

13.10 Failed Card/ATM TAT

Failure	Auto-reversal	Delay Compensation
Card-to-card: debit, beneficiary card not credited	T+1 day	₹100/day beyond T+1
PoS/CNP: debit, merchant confirmation absent	T+5 days	₹100/day beyond T+5
ATM: account debited, cash not dispensed	T+5 calendar days	₹100/day beyond T+5

Prescribed compensation **suo motu** credit होनी चाहिए - customer claim का wait नहीं।

13.11 ATM Free Entitlement / Fee Ceiling

Own-bank savings ATM: min 5 free financial transactions/month; own-bank non-cash free. Other-bank six metros: min 3 free including financial/non-financial. Non-metro: min 5 free. Beyond entitlement customer charge ceiling **₹23 + applicable taxes per transaction**।

13.12 Unauthorised Electronic Transaction - Reporting Speed Matters

Scenario	Customer Liability
Bank fraud/negligence/deficiency	Zero
Third-party breach, report within 3 working days	Zero
Report 4-7 working days	Transaction value or prescribed cap, lower
After 7 working days	Bank Board-approved policy
Customer negligence (credentials shared)	Loss till reporting customer; post-report bank

3 working days zero-liability window; **10 working days** shadow reversal after notification; **90 days** outer complaint resolution/liability determination। 4-7 day caps: BSBD ₹5,000; normal savings/PPI/specified accounts/credit card ≤₹5L limit ₹10,000; other current/CC/OD and credit card >₹5L limit ₹25,000। Burden of proving customer liability bank पर।

13.13 Escalation

पहले regulated entity/card issuer; unresolved होने पर current RBI Integrated Ombudsman framework. **RB-IOS 2026** 1 July 2026 से effective, 2021 scheme replace करता है।

13.14 Exam Trap Board

Token != OTP; network != issuer; contactless >₹5,000 impossible नहीं (AFA needed); failed debit != fraud framework; blocking != closure; ATM beyond free any charge नहीं - ₹23 + taxes ceiling।

30-SECOND RECALL

Debit = linked deposit. Credit = revolving line. Network connects issuer/acquirer. Contactless AFA relief ₹5k. Token hides credentials. General mandate ₹15k. Failed transactions T+1/T+5. Third-party unauthorised within 3 working days = zero liability.

PRACTICE CHECK - 20 QUESTIONS

Q1. Pre-approved revolving credit limit?

A.Debit B.Credit Card C.Gift voucher D.Cheque card E.MICR

Q2. Merchant-side acquiring relationship?

A.Issuer B.Merchant Acquirer C.DICGC D.RBI Governor E.Drawer

Q3. RuPay?

A.Deposit account B.Card payment network C.Credit bureau D.Insurance E.Cheque crossing

Q4. Contactless PoS AFA-relief threshold?

A.₹2k B.₹3k C.₹5k D.₹10k E.₹15k

Q5. Contactless above ₹5k?

A.Prohibited B.Possible with AFA C.Loan D.Always reversed E.Outside RBI

Q6. Tokenisation?

A.ATM PIN B.Replace actual card details with token C.Cheque cash D.Increase limit E.Card compulsory

Q7. Correct tokenisation statement?

A.Compulsory B.Requestor stores PAN C.Optional + explicit consent/AFA D.Merchant only de-tokenises E.RBI fee

Q8. Tokenise/de-tokenise कौन?

A.Merchant only B.Authorised card network or issuer C.ATM owner D.NPCI always E.Customer only

Q9. Recurring e-mandate?

A.Cheque crossing B.Repeated authorised payments C.Capital D.CRR E.NPA ageing

Q10. General recurring e-mandate AFA-relaxation?

A.₹5k B.₹10k C.₹15k D.₹50k E.₹1L every category

Q11. PoS debit but merchant no confirmation - auto reversal?

A.T+1 B.T+2 C.T+3 D.T+5 E.T+10

Q12. ATM debit, cash not dispensed - current reversal deadline?

A.Same minute B.T+1 working C.T+5 calendar D.30d E.90d

Q13. Failed-transaction TAT delay compensation?

A.₹10/day B.₹50 C.₹100 D.₹500 every type E.None

Q14. Third-party unauthorised transaction, report within 3 working days?

A.Full liability B.Zero liability C.Close account D.₹25k E.No investigation

Q15. Customer shared credentials - loss generally?

A.Forever B.Until reporting C.After90d D.Never E.Only high credit limit

Q16. Third-party breach 4-7 days, normal savings cap?

A.₹2k B.₹5k C.₹10k D.₹25k E.₹50k

Q17. Blocking credit card?

A.Permanent closure B.Temporary transaction curtailment C.Waiver D.Close bank account E.Increase limit

Q18. Valid credit-card closure after dues cleared?

A.1d B.3 working C.7 working D.30 E.90

Q19. ATM beyond free current customer charge ceiling?

A.₹10 B.₹20 C.₹21 D.₹23 + taxes E.No ceiling

Q20. RB-IOS 2021 replaced by?

A.RB-IOS 2026 B.Basel III C.CTS 2010 D.PPS E.CRILC

Answers: 1 B | 2 B | 3 B | 4 C | 5 B | 6 B | 7 C | 8 B | 9 B | 10 C | 11 D | 12 C | 13 C | 14 B | 15 B | 16 C | 17 B | 18 C | 19 D | 20 A

MAINS APPLICATION CHECK - MODULE 13

PYQ SIGNATURE
Role vocabulary, AFA limits, e-mandates, failed-transaction TAT और customer-liability scenarios.

Q1. Correct?
A.Debit always new loan B.Debit linked deposit; credit revolving line C.Issuer=acquirer always D.Network regulator E.Credit balance DICGC deposit

Q2. Tokenisation primarily?
A.Debit to credit B.Replace usable card credentials with token C.Remove authentication D.Deposit insurance E.New account

Q3. Contactless AFA-relief?
A.₹500 B.₹2k C.₹5k D.₹15k E.₹1L

Q4. Current live e-mandate set?
A.General ₹15k; specified MF/insurance/credit-card categories up to ₹1L; normal pre-debit notice ≥24h B.Every debit ₹1L C.No notice D.Cash only E.No AFA at registration

Q5. ATM account debited, cash not dispensed - Mains application key में highlighted deadline?
A.T+1 working day B.T+5 calendar days C.30 days D.90 days E.No deadline

Answers (source-edition application key): Q1 B | Q2 B | Q3 C | Q4 A | Q5 A

MODULE 13 - विस्तृत समझ: CARDS, TOKENISATION, MANDATES & PAYMENT SAFETY

1. Card को plastic से नहीं, funding relationship से समझें

- **Debit Card:** linked deposit account से funds draw होते हैं।
- **Credit Card:** issuer pre-approved revolving credit line देता है।
- **Prepaid Card/PPI:** pre-funded stored value structure।

Same merchant/network rails दिख सकते हैं, लेकिन legal/funding relationship अलग है।

2. Card ecosystem roles

- **Issuer:** card issue करता है और customer relationship/credit or debit arrangement manage करता है।
- **Acquirer:** merchant relationship और merchant-side card acceptance process करता है।
- **Card Network:** issuer-acquirer messaging/routing standards network।
- **Merchant:** payment accept करता है।

Issuer = network = acquirer मानना गलत है।

3. Contactless payment और AFA

Contactless/NFC low-value transactions में current RBI framework specified ceiling तक additional factor authentication relief देता है। Important current exam anchor: **₹5,000 per transaction** contactless AFA-relief threshold। Above threshold stronger authentication applies under rules।

4. Tokenisation

Tokenisation actual card credentials को alternate token से replace करती है ताकि merchant/device ecosystem में real card number exposure कम हो। Token:

- card number का random decorative alias मात्र नहीं;
- specified device/merchant/context linkage हो सकता है;
- underlying card account relationship समाप्त नहीं करता;
- fraud risk reduce करता है, regulation/authentication requirements eliminate नहीं।

5. Card-on-file safety

Merchants/payment aggregators द्वारा actual card credentials store करने पर restrictions के बाद tokenised/card-on-file alternatives important हुए। Exam में “merchant के पास full card number permanently store होना चाहिए” जैसे statements गलत हो सकते हैं।

6. Credit-card consent and activation

Unsolicited credit-card relationship create करना permitted नहीं। Explicit customer consent/activation important regulatory control है। Plastic card receive करना = revolving credit accept करना automatically नहीं।

Credit limit enhancement भी explicit consent framework से जुड़ी होती है।

7. Debit-card account scope

Current RBI directions में debit cards Savings Bank/Current Accounts से linked होते हैं। Ordinary cash-credit/loan accounts के लिए normal debit-card issue restricted है; PMJDY overdraft/KCC जैसी specified arrangements अलग treatment पा सकती हैं।

8. Recurring e-Mandates

Recurring mandate registration/creation पर AFA use होता है। Subsequent debits permitted thresholds/framework में process हो सकते हैं। Customer को mandate modify/revoke करने का route होना चाहिए।

Current anchors:

- General no-fresh-AFA recurring ceiling: **₹15,000**
- Specified categories: up to **₹1 lakh**
- Pre-debit notification generally **24 hours before debit**, subject to permitted exceptions।

9. Failed transaction TAT

Failed digital/card transactions में reversal/compensation timelines channel-specific हैं। High-value exam anchors:

- ATM cash withdrawal failed but account debited -> reversal generally **T+5 calendar days**; delay compensation framework।
- Certain card/UPI merchant-side failed transactions -> **T+1** reversal anchors depending on category।

एक universal “हर failed transaction = T+1” rule नहीं। Transaction type identify करें।

10. Unauthorised electronic banking transaction liability

Customer liability timing और cause पर depend करती है। Third-party breach जहाँ bank/customer fault नहीं और customer bank को **within 3 working days** report करता है, current framework में **zero liability** high-value rule है। Delay बढ़ने पर limited/full liability rules apply हो सकते हैं।

Bank negligence/fraud case में customer liability generally zero। Customer negligence, जैसे credentials share करना, reporting तक loss liability customer पर हो सकती है।

11. ATM charges beyond free transactions

Current RBI framework में free-transaction entitlement के beyond banks maximum **₹23 per transaction + applicable taxes** charge कर सकते हैं। यह live rule है; future exam से पहले reverify करें।

12. Ombudsman connection

Card/payment service complaints unresolved रहें तो RBI Integrated Ombudsman framework relevant हो सकता है, subject to scheme eligibility and first approaching regulated entity। Current scheme 2026 framework Module 26 में detailed है।

13. Exam traps

- Token = new bank account नहीं।
- Credit card = debit card with delayed debit नहीं; revolving credit relationship है।
- Contactless = unlimited no-PIN payment नहीं; threshold rules हैं।
- e-mandate approval = customer कभी revoke नहीं कर सकता - false।
- Failed txn TAT सभी rails में same नहीं।
- Unauthorised transaction liability हमेशा customer पर नहीं।

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यह विस्तृत section concept depth, current-rule clarity और exam connections को मजबूत करता है। Live numbers को major Mains exam से पहले latest official source/Module 32 से re-check करें।

MODULE 14 - CHEQUES & NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS

पहले legal instrument समझें; फिर देखें modern CTS paper नहीं, उसकी image/data move करता है।

14.1 Three Core Negotiable Instruments

Instrument	Core Legal Idea	Parties
Promissory Note	निश्चित sum pay करने का unconditional **promise**	Maker -> payee/order/bearer as permitted
Bill of Exchange	Payment करने का unconditional **order**	Drawer -> drawee -> payee
Cheque	Specified banker पर drawn bill, payable on demand	Drawer -> drawee bank -> payee

Memory: Promissory Note = Promise. Bill = Order. Cheque = Banker पर bill payable on demand.

14.2 Drawer, Drawee, Payee

Drawer writes/signs -> **Drawee Bank pays** -> **Payee receives**

Ordinary customer cheque में customer = drawer; bank = drawee. Holder अपने नाम में possess/recover entitled person; endorsement में endorser/endorsee transferor/transferee।

14.3 Bearer, Order, A/C Payee

Bearer में possession/delivery central; Order named person/order; **A/C Payee** collecting-bank restriction ताकि named payee account में credit हो; **Not Negotiable** का मतलब transfer impossible नहीं, transferee better title नहीं पा सकता।

14.4 Crossing

General crossing = two parallel lines; payment through banker. Special crossing = named banker. “Not negotiable” title quality restrict करता है।

14.5 Cheque Validity

CURRENT RULE

Cheque/draft/pay order/banker's cheque presentation validity **3 months**. 1 Apr 2012 से old 6-month rule reduced.

14.6 MICR vs IFSC

MICR = Magnetic Ink Character Recognition, paper-cheque processing/clearing. **IFSC = Indian Financial System Code**, electronic routing जैसे NEFT/RTGS. दोनों अलग jobs।

14.7 CTS - Paper Truncate, Image Move

Payee deposits -> **Presenting Bank scans/truncates** -> **CTS / Clearing** -> **Drawee verifies** -> **Settlement / Return** -> **Payee credit**

Physical cheque presenting bank के पास retained; electronic image/data moves. CTS-2010 compliant instruments presented in CTS. Physical truncated instruments **10 years** preserve।

14.8 Continuous Clearing - 2025 Change

Traditional separate presentation/return sessions की जगह images/data continuously flow और confirmation session tandem में। **Item Expiry Time** = latest time for drawee positive confirmation/ return; उसके बाद item deemed approved हो सकता है। Positive confirmation next settlement में; successful settlement बाद presenting bank customer payment generally one hour में release करता है, safeguards subject।

DO NOT FREEZE T+1
Current CTS continuous presentation/confirmation + settlement-on-realisation architecture use करता है; old "T+1 cheque clearing" timeless rule नहीं।

14.9 Positive Pay

Issuer key cheque details electronically bank को देता है; CTS presented cheque से cross-check करता है। Banks को **₹50,000+ cheque issuers** के लिए PPS enable करने की advice; usage generally customer discretion; banks **₹5 lakh+** cheques पर mandatory consider कर सकते हैं। PPS CTS का replacement नहीं, fraud-control layer है।

14.10 Alterations

Current CTS FAQ: payee name/amount जैसे fields में correction/overwriting नहीं; permitted date-validation situations छोड़कर fresh cheque बेहतर/required approach।

14.11 Cheque Dishonour - Section 138 Timeline

Presentation within validity -> dishonour info -> written demand notice generally **30 days** में -> drawer has **15 days** from receipt to pay -> non-payment पर Section 142 timeline के अनुसार complaint।

14.12 Exam Trap Board

Cheque != promissory note; drawer != drawee bank; MICR != IFSC; CTS physical paper नहीं भेजता; Positive Pay CTS replace नहीं करता; validity 3 months; PPS ₹50k पर automatically compulsory नहीं; current clearing simple next-day batch नहीं।

30-SECOND RECALL
Promise = PN. Order = Bill. Cheque = banker bill payable on demand. Drawer writes, drawee bank pays, payee receives. Validity 3 months. MICR cheque; IFSC electronic routing. CTS image moves. PPS issuer details check. Continuous Clearing = confirmation + Item Expiry Time.

PRACTICE CHECK - 16 QUESTIONS

Q1. Cheque legal identity?
A.RBI PN B.Bill drawn on specified banker, payable on demand C.FD receipt D.Card statement E.G-Sec

Q2. Ordinary cheque issue/sign कौन?
A.Drawee B.Drawer C.Acquirer D.Endorsee bank E.Clearing house

Q3. Bank on which cheque drawn?
A.Payee B.Drawer C.Drawee D.Holder E.Acquirer

Q4. Unconditional promise to pay?
A.Promissory Note B.Cheque C.Debit card D.RTGS E.PPI

Q5. Banker name वाला crossing?
A.General B.Special C.Bearer endorsement D.MICR E.CTS

Q6. “Not negotiable”?
A.Void B.No transfer C.Transferee no better title than transferor D.Becomes cash E.RBI only

Q7. Current cheque validity?
A.30d B.60d C.3 months D.6 months E.12 months

Q8. MICR?
A.Cheque processing B.Credit score C.Insurance D.Provision E.UPI PIN

Q9. IFSC?
A.Paper quality B.NEFT/RTGS routing C.Tokenisation D.Card billing E.Deposit insurance

Q10. Cheque truncation?
A.Destroy after pay B.Stop physical movement after image/data capture C.Cancel >₹5L D.Convert card E.Remove signature

Q11. CTS physical cheque retained by?
A.Drawee only B.Presenting bank C.RBI Governor D.NPCI E.Payee forever

Q12. Physical truncated cheque preservation?
A.3m B.1y C.3y D.5y E.10y

Q13. Positive Pay main purpose?
A.Replace MICR B.Cross-check issuer details against cheque C.Increase validity D.Credit score E.Interest

Q14. PPS enable threshold advised?
A.₹10k B.₹25k C.₹50k D.₹1L E.₹5L only

Q15. Banks may make PPS mandatory at?
A.₹50k+ B.₹1L+ C.₹2L+ D.₹5L+ E.Every cheque

Q16. Item Expiry Time?
A.3-month validity B.Latest drawee confirmation time before deemed approval C.MICR print time D.Card billing date E.PPS registration

Answers: 1 B | 2 B | 3 C | 4 A | 5 B | 6 C | 7 C | 8 A | 9 B | 10 B | 11 B | 12 E | 13 B | 14 C | 15 D | 16 B

MAINS APPLICATION CHECK - MODULE 14

PYQ SIGNATURE
Instrument identity, legal validity, Positive Pay, Continuous Clearing और Item Expiry Time.

Q1. Correct legal identity set?
A.PN=order; Bill=promise B.PN=promise; Bill=order; cheque=banker-drawn bill payable on demand C.Cheque=share D.Bill=DICGC E.All regulators

Q2. Correct code/validity set?
A.6m + IFSC cheque image B.3m; MICR cheque processing; IFSC electronic bank/branch routing C.Identical D.Never expires E.IFSC 9-digit city-bank-branch

Q3. Positive Pay?
A.Compulsory every ₹50k B.Enable ₹50k+; may mandate ₹5L+ C.Settlement account D.DICGC E.Validity rule

Q4. Item Expiry Time?
A.Legal validity B.Latest drawee confirmation before deemed approval C.MICR print D.PPS date E.Account date

Q5. NI Act Section 138 classic anchor?
A.Cheque dishonour B.CRR C.SLR D.DICGC E.PSL

Answers: Q1 B | Q2 B | Q3 B | Q4 B | Q5 A

MODULE 14 - विस्तृत समझ: CHEQUES & NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS

1. Promissory Note, Bill of Exchange और Cheque

- **Promissory Note:** written unconditional **promise** to pay certain sum।
- **Bill of Exchange:** written unconditional **order** directing payment।
- **Cheque:** bill of exchange drawn on a specified banker and payable on demand।

Memory anchor: **Promise = Promissory Note | Order = Bill | Banker + payable on demand = Cheque.**

2. Drawer, Drawee, Payee

Ordinary customer cheque में:

- Drawer = account holder/customer who issues cheque
- Drawee = specified banker
- Payee = person to whom payment is directed

Bank का name cheque leaf पर होने से bank drawer नहीं बन जाता।

3. Bearer, Order और A/C Payee

Bearer instrument में possession/delivery central हो सकती है subject to law। Order instrument named person/order को payable होता है और endorsement relevant हो सकता है।

A/C Payee crossing collection को named payee account की तरफ restrict करने वाला safety instruction है।

Not Negotiable का अर्थ “transfer impossible” नहीं; transferee better title than transferor acquire नहीं करता।

4. General vs Special Crossing

- General crossing: two parallel lines, permitted words; payment banker channel से।
- Special crossing: specified banker का name; payment through that banker।

5. Cheque validity

Current presentation period **3 months from date of instrument** है। RBI ने old six-month period को 1 April 2012 से reduce किया।

Old PYQ में 6 months दिखे तो historical paper date check करें।

6. MICR vs IFSC

- **MICR:** Magnetic Ink Character Recognition; cheque processing/clearing identification; 9-digit format association।

- **IFSC:** Indian Financial System Code; electronic transfer routing, 11-character format।

दोनों cheque leaf पर दिखाई दे सकते हैं, लेकिन function अलग है।

7. CTS - physical cheque नहीं, image/data move करता है

Cheque Truncation System में presenting bank cheque scan/truncate करता है; physical paper drawee bank तक travel नहीं करता। Electronic image + cheque data clearing system में move करते हैं।

CTS-2010 compliant cheque standard relevant है। Presenting banks physical instruments को legal requirements के लिए prescribed retention period, current FAQ context में **10 years**, preserve करते हैं।

8. Continuous Clearing - major changed process

Current CTS architecture में presentation और confirmation continuously/tandem चलती है।

Key terms:

- **Confirmation Session:** drawee bank cheque positively confirm या return कर सकता है।
- **Item Expiry Time:** latest deadline by which confirmation can be sent; otherwise item deemed approved for settlement under rules।
- Positively confirmed cheque next settlement में जाता है।
- Successful settlement के बाद presenting bank customer credit **within one hour** release करने का current process follow करता है subject to safeguards।

इसलिए “Cheque clearing हमेशा T+1 batch है” stale oversimplification है।

9. Positive Pay System (PPS)

Cheque issuer key details electronically bank को देता है - date, payee/beneficiary, amount आदि। CTS presented cheque details से cross-check कर discrepancy flag कर सकता है।

Current anchors:

- Banks PPS facility **₹50,000 and above** cheques के लिए enable करें।
- Customer use generally discretionary।
- Banks **₹5 lakh and above** cheques के लिए PPS mandatory consider कर सकते हैं।

PPS CTS को replace नहीं करता; fraud-control layer add करता है।

10. Alterations in CTS

Current CTS guidance में payee name/amount जैसे fields में overwriting/correction के बजाय fresh cheque use करना चाहिए, permitted date-validation situations को छोड़कर।

11. Cheque dishonour - Section 138 basic timeline

Banking Awareness depth में sequence:

- Cheque validity period में present।
- Bank unpaid return करता है।
- Payee/holder dishonour information मिलने के **30 days** के भीतर written demand notice।

- Drawer को notice receipt के बाद **15 days** payment opportunity।
- Payment न हो तो statutory complaint/cause-of-action timeline Section 142 framework में।

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यह विस्तृत section concept depth, current-rule clarity और exam connections को मजबूत करता है। Live numbers को major Mains exam से पहले latest official source/Module 32 से re-check करें।

MODULE 15 - FINANCIAL INCLUSION & LEAD BANK MECHANISM

Inclusion सिर्फ account खोलना नहीं: Access + Usage + Quality.

15.1 Financial Inclusion की 3 Dimensions

Dimension	Plain Question	Examples
Access	Formal service तक पहुंच?	Branch, BC, ATM, digital
Usage	Suitable products actually use?	Savings, payments, credit, insurance, pension
Quality	Safe, transparent, grievance-supported?	Literacy, protection, service quality

15.2 Inclusion Ladder

Reach -> KYC/Onboard -> Transact -> Protect & Build -> Use Safely. Account ownership access indicator है, deep inclusion नहीं।

15.3 PMJDY

Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana = National Mission for Financial Inclusion. One BSBDA for unbanked person, branch/BC through; **no minimum balance**; RuPay debit card; accident cover ₹1 lakh, new eligible accounts after 28 Aug 2018 के लिए ₹2 lakh; eligible OD up to **₹10,000**; DBT और PMJJBY/PMSBY/APY/MUDRA links subject to conditions.

LIVE SNAPSHOT - 5 AUG 2026

Approx 58.97 crore beneficiaries; balances ~₹3.11 lakh crore; RuPay cards ~41.17 crore. Counts date-controlled हैं।

15.4 Business Correspondent (BC)

Bank-authorised last-mile channel; separate bank/regulator नहीं। Bank appoint/supervise करता है और responsibility retain करता है। Fixed-point BC outlet current NSFI definition: specified services **minimum 4 hours/day, at least 5 days/week**।

15.5 Financial Literacy

FLC/CFL = outreach/education mechanisms; payment systems/regulators नहीं। Student पहले classify करे: service point (branch/BC), education (FLC/CFL), coordination forum (BLBC/DCC/DLRC/SLBC)।

15.6 Lead Bank Scheme

1969 LBS = area-based district coordination and credit planning. Lead Bank banks + govt + development agencies coordinate करता है; **district regulator नहीं**।

15.7 Forum Ladder

Forum	Level / Chair	Core Job
BLBC	Block; Lead District Manager	Quarterly coordination/review
DCC	District; District Collector	Banks/govt coordination
DLRC	District; District Collector	Implementation review + public representatives; at least quarterly
SLBC	State; senior executive Convenor Bank	Apex state inter-institutional forum

DCC coordinates; DLRC reviews implementation.

15.8 Credit Planning

NABARD PLP -> **Branch / Block Planning** -> **District Credit Plan** -> **State Level Plan**

15.9 NSFI Old -> Current

Historical/PYQ: **NSFI 2019-24**. Current: **NSFI 2025-30**. Architecture: **Panch-Jyoti = 5 strategic objectives**, implemented through **47 action points**।

15.10 Panch-Jyoti

Broader responsible services; gender-sensitive inclusion; livelihood/skills linkage; financial education/ discipline; stronger customer protection/grievance redress। **5 objectives != 47 action points**।

15.11 RBI FI-Index

Broad sub-indices: **Access 35%, Usage 45%, Quality 20%**.

LIVE INDEX - MARCH 2026

FI-Index = **70.0**, March 2025 में 67.0. Current value dynamic है।

15.12 Exam Trap Board

Inclusion != account opening; BC != separate bank; Lead Bank != regulator; DCC != DLRC; current NSFI != 2019-24; Panch-Jyoti != 47 objectives; FI-Index सिर्फ bank accounts नहीं।

30-SECOND RECALL

Access+Usage+Quality. PMJDY no min balance, RuPay, eligible OD ₹10k. BC last-mile. LBS: BLBC -> DCC/DLRC -> SLBC. NSFI 2025-30; Panch-Jyoti 5 / action points 47. FI Index 35/45/20; Mar 2026 = 70.0.

PRACTICE CHECK - 18 QUESTIONS

Q1. Financial inclusion?

A.Zero-balance only B.Access+Usage+Quality C.Digital only D.Agri lending only E.Insurance only

Q2. PMJDY minimum balance?

A.₹500 B.₹1k C.₹2k D.No minimum E.Pension contribution

Q3. PMJDY highlighted OD?

A.₹2k B.₹5k C.₹10k D.₹25k E.₹50k

Q4. New eligible PMJDY accounts after 28 Aug 2018 accident cover?

A.₹50k B.₹1L C.₹2L D.₹5L E.₹10L

Q5. BC?

A.Regulator B.Bank-authorised last-mile channel C.Rating agency D.Payment network only E.Deposit insurer

Q6. Fixed-point BC minimum service definition?
A.1h/3d B.2h/7d C.4h/5d D.6h/2d E.8h/7d

Q7. Lead Bank Scheme?
A.District coordination/credit planning B.Repo C.MF licence D.Deposit insurance E.Card network

Q8. BLBC chair?
A.RBI Gov B.District Collector C.Lead District Manager D.NABARD Chair E.SLBC Sec

Q9. DCC chair?
A.District Collector B.LDM C.RBI DG D.Ombudsman E.SEBI Chair

Q10. DLRC frequency at least?
A.Monthly B.Quarterly C.Yearly D.5y E.On RBI order

Q11. Apex state bankers forum?
A.BLBC B.DCC C.DLRC D.SLBC E.FLC

Q12. DCC vs DLRC?
A.State/national B.DCC coordinates; DLRC reviews + public reps C.DLRC monetary policy D.DCC network E.Identical

Q13. Current NSFI period?
A.2014-19 B.2019-24 C.2020-25 D.2025-30 E.2026-36

Q14. Panch-Jyoti?
A.5 strategic objectives B.5 PSBs C.5 networks D.5 PSL categories E.5 inflation targets

Q15. NSFI action points?
A.5 B.12 C.25 D.47 E.75

Q16. FI-Index sub-index नहीं?
A.Access B.Usage C.Quality D.Capital Adequacy E.None

Q17. March 2026 FI-Index?
A.53.9 B.60.1 C.64.2 D.67.0 E.70.0

Q18. Bottom-up planning?
A.State->PLP B.NABARD potential->local/block->district->state C.Repo->SLBC D.BC->DICGC E.PSLC->ATM

Answers: 1 B | 2 D | 3 C | 4 C | 5 B | 6 C | 7 A | 8 C | 9 A | 10 B | 11 D | 12 B | 13 D | 14 A | 15 D | 16 D | 17 E | 18 B

MAINS APPLICATION CHECK - MODULE 15

PYQ SIGNATURE
Access vs Usage vs Quality, BC roles, LBS hierarchy, NSFI period और live FI-Index.

Q1. Financial inclusion best?
A.Account only B.Access+actual Usage+Quality C.Rural credit only D.Digital only E.Insurance only

Q2. BC?
A.Separate bank B.Bank-authorised last-mile channel; bank responsible C.District regulator D.Stock exchange E.DICGC office

Q3. LBS ladder?
A.BLBC->DCC/DLRC->SLBC B.SLBC->MPC->DICGC C.PACS->SEBI->BBPS D.DLRC->BCBS->BIS E.NACH->DCC->SEBI

Q4. Current NSFI?
A.2019-24 B.2025-30; Panch-Jyoti five objectives C.2026-31 only D.47 objectives E.DICGC scheme

Q5. FI-Index broad sub-indices?
A.Access,Usage,Quality B.Capital,Profit,Tax C.CRR,SLR,Repo D.Rural,Urban,Forex E.Insurance,Pension,Cheque

Answers: Q1 B | Q2 B | Q3 A | Q4 B | Q5 A

MODULE 15 - विस्तृत समझ: FINANCIAL INCLUSION & LEAD BANK MECHANISM

1. Financial Inclusion = Access + Usage + Quality

केवल account open हो जाना meaningful inclusion नहीं है। तीन dimensions याद रखें:

- **Access:** क्या formal financial service तक पहुँचना possible है? Branch, BC outlet, ATM, digital channel।
- **Usage:** क्या customer suitable products actually use करता है? Savings, payments, credit, insurance, pension, investment।
- **Quality:** क्या service fair, safe, transparent है और grievance support उपलब्ध है?

Account count केवल access indicator हो सकता है; deep inclusion में usage और quality जरूरी हैं।

2. Inclusion ladder

Reach -> Onboard/KYC -> Transact -> Protect & Build -> Use Safely

Customer को formal channel तक पहुँचने, KYC के through enter करने, regular transactions करने, फिर insurance/pension/credit जैसे products use करने और अंततः financial literacy/customer protection के साथ safely participate करने की ability चाहिए।

3. PMJDY - account नहीं, platform

Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana National Mission for Financial Inclusion है। Exam-ready features:

- Unbanked person के लिए Basic Savings Bank Deposit Account।
- **No minimum balance**.
- RuPay debit card।
- Accident cover: original ₹1 lakh; new eligible accounts opened after 28 Aug 2018 के लिए ₹2 lakh, scheme conditions subject।
- Eligible account holders के लिए overdraft up to **₹10,000**.
- DBT और PMJJBY/PMSBY/APY/MUDRA जैसे products/schemes तक access route।

Dashboard counts live facts हैं; 5 Aug 2026 snapshot में लगभग 58.97 crore beneficiaries, ₹3.11 lakh crore balances और 41.17 crore RuPay cards reported थे। Future exam से पहले refresh करें।

4. Business Correspondent (BC)

BC bank-authorised last-mile channel है। BC अलग bank नहीं और regulator नहीं। Bank BC को appoint/supervise करता है और customer protection/service delivery की responsibility bank के पास रहती है।

Typical services: deposits/withdrawals, remittances, account servicing, scheme enrolment/lead generation और permitted banking services।

Current NSFI definition context में fixed-point BC outlet specified banking services के लिए minimum **4 hours/day, at least 5 days/week** operational criterion से जुड़ सकता है।

5. Financial Literacy infrastructure

Financial Literacy Centres (FLCs) और Centres for Financial Literacy (CFLs) customer education/ outreach mechanisms हैं। इन्हें payment systems या regulators न समझें।

Useful classification:

- Service point -> Branch/BC
- Education -> FLC/CFL
- Coordination forum -> BLBC/DCC/DLRC/SLBC

6. Lead Bank Scheme (LBS)

1969 में introduced LBS district-based coordination mechanism है। Designated Lead Bank banks, Government departments और development agencies को coordinate करता है ताकि local credit needs plan, implement और review हो सकें।

Lead Bank district regulator नहीं है; bank licences, monetary policy या supervision RBI का role है।

7. Forum ladder

- **BLBC:** Block level; Lead District Manager chaired; generally quarterly coordination/review।
- **DCC:** District Consultative Committee; District Collector chaired; bank-government-development coordination; quarterly।
- **DLRC:** District Level Review Committee; District Collector chaired; implementation review + public representatives; Lead Bank convenes at least quarterly।
- **SLBC:** State Level Bankers’ Committee; Convenor Bank senior executive chaired; state-level apex coordination/review; quarterly।

DCC और DLRC दोनों district level हैं लेकिन identical नहीं: DCC consultation/coordination; DLRC review + public representation।

8. Bottom-up credit planning

NABARD **Potential Linked Credit Plan (PLP)** local credit potential assess करता है। Broad chain: **NABARD PLP -> Branch/Block Credit Planning -> District Credit Plan -> State Level Credit Plan.**

NABARD district Lead Bank नहीं; RBI district planner नहीं।

9. NSFI - current period

Old/PYQ period: **NSFI 2019-24**. Current: **National Strategy for Financial Inclusion 2025-30**.

Current architecture: **Panch-Jyoti = 5 strategic objectives**, implemented through **47 action points**. Five objectives को 47 objectives मत समझें।

Broad direction: access deepen करना, vulnerable groups/gender-sensitive inclusion, livelihood linkage, financial education, customer protection और resilience।

10. RBI Financial Inclusion Index

FI-Index broad financial inclusion को three dimensions में measure करता है:

- Access: **35%**
- Usage: **45%**
- Quality: **20%**

March 2026 FI-Index: **70.0**, March 2025 के 67.0 से ऊपर। यह rank या “70% population banked” नहीं, composite index level है।

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यह विस्तृत section concept depth, current-rule clarity और exam connections को मजबूत करता है। Live numbers को major Mains exam से पहले latest official source/Module 32 से re-check करें।

MODULE 16 - PRIORITY SECTOR LENDING

PSL directed-credit architecture है: why -> target base -> categories -> sub-targets -> live limits.

16.1 Why PSL?

Economically/socially important but underserved segments तक adequate bank credit flow ensure करना। PSL = subsidy/cheap loan नहीं; eligible loan regulatory target में count हो सकता है यदि activity/borrower/conditions RBI rules fit करें।

16.2 Target Base

Target = prescribed percentage of **ANBC or CEOBSE**, applicable higher base. ANBC deposits नहीं; CEOBSE off-balance-sheet exposures का credit equivalent। Example ANBC ₹1,000cr vs CEOBSE ₹900cr -> 40% target = ₹400cr।

16.3 Eight Top-Level Categories

Agriculture; MSME; Export Credit; Education; Housing; Social Infrastructure; Renewable Energy; Others. **Weaker Sections ninth category नहीं; beneficiary sub-target है।**

16.4 Current Target Architecture - Aug 2026

Bank Type	Total PSL	Agriculture	Micro	Weaker Sections
Domestic Commercial*	40%	18% (NCF14; within it SMF10)	7.5%	12%
RRB	75%	18%	7.5%	15%
SFB	60%	18%	7.5%	12%
UCB	60%	no separate table target	7.5%	12%

SFB OLD -> CURRENT
Old 75% -> current **60%** by RBI amendment dated 19 Jan 2026.

16.5 Nested Agriculture Targets

Agriculture 18% -> **NCF 14%** -> **within NCF: SMF 10%**

18+14+10 जोड़ना गलत। RRB weaker sections 15%; DCB/SFB 12%।

16.6 Weaker Sections

Specified SMF, artisans, scheme beneficiaries, SC/ST, SHG/JLG, microfinance, eligible women, PwD, transgender persons, notified minorities etc. Activity category और beneficiary sub-target overlap कर सकते हैं।

16.7 Live Eligibility Limits

Education up to ₹25L/individual; Housing: ≥50L population loan ₹50L/cost ₹63L; 10L-<50L population ₹45L/₹57L; <10L ₹35L/₹44L; social infra schools/water/sanitation ₹8cr; healthcare Tier II-VI ₹12cr; renewable energy ₹35cr/borrower, household ₹10L; eligible other SHG/JLG purpose ₹2L/member as applicable। Limit alone PSL eligibility guarantee नहीं।

16.8 PSLC

Priority Sector Lending Certificate = nominal PSL achievement trade; underlying borrower loan move नहीं। Net nominal bought/sold category count; financial year PSLC expires **31 March**। SFB purchase only sub-target gaps within overall target।

16.9 Shortfall

Quarterly monitoring; shortfall पर contributions/deposits RIDF और other eligible funds with NABARD/NHB/SIDBI/MUDRA Ltd allocate हो सकते हैं। RIDF ninth PSL category नहीं।

16.10 District Weights

Low-credit district per-capita PSL <₹9,000 -> incremental credit weight 125%; normal 100%; high-credit >₹42,000 -> 90%. Current through FY2026-27 subject review; RRB/UCB/LAB/foreign banks exempt from these adjustments।

16.11 Collateral != PSL Identity

Gold-secured eligible agri loan automatically non-PSL नहीं। Agriculture collateral/margin waiver up to ₹2 lakh relevant rule है।

16.12 Small PSL Customer Charge Rule

PSL loans up to ₹50,000 पर loan-related/guarantee/ad hoc/inspection charges नहीं; SHG/JLG eligible loans में per member limit।

16.13 Exam Trap Board

SFB 75 outdated; RRB75 vs SFB60; targets nested; Weaker Sections not ninth category; PSLC loan transfer नहीं; RIDF shortfall consequence; collateral alone status नहीं; every low-ticket loan PSL नहीं।

> **30-SECOND RECALL**
> 8 categories. Base ANBC/CEOBSE prescribed higher. DCB40, RRB75, SFB60, UCB60. Agri18 -> NCF14 -> SMF10. Micro7.5. Weaker DCB/SFB12, RRB15. Education ₹25L. PSLC target certificate. District 125/100/90.

PRACTICE CHECK - 20 QUESTIONS

Q1. PSL purpose?

A.Subidy only B.Adequate credit to prescribed priority sectors C.Monetary policy D.Deposit insurance E.UPI

Q2. PSL Directions 2025 effective?

A.1Apr24 B.1Jan25 C.1Apr25 D.19Jan26 E.7Aug26

Q3. Top-level PSL categories?

A5 B6 C7 D8 E9

Q4. Standard target base?

A.Deposits B.Capital C.ANBC/CEOBSE applicable higher D.PAT E.CRR

Q5. ANBC ₹1000cr, CEOBSE ₹900cr, 40%?

A90 B100 C360 D400 E1900 crore

Q6. DCB overall target?

A18 B25 C40 D60 E75%

Q7. RRB overall?

A40 B50 C60 D75 E90%

Q8. SFB overall current?

A40 B50 C60 D75 E80%

Q9. SFB 75->60 amendment date?

A1Apr12 B24Mar25 C19Jan26 D7Aug26 only E1Jan27

Q10. Agriculture target?

A7.5 B10 C12 D18 E25%

Q11. NCF/SMF?

A.Additive B.NCF14 within which SMF10 C.NCF10/SMF14 D.RRB only E.None

Q12. Micro-enterprise sub-target?

A2 B5 C7.5 D12 E15%

Q13. Weaker Sections correct?

A.DCB15/RRB12 B.DCB12/RRB15 C.DCB7.5/RRB10 D.SFB15/RRB12 E.All12

Q14. Education PSL individual limit?

A₹10L B₹20L C₹25L D₹50L E₹1cr

Q15. Renewable energy borrower limit highlighted?

A₹5cr B₹10cr C₹25cr D₹35cr E₹50cr

Q16. PSLC represents?

A.Loan transfer B.Nominal PSL achievement certificate C.Deposit D.Insurance E.Bond

Q17. PSLC expires?

A30Jun B30Sep C31Dec D31Mar E.Never

Q18. PSL shortfall contribution may go to?

A.RIDF/eligible funds B.UPI C.DICGC claim D.CRR E.MF

Q19. Collateral and PSL?

A.Secured never PSL B.Gold always disqualifies C.Eligibility purpose/borrower; collateral alone doesn't decide D.Unsecured always PSL E.DICGC decides

Q20. Low-credit district incremental PSL weight?

A50 B75 C90 D100 E125%

Answers: 1 B | 2 C | 3 D | 4 C | 5 D | 6 C | 7 D | 8 C | 9 C | 10 D | 11 B | 12 C | 13 B | 14 C | 15 D | 16 B | 17 D | 18 A | 19 C | 20 E

MAINS APPLICATION CHECK - MODULE 16

PYQ SIGNATURE
Bank-category targets, nested agriculture, weaker sections और old SFB 75% trap.

Q1. Current overall set?
A.DCB40; RRB75; SFB60; UCB60 B.All40 C.RRB60/SFB75 D.SFB40/UCB75 E.All75

Q2. Agriculture nesting?
A.18+14+10 B.18 -> NCF14 -> within NCF SMF10 C.Unrelated D.Separate overall E.Only SMF PSL

Q3. Weaker Sections pairing?
A.DCB/SFB12; RRB15 B.All12 C.RRB12/SFB15 D.All15 E.None

Q4. Eligible small farmer loan Agriculture + Weaker Sections दोनों contribute करता है. यह?
A.Double lending B.Activity category + beneficiary sub-target overlap C.Mutually exclusive D.DICGC E.Basel buffer

Q5. Old mock SFB75?
A.Always75 B.Check date; current60, old75 historical valid C.RRB40 D.Ignore RBI E.Permanent statute

Answers: Q1 A | Q2 B | Q3 A | Q4 B | Q5 B

MODULE 16 - विस्तृत समझ: PRIORITY SECTOR LENDING

1. PSL का purpose

Priority Sector Lending subsidy नहीं है। यह regulatory directed-credit framework है ताकि prescribed sectors/segments को adequate institutional credit flow मिले जहाँ market forces alone under-service कर सकते हैं।

Classification के लिए तीन questions पूछें:

1. Borrower/activity eligible category में है?
2. Current limit/condition meet होती है?
3. Bank category का target/sub-target क्या है?

2. Current broad PSL categories

Current RBI directions में broad categories include Agriculture, MSME, Export Credit, Education, Housing, Social Infrastructure, Renewable Energy और Others/eligible specified segments। Weaker Sections अलग "9th category" नहीं; beneficiary sub-target/grouping है।

3. Target denominator

Targets commonly **ANBC or CEOBSE, whichever is higher** base पर prescribed होते हैं। CEOBSE = Credit Equivalent of Off-Balance Sheet Exposures।

Base identify किए बिना percentage apply करना incomplete है।

4. Current overall targets - August 2026 architecture

- Domestic Commercial Banks (main category): **40%**
- Regional Rural Banks: **75%**
- Small Finance Banks: **60%**
- Urban Co-operative Banks: **60%**

Major changed rule: SFB target earlier 75% था; RBI 19 Jan 2026 amendment ने current overall target **60%** किया। RRB अभी भी 75% है।

5. Agriculture nested sub-targets

Applicable bank categories में:

- Agriculture: **18%**
- Within agriculture, Non-Corporate Farmers (NCF): **14%**
- Within NCF, Small and Marginal Farmers (SMF): **10%**

इनको 18 + 14 + 10 जोड़ना गलत है। ये **nested** हैं।

6. Micro Enterprises और Weaker Sections

Micro enterprises sub-target: **7.5%** for applicable categories।

Weaker Sections:

- Domestic commercial banks: **12%**
- SFB: **12%**
- RRB: **15%**

Beneficiary identity activity category को cross-cut कर सकती है: एक agriculture loan simultaneously weaker-section target में contribute कर सकता है।

7. Live eligibility limits - number किस purpose का है?

Examples current directions में:

- Education loan: sanctioned up to **₹25 lakh per individual**।
- Housing population ≥50 lakh city: loan up to ₹50 lakh; dwelling cost up to ₹63 lakh।
- Population 10 lakh to <50 lakh: loan up to ₹45 lakh; cost up to ₹57 lakh।
- Population <10 lakh: loan up to ₹35 lakh; cost up to ₹44 lakh।
- Social infrastructure: school/water/sanitation up to ₹8 crore per borrower।
- Healthcare in Tier II-VI: up to ₹12 crore per borrower।
- Renewable energy: up to ₹35 crore per borrower; individual household up to ₹10 lakh।

Limit below होने से loan automatically PSL नहीं; purpose/borrower/conditions match होने चाहिए।

8. PSLC - loan नहीं, target achievement trade

Priority Sector Lending Certificates nominal PSL achievement trade करने देते हैं। Underlying eligible loan originating bank के पास रहता है। Certificate खरीदने से borrower loan transfer नहीं होता।

PSLC financial-year instrument है और reporting date/31 March पर expire होता है। SFB purchase restrictions sub-target meeting framework से जुड़ी हैं।

9. Shortfall और RIDF

Banks PSL targets miss करें तो prescribed shortfall methodology के आधार पर contributions/deposits RIDF या other eligible funds with NABARD/NHB/SIDBI/MUDRA allocated हो सकते हैं।

RIDF खुद PSL category नहीं; shortfall consequence mechanism है।

10. District weights

Incremental PSL credit low-credit districts में promote करने के लिए current weights:

- Per-capita PSL < ₹9,000 identified low-credit districts -> **125%**
- Normal/other -> 100%
- High-credit > ₹42,000 -> **90%**

Current lists/weights FY 2026-27 तक subject to review हैं। RRB/UCB/LAB/foreign banks exemptions current directions में relevant हैं।

11. Collateral PSL status decide नहीं करता

Gold-secured agriculture loan eligible end-use satisfy करे तो collateral type alone PSL disqualify नहीं करता। PSL = activity/beneficiary/end-use logic।

Current agri collateral-free regulatory threshold **₹2 lakh** अलग rule है; इसे PSL category limit से mix न करें।

12. Small PSL loan charges

Current directions में priority-sector loans up to **₹50,000** पर loan-related charges, guarantee fees, ad hoc service/inspection charges न लगाने का customer-service rule relevant है; eligible SHG/JLG loans में per-member treatment apply हो सकता है।

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यह विस्तृत section concept depth, current-rule clarity और exam connections को मजबूत करता है। Live numbers को major Mains exam से पहले latest official source/Module 32 से re-check करें।

MODULE 17 - RURAL & AGRICULTURAL BANKING

Institution -> Product -> Borrower -> Productive Use. Rural banking एक ecosystem है।

17.1 Rural Credit Ecosystem

RBI / Government Policy -> **NABARD Development + Refinance** -> **Banks / RRB / Co-operatives** -> **KCC / SHG / JLG / Rural Loans** -> **Farmer / Enterprise**

NABARD ordinary branch नहीं; apex rural development-finance institution है।

17.2 Three-Tier Short-Term Co-operative Credit

StCB -> DCCB -> PACS -> Member/Farmer. StCB = State Co-operative Bank, SBI नहीं। PACS local member-facing primary society।

17.3 RRB

RRB Act 1976; rural institutional banking. Ownership **Central Govt : State Govt : Sponsor Bank = 50:15:35**. Sponsor bank shareholder + managerial/technical support, RRB उसकी branch नहीं। Fourth phase One State One RRB amalgamation **1 May 2025** से; current map **28 RRBs**। Names/sponsor mapping live facts।

17.4 NABARD

Established 1982 under NABARD Act 1981. **Refinance + Development + Supervision + Planning Support.** RBI central bank/regulator; NABARD specialised rural DFI।

17.5 Kisan Credit Card

Recurring cultivation/allied rural needs के लिए timely revolving credit relationship: crop inputs, post-harvest/marketing, reasonable consumption, farm asset maintenance, allied activities, eligible term investment। KCC सिर्फ plastic card नहीं। Payments Bank ordinary KCC lender नहीं क्योंकि lending prohibited।

17.6 Three KCC Numbers अलग रखें

Live Item	Current Position
KCC / MISS loan limit	₹3L -> **₹5L** in 2025-26
Collateral-free agri credit	₹1.6L -> **₹2L**, effective 1 Jan 2025
Concessional short-term interest example	Govt Mar 2026: 7% up to ₹3L; 3% prompt-repayment incentive -> effective 4%

नई ₹5L limit के हर rupee पर same subsidy automatically assume नहीं। Aug 2026 snapshot: ~7.28cr operational KCC, ~₹10.08L crore outstanding - date-controlled।

17.7 SHG-Bank Linkage

Member savings -> internal discipline -> bank linkage -> repeat/need-based credit -> repayment -> stronger history. Old fixed savings-multiple PYQs rule-period specific।

17.8 SHG vs JLG

SHG = savings-led group + internal discipline + linkage. JLG = joint liability/mutual guarantee based credit group, useful tenant farmers/sharecroppers/oral lessees etc. Savings pool JLG का defining feature नहीं।

17.9 RIDF

1995-96, operated by **NABARD**. PSL shortfall allocation -> RIDF/designated fund -> eligible rural infrastructure such as irrigation/roads/bridges/social/productive infra. RIDF ordinary farmer KCC नहीं।

17.10 NAFIS, e-NAM, Warehouse Finance

NAFIS = NABARD All India Rural Financial Inclusion Survey. e-NAM = electronic agricultural market integration/price discovery. e-NWR/warehouse receipt stored produce against post-harvest finance support कर सकता है।

17.11 ACABC

Agri-Clinics and Agri-Business Centres - agri entrepreneurship/extension-business services।

17.12 Exam Trap Board

StCB != SBI; RRB != sponsor branch; NABARD != central bank; KCC limit != collateral-free limit; ₹5L KCC != whole ₹5L at 4%; SHG != JLG; RIDF != crop loan; old RRB names/sponsors not timeless।

30-SECOND RECALL

StCB->DCCB->PACS. RRB 50:15:35; current count28. NABARD refinance+development+supervision. KCC ₹5L; collateral-free ₹2L; interest band अलग. SHG savings linkage; JLG joint liability. RIDF NABARD rural infrastructure.

PRACTICE CHECK - 30 QUESTIONS

Q1. Co-op ladder?

A.PACS->DCCB->StCB B.StCB->DCCB->PACS C.RRB->SBI->PACS D.NABARD->RBI->DCCB E.SLBC->DCC->PACS

Q2. StCB?

A.SBI B.State Credit Bureau C.State Co-operative Bank D.Small Town Bank E.Treasury Co-op

Q3. RRB ownership?

A40:30:30 B50:15:35 C51:24:25 D60:20:20 E75:15:10

Q4. 35% किसका?

A.RBI B.NABARD C.Sponsor Bank D.District E.PACS

Q5. Current RRB count highlighted?

A12 B21 C28 D35 E43

Q6. Fourth-phase amalgamation effective?

A1Jan25 B1Apr25 C1May25 D1Jul25 E1Jan26

Q7. Sponsor Bank?

A.RRB becomes branch B.Shareholder + managerial/technical support C.State regulator D.Always NABARD E.No role

Q8. NABARD?

A.Central bank B.Apex rural/agri DFI C.Deposit insurer D.Card operator E.Stock regulator

Q9. NABARD role नहीं?

A.Refinance B.Development C.Specified supervision D.Monetary policy rate E.Rural infra

Q10. KCC main?

A.Housing only B.Recurring agri/allied credit C.Insurance only D.Demat E.Subsidy only

Q11. Current KCC/MISS loan limit?

A₹1.6L B₹2L C₹3L D₹5L E₹10L

Q12. Collateral-free agri current?

A₹50k B₹1L C₹1.6L D₹2L E₹5L

Q13. ₹2L collateral-free effective?

A1Apr24 B1Jan25 C1Apr25 D1May25 E1Jan26

Q14. Correct KCC split?

A₹5L collateral/₹2L KCC B₹5L KCC/MISS; ₹2L collateral-free C.Insurance D.Withdrawn E.RRB capital

Q15. 7% less 3% prompt incentive effective?

A3 B4 C5 D6 E7%

Q16. Payments Bank ordinary KCC lender क्यों नहीं?

A.No deposits B.No lending C.No tech D.No debit card E.Unregulated

Q17. SHG linkage flow?

A.Loan/no savings B.Savings->discipline->bank linkage->repeat credit C.RBI->exchange D.PACS->MF E.Insurance->SIDBI

Q18. SHG vs JLG?

A.JLG only has members B.SHG savings-led; JLG joint-liability C.SHG urban only D.JLG no borrow E.No difference

Q19. JLG useful for?

A.Listed companies B.Tenant farmers/sharecroppers C.Govt depts D.MF E.Card networks

Q20. RIDF operated by?
A.SEBI B.NABARD C.NPCI D.DICGC E.IRDAI

Q21. RIDF?
A.Card rewards B.Rural infrastructure C.Deposit insurance D.Forex E.CTS

Q22. NAFIS?
A.NABARD rural FI survey B.NPCI settlement C.SEBI survey D.Note printing E.SIDBI guarantee

Q23. e-NAM?
A.Electronic agri market integration B.Deposit insurance C.RRB ownership D.Cheque clearing E.CIC

Q24. e-NWR supports?
A.Post-harvest finance against stored produce B.Tokenisation C.DICGC D.Forex E.ATM loading

Q25. ACABC?
A.Agri Credit Council B.Agri-Clinics and Agri-Business Centres C.Account code D.Auction channel E.Basel committee

Q26. Local/member-facing primary co-op?
A.StCB B.DCCB C.PACS D.NABARD E.SIDBI

Q27. District link StCB-PACS?
A.DCCB B.RRB C.SLBC D.DICGC E.PFRDA

Q28. Old RRB sponsor lists?
A.Permanent B.Live; check after amalgamations C.Never change D.All SBI E.Constitution-fixed

Q29. DAY-NRLM/SHG current?
A.Old multiple timeless B.Progressive/need-based; old multiples date-specific C.No repeat credit D.Grants only E.Linkage banned

Q30. Correct pair?
A.NABARD-monetary rate B.RRB-sponsor-supported rural bank C.RIDF-card network D.PACS-central bank E.KCC-deposit insurance

Answers: 1 B | 2 C | 3 B | 4 C | 5 C | 6 C | 7 B | 8 B | 9 D | 10 B | 11 D | 12 D | 13 B | 14 B | 15 B | 16 B | 17 B | 18 B | 19 B | 20 B | 21 B | 22 A | 23 A | 24 A | 25 B | 26 C | 27 A | 28 B | 29 B | 30 B

MAINS APPLICATION CHECK - MODULE 17

PYQ SIGNATURE
RRB/co-op architecture, NABARD role, KCC numbers और scheme-vs-collateral distinctions.

Q1. RRB 50:15:35?
A.Centre:State:Sponsor initial subscription B.PSL split C.CRR/SLR D.Insurance split E.Refinance ratio

Q2. Correct distinction?
A.NABARD central bank B.RBI central bank/regulator; NABARD apex rural DFI C.Identical D.NABARD UPI E.RBI sponsor every RRB

Q3. Current-number split?
A.KCC/MISS₹5L; collateral-free₹2L; subsidy band अलग B.All₹5L C.Collateral₹5L D.KCC always₹3L E.PB sets limit

Q4. Classic co-op structure?
A.StCB->DCCB->PACS B.RBI->SEBI->PFRDA C.RRB->PB->LAB D.NABARD->NPCI->PACS E.SFB->HFC->DICGC

Q5. Correct?
A.RIDF-NABARD; ordinary PB cannot normal KCC lend B.RIDF-SEBI/PB preferred C.RIDF-DICGC D.RIDF-NPCI E.KCC only payment card

Answers: Q1 A | Q2 B | Q3 A | Q4 A | Q5 A

MODULE 17 - विस्तृत समझ: RURAL & AGRICULTURAL BANKING

1. Rural credit architecture को institutions की chain से समझें

Rural finance में commercial banks, RRBs, co-operative structure, NABARD, SHG/JLG और Government interest-support schemes अलग roles निभाते हैं। सबको “rural bank” label देना गलत है।

2. Short-term Co-operative Credit Structure

Classic ladder: **State Co-operative Bank (StCB) -> District Central Co-operative Bank (DCCB) -> Primary Agricultural Credit Society (PACS).**

PACS grassroots/local member level पर है; StCB state apex of short-term co-operative credit structure।

3. RRB identity और ownership

RRB Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 के तहत rural banking institution है और Sponsor Bank support relationship रखता है। Initial subscription: **Central Govt 50% : State Govt 15% : Sponsor Bank 35%.**

2015 amendment के बाद later capital raising possible है; ratio को immutable forever ownership rule न समझें।

One State One RRB amalgamations के बाद current functioning RRB count **28** verified snapshot है। Old 43/34 counts historical हो सकते हैं।

4. Sponsor Bank का role

Sponsor Bank shareholder होने के साथ managerial/technical assistance, staff/training/support आदि statutory relationship में देता है। RRB Sponsor Bank की branch नहीं; separate bank/legal institution है।

5. NABARD

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development 1982 से apex development financial institution है। Major roles:

- Refinance rural/agriculture lending institutions
- Development/promotion of rural credit ecosystem
- Specified supervision of co-operative banks/RRBs
- Rural infrastructure support including RIDF
- SHG-Bank Linkage and development initiatives

NABARD ordinary retail rural commercial bank नहीं।

6. Kisan Credit Card (KCC)

KCC farmers को flexible/revolving credit access देता है for crop production and related eligible needs। Card product के पीछे credit relationship है। Payments Bank ordinary KCC lender नहीं क्योंकि normal lending permitted नहीं।

तीन numbers अलग रखें:

1. **KCC/MISS loan limit:** raised from ₹3 lakh to **₹5 lakh** in 2025-26 context।
2. **Collateral-free agricultural credit:** current threshold **₹2 lakh per borrower**, effective 1 Jan 2025; old ₹1.6 lakh stale।
3. **Interest-subvention band:** current Government material still uses **7% short-term agri loan up to ₹3 lakh**, prompt repayment incentive से effective rate **4%** example।

₹5L, ₹2L और ₹3L तीन अलग questions के answers हैं।

7. SHG-Bank Linkage

Self-Help Group model savings-led group discipline पर based है। NABARD pilot **1992** से SHG-Bank Linkage Programme association high-value static anchor है। Group savings/credit history के आधार पर bank linkage deepen होता है।

8. Joint Liability Group (JLG)

JLG typically small group borrowers का joint-liability credit arrangement है, often tenant farmers/sharecroppers/asset-poor borrowers context में। SHG = savings-first/community group model; JLG = joint liability credit structure। दोनों identical नहीं।

9. RIDF

Rural Infrastructure Development Fund NABARD-administered rural infrastructure financing mechanism है। It is not ordinary crop-loan product। PSL shortfalls के consequence के रूप में banks contributions/deposits allocated हो सकते हैं।

10. Agriculture credit and interest support

Government/RBI/NABARD schemes में limits, interest, prompt-repayment incentive और collateral thresholds अलग layers हैं। Exam में number देखकर पहले पूछें: **यह KCC ceiling है, collateral-free threshold है, interest-subvention band है या insurance limit?**

11. Current map changes

RRB names, sponsor banks और counts amalgamations से change हो सकते हैं। Permanent layer: RRB Act, sponsor relationship, ownership formula, NABARD role। Live layer: current number/names/sponsor allocation।

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यह विस्तृत section concept depth, current-rule clarity और exam connections को मजबूत करता है। Live numbers को major Mains exam से पहले latest official source/Module 32 से re-check करें।

MODULE 18 - MSME FINANCE & DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTIONS

MSME problem अक्सर cash-flow timing + collateral friction है। समझें कौन finance करता है, कौन guarantee और कौन marketplace operate।

18.1 MSME Finance Ecosystem

Sale -> invoice receivable -> cash stuck -> working-capital gap -> bank/TReDS/guarantee-supported finance -> cash released -> production continues।

18.2 Current MSME Classification - 1 Apr 2025

Class	Investment up to	Turnover up to
Micro	₹2.5 cr	₹10 cr
Small	₹25 cr	₹100 cr
Medium	₹125 cr	₹500 cr

Composite criteria: investment + turnover दोनों matter. Old 2020: 1/5, 10/50, 50/250 - अब stale।

18.3 SIDBI

Principal Financial Institution for promotion, financing and development of MSMEs. Refinance/indirect finance + direct lending + promotion/development + nodal/facilitator roles। SIDBI != MUDRA।

18.4 TReDS

Electronic platform जहाँ MSME receivables from corporates/Govt/PSUs/other buyers multiple financiers द्वारा competitively finance हो सकते हैं।

MSME Invoice -> **Accepted FU** -> **Financiers Bid** -> **MSME gets early cash** -> **Buyer pays Financier**

Seller = only MSMEs; buyer may corporate/Govt/PSU; financiers = banks, NBFC-Factors, other RBI-permitted FIs. TReDS operator platform चलाता है, हर transaction का lender नहीं।

18.5 Factoring Unit

FU = invoice(s)/bill(s) + confirmed buyer obligation. **Seller-created FU = factoring; buyer-created FU = reverse factoring.** Framework में transactions generally without recourse to MSME seller for buyer default।

18.6 CGTMSE

GoI + SIDBI trust; eligible MSE credit पर lender risk share करने का **credit guarantee mechanism**, subsidy/waiver नहीं। Guarantee ceiling **₹5cr -> ₹10cr** for guarantees approved on/after **1 Apr 2025**. Coverage percentage/category dependent; automatic ₹10cr payout नहीं।

18.7 PMMY / MUDRA

Category	Current Band
Shishu	up to ₹50,000
Kishor	>₹50k to ₹5L
Tarun	>₹5L to ₹10L

Category	Current Band
Tarun Plus	>₹10L to ₹20L, eligible successful prior Tarun borrowers

PMMY eligible lenders through delivered; MUDRA refinancing/support institution, universal retail branch नहीं।

18.8 MSME vs PSL vs Collateral vs CGTMSE

MSME class enterprise size बताता; PSL regulatory credit classification; collateral product/regulatory rule; CGTMSE separate guarantee eligibility। चारों synonyms नहीं।

18.9 Exam Trap Board

TReDS lends itself -> false; buyer FU = reverse factoring; seller only MSME; CGTMSE ₹10cr free subsidy नहीं; MUDRA direct every loan नहीं; Tarun Plus every first-time borrower नहीं; old MSME thresholds stale; SIDBI only refinance नहीं।

30-SECOND RECALL

MSME 2.5/10, 25/100, 125/500. SIDBI promotion+finance+development. TReDS invoice/FU/financier. Seller FU factoring, buyer FU reverse. CGTMSE ₹10cr from 1 Apr25. MUDRA Shishu50k/Kishor5L/Tarun10L/TarunPlus20L eligible repeat.

PRACTICE CHECK - 18 QUESTIONS

Q1. Micro turnover ceiling?

A₹5cr B₹10cr C₹25cr D₹50cr E₹100cr

Q2. Small current?

A10/50 B25/100 C50/250 D125/500 E2.5/10

Q3. Medium turnover ceiling?

A100 B250 C300 D500 E1000 crore

Q4. SIDBI principal FI for?

A.Insurance B.MSME C.Forex D.Card network E.G-Secs

Q5. SIDBI role?

A.Repo B.Direct+indirect MSME finance/development C.Currency D.UPI E.Deposit insurance

Q6. TReDS?

A.MSME receivables financing B.Retail G-Sec C.CTS D.Tokenisation E.Insurance

Q7. TReDS seller?

A.Any corporate B.Only MSMEs C.Govt only D.Banks E.NBFC only

Q8. TReDS financier?

A.RBI only B.Banks/NBFC-Factors/other permitted FIs C.Buyer only D.Seller only E.Brokers only

Q9. FU?
A.MF unit B.Invoice/bills + confirmed buyer obligation C.KCC D.G-Sec E.Card token

Q10. Seller-created FU?
A.Reverse factoring B.Factoring C.Tokenisation D.Securitisation E.Repo

Q11. Buyer-created FU?
A.Reverse factoring B.Factoring C.Crossing D.Refinance E.KCC renewal

Q12. TReDS transactions generally?
A.Unlimited recourse B.Without recourse to MSME seller C.Grants D.Deposit insurance E.Cash only

Q13. CGTMSE current ceiling?
A₹1cr B₹2cr C₹5cr D₹10cr E₹20cr

Q14. CGTMSE?
A.Waiver subsidy B.Credit guarantee sharing lender risk C.Stock exchange D.Card network E.RRB

Q15. >₹10L to ₹20L eligible repeat Tarun?
A.Shishu B.Kishor C.Tarun D.Tarun Plus E.RIDF

Q16. Shishu?
A.Up to₹50k B.₹50k-5L C.5-10L D.10-20L E.>20L

Q17. MUDRA correct?
A.Direct branch every loan B.PMMY through eligible lenders C.Regulator D.CTS E.Listed companies only

Q18. MSME vs CGTMSE?
A.Every MSME grant B.MSME=size class; CGTMSE=separate guarantee framework C.Same D.CGTMSE sets turnover E.NPCI sets class

Answers: 1 B | 2 B | 3 D | 4 B | 5 B | 6 A | 7 B | 8 B | 9 B | 10 B | 11 A | 12 B | 13 D | 14 B | 15 D | 16 A | 17 B | 18 B

MAINS APPLICATION CHECK - MODULE 18

PYQ SIGNATURE
Classification thresholds, TReDS roles, CGTMSE logic, collateral rule और MUDRA expansion.

Q1. Current MSME set (investment/turnover ₹cr)?
A1/5;10/50;50/250 B2.5/10;25/100;125/500 C5/25;50/250;250/1000 D.Turnover only E.Investment only

Q2. Composite क्यों?
A.One criterion ignore B.Both investment+turnover matter C.Employee count D.PSL formula E.DICGC

Q3. TReDS pairing?
A.Seller FU=factoring; buyer FU=reverse; financiers fund B.Platform always lends C.Buyer=cheque D.Seller=insurance E.Large sellers only

Q4. CGTMSE?
A.Free₹10cr grant B.Credit guarantee; ₹5cr->₹10cr relevant guarantees from 1Apr25 C.Exchange D.Deposit bank E.100% waiver

Q5. Current pair?
A.Mandatory no-collateral MSE threshold ₹20L for relevant sanctions/renewals from 1Apr26; Tarun Plus >₹10L-₹20L eligible successful prior Tarun B.Collateral₹5cr/TarunPlus₹50L C.Both₹10L D.TarunPlus every first-time E.Collateral always mandatory

Answers: Q1 B | Q2 B | Q3 A | Q4 B | Q5 A

MODULE 18 - विस्तृत समझ: MSME FINANCE & DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTIONS

1. MSME funding problem

Small business profitable/viable होते हुए भी cash-flow gap face कर सकता है क्योंकि receivables 30/60/90 days बाद मिलते हैं, collateral limited हो सकता है और small-ticket appraisal cost high होता है। इसलिए ecosystem में bank credit + refinance + receivables finance + guarantees मिलकर काम करते हैं।

2. Current MSME classification - from 1 April 2025

Composite criteria investment + annual turnover दोनों use करते हैं:

- **Micro:** Investment up to ₹2.5 crore; Turnover up to ₹10 crore
- **Small:** Investment up to ₹25 crore; Turnover up to ₹100 crore
- **Medium:** Investment up to ₹125 crore; Turnover up to ₹500 crore

Old 2020 limits 1/5, 10/50, 50/250 अब stale हैं। दोनों sides याद रखें; केवल investment side नहीं।

3. SIDBI

Small Industries Development Bank of India 2 April 1990 से statutory principal financial institution for MSME promotion, financing and development है। Roles:

- Indirect lending/refinance through banks/SFBs/NBFCs/MFIs etc.
- Direct lending to MSMEs
- Promotion/development and ecosystem support
- Government programmes/institution-building facilitation

SIDBI केवल refinance institution नहीं।

4. SIDBI vs MUDRA

SIDBI statutory principal FI for MSMEs है। PMMY Government credit scheme है; MUDRA micro-enterprise ecosystem में refinance/support institution है। दोनों को same lender मत समझें।

5. TReDS - invoice को due date से पहले cash में बदलना

Trade Receivables Discounting System electronic marketplace है जहाँ MSME receivables against corporates/Government Departments/PSUs/other buyers multiple financiers के through competitive discounting पा सकते हैं।

Flow: **MSME supplies -> invoice/FU accepted -> financiers bid -> best bid -> financier pays MSME early -> buyer pays financier on due date.**

Participants:

- Seller side: **MSMEs**
- Buyers: corporates, Government Departments, PSUs, other permitted entities

- Financiers: banks, NBFC-Factors and other permitted FIs
- TReDS operator: platform operate करता है; automatically lender नहीं।

6. Factoring Unit, Factoring, Reverse Factoring

- **Factoring Unit (FU):** invoice(s)/bill(s) + confirmed buyer obligation का standard TReDS unit।
- Seller creates FU -> **Factoring**
- Buyer creates FU -> **Reverse Factoring**

TReDS is marketplace, factoring company itself नहीं।

7. Without recourse intuition

Current TReDS framework में financed transaction seller MSME पर buyer default risk वापस automatically नहीं डालता under applicable without-recourse structure; exact platform/regulatory terms apply।

8. CGTMSE

Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises eligible MSE credit पर Member Lending Institutions को guarantee cover देता है। यह borrower subsidy/grant नहीं।

Current high-value rule: Guarantee coverage ceiling **₹5 crore से ₹10 crore**, guarantees approved on/after **1 April 2025**.

₹10 crore automatic payout नहीं; guarantee extent category/coverage rules पर depend करती है। Hybrid/partial collateral structures scheme terms के तहत possible हैं।

9. PMMY / MUDRA categories

- Shishu: up to ₹50,000
- Kishor: >₹50,000 to ₹5 lakh
- Tarun: >₹5 lakh to ₹10 lakh
- **Tarun Plus:** >₹10 lakh to ₹20 lakh, eligible entrepreneurs जिन्होंने earlier Tarun loan successfully repay किया हो

PMMY loans eligible Commercial Banks, RRBs, SFBs, MFIs, NBFCs आदि through deliver होते हैं। MUDRA हर borrower को own retail branch से direct loan नहीं देता।

10. MSME vs PSL vs Collateral vs Guarantee

चार अलग labels:

- MSME classification -> enterprise size
- PSL -> regulatory credit classification
- Collateral-free -> security requirement
- CGTMSE -> guarantee eligibility

एक MSME loan automatically collateral-free या CGTMSE-covered नहीं; applicable product/rule check करें।

11. Current MSE collateral-free lending change

2026 amendment context में relevant MSE loans sanctioned/renewed on or after **1 April 2026** के लिए mandatory collateral-free threshold **₹20 lakh** तक बढ़ाया गया। इसे CGTMSE ₹10 crore guarantee ceiling से mix न करें।

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यह विस्तृत section concept depth, current-rule clarity और exam connections को मजबूत करता है। Live numbers को major Mains exam से पहले latest official source/Module 32 से re-check करें।

MODULE 19 - NBFCS, HFCS & SPECIALISED INSTITUTIONS

NBFC महत्वपूर्ण financial functions कर सकता है, लेकिन bank नहीं बन जाता। पहले permissions, restrictions और category समझें।

19.1 Bank vs NBFC

NBFC lend/invest/finance कर सकता है, पर **demand deposits accept नहीं कर सकता**, banking payment system का member सिर्फ lending से नहीं बनता, अपने ऊपर bank-जैसे cheques issue नहीं कर सकता, और NBFC public deposits को DICGC cover नहीं मिलता।

19.2 Principal Business Criteria - 50:50 Test

Financial assets >50% of total assets **और** financial income >50% of gross income. दोनों limbs together। सिर्फ financial income 60% होना पर्याप्त नहीं।

19.3 Current NOF Anchors

Entity	Minimum NOF
General NBFC registration	₹10 cr
HFC	₹20 cr
NBFC-IFC	₹300 cr
IDF-NBFC	₹300 cr
Mortgage Guarantee Company	₹100 cr
Standalone PD core only	₹150 cr
Standalone PD incl. non-core	₹250 cr
NBFC-AA	₹2 cr
NBFC-P2P	₹2 cr

Existing general NBFC transition to ₹10cr up to 31 Mar 2027. ₹10cr universal rule नहीं।

19.4 Public Deposits vs Public Funds

Public deposit regulated deposit concept; only authorised NBFCs. Public funds broader - bank finance, inter-corporate deposits, CP/debentures etc. Non-deposit-taking NBFC public funds still use कर सकता है। Authorised NBFC public deposits unsecured और DICGC-insured नहीं।

19.5 Scale-Based Regulation

Layer	Current Mental Model
Base	Generally non-deposit-taking <₹1,000cr + P2P, AA, NOFHC, certain Type I by activity
Middle	All deposit-taking; non-deposit-taking ≥₹1,000cr; SPD, IDF-NBFC, CIC, HFC, IFC etc.
Upper	Current 2026 directions: asset size **₹1,00,000cr and above** for enhanced regulation
Top	Ideally empty; RBI may populate for materially higher systemic risk

Activity can override simple size: P2P/AA Base; HFC/IFC/CIC not Base merely because small।

19.6 HFC

Housing-finance assets at least **60%** of total assets net intangibles; individual housing finance at least **50%** of total assets; NOF ₹20cr; Middle/Upper layer।

19.7 IFC vs IDF-NBFC

IFC: at least **75% total assets** infrastructure lending, NOF ₹300cr. IDF-NBFC: non-deposit-taking specialised infrastructure debt/refinancing/direct lending vehicle, NOF ₹300cr।

19.8 NBFC-MFI

Non-deposit-taking; at least **75% total assets** microfinance loans; microfinance loan = collateral-free loan to household annual income up to **₹3 lakh**।

19.9 Core Investment Company

At least 90% net assets in group-company equity/preference/debt/loans; at least 60% specified equity/ convertible equity etc.; registered framework includes asset size ≥₹100cr + public funds. Core idea: group holdings, ordinary retail-lending NBFC नहीं।

19.10 Account Aggregator

Consent-based financial information collect/consolidate/share intermediary. Customer data AA की property नहीं; AA lender नहीं। NOF ₹2cr।

19.11 P2P

Loan-facilitation platform between participants; deposit-funded bank नहीं। NOF ₹2cr; SBR Base Layer।

19.12 2026 Unregistered Type I NBFC

Narrow exemption: principal-business criteria meet + assets below ₹1,000cr + **no public funds + no customer interface**. Public funds/customer interface चाहिए तो registration before activity।

19.13 Exam Trap Board

NBFC=bank false; 50-50 दोनों limbs; ₹10cr universal NOF false; public funds != public deposits; all deposit-taking Base false; UL old top-ten note stale; HFC asset tests; AA data not money; P2P facilitator; Type I exemption all small NBFCs नहीं।

30-SECOND RECALL

NBFC lends but no demand deposits/DICGC. 50-50 assets+income. General NOF10; HFC20; IFC/ IDF300; AA/P2P2. SBR Base/Middle/Upper/Top; UL ₹1,00,000cr current. HFC60/50. MFI75% + household income ₹3L. AA data; P2P platform.

PRACTICE CHECK - 20 QUESTIONS

Q1. Bank vs NBFC key?

A.Only banks lend B.NBFC cannot accept demand deposits C.NBFC cannot invest D.Banks cannot borrow E.NBFC no interest

Q2. NBFC correct?

A.Automatic payment system B.Self-cheques like bank C.Public deposits DICGC D.May lend but not thereby bank E.Must co-op bank

Q3. 50-50 test?

A.Branches/employees B.>50% financial assets + >50% financial income C.Deposits/loans D.Rural/ urban E.Equity/debt

Q4. General NBFC NOF?
A₹2cr B₹5cr C₹10cr D₹20cr E₹300cr

Q5. NOF ₹20cr?
A.AA B.P2P C.HFC D.IFC E.IDF

Q6. IFC NOF?
A10 B20 C100 D150 E300 crore

Q7. ₹2cr each?
A.HFC/IFC B.AA/P2P C.IFC/IDF D.HFC/MGC E.SPD/HFC

Q8. Non-deposit-taking <₹1,000cr generally?
A.Base B.Middle C.Upper D.Top E.Banking

Q9. Middle regardless asset size?
A.P2P B.AA C.All deposit-taking NBFCs D.Unregistered Type I E.All fintech

Q10. Current Upper Layer asset threshold?
A₹500cr B₹1kcr C₹10kcr D₹50kcr E₹1,00,000cr

Q11. Top Layer?
A.Always largest B.Ideally empty unless systemic risk C.P2P only D.HFC only E.Insurance

Q12. HFC housing-finance assets minimum?
A25 B40 C50 D60 E75%

Q13. IFC infrastructure assets minimum?
A40 B50 C60 D75 E90%

Q14. IDF-NBFC?
A.Demand bank B.Non-deposit infra debt/refinancing NBFC C.Insurer D.MF E.Credit bureau

Q15. NBFC-MFI microfinance asset share?
A40 B50 C60 D75 E90%

Q16. Microfinance household income ceiling?
A₹1L B₹2L C₹3L D₹5L E₹8L

Q17. CIC?
A.Group-company holdings B.Currency C.UPI D.Demand deposits E.Insurance exchange

Q18. Account Aggregator?

A.Lends deposits B.Consent-based financial information sharing C.CTS D.T-Bills E.Insures deposits

Q19. NBFC-P2P?

A.MPC desk B.Loan-facilitation platform C.Govt issuer D.DICGC E.Drawee bank

Q20. Unregistered Type I exemption?

A.Assets<₹1kcr + no public funds + no customer interface B.Any <₹10cr C.Any HFC<₹1kcr D.P2P with customers E.Deposit-taking

Answers: 1 B | 2 D | 3 B | 4 C | 5 C | 6 E | 7 B | 8 A | 9 C | 10 E | 11 B | 12 D | 13 D | 14 B | 15 D | 16 C | 17 A | 18 B | 19 B | 20 A

MAINS APPLICATION CHECK - MODULE 19

PYQ SIGNATURE
Bank-vs-NBFC, NOF, Scale-Based Regulation और specialised-category identity.

Q1. Correct?
A.Every NBFC demand deposits B.NBFC can lend but generally no demand deposits; public deposits not DICGC-insured C.Every NBFC scheduled bank D.Registration=bank licence E.Issues currency

Q2. Correct NOF set?
A.General10; HFC20; AA/P2P2; IFC300 crore B.All2 C.All300 D.General1 E.HFC2/IFC20

Q3. SBR correct?
A.All deposit-taking Base B.All deposit-taking Middle or above; Top ideally empty C.UL₹500cr D.No UL E.P2P UL

Q4. HFC test?
A.≥60% housing finance; ≥50% total assets individual housing B.100% gold C.20% housing D.None E.50% MF

Q5. Correct role?
A.AA deposit lender B.AA consent-data sharing; P2P participant lending facilitator C.P2P=DICGC D.AA=RBI E.Both exchanges

Answers: Q1 B | Q2 A | Q3 B | Q4 A | Q5 B

MODULE 19 - विस्तृत समझ: NBFCS, HFCS & SPECIALISED INSTITUTIONS

1. NBFC loan देता है, लेकिन bank नहीं बन जाता

Non-Banking Financial Company important financial functions कर सकती है - lending, investment, asset finance, specialised activities - लेकिन banking privileges automatically नहीं मिलते।

Key distinctions:

- Bank permitted demand deposits accept कर सकता है; NBFC **demand deposits accept नहीं कर सकता।**
- Bank payment-system/banking-account architecture का part है; NBFC सिर्फ lending करने से self-drawn cheque facility वाला bank नहीं बनता।
- Eligible bank deposits DICGC cover पा सकते हैं; NBFC public deposits को DICGC insurance नहीं मिलता।
- Lending दोनों कर सकते हैं, लेकिन legal/regulatory status अलग है।

2. Principal Business Criteria - 50-50 test

Company substantially financial business कर रही है या नहीं, इसके लिए familiar RBI shorthand:

- Financial assets **more than 50% of total assets**
- Income from financial assets **more than 50% of gross income**

दोनों limbs together relevant हैं। केवल 60% financial income देखकर automatic NBFC conclusion नहीं।

3. Net Owned Fund (NOF) - general rule vs specialised categories

Current high-value figures:

- General NBFC registration: **₹10 crore** (new applicants ab initio; existing transition up to 31 Mar 2027 context)
- HFC: **₹20 crore**
- NBFC-IFC: **₹300 crore**
- IDF-NBFC: **₹300 crore**
- Mortgage Guarantee Company: ₹100 crore
- Standalone Primary Dealer: ₹150 crore core-only; ₹250 crore with non-core activities
- Account Aggregator: **₹2 crore**
- P2P: **₹2 crore**

“हर NBFC के लिए ₹10 crore” गलत है।

4. Public Deposit vs Public Funds

Public deposit regulated deposit concept है; केवल authorised NBFCs specified conditions में accept कर सकते हैं।

Public funds wider concept है - bank finance, inter-corporate deposits, CP, debentures और other external funding शामिल हो सकते हैं। Non-deposit-taking NBFC public deposits नहीं लेता, फिर भी public funds access कर सकता है।

NBFC public deposits unsecured हो सकते हैं और DICGC insured नहीं होते।

5. Scale-Based Regulation (SBR)

SBR risk/size/activity के अनुसार regulatory intensity set करता है; layer separate licence नहीं।

- **Base Layer (BL):** generally non-deposit-taking NBFCs below ₹1,000 crore, plus certain activity-based categories such as P2P, AA, NOFHC, Type-I categories।
- **Middle Layer (ML):** all deposit-taking NBFCs; non-deposit-taking NBFCs ₹1,000 crore and above; specified categories जैसे SPD, IDF-NBFC, CIC, HFC, IFC।
- **Upper Layer (UL):** current 2026 directions में latest audited balance sheet asset size **₹1,00,000 crore and above** enhanced regulation trigger/high-value live rule।
- **Top Layer (TL):** ideally empty; substantial systemic risk होने पर RBI specific UL NBFCs को place कर सकता है।

Activity simple size rule override कर सकती है: P2P/AA Base में; HFC/IFC/CIC simple small size के कारण Base में नहीं।

6. Housing Finance Company (HFC)

Current definition anchors:

- At least **60%** of total assets (net of intangibles) housing finance में।
- At least **50%** of total assets housing finance for individuals।
- Minimum NOF **₹20 crore**.
- SBR placement Middle/Upper; Base नहीं।

7. IFC vs IDF-NBFC

- **NBFC-IFC:** at least **75% total assets** infrastructure lending में; NOF ₹300 crore।
- **IDF-NBFC:** specialised infrastructure debt refinancing/direct-lending vehicle for eligible post-COD/TOT projects; NOF ₹300 crore।

IFC = infrastructure asset-deployment test; IDF = specialised infrastructure-debt vehicle।

8. NBFC-MFI

Current exam framework:

- Non-deposit-taking NBFC।
- At least **75% total assets** microfinance loans में।
- Microfinance loan = collateral-free loan to household with annual household income up to **₹3 lakh** under current definition।

Microfinance = merely “small loan to woman” नहीं।

9. Core Investment Company (CIC)

CIC group-company holdings/financing focus करता है। Exam anchors:

- At least **90% net assets** group-company equity/preference/debt/loans आदि में।
- At least **60%** specified equity/convertible equity-type exposure in group companies/permitted sponsor InvIT units।
- Registered CIC framework में asset size **₹100 crore or above** + public funds condition relevant।

CIC ordinary retail lending NBFC नहीं।

10. Account Aggregator (AA)

NBFC-AA customer consent के आधार पर specified financial information collect/retrieve, consolidate और permitted Financial Information User को present करता है। Customer data AA की property नहीं बनती।

AA **money move नहीं करता और lender नहीं है**; consent-based data-sharing intermediary है। Minimum NOF ₹2 crore।

11. NBFC-P2P

P2P platform participants के बीच loans facilitate करता है। Platform हर loan को own balance sheet/ deposits से fund करने वाला bank नहीं। Current NOF ₹2 crore; SBR Base Layer।

12. 2026 registration exemption concept

RBI 2026 framework में narrow “Unregistered Type I” exemption certain non-financial companies के लिए आया जहाँ financial assets **below ₹1,000 crore**, **no public funds** और **no customer interface** जैसी cumulative conditions apply होती हैं। तीनों conditions साथ पढ़ें; इसे blanket NBFC deregulation न समझें।

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यह विस्तृत section concept depth, current-rule clarity और exam connections को मजबूत करता है। Live numbers को major Mains exam से पहले latest official source/Module 32 से re-check करें।

MODULE 20 - MONEY MARKET, G-SECS & RBI RETAIL DIRECT

Instrument list नहीं; पूछें: borrower कौन, tenor कितना, instrument क्या, return कैसे, trade कहाँ?

20.1 Money vs Capital Market

Money market = short-term liquidity/funding: Call/Notice/Term, T-Bills, CMB, CP, CD, repo. Capital/longer debt = dated G-Sec, bonds/debentures etc. Tenor first filter।

20.2 Call, Notice, Term Money

Call = overnight; Notice = >overnight to 14 days; Term = >14 days to 1 year. Unsecured inter-institutional funds. Repo secured है।

20.3 Treasury Bills

GoI issuer; standard **91, 182, 364-day**; zero coupon; discount पर issue, face value redemption; money-market G-Sec। T-Bill vs dated G-Sec: short-term zero-coupon vs ≥1-year generally coupon security।

20.4 Cash Management Bills

Temporary GoI cash mismatches; T-Bill-like but **maturity below 91 days**।

20.5 Commercial Paper

Unsecured money-market promissory note. Eligible issuers include companies, NBFC/HFC, InvIT/REIT, AIFI, eligible body corporate etc. Demat; min denomination **₹5L and multiples**; tenor **7 days to 1 year**; unsecured; no call/put, underwriting/co-acceptance under directions।

20.6 Certificate of Deposit

Negotiable unsecured bank money-market instrument against deposited funds; eligible issuers **SCBs + RRBs + SFBs**; demat; min ₹5L/multiples; 7 days-1 year; discount/fixed/floating permitted; OTC T+0/T+1 DvP। Old "RRB cannot issue CD" stale।

20.7 CP vs CD

CP = broad eligible issuer-side unsecured paper; CD = eligible bank-issued instrument. Both min ₹5L and tenor 7d-1y in current framework।

20.8 Dated G-Sec & SDL

Dated G-Sec = Central Government, original maturity ≥1 year. SDL = State Government dated security. T-Bill = GoI short-term zero coupon. Low sovereign default risk != no market/price risk।

20.9 Price vs Yield

Yield up -> existing fixed-coupon bond price down; yield down -> price up. Coupon fixed security term; yield market-price dependent।

20.10 Primary Dealers

G-Sec auctions support/underwriting/bidding + two-way market making/liquidity. Government issuer है; PD market support करता है।

20.11 RBI Retail Direct

Individual/Natural person **one RDG account** with RBI; primary non-competitive segment access to dated G-Sec/T-Bill/SDL + secondary-market platform. RDG opening/maintenance free of RBI charge; payment-gateway charges possible।

20.12 Repo Market

Sale of securities + simultaneous agreement to repurchase later = economically secured borrowing/ lending. Market repo transaction structure != RBI policy repo rate।

20.13 Derivatives Basics

Forward = custom future agreement; Futures = standardised exchange obligation; **Option buyer has right, not obligation**; Swap = cash-flow streams exchange. Pricing maths बाहर।

20.14 Exam Trap Board

T-Bill coupon false; states issue T-Bills false; CP/CD issuer sets differ; RRB excluded from CD stale; repo != policy rate; Retail Direct primary bid non-competitive; G-Sec price risk can exist।

30-SECOND RECALL

Call overnight; Notice2-14; Term>14d-1y. T-Bill GoI 91/182/364 zero coupon. CP unsecured 7d-1y. CD SCB/RRB/SFB 7d-1y. G-Sec Centre; SDL State. PD auctions+market-making. Retail Direct one RDG + non-competitive primary.

PRACTICE CHECK - 18 QUESTIONS

Q1. Short-term liquidity market?

A.Money market B.Equity only C.Real estate D.Insurance E.Warehouse

Q2. Call Money?

A.Overnight B.2-14d C.15-30d D.1y E.>5y

Q3. Notice Money?

A.Overnight B.2-14d C.>14d-1y D.>1y E.91d only

Q4. Term Money?

A.Overnight B.2-14d C.>14d to 1y D.1-5y E.>10y

Q5. T-Bill tenors?

A30/60/90 B91/182/364 C100/200/300 D1/2/3y E5/10/20y

Q6. T-Bill return?

A.Coupon B.Dividend C.Discount issue, face redemption D.Bonus E.Daily deposit interest

Q7. CP?

A.Secured Govt bond B.Unsecured money-market promissory note C.Demand deposit D.Insurance E.Cheque code

Q8. CP min denomination?

A₹10k B₹50k C₹1L D₹5L E₹10L

Q9. CP tenor?
A1-30d B7d-1y C1-5y D5-10y E364 only

Q10. Current eligible CD issuer?
A.RRB B.MF C.Insurer D.Exchange E.Pension fund

Q11. CD minimum?
A₹10k B₹50k C₹1L D₹5L E₹25L

Q12. Correct issuer?
A.State-TBill B.GoI-TBill C.AA-SDL D.P2P-GSec E.DICGC-CP

Q13. SDL issuer?
A.RBI own debt B.State Governments C.Private banks D.SEBI E.DICGC

Q14. Primary Dealer?
A.Currency issuer B.Support G-Sec auctions + market liquidity C.Deposit insurer D.Retail savings only E.CIC

Q15. Individual RDG accounts own capacity?
A.One B.Two C.Five D.Unlimited E.None

Q16. Retail Direct primary auction participation?
A.Competitive only B.Non-competitive segment C.FX swap D.CTS E.IPO book

Q17. Market repo?
A.Unsecured B.Sale + agreed repurchase = secured funding C.Dividend D.DICGC E.Permanent sale

Q18. Buyer right not obligation?
A.Forward B.Futures C.Option D.Swap E.TBill

Answers: 1 A | 2 A | 3 B | 4 C | 5 B | 6 C | 7 B | 8 D | 9 B | 10 A | 11 D | 12 B | 13 B | 14 B | 15 A | 16 B | 17 B | 18 C

MAINS APPLICATION CHECK - MODULE 20

PYQ SIGNATURE
Tenor, issuer identity, CP-vs-CD, market risk और primary/secondary access.

Q1. Correct tenor set?
A.Call overnight; Notice2-14d; Term>14d-1y B.Call30d C.All overnight D.Term>10y E.Notice deposit

Q2. T-Bill correct?
A.State only B.GoI 91/182/364 zero-coupon C.Perpetual coupon D.RBI staff only E.DICGC deposit

Q3. CP/CD?
A.CP eligible issuer unsecured paper; CD eligible banks incl SCB/RRB/SFB B.Banknotes C.CD MF only D.CP mortgage E.RRB excluded

Q4. Issuer/risk?
A.GSec-Centre; SDL-State; low default risk != no price risk B.SDL-SEBI C.GSec no market risk D.TBill State E.All deposits

Q5. Retail Direct?
A.RDG + Govt securities + non-competitive primary B.Open PB C.Set repo D.DICGC E.Issue CP

Answers: Q1 A | Q2 B | Q3 A | Q4 A | Q5 A

MODULE 20 - विस्तृत समझ: MONEY MARKET, G-SECS & RBI RETAIL DIRECT

1. Money Market = short-term liquidity/funding market

Money market instruments को issuer + tenor + collateral के आधार पर समझें। General anchor: maturity **up to one year** वाले short-term funding instruments। Capital market longer-term securities world है।

2. Call, Notice और Term Money

- **Call Money:** overnight unsecured borrowing/lending।
- **Notice Money: 2 to 14 days.**
- **Term Money: more than 14 days up to 1 year.**

Tenor classification direct exam favourite है।

3. Treasury Bills

Government of India short-term zero-coupon securities:

- **91-day T-Bill**
- **182-day T-Bill**
- **364-day T-Bill**

Discount पर issue और face value पर redemption; periodic coupon नहीं। T-Bill = money-market Government security।

4. Cash Management Bills (CMBs)

Temporary Government cash-flow mismatch meet करने के लिए T-Bill-like instruments with maturity **below 91 days**। CMB और normal dated G-Sec को mix न करें।

5. Commercial Paper (CP)

Unsecured money-market instrument used by eligible corporates/financial entities subject to RBI directions। Issuer eligibility, credit rating/conditions and denomination/tenor current rules से governed। CP = corporate short-term market borrowing; bank deposit नहीं।

6. Certificate of Deposit (CD)

Negotiable money-market instrument issued in dematerialised form by eligible banks/FIs under RBI Directions। Current key anchors:

- Eligible bank issuers include **Scheduled Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Small Finance Banks** under current 2021 Directions।
- Minimum denomination **₹5 lakh and multiples**।
- Tenor generally **7 days to one year** for bank CDs।

- May be issued at discount or fixed/floating rate subject to benchmark conditions।
- OTC settlement T+0/T+1; DvP architecture relevant।

Old trap: “RRBs cannot issue CDs” is stale under current Directions।

7. Dated Government Securities और SDLs

- **Dated G-Sec:** Central Government security with original maturity **one year or more**, usually fixed/floating coupon, commonly half-yearly payment।
- **State Development Loan (SDL):** State Government dated security/bond।
- T-Bill short-term zero-coupon; Dated G-Sec longer-term coupon-bearing mental model।

8. Primary vs Secondary Market

Primary market में new Government securities issue/auction होते हैं। Secondary market में already-issued securities investors के बीच trade होते हैं। Secondary trade Government को fresh borrowing automatically नहीं देता।

9. RBI Retail Direct

RBI Retail Direct Scheme individual retail investors को Government securities market में direct access देता है through Retail Direct Gilt account/platform framework। Retail Direct = mutual fund नहीं; RBI-operated access mechanism for G-Secs।

10. Repo as market transaction vs Policy Repo Rate

Market Repo: securities sell today + agreed repurchase later; economically secured funding।

RBI Policy Repo Rate: monetary-policy/liquidity-framework rate।

Repo शब्द देखकर context पहचानें: collateralised market funding या MPC policy rate?

11. Derivatives - Banking Awareness depth

- **Forward:** customised future transaction agreement।
- **Futures:** standardised exchange-traded future obligation।
- **Option:** buyer को right, not obligation।
- **Swap:** cash-flow/rate/currency streams exchange arrangement।

Purpose hedging/risk management/price exposure है; pricing mathematics इस capsule की depth नहीं।

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MODULE 21 - CAPITAL MARKETS & SEBI
Security chain: Issuer -> Issue Route -> Market Infrastructure -> Investor.

21.1 SEBI vs Exchange

SEBI statutory securities-market regulator: investor protection, market development, regulation. NSE/BSE organised exchanges हैं, regulator नहीं। Depository electronic securities holds/transfers; DP investor-facing depository agent।

21.2 Primary vs Secondary Market

Primary = new issue/capital raising; fresh issue proceeds issuer को, OFS portion selling shareholder को. Secondary = already-issued securities investor-to-investor trade; money seller investor को।

21.3 Issue Routes

IPO first public offer by unlisted issuer; **FPO** further public offer by listed; **Rights** existing shareholders; **Bonus** existing shareholders without fresh consideration; **OFS** existing holder sells; **Preferential** select allottees; **QIP** listed issuer -> Qualified Institutional Buyers।

21.4 Demat, Trading, Depository, DP

Trading account = orders; Demat = electronic holding; Depository = central electronic infrastructure (NSDL/CDSL examples); DP = investor interface/agent।

21.5 Mutual Fund Structure

Unit holder invests; **AMC** portfolio manages; trustee/trustee company oversight; custodian securities/assets custody। Investor units own करता है, हर portfolio security का direct slice नहीं।

21.6 NAV

NAV/unit = (market value of assets - liabilities) / units outstanding. Scheme net assets ₹120cr and 10cr units -> ₹12/unit। NAV guaranteed return/stock face value/index नहीं।

21.7 Mutual Fund vs ETF

Both pooled vehicles; ETF units exchange पर trade, market price NAV around move कर सकता; conventional MF purchase/redemption applicable NAV mechanism से।

21.8 AIF Categories

Category I socially/economically desirable/start-up/SME/social/infra types; Category II residual PE/debt-type, leverage generally only limited operational as permitted; **Category III diverse/complex strategies and may use leverage**।

21.9 Credit Rating

Credit risk opinion/assessment, default guarantee या buy recommendation नहीं।

21.10 REIT vs InvIT

REIT = Real Estate Investment Trust; InvIT = Infrastructure Investment Trust।

21.11 Corporate Debt

Bond/debenture = debt security/creditor claim. Equity ownership. Green debt proceeds eligible green purposes।

21.12 Mutual Fund Regulations - 2026

CURRENT RULE - 15 AUG 2026
SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, **2026** came into force 1 Apr 2026; SEBI shows amendments through 7 Jul 2026. 1996 framework historical.

21.13 Exam Trap Board

SEBI != exchange; IPO != every public sale; bonus no fresh cash; OFS seller proceeds; demat != trading; AMC != trustee; ETF is pooled fund; 1996 MF regulations not current।

30-SECOND RECALL
SEBI regulator. Primary issue, secondary trade. IPO first; FPO listed; Rights holders; Bonus no cash; OFS seller; QIP QIB. Demat holds, trading orders. AMC manages, trustee oversees. NAV net assets/units. ETF exchange. AIF I/II/III. REIT real estate, InvIT infra. MF Regs 2026 current.

PRACTICE CHECK - 20 QUESTIONS

Q1. SEBI?
A.Exchange B.Statutory securities regulator C.DP D.AMC E.Rating grade

Q2. Company new shares raises fresh capital?
A.Secondary B.Primary C.Money only D.Interbank E.Forex

Q3. Listed shares investor-to-investor?
A.Primary B.Secondary C.Bonus D.Rights E.QIP

Q4. First public offer unlisted issuer?
A.FPO B.IPO C.Rights D.Bonus E.OFS

Q5. Listed issuer further public offer?
A.FPO B.IPO C.NRE D.ECB E.NAV

Q6. Rights issue?
A.Foreign banks B.Existing shareholders record date C.SEBI staff D.MF only E.Borrowers

Q7. Additional shares without fresh consideration?
A.QIP B.Bonus C.FPO D.OFS E.Preferential debt

Q8. Pure OFS proceeds?
A.Selling shareholder B.SEBI C.Depository D.RBI E.Exchange

Q9. QIP to?
A.QIBs only B.Retail holders only C.Employees D.RBI E.Depositories

Q10. Electronic securities holding?
A.Current B.Trading C.Demat D.NRO E.Escrow cash

Q11. DP?
A.Regulator B.Investor-facing depository participant/agent C.Central bank D.Index E.G-Sec

Q12. NAV/unit?
A.Gross assets/investors B.Net assets/units outstanding C.Face+dividend D.Index/schemes E.Always₹10

Q13. MF investment decisions?
A.AMC B.Exchange C.Depository D.MPC E.Credit bureau

Q14. ETF distinction?
A.Not pooled B.Units trade on exchange C.No securities D.No NAV E.Bank deposit

Q15. Complex/leverage AIF?
A.I B.II C.III D.None E.REIT

Q16. Credit rating?
A.Default guarantee B.Credit-risk opinion C.Exchange order D.Deposit guarantee E.NAV

Q17. Correct pair?
A.REIT infra/InvIT real estate B.REIT real estate/InvIT infra C.Forex/deposit D.Central banks E.Credit bureaus

Q18. Corporate debenture?
A.Debt security B.Deposit C.Equity-only D.Currency E.Insurance

Q19. Current MF regulatory regime?
A.1996 current B.SEBI MF Regulations 2026 C.No SEBI D.RBI Deposit only E.FEMA

Q20. Correct?
A.SEBI exchange B.Demat=trading C.AMC=trustee D.Secondary market transfers existing securities E.Bonus always fresh cash

Answers: 1 B | 2 B | 3 B | 4 B | 5 A | 6 B | 7 B | 8 A | 9 A | 10 C | 11 B | 12 B | 13 A | 14 B | 15 C | 16 B | 17 B | 18 A | 19 B | 20 D

MODULE 21 - विस्तृत समझ: CAPITAL MARKETS & SEBI

1. Capital Market की basic map

Capital market longer-term securities/equity/debt financing और trading ecosystem है। Roles अलग रखें:

- Issuer capital raise करता है।
- Investor securities hold/trade करता है।
- Stock Exchange trading venue है।
- Depository securities electronic holding infrastructure देता है।
- Depository Participant investor interface है।
- SEBI statutory regulator है।

SEBI stock exchange नहीं।

2. Primary vs Secondary Market

Primary Market: New securities issue; issuer capital raise करता है - IPO, FPO, rights issue आदि।

Secondary Market: Existing securities investors के बीच trade; issuer को हर trade से fresh capital नहीं मिलता।

3. IPO, FPO, Rights, Bonus

- **IPO:** company का first public issue/listing route।
- **FPO:** already listed company का further public issue।
- **Rights Issue:** existing shareholders को proportionate offer।
- **Bonus Issue:** reserves/capitalisation से additional shares; fresh cash inflow जरूरी नहीं।

4. Demat vs Trading Account

Demat account securities hold करता है; trading account buy/sell orders/execution interface है। दोनों identical नहीं। Depository (NSDL/CDSL) और exchange (NSE/BSE) roles भी अलग।

5. Mutual Fund architecture

Investor money pool होकर scheme में invest होता है। Roles:

- **Sponsor** fund set-up initiates।
- **Trustee** investor interests/oversight।
- **AMC** investment management।
- **Custodian** securities safekeeping।
- **Registrar/Transfer Agent** records/service support।

AMC = trustee नहीं। Mutual fund = bank deposit नहीं।

6. NAV और units

NAV per unit scheme assets minus liabilities divided by outstanding units के concept पर आधारित है। Market price movement और fund expenses NAV affect कर सकते हैं। High NAV = “expensive/better fund” automatically नहीं।

7. SEBI Mutual Funds Regulations - changed rule

Current regime **SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026**, effective **1 April 2026**; SEBI listing showed amendments up to 7 July 2026 in source edition। Old **1996 Regulations** historical framework हैं, current answer नहीं।

8. Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs)

AIF privately pooled investment vehicle है; mutual fund से अलग regulatory framework। Categories:

- **Category I:** socially/economically desirable sectors such as start-ups, SMEs, social ventures, infrastructure and specified subcategories।
- **Category II:** Category I/III में नहीं; generally leverage नहीं except permitted day-to-day requirements; PE/debt-type structures common।
- **Category III:** complex/diverse trading strategies; leverage may be used subject to regulation।

9. Credit Rating Agencies

Credit rating debt/issuer credit risk पर opinion है; default impossibility guarantee नहीं और universal “buy recommendation” नहीं। Rating downgrade/upgrade creditworthiness assessment change reflect कर सकता है।

10. REIT vs InvIT

- **REIT:** real-estate assets/projects।
- **InvIT:** infrastructure assets/projects।

दोनों regulated trust-based investment vehicles हैं; ordinary company equity share के समान नहीं।

11. Corporate Bonds, Debentures और Green Debt

Bond/debenture debt security है - issuer investor से borrow करता है और contractual interest/ redemption promise करता है। Equity ownership claim है; debt creditor claim।

Green debt securities के proceeds eligible environmental/green purposes के लिए earmarked होते हैं under disclosure framework।

12. Depository ecosystem

Dematerialisation paper certificates को electronic holdings में convert करता है। Depository securities hold infrastructure है; DP customer-facing agent/intermediary। Exchange trade matching करता है; clearing corporation obligations/settlement risk manage करता है।

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यह विस्तृत section concept depth, current-rule clarity और exam connections को मजबूत करता है। Live numbers को major Mains exam से पहले latest official source/Module 32 से re-check करें।

MODULE 22 - FOREX, FEMA, EXTERNAL SECTOR & TRADE FINANCE

22.1 FEMA, 1999

FEMA ने FERA replace किया; 1 June 2000 से force. Objective: external trade/payments facilitate करना और forex market orderly development/maintenance। FEMA residence statutory concept है, citizenship का synonym नहीं।

22.2 Authorised Persons

AD Category-I = broad permissible current + capital account transactions; AD-II = specified non-trade current-account/money-changing; AD-III = institution business incidental specified forex; FFMC = permitted money-changing scope।

22.3 Current vs Capital Account

FEMA current-account transaction bank current-account deposit नहीं; capital-account transaction assets/liabilities across border में change करता है।

22.4 LRS

Liberalised Remittance Scheme resident individuals including minors के लिए; annual ceiling **USD 250,000 per financial year**, permissible current+capital uses subject rules. Company/HUF/trust का universal LRS route नहीं।

22.5 NRE, FCNR(B), NRO

Account	Currency	Core Repatriability
NRE	INR	Repatriable
FCNR(B)	Permitted foreign currency; term deposit	Repatriable
NRO	INR	Current income repatriable; eligible NRI/PIO balances broadly up to USD1m/FY subject conditions/tax

22.6 ECB

External Commercial Borrowing = eligible resident entity का recognised non-resident lender से borrowing/debt under FEMA/RBI. FDI equity है, ECB debt।

22.7 FDI vs FPI

FDI = direct/strategic ownership/business relationship; FPI = portfolio securities investment under market framework।

22.8 BoT vs BoP

BoT = goods exports minus imports. BoP broader external transactions: current, capital, financial accounts etc. BoT only one slice।

22.9 Forex Reserves

Four broad components: **Foreign Currency Assets + Gold + SDR + IMF Reserve Tranche Position**. SDR IMF-created international reserve asset, national currency नहीं।

22.10 Letter of Credit

Applicant usually importer/buyer; beneficiary exporter/seller; issuing bank LC issues; advising bank communicates/authenticates; confirming bank additional undertaking. Bank **documents** deal करता है, goods physically inspect नहीं।

22.11 Special Rupee Vostro Account (SRVA)

Additional INR international-trade settlement arrangement. Foreign correspondent bank eligible AD bank in India with SRVA; exchange rate market-determined; multiple arrangements possible subject rules। Normal Vostro identical नहीं।

22.12 Live Snapshot - 15 Aug 2026

LRS USD250k/resident individual/FY; SRVA FAQ updated 30 Jul 2026; ECB/Trade Credit FAQ updated 16 Feb 2026; NRE/NRO/FCNR rules date/source check।

22.13 Exam Trap Board

FEMA/FERA both current false; residence=citizenship false; AD categories same false; LRS every company false; NRE/NRO same repatriability false; FCNR rupee savings false; ECB equity false; BoT=BoP false; SDR national currency false; normal Vostro=SRVA false।

30-SECOND RECALL

FEMA replaced FERA. AD-I broad; AD-II specified non-trade current; AD-III incidental; LRS USD250k resident individual/FY. NRE INR repatriable; FCNR foreign-currency term; NRO INR conditional. ECB debt; FDI direct, FPI portfolio. BoT goods, BoP broader. Reserves FCA+gold+SDR+RTP. LC documents. SRVA INR trade settlement.

PRACTICE CHECK - 18 QUESTIONS

Q1. FEMA replaced?

A.FERA B.SEBI Act C.RBI Act D.Companies Act E.PMLA

Q2. FEMA objective?

A.Ban trade B.Facilitate external trade/payments + orderly forex market C.Stock only D.Deposit insurance E.Currency issue

Q3. FEMA current-account transaction?

A.Bank current deposit B.Transaction other than capital-account incl ordinary trade/services/current payments C.Equity abroad only D.ECB only E.FDI only

Q4. All permissible current/capital transactions?

A.AD-I B.AD-II C.AD-III D.FFMC E.SEBI broker

Q5. AD-II?

A.All capital unrestricted B.Specified non-trade current + permitted money-changing C.Currency D.Stock regulation E.DICGC

Q6. AD-III?

A.Specific business-incidental forex B.All retail deposits C.IPOs only D.RBI gold imports E.None

Q7. LRS annual ceiling?
AUSD25k B100k C250k D1m E.No ceiling

Q8. LRS primarily?
A.Resident individuals incl minors B.Listed companies C.NRIs D.Banks E.MF

Q9. Correct pair?
A.NRE foreign-currency term B.FCNR(B) permitted foreign-currency term C.NRO fully unconditional D.NRE non-repatriable E.FCNR rupee current

Q10. INR repatriable non-resident account?
A.NRE B.FCNR C.NRO only D.EEFC E.SRVA only

Q11. NRO eligible NRI/PIO balance annual remittance broadly?
AUSD10k BUSD1m/FY subject conditions C.Unlimited DUSD250k LRS only E.Never

Q12. ECB?
A.Foreign equity B.External borrowing by eligible residents C.MF D.Deposit insurance E.IPO

Q13. FDI vs FPI?
A.Direct/strategic vs portfolio B.Loan vs deposit C.Domestic/cash D.Identical E.Policy rates

Q14. Balance of Trade?
A.Goods exports/imports B.Capital inflows only C.Gold/SDR D.FDI/FPI only E.Deposits/loans

Q15. Forex reserve component नहीं?
A.FCA B.Gold C.SDR D.IMF RTP E.Domestic CRR balances

Q16. SDR?
A.RBI currency B.IMF-created reserve asset C.Corporate bond D.Current account E.Index

Q17. LC exporter/seller?
A.Applicant B.Beneficiary C.Issuing bank D.RBI E.DP

Q18. SRVA?
A.Normal Vostro identical B.Additional INR international-trade settlement; market-determined rate C.MF account D.Resident savings E.Replaces FEMA

Answers: 1 A | 2 B | 3 B | 4 A | 5 B | 6 A | 7 C | 8 A | 9 B | 10 A | 11 B | 12 B | 13 A | 14 A | 15 E | 16 B | 17 B | 18 B

MAINS APPLICATION CHECK - MODULE 22

PYQ SIGNATURE
FEMA terminology, AD categories, LRS, SRVA और trade-finance route selection.

Q1. Correct conceptual set?
A.FEMA replaced FERA; residence != citizenship; FEMA current-account transaction != bank current account B.Identical laws C.Residence=passport D.Current txn=deposit only E.Insurance only

Q2. AD roles?
A.AD-I broad current/capital; AD-II specified non-trade current; AD-III business-incidental B.All same C.AD-II policy rate D.AD-III currency E.SEBI appoints

Q3. LRS highlighted?
AUSD25k/month BUSD250k/FY resident individual subject conditions CUSD1m/day D.No ceiling E₹2L

Q4. SRVA?
A.Separate INR settlement arrangement for permitted international trade B.Resident savings C.DICGC D.Basel reserve E.Cheque code

Q5. Indian company wants individual LRS because directors residents. Safest?
A.Automatic B.LRS resident individuals; company uses applicable corporate/FEMA route C.DICGC D.PMJDY E.KCC

Answers: Q1 A | Q2 A | Q3 B | Q4 A | Q5 B

MODULE 22 - विस्तृत समझ: FOREX, FEMA, EXTERNAL SECTOR & TRADE FINANCE

1. FEMA का basic purpose

Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 ने FERA को replace किया और **1 June 2000** से operative हुआ। Objective external trade/payments facilitate करना और India के forex market का orderly development/maintenance promote करना है।

FEMA residence = citizenship नहीं। Permissions “resident in India” / “resident outside India” statutory definitions पर depend कर सकती हैं।

2. Authorised Persons

- **AD Category-I:** broad permissible current + capital account forex transactions।
- **AD Category-II:** specified non-trade current-account transactions + money-changing activities।
- **AD Category-III:** institutions permitted specific forex transactions incidental to business/ activities।
- **FFMC:** registered companies authorised for purchase/sale of foreign exchange for specified travel/other permitted purposes।

AD-I/II/III permissions identical नहीं।

3. Current Account vs Capital Account under FEMA

यह bank deposit current account से अलग concept है।

- **Current-account transaction:** trade in goods/services, travel, education, medical, ordinary current payments आदि; capital-account transaction के अलावा।
- **Capital-account transaction:** cross-border assets/liabilities, including contingent liabilities, में change।

4. Liberalised Remittance Scheme (LRS)

Resident individuals, including minors, permissible current/capital transactions के लिए **USD 250,000 per financial year (April-March)** तक remit कर सकते हैं subject to rules।

यह company/HUF/trust का generic limit नहीं; every foreign payment automatically permissible भी नहीं। Prohibited/restricted transactions और transaction-specific conditions अलग apply होते हैं।

5. NRE, FCNR(B), NRO

NRE: Indian Rupee account; eligible non-resident; broadly repatriable। Savings/current/RD/FD forms।

FCNR(B): permitted freely convertible foreign currency में **term deposit only**; normally 1-5 year tenor; repatriable।

NRO: Indian Rupee account for bona fide Indian rupee transactions; current income repatriable, balances eligible cases में generally up to **USD 1 million per FY** subject to conditions/taxes।

Memory: **NRE = rupee + repatriable | FCNR(B) = foreign-currency term deposit | NRO = rupee + conditional/limited repatriability.**

6. ECB vs FDI/FPI

External Commercial Borrowing (ECB): eligible Indian resident entity का recognised non-resident lender से borrowing/debt। Maturity, cost, end-use, hedging/reporting आदि rules apply।

FDI: direct/strategic equity investment, ownership/control/business relationship focus।

FPI: portfolio investment in market securities under SEBI framework।

ECB debt है; FDI/FPI equity/market investment categories हैं।

7. Balance of Trade vs Balance of Payments

- **BoT:** merchandise exports minus imports।
- **BoP:** economy की broader external transaction statement - current, capital, financial account components + balancing items।

Current account includes goods, services, primary/secondary income। Financial account includes direct, portfolio and other investment/reserve assets।

8. Forex Reserves

India's official reserves broad components:

- Foreign Currency Assets (FCA)
- Gold
- Special Drawing Rights (SDR)
- Reserve Tranche Position in IMF

FCA value transactions के साथ valuation changes से भी move कर सकती है।

SDR: IMF-created international reserve asset; national currency या cryptocurrency नहीं।

9. Letter of Credit (LC)

Documentary LC में:

- Applicant = importer/buyer
- Issuing Bank = LC issue करता है और compliant documents/terms पर honour undertaking
- Beneficiary = exporter/seller
- Advising Bank = LC communicate/authenticate करता है; automatically confirmer नहीं
- Confirming Bank = own undertaking add करता है where confirmation added

Banks **documents deal करते हैं, goods physically inspect करके payment decision नहीं**।

10. Special Rupee Vostro Account (SRVA)

International trade settlement in INR के लिए additional arrangement। Foreign correspondent bank eligible AD bank in India के साथ SRVA maintain कर सकता है। INR receipts/payments special account through route होते हैं। Exchange rate **market determined**।

SRVA normal Vostro का exact synonym नहीं; RBI distinct additional INR trade-settlement arrangement treat करता है। Multiple arrangements permitted subject to rules।

11. Live layer

- LRS USD 250k / resident individual / FY
- SRVA FAQ updated 30 July 2026 in source edition
- ECB/Trade Credit FAQ updated 16 Feb 2026
- NRE/NRO/FCNR(B) tenor/repatriability live directions से verify करें

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यह विस्तृत section concept depth, current-rule clarity और exam connections को मजबूत करता है। Live numbers को major Mains exam से पहले latest official source/Module 32 से re-check करें।

MODULE 23 - INSURANCE AWARENESS

पहले Risk Pooling समझें। फिर Policy Terms। Product-specific facts सबसे अंत में।

23.1 Insurance क्यों होता है?

Insurance में बहुत से लोग premium देकर समान प्रकार के risks को एक pool में रखते हैं। जिन कुछ लोगों के साथ covered loss होता है, उनकी claim payment policy terms के अनुसार इसी pooled system से होती है। Insurer pricing, underwriting, reserves और reinsurance के जरिए claims चुकाने की क्षमता बनाए रखता है।

MENTAL MODEL

Premium protection की कीमत है; यह claim amount नहीं है। Claim/benefit policy promise और insured event पर निर्भर करता है।

23.2 Life, General और Health Insurance

Type	सरल उद्देश्य	Exam Logic
Life Insurance	जीवन से जुड़े risk के विरुद्ध protection	Sum Assured / stated benefit भाषा सामान्य
General Insurance	Motor, property, travel, liability आदि non-life risks	अक्सर indemnity logic - eligible financial loss की भरपाई policy limit तक
Health Insurance	Medical/health-related risks	Indemnity या benefit-based; सभी products को एक जैसा न मानें

23.3 Policy Anatomy

Term	Exam-ready meaning	Trap
Premium	Cover के लिए दिया गया amount	Sum insured/benefit नहीं
Sum Assured	Life insurance में commonly stated benefit	हर health/general policy limit का synonym नहीं
Sum Insured	General/health indemnity covers में coverage ceiling	Premium नहीं
Policyholder / Proposer	Policy लेने/own करने वाला	हमेशा insured person होना जरूरी नहीं
Insured / Life Assured	जिस life/risk पर cover लिखा गया है	Nominee से अलग हो सकता है
Nominee	Relevant event में policy money receive करने हेतु named person	Assignment नहीं
Assignee	Assignment द्वारा policy rights/interests पाने वाला	Rights transfer का concept

23.4 Nomination vs Assignment

Nomination = receiver named. Assignment = rights transferred. यदि question legal transfer of policy rights पूछता है, तो answer assignment की ओर जाएगा, केवल nomination की ओर नहीं।

23.5 Reinsurance - insurer का risk-sharing mechanism

Original insurer अपने accepted risk का हिस्सा reinsurer को transfer कर सकता है। Customer की original policy insurer के साथ ही रहती है; reinsurance insurer के पीछे risk-sharing arrangement है।

23.6 IRDAI

Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) insurance sector को regulate/develop करता है और policyholder interests protect करता है। IRDAI ordinary retail insurance policy बेचने वाली company नहीं है।

23.7 Distribution Channels

Agent insurer(s) के लिए permitted solicitation/procurement करता है; broker licensed intermediary है; **bancassurance** में bank insurance distribution channel बनता है; corporate agent permitted regulatory framework में insurance solicit/service करता है। Bank distributor हो सकता है, regulator या insurer automatically नहीं बनता।

23.8 Standard Products

Standard-product frameworks का उद्देश्य comparability/access बढ़ाना है। Arogya Sanjeevani या Saral Jeevan Bima जैसे examples concept समझने के लिए useful हैं, पर premiums, age bands, benefits आदि live/product-specific facts हैं।

23.9 LIVE RULE - blanket age-65 shortcut obsolete

Current IRDAI health-insurance framework insurers से all-age needs के लिए products/add-ons/riders उपलब्ध कराने की अपेक्षा करता है। इसलिए **"हर health policy की maximum entry age 65"** को current universal rule नहीं मानें। Product-specific eligibility अलग हो सकती है।

23.10 LIVE LIST - D-SIIs FY 2025-26

IRDAI की 2 April 2026 release के अनुसार तीन Domestic Systemically Important Insurers:

- **LIC** - Life insurer
- **GIC Re** - Reinsurer
- **New India Assurance** - General insurer

EXAM TRAP BOARD

Premium != Sum Insured. Nomination != Assignment. Reinsurer customer की original policy का ordinary seller नहीं। IRDAI insurer नहीं। Blanket 65-year health-entry rule obsolete। सभी D-SIIs life insurers नहीं हैं।

30-SECOND RECALL

Insurance = risk pooling. Premium = cover की कीमत. Sum assured/sum insured = benefit/coverage amount. Nomination != assignment. Reinsurance insurer risk share करता है. IRDAI regulates. Bancassurance = bank distribution. D-SIIs: LIC, GIC Re, New India Assurance.

PRACTICE CHECK - 20 QUESTIONS

Q1. Insurance की basic economic logic क्या है?

A. हर insured को premium से अधिक मिलता है B. समान risks pool होते हैं ताकि कुछ लोगों के covered losses pay हो सकें C. हर policy profit guarantee करती है D. Loss impossible हो जाता है E. केवल Government claims देता है

Q2. Premium क्या है?

A.Maximum claim B.Cover की price/consideration C.Reinsurer payment D.Insurer market value E.Nominee share

Q3. सही pair?

A.Life-property only B.General-death only C.Health-health-related risks D.Reinsurance-savings account E.IRDAI-retail insurer

Q4. Sum Assured सबसे सामान्यतः किस context में?

A.Life-insurance stated benefit B.Annual premium C.Broker commission D.Stock margin E.DICGC

Q5. Nomination और Assignment का सही distinction?

A.Same B.Nomination receiver names; assignment rights transfers C.Assignment address only D.Nomination all ownership transfers E.Neither

Q6. Reinsurance?

A.Customer दो banks से policy B.Insurer accepted risk का हिस्सा reinsurer को देता है C.MF guarantee D.Pension E.Waiting period

Q7. Statutory insurance regulator?

A.SEBI B.PFRDA C.IRDAI D.NABARD E.DICGC

Q8. Bancassurance में bank की primary role?

A.Regulator B.Distribution channel/intermediary C.Reinsurer D.Stock exchange E.Pension fund

Q9. Insurance broker?

A.IRDAI के समान B.Licensed intermediary within duties/category C.Always same as individual agent D.Currency printer E.Every claim guarantor

Q10. Standard insurance product का useful अर्थ?

A.Price never changes B.Common/minimum regulator-prescribed framework for comparability/access C.FD D.G-Sec E.Reinsurer-only contract

Q11. Current health-insurance framework?

A.All stop entry at65 B.Products/add-ons/riders all ages के लिए, product terms still matter C.Below40 only D.Senior citizens banned E.Identical ages

Q12. Old PYQ says max health entry age 65. 2026 approach?

A.Timeless 65 B.Historical; current product/regulation verify C.Replace70 blindly D.No product conditions E.Ignore IRDAI

Q13. Current D-SII list में reinsurer?

A.LIC B.GIC Re C.New India D.All E.None

Q14. 2 Apr 2026 D-SII set?

A.LIC, GIC Re, New India Assurance B.SBI Life,LIC,HDFC Life C.LIC,DICGC,GIC Re D.New India,SEBI,LIC E.IRDAI,LIC,GIC Re

Q15. D-SII classification signal?

A.RBI owned B.Distress/failure systemic implications पैदा कर सकता है C.Must life insurer D.Cannot sell E.Premium govt-fixed

Q16. Sum Insured?

A.Monthly premium B.Indemnity-type general/health coverage limit C.Broker fee D.IRDAI capital E.Nominee

Q17. Reinsurance के बाद original policyholder के प्रति normally responsible?

A.Original insurer B.Reinsurer alone C.Stock exchange D.Pension fund E.Depository

Q18. सही statement?

A.IRDAI policies sells B.Bancassurance bank automatically insurer C.IRDAI regulates; insurers permitted channels से cover underwrite/sell करते हैं D.GIC Re pension regulator E.Agent=reinsurer

Q19. जिस person की life/risk covered हो?

A.Life assured/insured B.DP C.Reinsurer only D.Pension fund E.Stock broker

Q20. Live Layer में सबसे clearly क्या?

A.Risk pooling B.Reinsurance meaning C.Current D-SII list और product-specific age/benefit rules D.Premium vs sum insured E.Regulator role

Answers: 1 B | 2 B | 3 C | 4 A | 5 B | 6 B | 7 C | 8 B | 9 B | 10 B | 11 B | 12 B | 13 B | 14 A | 15 B | 16 B | 17 A | 18 C | 19 A | 20 C

MODULE 23 - विस्तृत समझ: INSURANCE AWARENESS

1. Insurance = Risk Pooling

Insurance में policyholder defined financial risk insurer को transfer करता है और premium pay करता है। Insurer similar risks pool करता है; pricing, underwriting, reserves और reinsurance claims-paying ability support करते हैं।

Premium = protection की price, claim/benefit amount नहीं।

2. Life, General और Health Insurance

- **Life Insurance:** life-related risk; death/other policy event पर stated benefit; “sum assured” terminology common।
- **General Insurance:** motor, property, travel, liability आदि non-life risks; many products indemnity logic पर।
- **Health Insurance:** medical/health risk; indemnity reimbursement और benefit-based covers दोनों possible; सभी policies identical नहीं।

3. Policy terminology

- Premium -> cover के लिए paid amount।
- Sum Assured -> life-policy context में stated benefit amount।
- Sum Insured -> general/health indemnity context में coverage limit।
- Policyholder/Proposer -> policy own/take करता है; premium responsibility as applicable।
- Insured/Life Assured -> whose risk is covered।
- Nominee -> relevant event में policy money receive करने के लिए named person।
- Assignee -> assignment के through policy rights transferred person/entity।

Nomination और assignment को same न समझें।

4. Nomination vs Assignment

Nomination = receiver named. Assignment = rights/interests transferred.

Question “legal transfer of policy rights” पूछे तो assignment concept देखें।

5. Reinsurance

Insurer accepted risk का part reinsurer को transfer करता है ताकि concentration/catastrophe exposure और capital volatility manage हो। Original customer का contract original insurer के साथ रहता है।

- Policyholder buys cover
- Insurer/Cedant issues policy and cedes risk
- Reinsurer accepts part of insurer risk

Reinsurer ordinarily customer की original policy directly sell/own नहीं करता।

6. IRDAI

Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India insurance sector का statutory regulator/developer है और policyholder interests protect करता है। IRDAI insurance company नहीं।

7. Distribution channels

- Agent -> insurer(s) के लिए permitted solicitation/procurement।
- Broker -> licensed category में advise/arrange insurance।
- Bancassurance -> bank channel through insurance distribution।
- Corporate Agent -> registered entity within regulatory limits insurance business solicit/service कर सकती है।

Bank bancassurance में distributor है; insurer/regulator नहीं बनता।

8. Standard Products

IRDAI standard-product frameworks certain common/minimum features comparable बनाने में मदद करते हैं। Arogya Sanjeevani/Saral Jeevan Bima जैसे examples concept समझने के लिए useful हैं, लेकिन product-specific premium, age, sum insured, waiting period आदि live facts हैं।

9. Old blanket 65-year health entry rule obsolete

Current IRDAI health-insurance framework insurers को all ages के customers की needs के लिए products/add-ons/riders उपलब्ध कराने की direction देता है। इसलिए "हर health policy का universal maximum entry age 65" current blanket rule नहीं है। Individual product terms still matter।

10. Domestic Systemically Important Insurers (D-SIIs)

FY 2025-26 current IRDAI list in source edition:

- **LIC** - Life Insurer
- **GIC Re** - Reinsurer
- **The New India Assurance Co. Ltd.** - General Insurer

Systemic importance classification institution type/impact से जुड़ी है; सभी D-SII life insurers नहीं।

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यह विस्तृत section concept depth, current-rule clarity और exam connections को मजबूत करता है। Live numbers को major Mains exam से पहले latest official source/Module 32 से re-check करें।

MODULE 24 - PENSION & RETIREMENT PRODUCTS

24.1 PFRDA और NPS Architecture

Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) NPS/APY pension framework का statutory regulator है। **National Pension System (NPS)** defined-contribution, market-linked retirement system है; contribution account में invest होता है और outcome contribution + investment performance + exit/annuity rules पर निर्भर करता है।

24.2 PRAN

Permanent Retirement Account Number (PRAN) subscriber की portable NPS identity है। यह account balance, pension amount या scheme return नहीं है।

24.3 Tier I vs Tier II

Feature	Tier I	Tier II
Core identity	Main pension/retirement account	Optional investment account
Requirement	NPS relationship का primary account	Active Tier I normally required
Withdrawal	Pension/exit rules apply	Generally more flexible
Tax/pension purpose	Retirement-oriented	Separate optional account; benefits/rules अलग

Current PFRDA material में NRI/OCI subscriber with Tier I के लिए Tier II activation पर specific restriction भी है; live eligibility हमेशा latest framework से verify करें।

24.4 Who Does What?

PFRDA regulates; **NPS Trust** subscriber interests/architecture oversight में role; **CRA** records/accounts maintain करता है; **PoP** front-end service point; **Pension Fund** contributions invest करता है; **Trustee Bank** fund-flow banking; **ASP (Annuity Service Provider)** exit पर annuity देता है।

24.5 Growth vs Payout

Accumulation phase में asset allocation/investment returns corpus बनाते हैं; retirement/exit phase में rules lump-sum और annuity split तय करते हैं। Annuity = periodic pension-like payout purchased from permitted ASP; यह NPS account balance पर fixed interest नहीं है।

24.6 LIVE RULE - All Citizen Model

Current framework used in this edition:

- Entry age: **18-85 years**.
- Common-scheme/PoP contribution floor: **₹250 onboarding**, subsequent contribution **₹10** (current 2026 framework).
- Upper contribution ceiling: सामान्य NPS contribution पर कोई universal upper cap नहीं.
- Normal exit after age 60 / applicable 15-year vesting: generally **up to 80% lump sum + at least 20% annuity**, subject small-corpus rules.
- Premature exit: generally **up to 20% lump + at least 80% annuity**; corpus up to ₹5 lakh may qualify for full withdrawal under current rule.

> **OLD -> CURRENT**
> Legacy ₹500/₹1,000 Tier-I minimum tables को current All Citizen onboarding/subsequent contribution values से mix न करें। Tier II numbers अलग हैं।

24.7 Tier II Numbers - separate column

Tier II opening minimum **₹1,000**; subsequent minimum **₹250** under the separate Tier II FAQ framework used here। इसे All Citizen Tier I ₹250/₹10 से merge न करें।

24.8 Atal Pension Yojana (APY)

APY defined-benefit/guaranteed minimum pension design है, NPS market-linked architecture से अलग। Broad entry age **18-40**; savings bank/post-office account needed; from **1 October 2022**, जो person application date पर income-tax payer है या रहा है, नया APY account नहीं खोल सकता। Age 60 के बाद ₹1,000/₹2,000/₹3,000/₹4,000/₹5,000 government-guaranteed minimum monthly pension choices contribution slab पर निर्भर।

24.9 NPS Vatsalya

Minors (<18) के लिए NPS account, guardian-operated. Minimum contribution **₹250**, no universal maximum. Three years after opening, permitted purposes में contributions (returns excluding) का up to 25% partial withdrawal framework; 18 पर fresh KYC; current transition/exit rules apply।

24.10 NPS Sanchay - 2026

6 May 2026 में introduced simplified All Citizen/MSF-oriented NPS variant, informal-sector participation को सरल बनाने की दिशा में। Age 18-85; contribution/exit treatment current common framework से read करें unless variant-specific rule says otherwise।

30-SECOND RECALL

PFRDA regulates. PRAN portable ID. Tier I pension account; Tier II optional. CRA records; Pension Fund invests; ASP annuity. All Citizen 18-85, onboarding ₹250, later ₹10. APY 18-40 and taxpayer restriction. Vatsalya minors. Sanchay 2026 simplified variant.

PRACTICE CHECK - 16 QUESTIONS

Q1. NPS statutory regulator?

A.RBI B.PFRDA C.SEBI D.IRDAI E.NABARD

Q2. PRAN?

A.Pension Rate Account Number B.Permanent Retirement Account Number C.Public Retirement Aadhaar Number D.Pension Regulatory Allocation Note E.None

Q3. Tier I?

A.Optional trading only B.Main retirement/pension account C.Bank FD D.Insurance E.Credit account

Q4. Tier II?

A.Mandatory annuity B.Optional investment account linked to active Tier I C.DICGC D.Savings account E.Insurance

Q5. Subscriber records कौन maintain करता है?

A.CRA B.ASP C.IRDAI D.DICGC E.NPCI

Q6. NPS contributions invest कौन करता है?
A.CRA B.Pension Fund C.PoP D.PFRDA directly E.NPS Trust directly

Q7. ASP relevant कब?
A.CKYCR B.Annuity purchase/payout at exit C.UPI D.Cheque E.Credit score

Q8. Current All Citizen age band?
A18-60 B18-65 C18-70 D18-75 E18-85

Q9. Current All Citizen contribution pairing?
A₹500/₹500 B₹1,000/₹500 C₹250 onboarding/₹10 subsequent D₹100/₹100 E₹5,000/₹1,000

Q10. Tier II separate minimum pairing?
A₹1,000 opening/₹250 subsequent B₹250/₹10 C₹500/₹500 D₹10/₹10 E.No minimum

Q11. Normal exit architecture?
A100% annuity always B.Up to80% lump + at least20% annuity, subject small-corpus/current rules C.No lump sum D.Only Tier II E.Fixed interest

Q12. APY?
A.Market-linked only B.Guaranteed minimum pension choices after60 subject contribution/eligibility C.MF D.Insurance E.CBDCs

Q13. 1 Oct 2022 से नया APY account कौन नहीं खोल सकता?
A.Non-taxpayer30 B.Person who is/has been income-tax payer at application C.Post-office holder D.Age20 E.Age35 non-taxpayer

Q14. APY pension choices?
A₹500-₹2k B₹1k/2k/3k/4k/5k C₹10k only D.No guarantee E.Repo-linked

Q15. NPS Vatsalya?
A.Senior citizens B.Minors C.Banks D.Corporates only E.Pension funds

Q16. NPS Sanchay?
A.Bank FD B.2026 simplified NPS variant C.Insurance scheme D.UPI feature E.Mutual fund regulation

Answers: 1 B | 2 B | 3 B | 4 B | 5 A | 6 B | 7 B | 8 E | 9 C | 10 A | 11 B | 12 B | 13 B | 14 B | 15 B | 16 B

MODULE 24 - विस्तृत समझ: PENSION & RETIREMENT PRODUCTS

1. PFRDA और NPS architecture

Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) statutory pension regulator है। National Pension System (NPS) **defined-contribution, market-linked** pension system है। Retirement benefit accumulated corpus, investment performance और exit/annuity rules पर depend करता है; universal fixed pension promise नहीं।

Flow: **Enrol -> PRAN -> Contribution -> Recordkeeping/Investment -> Corpus -> Exit/Annuity.**

2. PRAN

Permanent Retirement Account Number (PRAN) subscriber का portable NPS identifier है। Employment/sector/location changes के across account identity continue कर सकता है। PRAN pension fund, annuity product या bank account number नहीं।

3. NPS ecosystem roles

- **PFRDA:** regulator
- **CRA (Central Recordkeeping Agency):** subscriber records/transactions maintain
- **PoP (Point of Presence):** onboarding/service interface
- **Pension Fund:** contributions invest करता है
- **Trustee Bank/Custodian:** prescribed fund flow/safekeeping roles
- **Annuity Service Provider (ASP):** exit पर annuity purchase/service where applicable

CRA investment नहीं करता; Pension Fund recordkeeping agency नहीं।

4. Tier I vs Tier II

Tier I: primary retirement/pension account; withdrawal/exit rules more restrictive।

Tier II: optional investment account linked to eligible NPS subscriber; more flexible withdrawals, separate rules। Current source edition में opening minimum **₹1,000** high-value anchor है।

Tier II को Tier I contribution rules से mix न करें।

5. NPS All Citizen Model - current age and contributions

Current 2026 framework में All Citizen model age band **18 to 85 years**. यह पुराने 18-70/75 limits से changed-rule area है।

Common onboarding contribution current anchor: **₹250**; subsequent contributions as low as **₹10** under revised common-scheme/PoP framework। Exact operational conditions future exam से पहले verify करें।

6. Investment choice

NPS subscriber permitted Active Choice/Auto Choice architecture में equity, corporate debt, Government securities और alternate assets exposure select कर सकता है subject to scheme/rules। Age-based lifecycle allocation Auto Choice में risk gradually adjust कर सकता है।

7. Exit and annuity concept

NPS retirement corpus का specified part lump sum और specified part annuity purchase में जा सकता है depending on exit category/corpus/rules। "NPS से पूरा corpus हमेशा cash withdraw" या "हर subscriber को fixed pension" दोनों oversimplifications हैं।

8. Atal Pension Yojana (APY)

APY defined pension-oriented Government scheme है, NPS All Citizen से अलग। Entry age **18-40 years**. Current rule में person who is/has been income-tax payer specified cut-off after new enrolment restriction के तहत APY join नहीं कर सकता।

APY fixed pension slabs/contribution age-based structure है; market-linked NPS corpus model से अलग।

9. NPS Vatsalya

NPS Vatsalya minors के लिए pension/long-term savings architecture है where guardian opens/contributes; majority पर transition rules apply। Child account को normal adult NPS All Citizen account exactly same मत समझें।

10. NPS Sanchay / simplified variants

2026 current layer में informal-sector-oriented simplified/common-scheme variants जैसे **NPS Sanchay** exam-worthy current development हैं। Concept: NPS architecture में tailored onboarding/contribution/product design। Exact live terms date-stamp करें।

11. Pension vs Insurance

Annuity insurance company/ASP से retirement income product हो सकती है, लेकिन PFRDA pension regulator है और IRDAI insurance regulator। NPS corpus investment और annuity purchase दो different stages हैं।

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यह विस्तृत section concept depth, current-rule clarity और exam connections को मजबूत करता है। Live numbers को major Mains exam से पहले latest official source/Module 32 से re-check करें।

MODULE 25 - GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL & SMALL-SAVINGS SCHEMES

25.1 Scheme Map

Scheme	Core identity	Memory anchor
PMJDY	Basic banking access	Account + RuPay + DBT + eligible OD
PMMY/MUDRA	Micro-enterprise credit	Shishu -> Kishore -> Tarun -> Tarun Plus
Stand-Up India	Greenfield entrepreneurship credit	SC/ST + women; status must be verified
PMJJBY	Term life insurance	Death due to any reason, scheme terms
PMSBY	Personal accident insurance	Accidental death/disability
APY	Guaranteed minimum pension	18-40; taxpayer-entry restriction
PPF	Long-term small savings	Structural rules stable; interest rate live
GMS	Gold deposit framework	Old 3-component map changed
PMFBY	Crop insurance	Farmer premium cap by crop/season

25.2 PMJDY

No-minimum-balance basic banking access architecture; RuPay card, DBT and eligible **overdraft up to ₹10,000** subject scheme conditions।

25.3 PMMY / MUDRA

- Shishu: up to ₹50,000
- Kishore: >₹50,000 to ₹5 lakh
- Tarun: >₹5 lakh to ₹10 lakh
- **Tarun Plus: >₹10 lakh to ₹20 lakh** for eligible entrepreneurs who successfully repaid prior Tarun loan. PMMY credit eligible lending institutions से deliver होता है; MUDRA हर borrower को अपने branch से direct loan देने वाली ordinary bank नहीं।

25.4 Stand-Up India - status matters

Original scheme: greenfield enterprise loans **₹10 lakh-₹1 crore** for SC/ST and women entrepreneurs; objective at least one SC/ST borrower and one woman borrower per Scheduled Commercial Bank branch. Original operating period March 2025 तक था। Budget 2025-26 ने successor initiative (5 lakh first-time women/SC-ST entrepreneurs, term loans up to ₹2 crore over five years) announce किया था, पर verification date तक policy formulation stage noted है।

OLD -> CURRENT
Old Stand-Up India range को blindly current operational scheme न मानें। Question current status पूछे तो latest official implementation verify करें।

25.5 PMJJBY vs PMSBY

	PMJJBY	PMSBY
Risk	Death due to any reason	Accidental death/disability
Entry age	18-50	18-70

	PMJJBY	PMSBY
Annual premium in current source	₹436	₹20
Cover	₹2 lakh death benefit	₹2 lakh death/total permanent disability; ₹1 lakh partial permanent disability

PMJJBY fresh/rejoin cases में non-accidental death पर 30-day lien rule source framework में relevant है।

25.6 APY

Pension chapter cross-link: 18-40 entry; from 1 Oct 2022 income-tax payer/current-or-past taxpayer at application cannot open new APY account.

25.7 PPF

Minimum annual contribution **₹500**, maximum **₹1.5 lakh**, maturity after **15 complete financial years**. verification date पर 7.1%।

25.8 Gold Monetisation Scheme

Fresh **Medium-Term Government Deposit (5-7y)** और **Long-Term Government Deposit (12-15y)** acceptance 26 March 2025 से discontinued. Existing deposits continue; **Short-Term Bank Deposit (1-3y)** bank discretion पर fresh deposits के लिए continue कर सकता है।

25.9 PMFBY

Maximum farmer premium share: **Kharif foodgrain/oilseed 2%**, **Rabi 1.5%**, **annual commercial/ horticultural 5%**. Kharif 2020 से scheme voluntary participation framework।

30-SECOND RECALL

PMJDY OD ₹10k. MUDRA: 50k/5L/10L/Tarun Plus20L. Stand-Up old scheme status verify. PMJJBY ₹436 life; PMSBY ₹20 accident. PPF ₹500-₹1.5L and live rate. GMS fresh MLTGD discontinued 26 Mar 2025. PMFBY 2%/1.5%/5%.

PRACTICE CHECK - 20 QUESTIONS

Q1. PMJDY का best description?

A.Basic banking-access architecture B.Crop insurance C.Pension D.MF E.Home loan

Q2. Eligible PMJDY OD up to?

A₹2k B₹5k C₹10k D₹20k E₹50k

Q3. ₹10L से ऊपर ₹20L तक eligible repeat Tarun borrower?

A.Shishu B.Kishore C.Tarun D.Tarun Plus E.Stand-Up

Q4. Correct PMMY sequence?

A.Tarun-Shishu-Kishore B.Shishu-Kishore-Tarun-Tarun Plus C.Kishore-Tarun-Shishu D.PMJDY-APY E.None

Q5. Original Stand-Up India primarily targeted?

A.All pensioners B.SC/ST and women greenfield entrepreneurs C.Only govt staff D.Farmers only E.Foreign investors

Q6. 2026 में safest Stand-Up statement?

A.Original must be assumed open B.Original operational till Mar2025; current successor/status verify C.Pension scheme D.No bank loan E.PSB employees only

Q7. PMJJBY?

A.Property B.Death due to any reason subject terms C.Crop D.Hospital only E.Pension

Q8. Correct premium pair?

A.PMJJBY20/PMSBY436 B.PMJJBY436/PMSBY20 C.Both436 D.Both20 E.None

Q9. PMSBY entry age broadly?

A18-40 B18-50 C18-60 D18-70 E21-85

Q10. 1 Oct 2022 से APY new account restriction?

A.Non-taxpayer30 B.Citizen35 C.Person who is/has been income-tax payer D.Non-taxpayer20 E.Post-office saver25

Q11. PPF annual minimum?

A₹100 B₹250 C₹500 D₹1,000 E₹5,000

Q12. PPF annual maximum?

A₹50k B₹1L C₹1.5L D₹2L E.No max

Q13. PPF में Live Layer fact?

A.Small-savings identity B.Max contribution C.15-year maturity D.Current interest rate E.Min contribution

Q14. Quarter ending Sep 2026 PPF rate in source?

A6.5% B7.1% C7.5% D8.2% E9%

Q15. March 2025 change के बाद fresh deposit कौन bank discretion पर continue?

A.MTGD B.LTGD C.STBD D.All E.None

Q16. Fresh MLTGD discontinued from?

A1Jan24 B26Mar25 C1Apr26 D1Jul26 E15Aug26

Q17. PMFBY Kharif foodgrain/oilseed farmer premium ceiling?

A1% B1.5% C2% D3% E5%

Q18. PMFBY Rabi?

A1% B1.5% C2% D3% E5%

Q19. Annual commercial/horticultural?

A1% B1.5% C2% D3% E5%

Q20. Best study rule?

A.All scheme facts permanent B.Rates/limits/status date-stamp करें C.Old PYQ always current D.Ignore official updates E.No distinction needed

Answers: 1 A | 2 C | 3 D | 4 B | 5 B | 6 B | 7 B | 8 B | 9 D | 10 C | 11 C | 12 C | 13 D | 14 B | 15 C | 16 B | 17 C | 18 B | 19 D | 20 D

MAINS APPLICATION CHECK - MODULE 25

PYQ SIGNATURE
Insurance-scheme pairs, APY eligibility, PPF structure vs live rate, GMS changed rule और scheme-status questions.

Q1. Correct insurance-scheme pairing?
A.PMJJBY-life/death; PMSBY-accident B.Reversed C.Both pension D.Both crop E.Both deposit

Q2. 1 Oct 2022 से new APY account के लिए ineligible?
A.Non-taxpayer age30 B.Person who is/has been income-tax payer C.Post office saver age25 D.Non-taxpayer age20 E.Savings holder age35

Q3. Correct PPF set?
A.Min₹500, max₹1.5L, 15-year structure; rate live B.Min₹1k,max₹5L C.No max D.Rate permanent E.5-year maturity

Q4. March 2025 GMS change?
A.Fresh MTGD/LTGD discontinued; STBD may continue at bank discretion B.All gold products banned C.STBD banned only D.SGB banned E.No change

Q5. Scheme original operating window past हो तो safest exam habit?
A.Assume forever active B.Current official status verify; historical rule अलग रखें C.Delete topic D.Use first Google snippet E.Old PYQ wins

Answers: Q1 A | Q2 B | Q3 A | Q4 A | Q5 B

MODULE 25 - विस्तृत समझ: GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL & SMALL-SAVINGS SCHEMES

1. Scheme को ministry-number list की तरह मत पढ़ें

हर scheme के लिए पाँच चीजें identify करें: **Purpose -> Beneficiary -> Delivery Mechanism -> Live Rule -> Exam Trap.**

2. PMJDY

Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana basic financial access/account gateway है। Features:

- Basic Savings Bank account
- No minimum balance
- RuPay debit card
- DBT access
- Eligible overdraft up to **₹10,000**

PMJDY केवल subsidy transfer scheme नहीं; account broader financial-services gateway है।

3. Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY)

Micro-enterprise credit categories:

- Shishu: up to ₹50,000
- Kishor: >₹50,000 to ₹5 lakh
- Tarun: >₹5 lakh to ₹10 lakh
- Tarun Plus: >₹10 lakh to **₹20 lakh** for eligible entrepreneurs who previously availed and successfully repaid Tarun

PMMY income-generating micro enterprises in manufacturing/trading/services and eligible allied agriculture support करता है। Term loan + working capital दोनों possible। Current DFS position collateral-free institutional credit up to ₹20 lakh framework describe करता है subject to eligibility।

4. Stand-Up India - current status matters

Original scheme launched **5 April 2016**; greenfield enterprises के लिए SC/ST और women entrepreneurs को bank loans **₹10 lakh to ₹1 crore**; at least one SC/ST and one woman borrower per Scheduled Commercial Bank branch design objective।

Original scheme 15th Finance Commission period तक extended और **March 2025 तक operational** थी। Budget 2025-26 में 5 lakh women/SC/ST first-time entrepreneurs के लिए term loans up to **₹2 crore** नई scheme announcement हुई। Verification date पर latest DFS material policy formulation stage describe कर रहा था।

Exam habit: original ₹10L-₹1Cr range को 2026 current operational answer automatically न मानें।

5. PMJJBY vs PMSBY

PMJJBY: one-year renewable term life insurance; current annual premium **₹436**.

PMSBY: one-year renewable personal accident insurance; current annual premium **₹20**.

Life vs accident distinction सबसे important।

6. APY

Atal Pension Yojana: age 18-40; defined pension slabs; new subscriber taxpayer restriction current rule। Detailed pension architecture Module 24 में।

7. PPF

Public Provident Fund long-term small-savings product:

- Minimum annual deposit **₹500**
- Maximum **₹1.5 lakh**
- Basic maturity **15 years**
- Interest rate live/quarterly notified; source edition rate **7.1%** current snapshot था। इसे permanent feature न मानें।

8. Sukanya Samriddhi and other small savings

Small-savings schemes eligibility, deposit limits, tenure और rates अलग हैं। Permanent layer में purpose/structure रखें; rates quarterly live layer में।

9. Gold Monetisation Scheme (GMS)

Old summaries three components बताते हैं। Fresh **Medium- and Long-Term Government Deposit** components 26 March 2025 से discontinued for fresh deposits; short-term bank deposit component अलग treatment में जारी हो सकता है। Old three-open-components answer stale है।

10. PMFBY

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana farmer premium-share caps high-value:

- Kharif foodgrain/oilseed: **2%**
- Rabi foodgrain/oilseed: **1.5%**
- Annual commercial/horticultural crops: **5%**

These are farmer share caps; full actuarial premium अलग हो सकता है।

11. Scheme trap discipline

- PMJDY = only subsidy -> false
- MUDRA max ₹10L forever -> outdated; Tarun Plus ₹20L
- Stand-Up original terms current forever -> verify status
- PMJJBY/PMSBY both life -> false

- PPF 7.1% permanent -> false, rate live
- GMS all old components open -> false

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यह विस्तृत section concept depth, current-rule clarity और exam connections को मजबूत करता है। Live numbers को major Mains exam से पहले latest official source/Module 32 से re-check करें।

MODULE 26 - KYC, AML, FIU & CUSTOMER PROTECTION

26.1 KYC = सिर्फ एक ID collect करना नहीं

Know Your Customer identity verification, address, relationship purpose, beneficial ownership, ongoing due diligence और risk-based monitoring का framework है। KYC document collection से व्यापक risk-control process है।

26.2 OVD vs PAN/Form 60

Current RBI OVD list में: **Passport, Driving Licence, proof of possession of Aadhaar number, Voter ID, NREGA job card signed by State Govt officer, NPR letter containing name/address**. PAN/Form 60 separate tax/identity requirement है; PAN को OVD न मानें। Aadhaar हर banking context में universally mandatory नहीं।

26.3 Current Address

यदि OVD पर current address नहीं है, prescribed deemed-OVD/limited supporting documents route हो सकता है और stipulated period में current-address OVD follow-up required हो सकता है।

26.4 Beneficial Owner

Entity	Current ownership threshold anchor
Company	More than 10% shares/capital/profits, or control
Partnership	More than 10% capital/profits, plus control tests
Unincorporated association/body	More than 15% property/capital/profits
Trust	Settlor, trustee, beneficiaries with 10%+ interest और ultimate effective control

26.5 Periodic KYC Update

High risk: at least every 2 years | Medium: 8 years | Low: 10 years. यह risk-based है, one-size-fits-all नहीं।

26.6 CKYCR

Central KYC Records Registry prescribed KYC records store/retrieve करता है; KYC Identifier reuse enables regulated onboarding efficiency।

26.7 V-CIP

Video-based Customer Identification Process regulated live audiovisual customer identification है, authorised official और prescribed controls/consent के साथ। Ordinary recorded selfie alone नहीं।

26.8 AML - Suspicious != large cash only

Suspicious transaction attempted भी हो सकती है, cash होना जरूरी नहीं और minimum amount जरूरी नहीं। Unusual complexity, no economic rationale, crime proceeds, terrorist financing indicators आदि relevant हैं।

26.9 FIU-IND

Financial Intelligence Unit-India central national agency है जो financial intelligence receive, analyse और disseminate करती है। यह RBI department नहीं; Economic Intelligence Council headed by Finance Minister को directly report करती है। STR reporting promptly और satisfaction के **7 working days** के भीतर।

26.10 Customer Protection Flow

पहले concerned regulated entity को complaint. यदि response नहीं मिलता applicable **30 days या higher prescribed RBI/NPCI/Card-Network timeline** में, या earlier reply unsatisfactory है, Ombudsman route relevant हो सकता है।

26.11 RB-IOS 2026

Reserve Bank - Integrated Ombudsman Scheme, 2026 effective **1 July 2026**, 2021 scheme replace करता है। Complaint filing window source framework में relevant trigger से **90 days**; filing CMS/email/physical through CRPC routes; no fee। Covered disputes के लिए filing पर monetary dispute limit नहीं; compensation where applicable up to **₹30 lakh consequential loss + ₹3 lakh time/expenses/harassment/mental anguish**। Pre-1 July 2026 complaint old scheme treatment के अनुसार हो सकती है।

EXAM TRAP BOARD

KYC=document only false. PAN=OVD false. Aadhaar universally compulsory false. All customers same KYC cycle false. FIU-IND=RBI dept false. Suspicious=only large cash false. Ombudsman first step false - complain to RE first.

30-SECOND RECALL

OVD six core documents. BO: company>10, partnership>10, unincorp>15. KYC update 2/8/10. CKYCR record reuse. V-CIP formal live video. STR -> FIU-IND within 7 working days after satisfaction. RB-IOS 2026 from 1 Jul; first RE, then Ombudsman route.

PRACTICE CHECK - 24 QUESTIONS

Q1. KYC का best description?

A.Identity+CDD+risk process B.One document only C.PAN only D.Aadhaar only E.Credit score

Q2. Current OVD list में NOT?

A.Passport B.Driving Licence C.Voter ID D.PAN card E.NREGA job card

Q3. OVD?

A.Utility bill always B.Proof of possession of Aadhaar number C.Bank passbook always D.PAN E.Credit card

Q4. Aadhaar?

A.Always universally mandatory B.Never permitted C.Mandatory/voluntary use depends prescribed context D.Only foreigner E.Only corporations

Q5. CDD?

A.Currency design B.Customer identity/relationship/risk understanding C.DICGC D.Repo E.Minting

Q6. Company beneficial-owner ownership threshold?

A>5% B>10% C>15% D>25% E>50%

Q7. Partnership?

A>5% B>10% C>15% D>25% E>50%

Q8. Unincorporated body?
A>5% B>10% C>15% D>25% E>50%

Q9. High-risk KYC periodicity?
A10y B2y C8y D5y E1y

Q10. Medium-risk?
A2y B5y C10y D8y E1y

Q11. Low-risk?
A2y B5y C8y D10y E15y

Q12. CKYCR?
A.Credit bureau B.Central KYC records registry C.Cheque system D.Card network E.Pension

Q13. V-CIP?
A.CCTV B.Regulated live audiovisual identification C.ATM video D.Credit score E.FIU report

Q14. Suspicious transaction?
A.Cash only B.₹10L+ only C.Attempted/non-cash also possible D.Only foreign E.Only failed

Q15. Suspicion grounds?
A.Unusual complexity B.No economic rationale C.Crime proceeds D.Terror financing E.All

Q16. STR किसे?
A.SEBI B.NPCI C.FIU-IND D.DICGC E.NABARD

Q17. FIU-IND?
A.RBI department B.Insurer C.Central financial-intelligence agency D.Bank E.Stock exchange

Q18. FIU-IND reports directly to?
A.RBI Governor B.Economic Intelligence Council headed by Finance Minister C.SEBI D.NABARD E.NPCI

Q19. STR latest reporting after satisfaction?
A30d B15d C7 working days D90d E1y

Q20. Ombudsman से पहले generally?
A.Court B.Complain to regulated entity C.SEBI D.Police only E.Nothing

Q21. RE response wait?
A7d B15d C30d or applicable higher prescribed timeline D90d fixed E1y

Q22. RB-IOS 2026 filing window highlighted?

A30d B60d C90d from relevant trigger D1y always E3y

Q23. RB-IOS 2026 effective?

A1Jan25 B1Apr25 C1Jan26 D1Jul26 E15Aug26

Q24. Compensation pairing?

A₹2L+20k B₹10L only C.Up to₹30L consequential + up to₹3L time/expenses/harassment/mental anguish D.None E.Unlimited automatic

Answers: 1 A | 2 D | 3 B | 4 C | 5 B | 6 B | 7 B | 8 C | 9 B | 10 D | 11 D | 12 B | 13 B | 14 C | 15 E | 16 C | 17 C | 18 B | 19 C | 20 B | 21 C | 22 C | 23 D | 24 C

MAINS APPLICATION CHECK - MODULE 26

PYQ SIGNATURE
OVD vs PAN, beneficial-owner thresholds, risk-based periodic KYC, STR/FIU, और Ombudsman timeline combination.

Q1. कौन-सा set सही?
A.KYC=document only; PAN OVD B.KYC broad risk process; PAN/Form60 OVD list से separate C.PAN only D.Aadhaar universal E.None

Q2. BO thresholds सही?
A.Company>10%, partnership>10%, unincorp>15% B.10/15/25 C.25/25/25 D.5/10/15 E.50/50/50

Q3. Periodic KYC set?
A10/8/2 B2/8/10 C2/5/8 D1/2/5 E.All2

Q4. AML/FIU set?
A.Attempted transaction never suspicious B.Attempted can be suspicious; STR to FIU-IND within 7 working days after satisfaction C.Only cash>₹10L D.FIU is RBI E.No timeline

Q5. RB-IOS 2026?
A.Effective1Jan2026; first RBI B.Effective1Jul2026; first complain RE C.Effective15Aug; first court D.2021 scheme current E.Fee compulsory

Answers: Q1 B | Q2 A | Q3 B | Q4 B | Q5 B

MODULE 26 - विस्तृत समझ: KYC, AML, FIU & CUSTOMER PROTECTION

1. KYC = risk-control process

Know Your Customer केवल one ID collect करना नहीं। Flow: **Customer Identification -> Customer Due Diligence -> Beneficial Ownership -> Ongoing Monitoring -> Periodic Update.**

Purpose identity/address, business/financial status समझना और money laundering/terrorist financing misuse risk reduce करना।

2. OVD list और PAN trap

Current RBI FAQ OVDs:

- Passport
- Driving Licence
- Proof of possession of Aadhaar number
- Voter ID
- NREGA Job Card duly signed by State Government officer
- National Population Register letter containing name/address

PAN OVD नहीं; PAN/Form 60 separately required as applicable। Aadhaar हर KYC में universally compulsory नहीं; specified subsidy/benefit contexts vs voluntary use अलग।

3. Current address not on OVD

Specified "deemed OVD" documents temporary address proof के रूप में use हो सकते हैं - recent utility bill, property/municipal tax receipt, certain pension orders, employer accommodation documents आदि। Customer को prescribed follow-up period में current-address OVD submit करना होता है।

4. Beneficial Owner thresholds

Legal person के पीछे ultimate natural person identify करें:

- Company: **more than 10%** shares/capital/profits or control
- Partnership: **more than 10%** capital/profits or control
- Unincorporated association/body: **more than 15%** property/capital/profits
- Trust: settlor, trustee, beneficiaries with **10% or more** interest + ultimate effective control person

No natural person identified हो तो senior managing official route apply हो सकता है।

5. Periodic KYC - risk based

- High Risk: at least once every **2 years**
- Medium Risk: **8 years**

- Low Risk: **10 years**

One fixed renewal period every customer पर apply नहीं।

6. CKYCR

Central KYC Records Registry prescribed KYC records store/retrieve करता है। Customer KYC Identifier + consent देकर record retrieval enable कर सकता है; repeated same documents मांगने की जरूरत reduce होती है unless update/additional due diligence needed।

7. V-CIP

Video-based Customer Identification Process secure, live, consent-based audio-visual identification है conducted by authorised official। Compliant V-CIP permitted use cases में face-to-face identification के equivalent treat हो सकता है। Casual video call नहीं।

8. AML suspicion

Suspicious transaction:

- cash या non-cash दोनों हो सकती है
- attempted transaction भी
- amount छोटा हो तब भी suspicion possible
- unusual complexity/no economic rationale/terror financing indicators relevant

Bank को criminal conviction prove करने के बाद ही report करना है - false। Reporting reasonable suspicion criteria पर।

9. FIU-IND

Financial Intelligence Unit-India Government-established central national agency है for receiving, processing, analysing and disseminating information on suspect financial transactions। RBI department नहीं; Economic Intelligence Council framework में report करता है।

STR reporting: Principal Officer suspicious determination से **not later than 7 working days** में furnish करता है।

10. RBI Integrated Ombudsman Scheme 2026

Customer first concerned Regulated Entity को complaint करता है। Ombudsman approach conditions:

- No reply within **30 days** or applicable RBI/NPCI/Card Network higher timeline; or earlier unsatisfactory reply।
- Ombudsman filing window current FAQ: **90 days** from expiry of applicable timeline or date of last communication, whichever later।
- CMS portal/email/physical routes through CRPC।
- No filing fee।

11. RB-IOS 2026 changed rules

RB-IOS 2026 effective 1 July 2026, replacing 2021 scheme for applicable new complaints। Key current features:

- Specified RBI-regulated banks/NBFCs/payment/credit-information entities coverage as defined।
- No monetary limit on amount in dispute for bringing complaint।
- Award/compensation context: up to **₹30 lakh consequential loss** + up to **₹3 lakh** for time, expenses, harassment/mental anguish where applicable।

Complaints filed before 1 July 2026 can remain governed by prior scheme depending on date/ applicability।

12. Non-maintainable complaint examples

First RE approach न किया हो, too early/outside period filing, same matter court/quasi-judicial forum में pending/decided, or pure commercial judgment challenge without deficiency in service आदि cases non-maintainable हो सकते हैं।

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यह विस्तृत section concept depth, current-rule clarity और exam connections को मजबूत करता है। Live numbers को major Mains exam से पहले latest official source/Module 32 से re-check करें।

MODULE 27 - CURRENCY MANAGEMENT, NOTES, PRINTING & MINTING

Authority -> Production -> Distribution -> Legal Tender -> Exchange

27.1 Currency Lifecycle

Stage	Main Institution	Core Rule
Banknotes का legal issue	RBI, except ₹1 note	RBI Act Sec.22 normal banknotes का sole issue right देता है
Design/form/material approval	Central Government after RBI Central Board consideration	Approval authority != printing entity
Banknote printing	4 presses	Nashik/Dewas - SPMCIL; Mysuru/Salboni - BRBNMPL
Coins	Government of India	Mumbai, Kolkata, Hyderabad, Noida mints; RBI circulation करता है
Distribution	RBI + currency chests + banks	Currency chests local storage/distribution nodes
Note exchange	RBI/bank branches under rules	Soiled/mutilated Note Refund framework

CORE DISTINCTION
Issue authority, design approval, printing entity और minting authority चार अलग roles हैं।

27.2 ₹1 Note Exception

RBI normal banknotes issue करता है। **₹1 note Government of India issue और Central Government liability** है। Coins भी Government issue करता है; RBI circulation network के जरिए उन्हें चलन में देता है।

27.3 Minimum Reserve System

RBI Act Section 33 के तहत Issue Department qualifying assets रखता है। Minimum reserve: **gold coin + gold bullion + foreign securities aggregate कम से कम ₹200 crore**, जिसमें **gold coin + bullion कम से कम ₹115 crore**। यह CRR/SLR/RBI capital नहीं।

27.4 Currency Chest

RBI की ओर से banknotes/coins store करने और आसपास branches को distribution/withdrawal support देने वाला node। **Printing press या mint नहीं।**

27.5 Presses and Mints

Notes	Location / side
Currency Note Press	Nashik - SPMCIL/GoI
Bank Note Press	Dewas - SPMCIL/GoI
Bank Note Press	Mysuru - BRBNMPL/RBI subsidiary
Bank Note Press	Salboni - BRBNMPL/RBI subsidiary

Government Mints: Mumbai, Kolkata, Hyderabad, Noida.

27.6 Legal Tender - live denomination layer

Old specified ₹500/₹1,000 notes ने 8 Nov 2016 से legal-tender status खोया। **₹2,000 banknote May 2023 से circulation से withdrawn है, लेकिन legal tender बना हुआ है।** Withdrawn != demonetised। RBI current resources में ₹10,20,50,100,200,500,2000 denominations दिखते हैं; old ₹2/₹5 notes legal tender रह सकते हैं भले printing discontinued हो।

27.7 Coin Tender Limits

₹1 या अधिक denomination coins single transaction में **₹1,000 तक** legal tender; 50-paise coin **₹10 तक**। June 2022 AKAM special series ₹1/2/5/10/20 में जारी हुई। Different designs एक साथ valid हो सकते हैं।

27.8 Soiled, Mutilated, Scribbled

Soiled = normal use से dirty; mutilated = portion missing/complex pieces, Note Refund Rules से value adjudication; genuine scribbled/stained note पर writing alone legal-tender status समाप्त नहीं करती।

30-SECOND RECALL

RBI normal notes; GoI ₹1 note + coins. Minimum reserve ₹200cr, gold ≥₹115cr. Presses Nashik/Dewas/Mysuru/Salboni; mints Mumbai/Kolkata/Hyderabad/Noida. Currency chest distribution. Old ₹1,000 not current legal tender; ₹2,000 withdrawn but still legal tender.

PRACTICE CHECK - 12 QUESTIONS

Q1. Normal banknotes issue करने का sole right?

A.GoI B.RBI C.SBI D.SPMCIL E.NABARD

Q2. ₹1 note exception?

A.RBI/Governor B.GoI issue and Central Govt liability C.RBI mint D.Banks issue E.Not legal tender

Q3. Minimum Reserve correct?

A₹200cr total; ≥₹115cr gold B₹115 total/₹200 gold C.CRR/SLR D₹500/₹200 E.None

Q4. Currency chest?

A.Note factory B.Mint C.RBI behalf currency store/distribution D.Gold warehouse E.Coin melting

Q5. Bank Note Press?

A.Nashik B.Dewas C.Noida D.Mysuru E.Mumbai

Q6. Only banknote-printing pair?

A.Mumbai-Noida B.Kolkata-Hyderabad C.Nashik-Dewas D.Noida-Salboni E.Hyderabad-Mysuru

Q7. Coin design/minting?

A.RBI only B.GoI C.NPCI D.SEBI E.DICGC

Q8. All four mints?

A.Mumbai,Kolkata,Hyderabad,Noida B.Nashik,Dewas,Mysuru,Salboni
C.Mumbai,Delhi,Chennai,Kolkata D.Noida,Dewas,Nashik,Hyderabad
E.Kolkata,Patna,Mumbai,Lucknow

Q9. ₹2,000 note?

A.Not legal tender since2023 B.Withdrawn from circulation but still legal tender C.Coin D.Demonetised2016 E.GoI-only issue

Q10. Old specified ₹1,000?

A.Current tender B.NABARD issue C.Legal-tender status withdrawn 2016 D.Auto became₹2k E.Rural-only

Q11. June 2022 coin theme?

A.Digital India B.G20 C.Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav D.Swachh Bharat only E.Make in India only

Q12. Scribbled genuine note?

A.Always invalid B.Counterfeit C.Scribbling alone legal tender खत्म नहीं करती; exchange/deposit possible D.Governor validate E.Coin

Answers: 1 B | 2 B | 3 A | 4 C | 5 B | 6 C | 7 B | 8 A | 9 B | 10 C | 11 C | 12 C

MODULE 27 - विस्तृत समझ: CURRENCY MANAGEMENT, NOTES, PRINTING & MINTING

1. Currency lifecycle में roles अलग रखें

Sequence: **Issue Authority -> Design Approval -> Printing/Minting -> Distribution -> Legal Tender -> Exchange.**

इनमें अलग institutions काम करते हैं; exam अक्सर इन्हें swap करता है।

2. Banknotes issue कौन करता है?

RBI Act, 1934 की Section 22 RBI को banknotes issue करने का sole right देती है। Important exception:

- Normal banknotes -> RBI issue करता है।
- **₹1 note -> Government of India issue** करता है और Central Government liability है।
- Coins भी Government of India issue करता है; RBI circulation/distribution network में role निभाता है।

3. Design approval और printing अलग हैं

Banknote design/form/material का approval Central Government, RBI Central Board recommendations consider करके करता है। Printing entities अलग हैं। "Government prints all money" बहुत broad statement है।

4. Minimum Reserve System

RBI Issue Department banknote liabilities के against specified assets maintain करता है। Statutory minimum:

- Qualifying **gold coin + gold bullion + foreign securities >= ₹200 crore**
- इसमें **gold coin + gold bullion >= ₹115 crore**

इसे CRR, SLR या RBI capital से confuse न करें।

5. Currency Chests

Currency chest banknotes/coins का storage/distribution point है जहाँ currency RBI की behalf पर held रहती है। Banks surplus cash deposit और local demand के लिए currency draw कर सकते हैं।

Currency chest printing press या mint नहीं। Exact number of chests live/dynamic fact है।

6. Four Banknote Presses

- Nashik, Maharashtra - Currency Note Press, SPMCIL / Government side
- Dewas, Madhya Pradesh - Bank Note Press, SPMCIL / Government side
- Mysuru, Karnataka - BRBNMPL / RBI subsidiary
- Salboni, West Bengal - BRBNMPL / RBI subsidiary

7. Four Government Mints

- Mumbai
- Kolkata
- Hyderabad
- Noida

Press notes print करता है; mint coins बनाता है।

8. Legal Tender - withdrawn vs demonetised

Current distinction बहुत important:

- Old specified ₹500/₹1,000 notes of 2016 -> legal tender status withdrawn under demonetisation framework।
- **₹2,000 banknote:** May 2023 से circulation से withdrawn, लेकिन RBI clearly कहता है कि यह **legal tender बना हुआ है**।

"Withdrawn from circulation" = "no longer legal tender" automatically नहीं।

9. Current denomination layer

RBI currency resources current notes में ₹10, ₹20, ₹50, ₹100, ₹200, ₹500, ₹2,000 दिखाते हैं; older ₹2/₹5 notes legal tender रह सकते हैं although printing discontinued। Coin denominations include 50 paise, ₹1, ₹2, ₹5, ₹10, ₹20 subject to tender limits।

10. Coin tender limits

- Coin denomination ₹1 or above -> single transaction में legal tender up to **₹1,000**
- 50-paise coin -> up to **₹10**

Different designs of same denomination coexist कर सकते हैं; design change alone genuine coin को invalid नहीं बनाता।

AKAM 2022 special series ₹1, ₹2, ₹5, ₹10, ₹20 coins में accessibility/theme features exam-worthy current-static fact है।

11. Soiled, Mutilated, Scribbled Notes

- **Soiled note:** normal use से dirty; prescribed simple pasted-piece situations भी।
- **Mutilated note:** portion missing या pieces structure Note Refund Rules के under adjudication require करता है।
- **Scribbled/stained genuine note:** writing/stain alone legal tender status समाप्त नहीं करता; otherwise genuine हो तो exchange/deposit possible।

"Written on = invalid currency" गलत। Legal tender और fitness for recirculation अलग हैं।

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यह विस्तृत section concept depth, current-rule clarity और exam connections को मजबूत करता है। Live numbers को major Mains exam से पहले latest official source/Module 32 से re-check करें।

MODULE 28 - RBI / NABARD REPORTS, INDICES & SURVEYS
Publisher -> Purpose -> Frequency -> Latest Layer -> Interpretation

28.1 Report Map

Report/Survey	Publisher	Purpose	Frequency
Financial Stability Report (FSR)	RBI	Systemic stability, risk, stress/resilience	Half-yearly
Trend & Progress of Banking in India	RBI	Banking/non-banking performance + regulation	Annual
Consumer Confidence Survey (CCS)	RBI	Household current perception + 1-year expectations	Bi-monthly
Industrial Outlook Survey (IOS)	RBI	Manufacturing business conditions/ expectations	Quarterly
Financial Inclusion Index	RBI	Access, Usage, Quality inclusion depth	Annual value
Basic Statistical Returns	RBI	Granular credit/deposit data	Quarterly releases / special cycles
NAFIS	NABARD	Rural household finance/inclusion	Survey rounds, not monthly

28.2 FSR

RBI FSR half-yearly financial-system stability/resilience report है। Live layer used: **Financial Stability Report, June 2026**, RBI release 30 July 2026।

28.3 Trend & Progress

Banking Regulation Act Section 36(2) के तहत RBI statutory annual publication; generally April-March data
Current verified edition: 2024-25, released 29 Dec 2025
date अलग facts हैं।

28.4 CCS vs IOS

CCS households की current perceptions/future expectations; bi-monthly। IOS manufacturing companies की business assessment/expectations; quarterly। Rural Consumer Confidence Survey rural household lens।

28.5 FI-Index

RBI composite: **Access 35% + Usage 45% + Quality 20%**। March 2026 level **70.0**; यह rank या simple 70% population figure नहीं। March 2017 reference 43.4।

28.6 BSR-1 vs BSR-2

BSR-1 = Credit; **BSR-2 = Deposits**. Location-wise/spatial banking statistics भी BSR ecosystem में।

28.7 NAFIS

NABARD All India Rural Financial Inclusion Survey demand-side rural-household survey है। Inaugural agricultural year 2016-17 (findings 2018); second **NAFIS 2021-22**, published Oct 2024; about 1 lakh rural households across 28 states + J&K + Ladakh in reported sample. Annual index value invent न करें।

28.8 Interpretation Trap

Index 67 से 70 = **+3 index points**, automatically 3% growth नहीं। Percentage growth = (3/67)×100। Report title period और publication date अलग। Index value से rank infer न करें।

30-SECOND RECALL
FSR half-yearly system stability; Trend & Progress annual; CCS households bi-monthly; IOS manufacturing quarterly; FI-Index A/U/Q =35/45/20 and Mar2026=70.0; BSR1 credit, BSR2 deposits; NAFIS=NABARD rural survey.

PRACTICE CHECK - 14 QUESTIONS

Q1. Systemic stability/risk publication?
A.Annual Report only B.FSR C.BSR2 D.NAFIS E.State Finances only

Q2. FSR frequency?
A.Monthly B.Quarterly C.Half-yearly D.5-yearly E.Daily

Q3. Latest FSR used?
A.Dec24 B.Jun25 C.Dec25 D.Jun26 E.Aug26

Q4. Trend & Progress publisher?
A.NABARD B.SEBI C.RBI D.MCA E.World Bank

Q5. Correct edition/release?
A.2024-25 ->29Dec2025 B.2025-26->Jan2025 C.FSRJun26->Jun25 D.NAFIS monthly E.BSR1 5-yearly

Q6. Household current/future perception survey?
A.IOS B.CCS C.NAFIS D.BSR E.FSR

Q7. CCS frequency?
A.Bi-monthly B.Annual C.5-year D.Weekly E.Half-year only

Q8. Manufacturing business outlook?
A.CCS B.IOS C.NAFIS D.FI Index E.BSR2

Q9. FI-Index dimensions?
A.Liquidity/capital/profit B.Access/Usage/Quality C.Credit/inflation/GDP D.Savings/tax/export E.Branch/coin/gold

Q10. March 2026 FI-Index?
A43.4 B64.2 C67 D70 E100

Q11. 70.0 means?
A.Global rank70 B70% banked C.Composite index level D.Repo rate E.Sample size

Q12. Credit return?

A.BSR1 B.BSR2 C.BSR5 D.NAFIS E.CCS

Q13. NAFIS publisher?

A.RBI B.NABARD C.SEBI D.IRDAI E.PFRDA

Q14. NAFIS 2021-22?

A.Monthly RBI B.NABARD second rural FI survey, published 2024 C.SEBI index D.Same FI-index E.Urban card only

Answers: 1 B | 2 C | 3 D | 4 C | 5 A | 6 B | 7 A | 8 B | 9 B | 10 D | 11 C | 12 A | 13 B | 14 B

MODULE 28 - विस्तृत समझ: RBI / NABARD REPORTS, INDICES & SURVEYS

1. Report questions के लिए four-step method

हर report/index/survey में चार चीजें identify करें: **Publisher -> Purpose -> Frequency -> Latest Edition/Value.**

Latest number बदल सकता है; publisher/purpose comparatively durable layer है।

2. Financial Stability Report (FSR)

Publisher: **RBI** Frequency: **Half-yearly** Purpose: financial system की stability/resilience, systemic risks, stress tests और policy signals।

यह commercial-bank profit report नहीं। Source edition में latest **Financial Stability Report, June 2026**, RBI release **30 July 2026** था।

3. Report on Trend and Progress of Banking in India

RBI का statutory annual publication under Section 36(2) of Banking Regulation Act, 1949। Banking/non-banking sector performance, regulation और structural developments review करता है।

Report year और release year अलग हो सकते हैं। Source edition में **2024-25 report released 29 December 2025** important date pair था।

4. Consumer Confidence Survey (CCS)

Publisher RBI; generally **bi-monthly**. Households current economic conditions और one-year-ahead expectations assess करते हैं। Current Situation Index/Future Expectations-type interpretation में direction समझें; survey consumer confidence है, industrial production नहीं।

5. Industrial Outlook Survey (IOS)

Publisher RBI; generally **quarterly**. Manufacturing companies current business situation और expectations report करती हैं। इसे household confidence survey से confuse न करें।

6. Financial Inclusion Index (FI-Index)

RBI composite index; dimensions:

- Access
- Usage
- Quality

Weights commonly **35%, 45%, 20%**. Source edition में March 2026 value **70.0**, March 2025 **67.0** था। Index value rank या simple “population banked percentage” नहीं।

7. Basic Statistical Returns (BSR)

RBI granular banking statistics framework। Exam anchors:

- **BSR-1:** bank credit-related return/data
- **BSR-2:** deposits-related return/data

Exact reporting structure/frequency current RBI statistical framework से जुड़ी है।

8. NAFIS

NABARD All India Rural Financial Inclusion Survey (NAFIS) rural households income, savings, credit, insurance, financial literacy और inclusion conditions study करता है। Monthly current-affairs series नहीं; survey rounds/editions में आता है।

Second NAFIS for **2021-22** October 2024 में published हुआ था; publisher NABARD।

9. Publisher trap

- FSR -> RBI
- Trend & Progress -> RBI
- CCS -> RBI
- IOS -> RBI
- FI-Index -> RBI
- BSR -> RBI
- NAFIS -> NABARD

10. Interpretation discipline

Report का latest figure पढ़ते समय पूछें:

- Value किस reference period का है?
- Report release date क्या है?
- Frequency normal है या special edition?
- Index value rank/percentage तो नहीं?

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यह विस्तृत section concept depth, current-rule clarity और exam connections को मजबूत करता है। Live numbers को major Mains exam से पहले latest official source/Module 32 से re-check करें।

MODULE 29 - INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & ASSESSMENTS

29.1 Big Map

IMF = macro/external stability; **World Bank Group = long-term development finance/knowledge**; **BIS = central-bank cooperation**; **BCBS = bank prudential standards**; **FSB = global financial-stability coordination**; ADB/AIIB/NDB = multilateral development banks।

29.2 IMF vs World Bank

IMF member economies की macro surveillance, external/BOP support और global monetary/financial stability framework से associated है। World Bank Group development projects, policy/knowledge and institution-building finance/support से। दोनों को interchangeable न मानें।

29.3 FSAP

Financial Sector Assessment Program joint IMF-World Bank programme है। Country financial system - banks, non-banks, markets, infrastructure, supervision/resilience - को system-wide assess करता है; किसी एक bank का investment rating नहीं। India latest FSAP cycle used in source: **2025**।

29.4 BIS vs BCBS vs FSB

BIS international institution/bank for central banks; BCBS distinct supervisory standard-setting committee whose Secretariat BIS hosts; FSB national authorities और standard setters को coordinate करता है। FSB countries को loans नहीं देता।

29.5 ADB / AIIB / NDB - current leadership layer 15 Aug 2026

- ADB - Asia-Pacific development focus; **Masato Kanda**, President since 24 Feb 2025.
- AIIB - infrastructure/connectivity; **Zou Jiayi**, President since 16 Jan 2026.
- NDB - BRICS-founded development bank; **Dilma Rousseff**, President.

29.6 SDR

Special Drawing Right IMF-created international reserve asset है, currency नहीं। Basket: **USD, EUR, CNY, JPY, GBP**. General allocations broadly IMF quota proportion में। INR basket में नहीं।

29.7 GFSR

IMF का **Global Financial Stability Report** global financial system/markets और systemic risks पर। Latest regular edition used as of 15 Aug 2026: **April 2026**।

29.8 Live Leadership

IMF MD **Kristalina Georgieva** (second term from 1 Oct 2024); World Bank Group President **Ajay Banga**; BIS General Manager **Pablo Hernandez de Cos**; BCBS Chair **Erik Thedeen**; FSB Chair **Andrew Bailey**. India FSB member representation in source: DEA/Ministry of Finance, RBI, SEBI।

> **30-SECOND RECALL**
> IMF macro/external | World Bank development | BIS central-bank cooperation | BCBS bank standards | FSB stability coordination | SDR IMF reserve asset | FSAP joint system-wide assessment | GFSR IMF.

PRACTICE CHECK - 16 QUESTIONS

Q1. Macro surveillance/BOP support?

A.World Bank B.IMF C.ADB D.FSB E.BCBS

Q2. World Bank Group?

A.Repo setter B.Basel setter C.Long-term development finance/knowledge/institution support D.SDR allocator E.BCBS secretariat

Q3. FSAP jointly?

A.RBI-SEBI B.IMF-World Bank C.BIS-FSB D.ADB-AIIB E.NDB-IMF only

Q4. FSAP assesses?

A.One bank profit B.Country financial sector as system C.Only stock returns D.Only debt E.Only insurance

Q5. Basel prudential standards?

A.BIS as commercial bank B.BCBS C.World Bank D.ADB E.NDB

Q6. BIS vs BCBS?

A.Same B.BCBS retail unit C.BIS institution; BCBS standard-setting committee hosted at BIS D.IMF dept E.BCBS lends

Q7. FSB?

A.Retail loans B.Coordinates authorities/standard setters C.Prints currencies D.Runs exchanges E.Indian licences

Q8. SDR?

A.Crypto B.IMF-created reserve asset C.World Bank bond D.BIS note E.DICGC product

Q9. SDR basket में NOT?

A.USD B.EUR C.CNY D.INR E.JPY

Q10. GFSR publisher?

A.World Bank B.IMF C.BIS D.ADB E.RBI

Q11. Latest GFSR used?

A.Oct24 B.Apr25 C.Oct25 D.Apr26 E.Aug26

Q12. IMF MD?

A.Ajay Banga B.Kristalina Georgieva C.Dilma Rousseff D.Zou Jiayi E.Andrew Bailey

Q13. World Bank Group President?

A.Ajay Banga B.Masato Kanda C.Pablo de Cos D.Erik Thedeen E.Dilip Asbe

Q14. Correct pair?

A.ADB-Zou Jiayi B.AIIB-Masato Kanda C.NDB-Dilma Rousseff D.FSB-Ajay Banga E.BIS-Andrew Bailey

Q15. BCBS Chair?

A.Erik Thedeen B.Pablo de Cos C.Andrew Bailey D.Sanjay Malhotra E.Tuhin Kanta Pandey

Q16. India FSB representation?

A.Only RBI B.Only MoF C.MoF/DEA + RBI + SEBI D.RBI+NABARD E.SEBI+IRDAI only

Answers: 1 B | 2 C | 3 B | 4 B | 5 B | 6 C | 7 B | 8 B | 9 D | 10 B | 11 D | 12 B | 13 A | 14 C | 15 A | 16 C

MODULE 29 - विस्तृत समझ: INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & ASSESSMENTS

1. Institution को role से पहचानें, headquarters/name list से नहीं

International finance questions में पहले पूछें: institution का primary function क्या है - macro stability, development finance, central-bank cooperation, standard setting या coordination?

2. IMF

International Monetary Fund:

- Macroeconomic/external-sector surveillance
- Balance-of-payments support to member countries
- International monetary cooperation
- SDR reserve-asset framework

IMF long-term infrastructure development bank नहीं। Current Managing Director names live fact हैं।

3. World Bank Group

Long-term development finance, poverty reduction, institutional/knowledge support। Major group entities IBRD, IDA, IFC, MIGA, ICSID अलग roles रखते हैं।

World Bank repo rate set नहीं करता और Basel standards नहीं बनाता।

4. BIS

Bank for International Settlements central banks के cooperation, research, financial services और global financial-system forums के लिए international institution है। कई committees/secretariats BIS में hosted हैं।

5. Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS)

BCBS banking supervisors/central banks का global standard-setting committee है जो Basel prudential framework develop करता है। **BCBS = BIS नहीं**; BCBS Secretariat BIS में hosted है।

6. Financial Stability Board (FSB)

FSB national financial authorities और international standard setters को coordinate करता है for global financial stability। यह countries को retail/sovereign loans नहीं देता।

India representation current member list में Ministry of Finance/DEA, RBI और SEBI connections से जुड़ी है। Names live facts हैं।

7. ADB, AIIB, NDB

तीनों development banks हैं लेकिन अलग membership/governance/leadership structures। Source-edition current leaders:

- ADB - Masato Kanda
- AIIB - Zou Jiayi
- NDB - Dilma Rousseff

Leadership live है; exam से पहले verify करें।

8. SDR

Special Drawing Right IMF-created **international reserve asset** है; circulating currency नहीं। Current valuation basket: **USD, EUR, CNY/Renminbi, JPY, GBP.**

Indian Rupee basket में नहीं।

9. FSAP

Financial Sector Assessment Program IMF और World Bank का joint programme है। Country financial system को system-wide evaluate करता है:

- Banks/non-banks/markets/infrastructure
- Vulnerabilities/resilience
- Regulation/supervision gaps
- Crisis-management/development needs
- Policy recommendations

यह one bank का investment/audit review नहीं। India source edition latest assessment cycle **2025** था; previous 2017 comparison relevant।

10. IMF Global Financial Stability Report (GFSR)

IMF global financial stability risks, markets और vulnerabilities report करता है। Source edition में latest used **April 2026.** Exact current edition live fact है।

11. Current leadership layer

Leadership/current India representatives date-sensitive हैं। Permanent layer: role, mandate, relationship। Live layer: President/MD/Chair names।

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यह विस्तृत section concept depth, current-rule clarity और exam connections को मजबूत करता है। Live numbers को major Mains exam से पहले latest official source/Module 32 से re-check करें।

MODULE 30 - DYNAMIC BANKING ECOSYSTEM

यह near-exam replaceable dashboard है। Date + status के बिना dynamic fact अधूरा है।

30.1 Status Labels

ACTIVE/CURRENT | IN-PRINCIPLE/PROPOSED | COMPLETED CHANGE | CANCELLED/HISTORICAL. Mains statement में status word अक्सर answer तय करता है।

30.2 Current Indian Banking Map - 15 Aug 2026

Category	Current count/status
Public Sector Banks	12
Domestic Private Sector Banks	21
Small Finance Banks	11
Active Payments Banks	5 - Airtel, India Post, Fino, Jio, NSDL
Regional Rural Banks	28
Local Area Banks	2

Paytm Payments Bank RBI list में **banking licence cancelled**; active PB count में नहीं।

30.3 Status-changing developments

- **One State One RRB:** current 28 RRBs; old 43/34 historical.
- **slice Small Finance Bank:** RBI current SFB identity; erstwhile North-East SFB merger architecture से linked.
- **AU SFB -> Universal Bank:** in-principle approval 7 Aug 2025; final licence application Mar 2026, current RBI list 15 Aug 2026 पर अभी SFB.
- **Paytm PB:** licence cancelled.

30.4 YES Bank + SMBC

SMBC/SMFG strategic transaction में YES Bank में **20% equity stake**. Foreign strategic shareholding से bank automatically foreign-bank branch नहीं बनता; RBI list में YES Bank domestic private-sector bank है।

30.5 Current Leadership - 15 Aug 2026

RBI Governor **Sanjay Malhotra**; DGs **Swaminathan J, Poonam Gupta, Shirish Chandra Murmu, Rohit Jain**. SEBI Chairman **Tuhin Kanta Pandey**. NPCI Non-Executive Chairman **Ajay Kumar Choudhary**, MD & CEO **Dilip Asbe**. SBI Chairman **C S Setty**।

30.6 Current Initiatives worth retaining

- RBI **Inter-operable Regulatory Sandbox (IoRS)** - multi-regulator hybrid financial products common testing window.
- RBI **FREE-AI** - Responsible & Ethical AI governance framework/report theme.
- SEBI **Validated UPI Handles + SEBI Check** - operational from 1 Oct 2025.
- SEBI **Project SUDARSAN** - AI-powered investor fraud intelligence/social-media protection.
- NPCI **UPI One World** - 2026 international-delegate expansion.
- NABARD watch - RuralTech CoLab, AgriSURE, cooperative digitalisation.
- DFS Composite Salary Account Package - Jan 2026 PSBs for Central Govt employees.

UCB AUGUST 2026 WATCH

RBI ने Urban Co-operative Bank licensing को resume/on-tap direction में आगे बढ़ाया। Detailed conversion eligibility जैसे ₹10,000 crore deposits / ₹300 crore net worth को इस edition में **DRAFT/WATCHLIST** मानें, final operative rule नहीं। Final RBI guideline आने पर update करें।

30.7 What NOT to memorise

हर RBI penalty, marketing product या minor appointment नहीं। केवल bank map, regulator architecture, ownership/control, senior leadership या nationally relevant payment/regulatory mechanism बदलने वाली चीजें core live layer में रखें; बाकी Daily/Monthly GA।

30-SECOND RECALL

12 PSB | 21 private | 11 SFB | 5 active PB | 28 RRB | 2 LAB. AU in-principle, still SFB. Paytm PB cancelled. slice SFB current. YES domestic private despite SMBC20%.

PRACTICE CHECK - 20 QUESTIONS

Q1. PSBs current count?

A10 B11 C12 D13 E14

Q2. Domestic private banks?

A18 B19 C20 D21 E22

Q3. SFBs?

A9 B10 C11 D12 E13

Q4. Active PBs?

A4 B5 C6 D7 E8

Q5. RRBs current?

A28 B34 C38 D43 E45

Q6. Licence cancelled?

A.Jio PB B.Airtel PB C.Paytm PB D.Fino PB E.NSDL PB

Q7. AU SFB status?

A.Not SFB B.Final licence Aug25 C.In-principle universal approval, still RBI SFB pending final D.Cancelled E.Merged SBI

Q8. slice SFB?

A.PB B.Current SFB identity linked erstwhile North-East SFB merger C.Foreign branch D.PSB E.Unlicensed NBFC

Q9. YES Bank after SMBC?

A.Foreign branch B.PSB C.Remains domestic private bank despite 20% stake D.SFB E.Cancelled

Q10. SMBC stake?
A5% B10% C15% D20% E49%

Q11. RBI Governor?
A.Shaktikanta Das B.Sanjay Malhotra C.Swaminathan J D.Tuhin Pandey E.CS Setty

Q12. NOT RBI DG?
A.Swaminathan J B.Poonam Gupta C.Shirish C Murmu D.Rohit Jain E.Dilip Asbe

Q13. SEBI Chairman?
A.Ajay Choudhary B.Tuhin Kanta Pandey C.Ajay Banga D.Sanjay Malhotra E.Masato Kanda

Q14. NPCI MD & CEO?
A.Dilip Asbe B.CS Setty C.Andrew Bailey D.Ajay Banga E.Rohit Jain

Q15. SBI Chairman?
A.Rana Ashutosh B.CS Setty C.Dilip Asbe D.Sanjay Malhotra E.Tuhin Pandey

Q16. IoRS?
A.Farm only B.Multi-regulator hybrid products common sandbox C.Listings only D.Notes E.RRB mergers

Q17. SEBI Validated UPI operational?
A1Apr24 B1Oct25 C1Jan26 D1Jul26 E15Aug26

Q18. Project SUDARSAN?
A.RBI B.NABARD C.SEBI D.PFRDA E.DFS

Q19. UPI One World?
A.SEBI B.NPCI C.NABARD D.IMF E.BIS

Q20. Future revision?
A.Memorise forever B.Remove dates C.Reverify counts/licences/ownership/leadership near exam D.Old PYQs only E.Ignore primary sources

Answers: 1 C | 2 D | 3 C | 4 B | 5 A | 6 C | 7 C | 8 B | 9 C | 10 D | 11 B | 12 E | 13 B | 14 A | 15 B | 16 B | 17 B | 18 C | 19 B | 20 C

MAINS APPLICATION CHECK - MODULE 30

PYQ SIGNATURE
Current bank counts, licence status, in-principle vs final, ownership-category trap, leadership.

Q1. 15 Aug 2026 snapshot?
A12 PSB/21 private/11 SFB/5 active PB/28 RRB/2 LAB B11/20/10/6/34/3 C.None D.All permanent E.Count cancelled

Q2. AU universal transition safest status?
A.Final universal B.In-principle approval; final awaited; still SFB list C.Cancelled D.PB E.PSB

Q3. Paytm PB?
A.Active PB B.Licence cancelled; do not count active C.SFB D.Private universal E.LAB

Q4. SMBC stake lesson?
A.YES automatically foreign bank B.Ownership stake != RBI bank category; YES remains domestic private C.PSB D.SFB E.No licence

Q5. Clearly Live Layer fact?
A.Meaning of bank B.Current Governor/active bank count C.RBI Act year D.Balance-sheet identity E.Clearing definition

Answers: Q1 A | Q2 B | Q3 B | Q4 B | Q5 B

MODULE 30 - विस्तृत समझ: DYNAMIC BANKING ECOSYSTEM

1. यह module live map है

Bank counts, licences, conversions, mergers, ownership stakes, leadership और initiatives change हो सकते हैं। इन्हें permanent static GK की तरह freeze न करें। Exam से पहले current RBI/official sources से reverify करें।

2. Current bank-category snapshot - 15 Aug 2026

Source edition verified map:

- Public Sector Banks: **12**
- Domestic Private Sector Banks: **21**
- Small Finance Banks: **11**
- Active Payments Banks: **5**
- Regional Rural Banks: **28**
- Local Area Banks: **2**

Cancelled licence को active count में include न करें।

3. AU Small Finance Bank - universal bank transition nuance

AU Small Finance Bank को universal bank transition के लिए in-principle approval context मिल सकता है, लेकिन final conversion होने तक current RBI list/status में SFB identity relevant रहती है।

In-principle approval != final category conversion.

4. Paytm Payments Bank

RBI current list/status source edition में Paytm Payments Bank का **banking licence cancelled** marked था। इसलिए active Payments Bank count में include न करें।

5. slice Small Finance Bank

Current RBI list में **slice Small Finance Bank** identity, erstwhile North East Small Finance Bank / merger architecture से linked है। Old name-based notes stale हो सकते हैं।

6. YES Bank and SMBC

SMBC strategic **20% stake** current source context में important है, लेकिन YES Bank current classification domestic private-sector bank ही है। Foreign strategic stake automatically foreign-bank classification नहीं बनाता।

7. Current leadership snapshot

Source edition verification date पर high-value names:

- RBI Governor - Sanjay Malhotra

- SBI Chairman - C. S. Setty
- SEBI Chairperson - Tuhin Kanta Pandey
- NPCI MD & CEO - Dilip Asbe

Names live facts हैं; exam से पहले reverify करें।

8. Current initiatives

Examples current layer:

- RBI Inter-operable Regulatory Sandbox (IoRS)
- RBI FREE-AI framework/report direction
- SEBI Validated UPI Handles / SEBI Check
- Project SUDARSAN
- UPI One World
- NABARD innovation-related developments

Initiative में purpose/authority समझें; promotional trivia low priority।

9. Category-change traps

- Merger -> old bank name may disappear/change
- In-principle conversion -> current legal status immediately नहीं बदलता
- Licence cancellation -> active count से remove
- Foreign stake -> ownership classification automatically foreign bank नहीं

10. Dynamic module use

Near exam:

1. RBI bank lists check करें
2. DFS RRB structure check करें
3. Leadership verify करें
4. Major regulatory/initiative updates check करें

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यह विस्तृत section concept depth, current-rule clarity और exam connections को मजबूत करता है। Live numbers को major Mains exam से पहले latest official source/Module 32 से re-check करें।

MODULE 31 - RRB / CLERK STATIC BANKING BOOSTER
Fast recall after understanding. Core modules का substitute नहीं।

31.1 Landmark Dates

1934 RBI Act | 1 Apr 1935 RBI operations | 1 Jan 1949 RBI nationalised | 1949 Banking Regulation Act | 1955 SBI | 1969 fourteen banks nationalised | 1975-76 RRBs/RRB Act | 1981-82 NABARD Act/operations | 1990 SIDBI operations | 1992 SEBI statutory + NABARD SHG-Bank Linkage pilot.

31.2 Important Acts

NI Act 1881 - cheques/bills/promissory notes; RBI Act 1934 - central bank/currency/key NBFC powers; BR Act 1949 - banking companies; SBI Act 1955; DICGC Act 1961; RRB Act 1976; NABARD Act 1981; SEBI Act 1992; FEMA 1999; SARFAESI 2002; PMLA 2002; PSS Act 2007; PFRDA Act 2013.

31.3 PSB Headquarters

Bank	HQ	Bank	HQ
SBI	Mumbai	Bank of Baroda	Vadodara
PNB	New Delhi	Canara Bank	Bengaluru
Union Bank	Mumbai	Bank of India	Mumbai
Indian Bank	Chennai	Central Bank of India	Mumbai
Indian Overseas Bank	Chennai	UCO Bank	Kolkata
Bank of Maharashtra	Pune	Punjab & Sind Bank	New Delhi

31.4 Regulator/Institution HQ

RBI Mumbai | SEBI Mumbai | NABARD Mumbai | SIDBI Lucknow | IRDAI Hyderabad | PFRDA New Delhi | IFSCA GIFT City, Gandhinagar.

31.5 Selected Current Taglines

SBI - **The Banker to Every Indian**; Bank of Baroda - **India's International Bank**; PNB - **...the name you can BANK upon!**. Dozens of legacy slogans याद न करें।

31.6 High-value Full Forms

ANBC Adjusted Net Bank Credit; CEOBSE Credit Equivalent of Off-Balance Sheet Exposures; CRAR Capital to Risk-weighted Assets Ratio; GNPA/NNPA; CASA; CRILC; CKYCR; V-CIP; PSLC; RIDF; TReDS; SRVA; PRAN; NACH; BBPS; AePS; IMPS.

31.7 Committees

Narasimham I 1991 - prudential/financial reforms; Narasimham II 1998 - strengthening/consolidation/asset quality; P.J. Nayak 2014 - bank-board governance; Nachiket Mor 2013-14 - comprehensive financial services/differentiated banking/inclusion; CRAFICARD/B. Sivaraman 1979 - rural credit review leading to NABARD.

31.8 Traditional Mechanics

IFSC 11 characters: first4 bank, fifth 0, last6 branch। MICR 9 digits। Cheque validity generally 3 months। CTS image/data clearing। NEFT 24x7, no RBI-prescribed min/max। RTGS 24x7, min **₹2 lakh**, no RBI upper ceiling। NACH bulk/recurring NPCI platform। AePS Aadhaar-authenticated basic banking, often BC/micro-ATM।

31.9 Rural Static

RRB 50:15:35 (Central:State:Sponsor, initial statutory pattern); StCB -> DCCB -> PACS; NABARD apex rural development bank; RIDF administered by NABARD; SHG-Bank Linkage pilot 1992; LBS ladder BLBC -> DCC/DLRC -> SLBC.

30-SECOND RECALL

1935 RBI | 1949 BR Act | 1969 14 banks | 1982 NABARD | SBI Mumbai | BoB Vadodara | SIDBI Lucknow | IFSC11 | MICR9 | cheque3 months | RTGS min₹2L | RRB50:15:35.

PRACTICE CHECK - 26 QUESTIONS

Q1. RBI operations?

A1Apr1935 B1Jan1949 C1Jul1955 D19Jul1969 E12Jul1982

Q2. RBI nationalised?

A1Apr1935 B1Jan1949 C19Jul1969 D15Apr1980 E1Apr1992

Q3. 1969 nationalised banks?

A6 B8 C12 D14 E20

Q4. NABARD operations?

A1975 B1981 C1982 D1990 E1992

Q5. SIDBI operations?

A1982 B1988 C1990 D1992 E1999

Q6. Banking companies core law?

A.RBI Act B.BR Act1949 C.SBI Act D.DICGC Act E.PSS Act

Q7. DICGC legal base?

A.DICGC Act1961 B.BR Act C.Companies D.PMLA E.FEMA

Q8. Payment-system statute?

A.PMLA B.FEMA C.PSS Act2007 D.SEBI Act E.RRB Act

Q9. SBI HQ?

A.New Delhi B.Mumbai C.Kolkata D.Chennai E.Vadodara

Q10. PNB HQ?

A.Mumbai B.Chennai C.New Delhi D.Kolkata E.Pune

Q11. Bank of Baroda HQ?

A.Vadodara B.Mumbai C.Ahmedabad D.New Delhi E.Pune

Q12. SIDBI HQ?
A.Mumbai B.Lucknow C.Hyderabad D.New Delhi E.Jaipur

Q13. IFSCA HQ?
A.Mumbai B.Hyderabad C.GIFT City Gandhinagar D.New Delhi E.Bengaluru

Q14. "The Banker to Every Indian"?
A.PNB B.SBI C.BoB D.Canara E.UCO

Q15. IFSC characters?
A8 B9 C10 D11 E12

Q16. IFSC fifth character?
A.State letter B.0 C.Check digit D.Branch category E.Any letter

Q17. MICR digits?
A6 B8 C9 D10 E11

Q18. Cheque validity generally?
A30d B45d C2m D3m E6m

Q19. RTGS minimum?
A.None B₹10k C₹50k D₹1L E₹2L

Q20. NEFT amount limits at RBI level?
A.Min₹2L B.Min₹50k C.Max₹10L D.No RBI-prescribed min/max E.₹1L multiples

Q21. CTS?
A.Destroy cheque B.Image/data based clearing without physical movement C.RTGS conversion D.Stale cancel E.MICR only

Q22. Narasimham I?
A.Insurance nationalisation B.Financial-sector reforms C.GMS D.Pension E.Co-op elections

Q23. P.J. Nayak?
A.Bank-board governance B.Note design C.Crop insurance D.Forex reserves E.UPI

Q24. RRB pattern?
A40:20:40 B50:15:35 C51:24:25 D60:20:20 E35:15:50

Q25. Short-term co-op hierarchy?
A.PACS-StCB-DCCB B.DCCB-PACS-StCB C.StCB-DCCB-PACS D.NABARD-RRB-PACS E.SLBC-DCC-PACS

Q26. RIDF administered by?

A.RBI B.SIDBI C.NABARD D.SEBI E.DICGC

Answers: 1 A | 2 B | 3 D | 4 C | 5 C | 6 B | 7 A | 8 C | 9 B | 10 C | 11 A | 12 B | 13 C | 14 B | 15 D | 16 B | 17 C | 18 D | 19 E | 20 D | 21 B | 22 B | 23 A | 24 B | 25 C | 26 C

MODULE 31 - विस्तृत समझ: RRB / CLERK STATIC BANKING BOOSTER

1. Static booster का purpose

यह module high-frequency direct facts, full forms, headquarters, committees, banking codes और rural architecture को compress करता है। इन facts को mechanisms के साथ connect करें ताकि options में confusion कम हो।

2. Core dates

- RBI operations: **1 April 1935**
- RBI nationalisation: **1 January 1949**
- Banking Regulation Act: **1949**
- SBI constituted: **1 July 1955**
- 14 major banks nationalised: **19 July 1969**
- 6 more banks nationalised: **15 April 1980**
- NABARD operations: **1982**
- SIDBI operations: **1990**

3. Important headquarters anchors

High-frequency bank/development institution locations:

- RBI - Mumbai
- SBI - Mumbai
- Bank of Baroda - Vadodara
- NABARD - Mumbai
- SIDBI - Lucknow

Exact HQ facts direct-question layer हैं।

4. Full forms that connect to mechanisms

- ANBC - Adjusted Net Bank Credit
- CEOBSE - Credit Equivalent of Off-Balance Sheet Exposures
- CRAR - Capital to Risk-weighted Assets Ratio
- GNPA - Gross Non-Performing Assets
- NNPA - Net Non-Performing Assets
- CASA - Current Account Savings Account
- CRILC - Central Repository of Information on Large Credits
- CKYCR - Central KYC Records Registry
- V-CIP - Video-based Customer Identification Process
- PSLC - Priority Sector Lending Certificate

- RIDF - Rural Infrastructure Development Fund
- TReDS - Trade Receivables Discounting System
- SRVA - Special Rupee Vostro Account
- PRAN - Permanent Retirement Account Number
- NACH - National Automated Clearing House
- BBPS - Bharat Bill Payment System
- AePS - Aadhaar Enabled Payment System
- IMPS - Immediate Payment Service

5. Important committees

- Narasimham Committee I (1991) -> prudential/financial-sector reform
- Narasimham Committee II (1998) -> banking-sector strengthening, asset quality, consolidation
- P. J. Nayak Committee (2014) -> bank-board/PSB governance
- Nachiket Mor Committee (2013-14) -> comprehensive financial services / differentiated-bank inclusion thinking
- CRAFICARD, B. Sivaraman (1979) -> rural credit review leading to NABARD

P. J. Nayak और P. R. Nayak अलग committees हैं।

6. Traditional banking mechanics

- IFSC: **11 characters**; first 4 bank, 5th 0, last 6 branch
- MICR: **9 digits**; city/bank/branch coding for cheque processing
- Cheque validity: **3 months**
- CTS: cheque image/data clearing, physical movement नहीं
- NEFT: 24x7; RBI no general min/max account transfer amount
- RTGS: 24x7; minimum **₹2 lakh**, no RBI upper ceiling
- NACH: NPCI bulk/recurring platform
- AePS: Aadhaar-authenticated banking/payment access

7. Rural static map

- RRB initial ownership: **50:15:35** Central Govt : State Govt : Sponsor Bank
- Short-term co-op credit: **StCB -> DCCB -> PACS**
- NABARD: agriculture/rural development apex DFI; operations 1982
- RIDF: NABARD-administered rural infrastructure fund
- SHG-Bank Linkage: NABARD pilot 1992
- Lead Bank architecture: **BLBC -> DCC/DLRC -> SLBC**

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यह विस्तृत section concept depth, current-rule clarity और exam connections को मजबूत करता है। Live numbers को major Mains exam से पहले latest official source/Module 32 से re-check करें।

MODULE 32 - CURRENT REGULATORY UPDATE LAYER
यह module date-sensitive है। इसे monthly और हर major Mains exam से पहले re-verify
करें।

CONTROL FORMAT
Current rule -> Effective date -> Earlier/PYQ-era rule -> What changed -> Exam trap -> Primary source -> Last verified date.

32.1 High-Risk Changed-Rule Register

Topic	Current	Old/PYQ trap
SFB overall PSL	**60%**; amendment 19 Jan 2026	75% old SFB answer; RRB still 75%
RBI Ombudsman	**RB-IOS 2026**, from 1 Jul 2026	RB-IOS 2021
Gold Monetisation	Fresh Medium/Long-Term Govt Deposits discontinued 26 Mar 2025	Old 3-component open structure
ATM beyond free	Up to **₹23 + taxes**, from 1 May 2025	Lower old ceiling
Payments Bank EOD balance	**₹2 lakh/person**	₹1 lakh old
Collateral-free agriculture	**₹2 lakh** from 1 Jan 2025	₹1.6 lakh old
CD issuers	SCBs + RRBs + SFBs	Old RRB exclusion
NPS All Citizen	18-85; ₹250 onboarding; ₹10 subsequent	Legacy ₹500/₹1,000 tables
NSFI	**2025-30**	2019-24 historical

32.2 Digital Payments Live Board - 16 Aug 2026

UPI Lite: **₹1,000/transaction, ₹10,000/day, max balance ₹5,000**. UPI Lite X: offline-capable, **₹500/txn, ₹4,000/day, max ₹2,000**. General recurring e-mandate after setup: up to **₹15,000** without fresh AFA; specified MF subscription/insurance premium/credit-card bill categories up to **₹1 lakh**. Pre-transaction notice normally at least **24 hours**।

32.3 Credit / MSME / KYC Changes

MSE loans: banks shall not accept collateral security up to **₹20 lakh** for relevant loans sanctioned/renewed on/after **1 Apr 2026** (9 Feb 2026 amendment); old mandatory threshold ₹10 lakh। MSME classification from 1 Apr 2025: Micro **₹2.5cr/₹10cr**, Small **₹25cr/₹100cr**, Medium **₹125cr/₹500cr** (investment/turnover ceilings). KYC periodicity 2/8/10 years. Health insurance blanket age-65 answer obsolete।

32.4 Securities / Pension

Current mutual-fund framework: **SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026**; 1996 framework historical. NPS All Citizen and Tier II minima अलग columns में रखें।

32.5 Regulator Update Dashboard

RBI: Master Directions/FAQs/payments/KYC/lending/prudential/customer protection. SEBI: new/replaced regulations and market mechanisms. NPCI: UPI/RuPay/NACH/BBPS rules/limits. IRDAI: product/regulatory/policyholder rules. PFRDA: NPS/APY eligibility/contribution/exit/new variants. NABARD/DFS: rural architecture/RRB/schemes. Routine penalties/promotional details पर memory waste न करें।

32.6 Emerging Watchlist

ULI frictionless credit DPI; **IoRS** multi-regulator common sandbox; **FREE-AI** responsible/ethical AI governance; **RegTech vs SupTech** compliance vs supervision technology; programmable/offline **CBDC** pilot use cases. CBDC central-bank money है; UPI payment rail।

AUGUST 2026 UCB WATCH
UCB on-tap licensing direction high-value live development है। Detailed eligibility values such as ₹10,000 crore deposits and ₹300 crore net worth को **draft/watchlist** रखें; final RBI guideline current answer control करेगी।

30-SECOND RECALL
SFB60 | Ombudsman2026 from1Jul | ATM₹23 | PB₹2L | agri collateral₹2L | CD includes RRB | NPS18-85 + ₹250/₹10 | NSFI2025-30 | UPI Lite₹1k/₹5k | e-mandate₹15k / special₹1L | MSE collateral₹20L | MF Regulations2026.

PRACTICE CHECK - 25 QUESTIONS

Q1. Current SFB PSL?
A40 B50 C60 D75 E80

Q2. RB-IOS 2026 replaced?
A.BOS2006 B.RB-IOS2021 C.NBFC2018 only D.Digital2024 E.ConsumerCode2025

Q3. RB-IOS 2026 effective?
A1Jan26 B1Apr26 C1Jun26 D1Jul26 E15Aug26

Q4. GMS fresh deposits discontinued components?
A.STBD only B.Medium+Long-Term Govt Deposits C.All gold deposits D.SGB E.Gold loans

Q5. ATM beyond free max charge before tax?
A₹20 B₹21 C₹22 D₹23 E₹25

Q6. PB EOD balance ceiling?
A₹1L B₹1.5L C₹2L D₹5L E.None

Q7. Collateral-free agriculture?
A₹1L B₹1.6L C₹2L D₹3L E₹5L

Q8. CD eligible issuer?
A.Universal only B.SCB excluding SFB/RRB C.RRB D.MF E.Insurer

Q9. NPS All Citizen upper age?
A60 B65 C70 D75 E85

Q10. All Citizen onboarding minimum?
A₹10 B₹100 C₹250 D₹500 E₹1,000

Q11. Tier II opening minimum?
A₹10 B₹100 C₹250 D₹500 E₹1,000

Q12. Current NSFI?
A2019-24 B2020-25 C2024-29 D2025-30 E2026-31

Q13. UPI Lite per txn?
A₹500 B₹1,000 C₹2,000 D₹5,000 E₹10,000

Q14. UPI Lite max balance?
A₹1k B₹2k C₹3k D₹5k E₹10k

Q15. Lite X distinction?
A.Credit card B.Offline capability C.RTGS D.Forex E.Cheque

Q16. General e-mandate no-fresh-AFA ceiling?
A₹5k B₹10k C₹15k D₹25k E₹1L

Q17. Higher ₹1L categories?
A.EMI/rent/utilities B.Insurance premium/MF subscription/credit-card bills C.All merchants D.UPI Lite E.Cash

Q18. Pre-transaction notice normally?
A1h B6h C12h D24h E48h

Q19. MSE mandatory no-collateral threshold from Apr26?
A₹10L B₹15L C₹20L D₹25L E₹50L

Q20. MSE amendment applies loans on/after?
A9Feb26 B1Mar26 C1Apr26 D1Jul26 E1Jan27

Q21. Micro thresholds?
A1/5 B2.5/10 C10/50 D25/100 E125/500

Q22. Current SEBI MF regulation?
A1996 B2010 C2021 D2026 E.Companies Rules

Q23. KYC periodicity?
A10/8/2 B2/8/10 C2/5/8 D1/2/5 E.All2

Q24. Health insurance exam-safe?

A.All stop65 B.65 universal C.Blanket65 obsolete; current product/regulatory rule check D.Senior banned E.Group only

Q25. Dated live layer में?

A.RBI Act year B.CRAR meaning C.Current bank counts/office-holders D.RRB ownership law E.CTS meaning

Answers: 1 C | 2 B | 3 D | 4 B | 5 D | 6 C | 7 C | 8 C | 9 E | 10 C | 11 E | 12 D | 13 B | 14 D | 15 B | 16 C | 17 B | 18 D | 19 C | 20 C | 21 B | 22 D | 23 B | 24 C | 25 C

MAINS APPLICATION CHECK - MODULE 32

PYQ SIGNATURE
Current answer + effective date + old/PYQ answer + changed-rule distractor.

Q1. Correct current-rule trio?
A.SFB60%; ATM₹23+tax; PB₹2L B.SFB75/ATM10/PB1L C.SFB40/ATM50/noPBcap D.Constitutional E.None

Q2. Current NPS All Citizen set?
A18-85; ₹250 onboarding; later ₹10 B18-60/₹1k C21-70/₹500 D.No onboarding minimum E.Govt only

Q3. Correct live digital set?
A.UPI Lite₹1k/₹5k balance; general e-mandate₹15k, specified categories₹1L B.Lite₹10k txn/all mandates₹1L C.Lite credit D.No AFA E.Timeless

Q4. Changed MSME/MSE set?
A.MSE₹20L collateral threshold + Micro2.5/10 B₹5L +1/5 C.Always collateral D.Micro25/100 E.No changes

Q5. Module 32 core use rule?
A.Memorise forever B.Reverify monthly/before Mains; current regulator/law outranks old PYQ C.Ignore dates D.Historical only E.Replace permanent concepts monthly

Answers: Q1 A | Q2 A | Q3 A | Q4 A | Q5 B

CROSS-MODULE GLOSSARY & CONFUSING-PAIR INDEX

इस section को navigation aid की तरह use करें। Full form entry point है; mechanism संबंधित Module में है।

Term	Expansion	Revise in Module
AFA	Additional Factor of Authentication	13, 32
ANBC	Adjusted Net Bank Credit	16
ARC	Asset Reconstruction Company	10
BC	Business Correspondent	15
BCBS	Basel Committee on Banking Supervision	11, 29
BSBDA	Basic Savings Bank Deposit Account	6
CASA	Current Account Savings Account	6
CDD	Customer Due Diligence	26
CET1	Common Equity Tier 1	11
CKYCR	Central KYC Records Registry	26
CRAR	Capital to Risk-weighted Assets Ratio	11
CRILC	Central Repository of Information on Large Credits	9
CRPC	Centralised Receipt and Processing Centre	26
CTS	Cheque Truncation System	14
DICGC	Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation	7
D-SIB	Domestic Systemically Important Bank	11, 30
FEMA	Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999	22
FIU-IND	Financial Intelligence Unit-India	26
FSAP	Financial Sector Assessment Program	29
FSB	Financial Stability Board	29
G-Sec	Government Security	20
IRAC	Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning	9
LCR	Liquidity Coverage Ratio	11
LRS	Liberalised Remittance Scheme	22
MSF	Marginal Standing Facility	5
NPA	Non-Performing Asset	9
NSFR	Net Stable Funding Ratio	11
OVD	Officially Valid Document	26
PACS	Primary Agricultural Credit Society	17
PPI	Prepaid Payment Instrument	12, 13
PRAN	Permanent Retirement Account Number	24
PSL	Priority Sector Lending	16

Term	Expansion	Revise in Module
PSLC	Priority Sector Lending Certificate	16
RDG	Retail Direct Gilt Account	20
SDF	Standing Deposit Facility	5
SMA	Special Mention Account	9
SRVA	Special Rupee Vostro Account	22
TReDS	Trade Receivables Discounting System	18
V-CIP	Video-based Customer Identification Process	26
WMA	Ways and Means Advances	5, 32

30 HIGH-VALUE CONFUSING PAIRS

Pair	सही mental split
Liquidity vs Solvency	Near-term payment ability vs loss-absorbing viability
Scheduled vs Licensed Bank	Second Schedule status vs banking business licence
SFB vs Payments Bank	SFB lends; PB normal customer lending नहीं करता
Provisioning vs Capital	Loss recognition/cushion vs broader solvency capital
CRR vs SLR	Cash reserve with RBI vs prescribed liquid assets
Repo vs Market Repo	Policy liquidity/rate vs secured market funding
WACR vs SORR	Call-money operating target vs secured overnight benchmark
Clearing vs Settlement	Obligations determine vs obligations discharge
UPI vs eRupee	Payment rail vs central-bank digital money
UPI Lite vs Lite X	Online-lite wallet rail vs offline-capable extension
Debit vs Credit Card	Deposit-linked spending vs revolving credit
Token vs Card Number	Transaction token vs underlying credential
MICR vs IFSC	Cheque-processing code vs electronic transfer branch code
CTS vs Positive Pay	Image-based clearing vs issuer-detail fraud check
AID vs Liquidation	Restricted-access time-bound insurance route vs winding-up
Inoperative vs Unclaimed	2-year no customer-induced transaction vs 10-year claim/deposit test
NPA vs Write-off	Asset classification vs accounting treatment/derecognition
Write-off vs Waiver	Recovery may continue vs debt forgiven
SARFAESI vs IBC	Security enforcement vs collective debtor resolution
DRT vs NCLT	Debt recovery forum vs corporate insolvency adjudication
CRILC vs CIC	Large-credit supervisory repository vs credit-history ecosystem
LCR vs NSFR	30-day liquidity vs one-year stable funding
PSL Category vs Weaker Section	Activity classification vs beneficiary sub-target

Pair	सही mental split
RRB vs NABARD	Rural bank vs apex development-finance institution
MSME vs CGTMSE	Enterprise classification vs credit guarantee
TReDS vs Financier	Platform vs provider of finance
Bank vs NBFC	Banking licence/demand deposits vs financial-company framework
G-Sec vs SDL	Central Government vs State Government security
LRS vs Corporate Remittance	Resident-individual scheme vs entity/FEMA route
FIU-IND vs RBI	Financial-intelligence agency vs central bank/regulator

FINAL REGULATORY CHANGE INDEX

Content verified up to: 16 August 2026. Major Mains exam से पहले re-check करें।

Topic	Current Position	Old / PYQ Trap	Module
SFB PSL	60%	75%	16 / 32
RBI Ombudsman	RB-IOS 2026 from 1 Jul 2026	RB-IOS 2021	26 / 32
Gold Monetisation	Fresh M/L-Term Government Deposits discontinued 26 Mar 2025	Old 3-component recall	25 / 32
ATM beyond free	Up to ₹23 + taxes	Earlier lower ceiling	13 / 32
Payments Bank EOD balance	₹2 lakh/person	₹1 lakh	3 / 32
Agri collateral-free	₹2 lakh	₹1.6 lakh	17 / 32
Certificate of Deposit issuers	Eligible SCBs + RRBs + SFBs	Old RRB exclusion	20 / 32
NPS All Citizen	18-85	Old 18-70	24 / 32
NPS contribution floor	₹250 onboarding; ₹10 subsequent	Legacy Tier-I ₹500/₹1,000	24 / 32
NSFI	2025-30	2019-24	15 / 32
UPI Lite	₹1,000/txn; ₹10,000/day; ₹5,000 balance	Older limits	12 / 32
UPI Lite X	₹500/txn; ₹4,000/day; ₹2,000 balance	Launch-era values	12 / 32
KYC periodicity	High2 / Medium8 / Low10 years	One-size tables	26 / 32
MSME Micro	₹2.5cr / ₹10cr	₹1cr / ₹5cr	18 / 32
MSME Small	₹25cr / ₹100cr	₹10cr / ₹50cr	18 / 32
MSME Medium	₹125cr / ₹500cr	₹50cr / ₹250cr	18 / 32
MSE no-collateral	₹20 lakh relevant sanctions/renewals from 1 Apr 2026	₹10 lakh	18 / 32
CGTMSE ceiling	₹10 crore	₹5 crore	18
KCC/MISS overall	₹5 lakh	₹3 lakh	17
SEBI mutual funds	Regulations, 2026	1996 framework	21 / 32
Health insurance age	No blanket universal 65-year upper entry ceiling	Old 65 shortcut	23 / 32
Cheque clearing	Continuous Clearing + Item Expiry Time	Batch/T+1 shorthand	14
UCB on-tap licensing	August 2026 live/draft watch; detailed thresholds final guideline से control होंगे	Draft को final rule मान लेना	3 / 30 / 32

PRIMARY SOURCE HUBS

RBI Master Directions/FAQs | SEBI Regulations/Circulars | NPCI product circulars | IRDAI regulations/circulars | PFRDA NPS/APY | NABARD rural finance | DFS schemes/annual report | DEA small savings/GMS | India Code Acts.

BEFORE YOUR MAINS EXAM

Permanent concepts इस Master से revise करें। Live facts Module 30/32 और latest official update से refresh करें। याद किया हुआ पुराना PYQ answer current regulator/law से ऊपर नहीं।

48-HOUR REVISION PACK - 1/6 ## LAST-MILE SYSTEM

T-48 to T-36

High-value Modules 3, 5, 7, 9-18, 20, 22, 25, 26, 30, 32 के **30-Second Recall** पढ़ें।

T-36 to T-24

100 Mains Application Questions attempt करें। केवल तीन प्रकार की mistakes mark करें: **concept gap, stale-rule error, category confusion**।

T-24 to T-12

Confusing Pairs + Old -> Current + Acts/Sections revise करें। नया giant PDF शुरू न करें।

T-12 to T-4

Module 32 + latest Daily/Weekly GA/BA refresh करें। Current facts old mocks/PYQs से ऊपर।

FINAL 4 HOURS

High-confidence recall only: live number board, regulators, key timelines, changed rules, अपनी error list।

STOP RULE
अगर fact notification, rate decision, appointment, merger, licence action या scheme update से बदल सकता है, memory alone पर trust न करें। Live layer refresh करें।

48-HOUR REVISION PACK - 2/6 ## CONFUSION CONTROL
ऊपर दिए **30 High-Value Confusing Pairs** को एक बार बिना notes देखे recall करें। खासकर:

Scheduled vs Licensed | SFB vs PB | Provision vs Capital | CRR vs SLR | Clearing vs Settlement | UPI vs eRupee | CTS vs Positive Pay | AID vs Liquidation | NPA vs Write-off | Write-off vs Waiver | SARFAESI vs IBC | CRILC vs CIC | PSL vs Weaker Section | RRB vs NABARD | MSME vs CGTMSE | Bank vs NBFC | LRS vs Corporate Route | FIU-IND vs RBI.

48-HOUR REVISION PACK - 3/6 ## OLD -> CURRENT: TOP TRAPS

Topic	Old	Current
SFB PSL	75%	**60%**
PB EOD balance	₹1L	**₹2L**
Agri collateral-free	₹1.6L	**₹2L**
MSE no-collateral	₹10L	**₹20L** relevant loans from 1 Apr 2026
MSME Micro	1/5cr	**2.5/10cr**
MSME Small	10/50cr	**25/100cr**
MSME Medium	50/250cr	**125/500cr**
CGTMSE	₹5cr	**₹10cr**
KCC/MISS	₹3L	**₹5L**
NSFI	2019-24	**2025-30**
Ombudsman	RB-IOS2021	**RB-IOS2026 from 1 Jul**
ATM beyond free	lower	**₹23 + taxes**
GMS	3 fresh components	fresh M/L Govt deposits discontinued
Cheque clearing	T+1 shorthand	**Continuous Clearing + Item Expiry Time**
Health age	blanket65	**not universal current ceiling**
SEBI MF	1996 regs	**2026 regs**

48-HOUR REVISION PACK - 4/6 ## CURRENT NUMBER BOARD - 16 AUG 2026

Item	Current Snapshot
SFB total PSL	60%
RRB total PSL	75%
Domestic commercial PSL	40%
UCB total PSL	60%
Agriculture PSL	18%
Weaker Sections DCB/SFB	12%
Weaker Sections RRB	15%
New SFB capital/net worth	₹300cr
Payments Bank EOD	₹2L
DICGC max	₹5L
ATM beyond free	₹23 + taxes
UPI Lite txn/balance	₹1,000 / ₹5,000
E-mandate general/special	₹15,000 / ₹1L
MSE no-collateral	₹20L
KCC/MISS overall	₹5L
Agri collateral-free	₹2L
CGTMSE ceiling	₹10cr
LRS	USD250,000/FY
RTGS minimum	₹2L
NPS All Citizen	18-85; ₹250 onboarding; ₹10 later
KYC periodicity	High2 / Medium8 / Low10 years
Bank map	12 PSB /21 private /11 SFB /5 active PB /28 RRB /2 LAB

VERIFY BEFORE EXAM

Rates, counts, office-holders और operating limits live हैं। यह 16 Aug 2026 snapshot lifetime guarantee नहीं।

48-HOUR REVISION PACK - 5/6 ## ACTS + SECTIONS DIRECTORY

Law	Section	Exam Anchor
RBI Act, 1934	Sec 22	Sole right to issue banknotes; ₹1 Govt note exception
RBI Act, 1934	Sec 42	Scheduled-bank cash reserve / CRR statutory anchor
Banking Regulation Act, 1949	Sec 22	Banking-company licensing
Banking Regulation Act, 1949	Sec 24	Prescribed liquid assets / SLR statutory anchor
Banking Regulation Act, 1949	Sec 26A	Depositor Education and Awareness Fund
DICGC Act, 1961	Sec 18A	AID cases time-bound deposit insurance route
Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881	Sec 138	Cheque dishonour
SARFAESI Act, 2002	Sec 13	Security-interest enforcement
SARFAESI Act, 2002	Sec 17	DRT application against specified measures
SARFAESI Act, 2002	Sec 26D	Registration linked to enforcement rights
IBC, 2016	Sec 12	CIRP time-limit architecture
IBC, 2016	Sec 21	Committee of Creditors
PSS Act, 2007	Sec 7	Authorisation to operate payment system
PSS Act, 2007	Sec 23	Settlement/netting provisions

SOURCE CONTROL

Section number से पूरा rule infer न करें। Statutory anchor latest Act/current official material से revise करें।

48-HOUR REVISION PACK - 6/6 ## WHO DOES WHAT + LIVE CONTINUITY

Institution	One-line role
RBI	Central bank; monetary authority; bank/NBFC/payment oversight within law
NPCI	UPI/RuPay/NACH आदि retail-payment operator/umbrella; banking regulator नहीं
DICGC	Eligible bank deposits का statutory deposit insurance
NABARD	Apex agriculture/rural development finance; refinance/development/supervision
SEBI	Securities-market regulator
IRDAI	Insurance-sector regulator
PFRDA	Pension-sector regulator
FIU-IND	AML financial intelligence receive/analyse; RBI department नहीं
SIDBI	MSME promotion, financing, development की principal FI
IFSCA	IFSC में permitted financial services का unified regulator

DAILY GA + BANKING AWARENESS - LIVE LAYER FRESH रखें

Verification date के बाद date-sensitive layer Banking Legends Telegram, Website और App से continue होती है।

Website: bankinglegends.com
Telegram: t.me/bankinglegends01
App: Banking Legends App
YouTube: youtube.com/@bankinglegends
Instagram: instagram.com/bankinglegends1

MODULE 32 - विस्तृत समझ: CURRENT REGULATORY UPDATE LAYER

1. इस module को fixed static chapter मत समझें

यह changing rules का control layer है। Format हमेशा रखें: **Current Rule -> Effective Date -> Old/PYQ Rule -> What Changed -> Exam Trap -> Official Source -> Last Verified Date.**

2. High-risk changed-rule register

Small Finance Bank PSL

Current **60%** overall target. RBI amendment 19 Jan 2026. Old 75% valid historical answer था; RRB अभी 75% है।

RBI Ombudsman

Current **RB-IOS 2026**, effective **1 July 2026**. Old current scheme name RB-IOS 2021 अब historical for new complaints।

Gold Monetisation Scheme

Fresh Medium/Long-Term Government Deposits discontinued **26 March 2025**. Old three-component summaries stale।

ATM charges beyond free transactions

Current ceiling **₹23 per transaction + applicable taxes**, effective May 2025 context।

Payments Bank balance

Current end-of-day ceiling **₹2 lakh per individual**; old ₹1 lakh changed in April 2021।

Collateral-free agriculture

Current **₹2 lakh**; old ₹1.6 lakh; implementation 1 Jan 2025।

Certificate of Deposit issuers

Current eligible bank issuers include **SCBs + RRBs + SFBs** under 2021 Directions। Old notes excluding RRBs stale।

NPS All Citizen

Current age **18-85**, onboarding minimum **₹250**, subsequent **₹10** under current framework. Legacy Tier-I tables should not override current All Citizen rules।

NSFI

Current **2025-30**; released 12 May 2026. Old 2019-24 still PYQ/historical fact।

3. Digital payments live-number board

- UPI Lite: **₹1,000/transaction**, cumulative **₹10,000/day**, max balance **₹5,000**
- UPI Lite X: offline capability; **₹500/transaction**, **₹4,000/day**, max balance **₹2,000**
- E-mandate general recurring: **₹15,000** without fresh AFA after mandate setup
- Special categories (MF subscriptions, insurance premiums, credit-card bill payments): up to **₹1 lakh**
- Pre-debit notice: normally **at least 24 hours** before debit; registration/first txn/changes require AFA as applicable

Numbers live हैं; mechanism permanent chapter में।

4. Credit/MSME/KYC changed tables

MSE collateral

Relevant loans sanctioned/renewed from **1 April 2026**: mandatory collateral-free threshold **₹20 lakh**. Old ₹10 lakh table stale।

MSME classification

From 1 Apr 2025:

- Micro 2.5/10
- Small 25/100
- Medium 125/500 (investment/turnover ₹ crore)

KYC periodic update

High 2 years | Medium 8 years | Low 10 years।

Health insurance age

Blanket universal 65-year maximum entry rule obsolete; current IRDAI framework broader age availability require करता है, product-specific terms still matter।

5. Securities/Pension current names

- Mutual Funds: **SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026**, effective 1 Apr 2026; 1996 regime historical।
- NPS Tier I All Citizen current eligibility/contributions current PFRDA page से।
- NPS Tier II separate optional account; Tier-II minimums को Tier-I current values से merge न करें।

6. Regulator update dashboard

Near exam priority:

RBI: Master Directions, FAQs, payments, KYC, lending, prudential/customer protection changes। Routine penalties low priority unless rule signal।

SEBI: replaced/new regulations, major market mechanism changes।

NPCI: UPI/RuPay/NACH/BBPS operating rules and limits।

IRDAI: product/regulatory/policyholder frameworks।

PFRDA: NPS/APY eligibility, contribution, exit, new variants।

NABARD/DFS: RRB structure, rural architecture, Government financial schemes।

7. Emerging watchlist

- **Unified Lending Interface (ULI):** RBI digital public infrastructure direction for frictionless credit through seamless information flow। Purpose जानें; invented scale numbers नहीं।
- **Inter-operable Regulatory Sandbox (IoRS):** hybrid products crossing RBI/SEBI/IRDAI/PFRDA/IFSCA domains के लिए common testing window।
- **FREE-AI:** RBI Responsible and Ethical AI in finance governance framework/report direction।
- **RegTech vs SupTech:** RegTech regulated entities की compliance; SupTech regulators की supervision tools।
- **Programmable/offline CBDC:** pilot use cases; CBDC = central-bank money, UPI = payment rail।

8. Final live-rule checklist before Mains

SFB 60 | Ombudsman 2026 from 1 Jul | ATM ₹23 | PB ₹2L | Agri collateral ₹2L | CD includes RRB | NPS 18-85 + ₹250/₹10 | NSFI 2025-30 | UPI Lite ₹1k / ₹5k balance | E-mandate ₹15k / special ₹1L | MSE collateral ₹20L | MF Regulations 2026.

MODULE 32 - RULE

किसी पुराने PYQ answer को current regulator/law से ऊपर मत रखें। Current answer हमेशा question date + effective date + latest official source से decide करें।

यह विस्तृत section concept depth, current-rule clarity और exam connections को मजबूत करता है। Live numbers को major Mains exam से पहले latest official source/Module 32 से re-check करें।

MODULE 03 - MAINS THINKING & CONNECTIONS

तीन questions जो concept को exam में apply करना सिखाते हैं

CLASSIFICATION TRAP

एक bank private sector का है और Second Schedule में भी है। क्या “Private” और “Scheduled” एक ही classification हैं?

सही सोच: नहीं। Private ownership बताता है; Scheduled RBI Act की Second Schedule status बताता है।

OLD-VS-CURRENT

Question में SFB PSL 75% और 60% दोनों options हैं। क्या check करेंगे?

सही सोच: Question date/effective rule. Current SFB overall PSL 60%; 75% old SFB rule और current RRB target है।

LICENCE VS ACTIVITY

Payments Bank और SFB दोनों inclusion-focused हैं। किस statement से तुरंत distinction होगा?

सही सोच: SFB normal lending कर सकता है; Payments Bank normal customer lending नहीं कर सकता।

Exam Rule: Statement में सही fact देखकर तुरंत option न चुनें। पहले category, institution, date और rule-layer identify करें।

MODULE 04 - MAINS THINKING & CONNECTIONS

तीन questions जो concept को exam में apply करना सिखाते हैं

LAW TRAP

RBI Act, 1934 और Banking Regulation Act, 1949 में examiner roles swap करे तो क्या देखें?

सही सोच: RBI Act central bank framework; BR Act banking companies/regulation framework।

INSTITUTION TRAP

RBI को "commercial bank of Government" कहना क्यों incomplete है?

सही सोच: RBI system-level monetary authority/regulator/bankers' bank/banker to Government है; ordinary commercial bank नहीं।

LIVE VS PERMANENT

Governor का नाम और Governor की statutory role में कौन live है?

सही सोच: Name live; office/role architecture relatively permanent statutory layer।

Exam Rule: Statement में सही fact देखकर तुरंत option न चुनें। पहले category, institution, date और rule-layer identify करें।

MODULE 05 - MAINS THINKING & CONNECTIONS

तीन questions जो concept को exam में apply करना सिखाते हैं

CORRIDOR TRAP

SDF, Repo, MSF को deposit/loan products की तरह पढ़ना क्यों गलत है?

सही सोच: ये liquidity/monetary-policy corridor tools हैं: SDF absorbs, Repo anchors, MSF provides marginal liquidity।

BENCHMARK TRAP

Repo और SORR दोनों “rates” हैं। क्या दोनों MPC policy rates हैं?

सही सोच: नहीं। Repo policy rate; SORR transaction-based secured overnight market benchmark।

RESERVE TRAP

CRR और SLR दोनों cash with RBI हैं?

सही सोच: नहीं। CRR cash with RBI; SLR prescribed liquid assets maintained by bank।

Exam Rule: Statement में सही fact देखकर तुरंत option न चुनें। पहले category, institution, date और rule-layer identify करें।

MODULE 06 - MAINS THINKING & CONNECTIONS

तीन questions जो concept को exam में apply करना सिखाते हैं

BULK DEPOSIT TRAP

Customer के चार ₹1 crore FDs हैं। क्या हर FD bulk deposit है?

सही सोच: नहीं। Current definition single rupee term deposit ₹3 crore and above।

NOMINATION CHANGE

Old note कहता है deposit account में one nominee only। Current answer?

सही सोच: Up to four nominees under amended framework from 1 Nov 2025; simultaneous/successive modes अलग।

DATE TRAP

Direction 30 Jul 2026 को issued लेकिन effective 1 Oct 2026। 15 Aug को कौन rule operative?

सही सोच: Effective date control करेगी; issued date alone नया rule operative नहीं बनाती।

Exam Rule: Statement में सही fact देखकर तुरंत option न चुनें। पहले category, institution, date और rule-layer identify करें।

MODULE 07 - MAINS THINKING & CONNECTIONS

तीन questions जो concept को exam में apply करना सिखाते हैं

AGGREGATION

Same bank की दो branches में ₹2L savings + ₹4L FD। Insurance कितना?

सही सोच: Same right/capacity aggregate ₹6L; DICGC maximum ₹5L।

SET-OFF

Depositor के eligible deposits ₹5.5L और same bank dues ₹1L। कौन step पहले?

सही सोच: Applicable set-off/netting पहले; फिर ₹5L insurance ceiling net claim पर।

AID VS LIQUIDATION

45+30+15 और 2 months दोनों DICGC timelines हैं। कैसे अलग करेंगे?

सही सोच: 45+30+15 Section 18A/AID route; 2 months liquidation claim-list route।

Exam Rule: Statement में सही fact देखकर तुरंत option न चुनें। पहले category, institution, date और rule-layer identify करें।

MODULE 08 - MAINS THINKING & CONNECTIONS

तीन questions जो concept को exam में apply करना सिखाते हैं

FACILITY CHOICE

Business inventory और receivables finance चाहिए। Term Loan या Cash Credit?

सही सोच: Cash Credit classic working-capital/drawing-power facility।

SECURITY

Movable asset borrower के possession में रहते हुए charge बनाया गया।

सही सोच: Hypothecation। Pledge में possession lender को; mortgage immovable property।

RESPONSIBLE LENDING

Loan fully repaid, property documents delayed due to RE।

सही सोच: Ordinarily 30 days release rule; attributable delay compensation ₹5,000/day।

Exam Rule: Statement में सही fact देखकर तुरंत option न चुनें। पहले category, institution, date और rule-layer identify करें।

MODULE 09 - MAINS THINKING & CONNECTIONS

तीन questions जो concept को exam में apply करना सिखाते हैं

AGEING

Non-revolving loan 45 days overdue।

सही सोच: SMA-1 (31-60 days), NPA नहीं।

REVOLVING FACILITY

CC account within limit लेकिन 90 days credits नहीं।

सही सोच: Out-of-order test relevant; term-loan overdue shortcut नहीं।

ACCOUNTING TRAP

Technical write-off हुआ। क्या borrower debt waived?

सही सोच: नहीं। Write-off accounting treatment है; recovery continue कर सकती है।

Exam Rule: Statement में सही fact देखकर तुरंत option न चुनें। पहले category, institution, date और rule-layer identify करें।

MODULE 10 - MAINS THINKING & CONNECTIONS

तीन questions जो concept को exam में apply करना सिखाते हैं

ROUTE SELECTION

Secured creditor security enforce करना चाहता है।

सही सोच: SARFAESI security-centric route; Section 13(2) 60-day notice core anchor।

FORUM

Corporate insolvency resolution में DRT या NCLT?

सही सोच: NCLT under IBC; DRT debt recovery/SARFAESI challenge forum।

PROCESS

Resolution plan approval 51% simple majority से?

सही सोच: नहीं। Current IBC anchor at least 66% voting share of financial creditors।

Exam Rule: Statement में सही fact देखकर तुरंत option न चुनें। पहले category, institution, date और rule-layer identify करें।

MODULE 11 - MAINS THINKING & CONNECTIONS

तीन questions जो concept को exam में apply करना सिखाते हैं

CAPITAL VS LIQUIDITY

Bank आज payments कर सकता है लेकिन large losses ने capital erode कर दिया।

सही सोच: Liquidity ठीक हो सकती है, solvency/capital weak; concepts अलग।

CAPITAL STACK

CET1 और Tier 1 identical?

सही सोच: नहीं। Tier 1 = CET1 + eligible AT1; CET1 strongest component।

HORIZON

30-day survival और one-year stable funding किस ratios से?

सही सोच: LCR = 30-day; NSFR = one-year; both 100% minimum standard।

Exam Rule: Statement में सही fact देखकर तुरंत option न चुनें। पहले category, institution, date और rule-layer identify करें।

MODULE 12 - MAINS THINKING & CONNECTIONS

तीन questions जो concept को exam में apply करना सिखाते हैं

OPERATOR TRAP

UPI और RTGS दोनों RBI operate करता है?

सही सोच: नहीं। RTGS RBI-operated; UPI NPCI-operated under RBI-authorised framework।

VALUE VS RAIL

UPI और eRupee same?

सही सोच: UPI payment rail; eRupee RBI-issued central-bank digital money।

SETTLEMENT

RTGS “gross” क्यों?

सही सोच: Eligible instructions individually transaction-by-transaction settle; deferred netting नहीं।

Exam Rule: Statement में सही fact देखकर तुरंत option न चुनें। पहले category, institution, date और rule-layer identify करें।

MODULE 13 - MAINS THINKING & CONNECTIONS

तीन questions जो concept को exam में apply करना सिखाते हैं

FUNDING

Debit और credit card same network use करें तो funding same?

सही सोच: नहीं। Debit deposit account; credit pre-approved revolving credit।

TOKEN

Tokenisation customer का card account replace करती है?

सही सोच: नहीं। Actual credentials exposure reduce करती है; underlying account remains।

LIABILITY

Third-party unauthorised txn customer fault के बिना, 3 working days में report।

सही सोच: Current framework में zero-liability high-value rule।

Exam Rule: Statement में सही fact देखकर तुरंत option न चुनें। पहले category, institution, date और rule-layer identify करें।

MODULE 14 - MAINS THINKING & CONNECTIONS

तीन questions जो concept को exam में apply करना सिखाते हैं

LEGAL IDENTITY

Cheque promise है या order?

सही सोच: Cheque bill of exchange है drawn on specified banker, payable on demand।

CLEARING

CTS में physical cheque drawee bank तक जाता है?

सही सोच: Normally नहीं। Image/data move; paper presenting bank पर truncate होता है।

PPS

₹50,000 cheque पर PPS always compulsory?

सही सोच: Facility enablement ₹50k+; customer use generally discretionary; bank may mandate ₹5L+।

Exam Rule: Statement में सही fact देखकर तुरंत option न चुनें। पहले category, institution, date और rule-layer identify करें।

MODULE 15 - MAINS THINKING & CONNECTIONS

तीन questions जो concept को exam में apply करना सिखाते हैं

INCLUSION

Account open = full financial inclusion?

सही सोच: नहीं। Access + Usage + Quality।

FORUM

DCC और DLRC same?

सही सोच: दोनों district-level; DCC coordination, DLRC review + public representatives।

STRATEGY

Current NSFI period 2019-24?

सही सोच: नहीं। Current 2025-30; Panch-Jyoti 5 objectives, 47 action points।

Exam Rule: Statement में सही fact देखकर तुरंत option न चुनें। पहले category, institution, date और rule-layer identify करें।

MODULE 16 - MAINS THINKING & CONNECTIONS

तीन questions जो concept को exam में apply करना सिखाते हैं

NESTED TARGETS

Agriculture 18%, NCF 14%, SMF 10% को add करें?

सही सोच: नहीं। Nested structure: Agriculture -> NCF -> within NCF SMF।

CATEGORY

Weaker Sections ninth PSL category है?

सही सोच: नहीं। Beneficiary sub-target/grouping है।

PSLC

PSLC sale से underlying borrower loan buyer bank को transfer?

सही सोच: नहीं। Nominal PSL achievement trade होता है; underlying loan originator के पास।

Exam Rule: Statement में सही fact देखकर तुरंत option न चुनें। पहले category, institution, date और rule-layer identify करें।

MODULE 17 - MAINS THINKING & CONNECTIONS

तीन questions जो concept को exam में apply करना सिखाते हैं

NUMBERS

KCC ₹5L, collateral-free ₹2L, interest-support ₹3L - same limit?

सही सोच: नहीं। तीन अलग questions/rails हैं।

INSTITUTION

NABARD और RRB same type?

सही सोच: नहीं। NABARD apex development institution; RRB banking institution।

GROUP

SHG और JLG same?

सही सोच: नहीं। SHG savings-led linkage; JLG joint-liability credit structure।

Exam Rule: Statement में सही fact देखकर तुरंत option न चुनें। पहले category, institution, date और rule-layer identify करें।

MODULE 18 - MAINS THINKING & CONNECTIONS

तीन questions जो concept को exam में apply करना सिखाते हैं

CLASSIFICATION

Micro = ₹2.5cr investment / ₹10cr turnover; क्या दोनों criteria matter?

सही सोच: हाँ। Current MSME classification composite investment + turnover criteria है।

TREDS

Platform itself हर invoice finance करता है?

सही सोच: नहीं। Financiers bid/provide finance; TReDS authorised marketplace।

GUARANTEE

CGTMSE ₹10cr = borrower को free grant?

सही सोच: नहीं। Guarantee coverage ceiling; debt/repayment obligation समाप्त नहीं।

Exam Rule: Statement में सही fact देखकर तुरंत option न चुनें। पहले category, institution, date और rule-layer identify करें।

MODULE 19 - MAINS THINKING & CONNECTIONS

तीन questions जो concept को exam में apply करना सिखाते हैं

BANK VS NBFC

NBFC loan देता है इसलिए demand deposit भी ले सकता है?

सही सोच: नहीं। Lending alone banking privileges नहीं देता।

50-50

Financial income >50% है, assets test 40%। NBFC principal-business test complete?

सही सोच: नहीं। Financial assets और financial income दोनों >50% limbs relevant।

SBR

AA/P2P asset size के कारण Middle Layer में?

सही सोच: Activity rule से AA/P2P Base Layer में रहते हैं under current SBR।

Exam Rule: Statement में सही fact देखकर तुरंत option न चुनें। पहले category, institution, date और rule-layer identify करें।

MODULE 20 - MAINS THINKING & CONNECTIONS

तीन questions जो concept को exam में apply करना सिखाते हैं

TENOR

12-day unsecured inter-bank borrowing?

सही सोच: Notice Money (2-14 days)।

INSTRUMENT

T-Bill coupon देता है?

सही सोच: Generally zero-coupon; discount issue, face-value redemption।

CD CHANGE

Old note RRB को CD issuer exclude करता है।

सही सोच: Current 2021 Directions eligible issuers में RRB शामिल।

Exam Rule: Statement में सही fact देखकर तुरंत option न चुनें। पहले category, institution, date और rule-layer identify करें।

MODULE 21 - MAINS THINKING & CONNECTIONS

तीन questions जो concept को exam में apply करना सिखाते हैं

MARKET

Secondary-market trade issuer को fresh capital देता है?

सही सोच: Normally नहीं। Existing securities investors के बीच transfer होती हैं।

ROLE

AMC और Trustee same role?

सही सोच: नहीं। AMC manages investments; Trustee oversight/investor-interest role।

RULE NAME

Current mutual-fund regulations 1996?

सही सोच: नहीं। SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026 current; 1996 historical।

Exam Rule: Statement में सही fact देखकर तुरंत option न चुनें। पहले category, institution, date और rule-layer identify करें।

MODULE 22 - MAINS THINKING & CONNECTIONS

तीन questions जो concept को exam में apply करना सिखाते हैं

STATUS

FEMA residence = citizenship?

सही सोच: नहीं। FEMA statutory residence concept अलग।

LRS

USD250k limit every company/trust पर?

सही सोच: नहीं। LRS resident individuals, including minors, के लिए।

TRADE FINANCE

LC issuing bank goods physically inspect करके pay करता है?

सही सोच: Bank compliant documents/terms पर deal करता है; goods inspection primary obligation नहीं।

Exam Rule: Statement में सही fact देखकर तुरंत option न चुनें। पहले category, institution, date और rule-layer identify करें।

MODULE 23 - MAINS THINKING & CONNECTIONS

तीन questions जो concept को exam में apply करना सिखाते हैं

TERMINOLOGY

Premium और Sum Insured same?

सही सोच: नहीं। Premium price of cover; Sum Insured coverage limit।

RIGHTS

Nominee named receiver है; policy rights transfer कौन?

सही सोच: Assignment।

HEALTH RULE

Maximum entry age universally 65?

सही सोच: Obsolete blanket rule; current framework products across ages require करता है, product terms अलग हो सकते हैं।

Exam Rule: Statement में सही fact देखकर तुरंत option न चुनें। पहले category, institution, date और rule-layer identify करें।

MODULE 24 - MAINS THINKING & CONNECTIONS

तीन questions जो concept को exam में apply करना सिखाते हैं

ROLES

CRA NPS funds invest करता है?

सही सोच: नहीं। CRA records; Pension Fund invests।

AGE

NPS All Citizen current max age 70/75?

सही सोच: Current source framework 18-85।

APY

NPS All Citizen और APY same market-linked product?

सही सोच: नहीं। APY separate defined-pension scheme with 18-40 entry and taxpayer restriction।

Exam Rule: Statement में सही fact देखकर तुरंत option न चुनें। पहले category, institution, date और rule-layer identify करें।

MODULE 25 - MAINS THINKING & CONNECTIONS

तीन questions जो concept को exam में apply करना सिखाते हैं

MUDRA

Tarun Plus first-time borrower के लिए direct ₹20L?

सही सोच: नहीं। Eligible entrepreneurs जिन्होंने Tarun successfully repay किया हो।

STAND-UP

₹10L-₹1Cr range 2026 में automatically current operational answer?

सही सोच: नहीं। Original scheme till Mar 2025; successor status latest Government source से verify।

PPF

7.1% permanent statutory rate?

सही सोच: नहीं। Rate quarterly/live; structure relatively durable।

Exam Rule: Statement में सही fact देखकर तुरंत option न चुनें। पहले category, institution, date और rule-layer identify करें।

MODULE 26 - MAINS THINKING & CONNECTIONS

तीन questions जो concept को exam में apply करना सिखाते हैं

OVD

PAN current OVD list का item है?

सही सोच: नहीं। PAN/Form 60 separate compliance requirement।

KYC

हर customer KYC update 2 years में?

सही सोच: नहीं। High/Medium/Low = 2/8/10 years।

COMPLAINT

Customer सीधे RBI Ombudsman जाए बिना bank को complaint कर सकता है?

सही सोच: Normally first approach regulated entity required; then applicable timeline/90-day filing window।

Exam Rule: Statement में सही fact देखकर तुरंत option न चुनें। पहले category, institution, date और rule-layer identify करें।

MODULE 27 - MAINS THINKING & CONNECTIONS

तीन questions जो concept को exam में apply करना सिखाते हैं

AUTHORITY

₹1 note RBI issue करता है?

सही सोच: नहीं। Government of India issue; normal banknotes RBI।

PRODUCTION

Currency chest नोट print करता है?

सही सोच: नहीं। Storage/distribution point है।

LEGAL TENDER

₹2,000 note circulation से withdrawn = demonetised?

सही सोच: नहीं। Withdrawn from circulation but remains legal tender।

Exam Rule: Statement में सही fact देखकर तुरंत option न चुनें। पहले category, institution, date और rule-layer identify करें।

MODULE 28 - MAINS THINKING & CONNECTIONS

तीन questions जो concept को exam में apply करना सिखाते हैं

REPORT

FSR bank profits का annual report है?

सही सोच: नहीं। RBI half-yearly financial-system stability/risk/resilience report।

INDEX

FI-Index 70.0 means India rank 70?

सही सोच: नहीं। Composite index level, not rank/simple percentage।

SURVEY

NAFIS publisher RBI?

सही सोच: नहीं। NABARD All India Rural Financial Inclusion Survey।

Exam Rule: Statement में सही fact देखकर तुरंत option न चुनें। पहले category, institution, date और rule-layer identify करें।

MODULE 29 - MAINS THINKING & CONNECTIONS

तीन questions जो concept को exam में apply करना सिखाते हैं

INSTITUTION

BCBS और BIS same entity?

सही सोच: नहीं। BIS institution; BCBS standard-setting committee hosted at BIS।

ASSET

SDR circulating currency?

सही सोच: नहीं। IMF-created international reserve asset।

ASSESSMENT

FSAP one bank का audit/investment rating?

सही सोच: नहीं। IMF-World Bank joint system-wide financial-sector assessment।

Exam Rule: Statement में सही fact देखकर तुरंत option न चुनें। पहले category, institution, date और rule-layer identify करें।

MODULE 30 - MAINS THINKING & CONNECTIONS

तीन questions जो concept को exam में apply करना सिखाते हैं

STATUS

In-principle universal-bank approval मिलते ही AU SFB category बदल गई?

सही सोच: नहीं। Final conversion तक current listed status देखना होगा।

COUNT

Paytm PB licence cancelled होने के बाद active PB count में include?

सही सोच: नहीं। Cancelled licence active count से बाहर।

OWNERSHIP

YES Bank में foreign strategic stake = foreign bank?

सही सोच: नहीं। Current classification domestic private bank remains।

Exam Rule: Statement में सही fact देखकर तुरंत option न चुनें। पहले category, institution, date और rule-layer identify करें।

MODULE 31 - MAINS THINKING & CONNECTIONS

तीन questions जो concept को exam में apply करना सिखाते हैं

CODE

IFSC 9 digits और MICR 11 characters?

सही सोच: उल्टा। IFSC 11 characters; MICR 9 digits।

PAYMENT

NEFT minimum ₹2L?

सही सोच: नहीं। ₹2L RTGS minimum; NEFT no RBI general minimum/maximum account-transfer limit।

RURAL

RRB ownership 50:15:35 में 35 किसका?

सही सोच: Sponsor Bank।

Exam Rule: Statement में सही fact देखकर तुरंत option न चुनें। पहले category, institution, date और rule-layer identify करें।

MODULE 32 - MAINS THINKING & CONNECTIONS

तीन questions जो concept को exam में apply करना सिखाते हैं

DATE CONTROL

Old PYQ answer और current regulator rule conflict करें तो?

सही सोच: Question date/effective date के अनुसार current official rule controls।

LIVE NUMBER

UPI Lite limit को permanent concept मानें?

सही सोच: नहीं। Mechanism permanent; operating limits date-stamped live layer।

UPDATE PRIORITY

हर RBI monetary penalty memorise करें?

सही सोच: नहीं। Rule-changing directions/FAQs/payments/KYC/prudential updates को priority दें।

Exam Rule: Statement में सही fact देखकर तुरंत option न चुनें। पहले category, institution, date और rule-layer identify करें।

BANKING LEGENDS

BANKING AWARENESS
FACTS की LIST नहीं है।
यह एक CONNECTED SYSTEM है।

Permanent Concepts - एक बार समझें।

Live Rules - date के साथ verify करें।

Changed Rules - old PYQ answer और current law को अलग रखें।

Mains Application - exam facts को कैसे combine करता है, वैसे practise करें।

Daily GA + BA - exam day तक current layer fresh रखें।

600 CORE QUESTIONS + 100 MAINS APPLICATION QUESTIONS

Daily General Awareness + Banking Awareness:
Telegram | Website | Banking Legends App

पहले समझें। फिर Connections के जरिए याद रखें।