UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT

SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

COMMON COURSE- BCom/BBA

(2019 Admission)

IV SEMESTER

BANKING AND INSURANCE

BCM4 A14/BBA4 A14

QUESTION BANK

1. Indian banks were nationalised in the year
   a. 1949 b. 1969 c. 1959 d. 1979

2. Bankers are not only purveyors of money but also an important sense they are
   a. Consumers
   b. Manufacturers
   c. Lenders
   d. Borrowers

3. Primary functions of a commercial banks are ..... and lending
   a. Honouring cheques
   b. Accepting deposits
   c. Issuing cheques
   d. Issuing DD

4. The total number of public sector banks in India is
   a. 14 b. 12 c. 28 d. 22

5. Indian Institute of Bankers is registered as.....
   a. Trustee
   b. Association
   c. Joint Stock Company
   d. Co-op society

6. The head quarters of National Housing Bank is
   a. New Delhi
   b. Mumbai
   c. Agra
   d. Hyderabad

7. The Head quarters of Allahabad Bank is
   a. Allahabad b. Mumbai c. Calcutta d. Delhi

8. The 'Teller System' has been introduced by banks to.....
   a. Canvas more customers
   b. Make quick payment of cheque
   c. Clarify enquiries
   d. Advice customers

9. Money at call and short notice of a bank is .....
   a. Secured advance
   b. Bankers second line of advance
   c. Widely distributed loans
   d. All the above

10. The terms drawer, drawee and payee are associated with;
    a. Cheques
    b. Promissory notes
    c. Delivery order
    d. Hundies

11. Where the RBI has no branch the bank which can act as its agent is;
    a. Any commercial bank
    b. Any nationalised bank
    c. SBI
    d. Indian bank

12. Unless otherwise specified DD or cheques is valid for a period of;
    a. 6 months
    b. 1 year
    c. 3 months
    d. One month

13. RBI was nationalised in the year
    a. 1941 b. 1949 c. 1943 d. 1935

14. The drawee of a cheque is always.....
    a. Customer b. Minor c. Company d. Bank

15. Commercial banks in India was organised as.....
    a. Sole proprietorship
    b. Joint stock company
    c. Partnership
    d. Joint sector

16. In India ..... banks are nationalised in the year 1969
    a. 16 b. 19 c. 14 d. 22

17. Second nationalisation of commercial banks (6 banks)was in the year
    A. 1979 B. 1980 C. 1984 D. 1976

18. Cooperative banks are registered under.....
    a. RBI Act
    b. Banking Regulation Act
    c. Co-operative societies act
    d. Any of the above
    e.

19. The first Regional Rural Bank came into existence on
    a. 1972 b. 1964 c. 1975 d. 1977

20. The largest public sector bank in India is
    a. RBI
    b. SBI
    c. Canara Bank
    d. Indian Overseas Bank

21. RRB Act was enacted in the year
    a. 1974 b. 1979 c. 1975 d. 1976

22. ..... is the apex institution for rural development and rural credit
    a. RBI b. IDBI c. NABARD d. IRBI

23. RBI was established in the year
    a. 1949 b. 1935 c. 1964 d. 1947

24. Medium term loans are meant for a period
    a. 3-5 years
    b. 5-10 years
    c. Over 10 years
    d. 1-3 years

25. Possession of a security practically with the banker is in the case of
    a. Mortgage
    b. Pledge
    c. Hypothecation
    d. Hire purchase

26. Maximum number of withdrawals permitted per half year weather by cheque or otherwise in saving bank account
    a. 100 b. 200 c. 50 d. No limit

27. The banker's obligation to pay his customers cheque is a duty towards.....
    a. The drawee
    b. The drawer
    c. The holder
    d. The payee

28. Collateral security means
    a. Advance against supply bills
    b. Share and debentures
    c. Goods pledged to the bank
    d. Additional security

29. RBI issues currency notes on the basis of.....
    a. Minimum reserve
    b. General reserve
    c. Proportional reserve
    d. Gold reserve

30. The term "Reserve" in Reserve bank of India indicates
    a. Reserved for govt. Business alone
    b. It keeps reserves of all commercial banks
    c. No special significance
    d. It keeps foreign currency

31. SBI was established in the year
    a. 1954 b. 1956 c. 1955 d. 1964

32. For opening new branch of a bank should obtain the sanction of.....
    a. Central government
    b. State government
    c. RBI
    d. All the above

33. Negotiable Instrument Act was passed in the year
    a. 1856 b. 1875 c. 1881 d. 1882

34. NABARD is administered by
    a. RBI
    b. SBI
    c. Board of Directors
    d. Central govt.

35. A depositor can withdraw money from the bank any number of time in.....
    a. Fixed deposit
    b. Savings bank
    c. Current a/c
    d. Recurring deposit

36. A cheque is deemed stale after
    a. One month
    b. 3 months
    c. 6 months
    d. One year
    e.

37. Bank rate policy is aimed at
    a. Development of banks
    b. Helping loan takers
    c. Stabilising internal price level
    d. None of these.

38. Bank of England was established in the year
    a. 1586 b. 1612 c. 1694 d. 1656

39. Garnishee order is to restrain a banker from
    a. Receiving deposit
    b. Making payment
    c. Accepting bills
    d. Crossing of cheques

40. A banker need not bother too much to open an account in the name of a person when receiving.....
    a. Term deposit
    b. Demand deposit
    c. Saving deposit
    d. Call deposit

41. Primary relationship between banker and customer is that of
    a. Dealer and customer
    b. Principal and agent
    c. Debtor and creditor
    d. Vender and buyer

42. Bankers lien is a general lien and is
    a. A special type of mortgage
    b. An implied pledge
    c. A pledged transaction
    d. Hypothecation transaction

43. Which country is popular for branch banking
    a. Britain b. China c. India d. Japan

44. Whose signature is affixed on currency notes
    a. President
    b. Prime Minister
    c. RBI governor
    d. Finance minister

45. A post dated cheque is one which bears;
    a. A date which is not more than 6 months
    b. Future date
    c. An impossible date
    d. Back date

46. A banker has the right to disclose the account position of a customer to.....
    a. Intimate friend
    b. Customers wife
    c. Trade reference
    d. Customers relatives

47. An account usually maintained by businessmen in a bank is
    a. Current account
    b. Saving bank account
    c. Recurring deposit account
    d. None of these

48. The system of banking attracting deposits and lending for short period is called
    a. Mixed banking
    b. Deposit banking
    c. Credit system
    d. Lending system

49. When a loan is advanced on the basis of immovable property, it is called
    a. Pledge
    b. Hypothecation
    c. Mortgage
    d. Lien

50. When a loan is advanced on the basis of movable property, it is called
    a. Pledge
    b. Hypothecation
    c. Mortgage
    d. Lien

51. Which of the following are not methods of credit control
    a. Bank rate
    b. Rationing credit
    c. Issue of notes
    d. Direct action

52. The banker will refuse payment against
    a. Post dated cheque
    b. Mutilated cheque
    c. Insufficient fund in a/c
    d. All of these

53. The following is not a demand deposit
    a. Fixed deposit
    b. Annuity deposit
    c. Fixed deposit due
    d. All of these

54. A cheque bearing a back date from the date of issue is
    a. Stale cheque
    b. Post dated cheque
    c. Marked cheque
    d. Ante dated cheque

55. Banker lien shall not exercise upon
    a. Cheques for collection
    b. Bills for collection
    c. Call deposit
    d. Safe custody deposits

56. Key loans are usually allowed on
    a. Buildings
    b. Goods under safe custody
    c. Goods in transit
    d. Goods for sale

57. The country popular for unit banking is
    a. Russia b. India c. America d. Britain

58. Overdraft facility is allowed to reputed customers on
    a. SB account
    b. Current account
    c. Fixed deposit
    d. Call deposit

59. The authority controlling the clearing house scheme is
    a. RBI b. SBI c. SEBI d. Govt.

60. Crossing of a cheque can be done by

a. Drawer only
b. Payee only
c. Any holder
d. None of these

61. Cash Reserve Ratio of banks is insisted in RBI Act of 1934 under section
a. 15 b. 42 c. 32 d. 18

62. In order to determine a cheque valid or not one has to examine.....
a. Actual date of issue
b. Date of receipt by payee
c. Date of endorsement
d. Date that cheque bears

63. RBI is an example of
a. Chartered company
b. Statutory company
c. Registered company
d. Unlimited company

64. A bank draft is drawn by
a. Customer
b. Bank
c. Trader
d. Any of the above

65. Pledge means.....
a. Advance against goods
b. To draw over and above deposit
c. Bailment of goods as security
d. Mortgage of building

66. One Rupee notes is issued by
a. RBI
b. SBI
c. Ministry of Finance
d. Both RBI and Govt.

67. A place where representatives of banks meet to settle cheques for collection
a. Bankers club
b. Acceptance bank
c. Clearing house
d. Discount house

68. Which of the following is subsidiary function of a bank
a. Accepting deposit
b. Granting credit
c. Safe custodial service
d. Banking services

69. Ownership of IDBI is vested with
a. RBI
b. Govt. Of India
c. SBI
d. SIDBI

70. Credit card system was firstly developed in.....
a. Bank of England
b. Bank of America
c. RBI
d. Bank of Tokyo

71. Call deposit is modified form of.....
a. Fixed deposit
b. Demand draft
c. Term deposit
d. SB deposit

72. The EXIM bank established in the year
a. 1982 b. 1992 c. 1998 d. 1975

73. NABARD was established in the year
a. 1986 b. 1982 c. 1990 d. 1964

74. Lead Bank scheme was introduced by RBI in the year
    a. 1986 b. 1969 c. 1975 d. 1980

75. Rule of Claytons Case is related with
    a. Fixed deposit
    b. Appropriation of debt
    c. Cash credit
    d. Term loans

76. Garnishee order is issued by
    a. State govt.
    b. Central govt.
    c. RBI
    d. Court of law

77. Scheduled bank is one.....
    a. Which is included in II schedule of RBI
    b. Which is included in II schedule of Banking Regulation act
    c. Institution dealing in money
    d. Which gives loan to SC/ST

78. SBI was set up by nationalising
    a. Bank of Calcutta
    b. Imperial bank
    c. National Provincial bank
    d. Bharath bank

79. A bankers lien is
    a. General
    b. Particular
    c. Proportional
    d. Specific

80. Number of subsidiary banks of SBI is
    a. 5 b. 10 c. 14 d. 7

81. Signature of one rupee note is of.....
    a. RBI Governor
    b. Finance secretary
    c. President of India
    d. Finance Minister

82. Origin of banking is said to be closely connected with
    a. Arabs b. Romans c. Indians d. Jews

83. The best example of pure commercial banking is
    a. British banking
    b. German banking
    c. Indian banking
    d. Japanese banking

84. Which country's banking is regarded as best example of mixed banking
    a. Germany
    b. USA
    c. Britain
    d. India

85. Money at call is otherwise known as.....
    a. Overdraft
    b. Overnight money
    c. Credit card
    d. Cash credit

86. ..... bank is one which specialise in financing foreign trade of a country
    a. Unit
    b. Branch
    c. Overseas
    d. Exchange

87. "A central bank is an institution charged with responsibility of regulating supply and cost of money in the interest of general public". This definition was made by;
    a. H L Hart
    b. Keynes
    c. John Paget
    d. Dudley Johnson

88. Commercial bank can be either unit banking type or ---------- banking type.
    a. Central
    b. Branch
    c. Specialised
    d. Rural

89. Discounting of bills of exchange is..... function of commercial banks
    a. Lending
    b. Borrowing
    c. Investment
    d. Agency

90. Industrial banks are also called ..... as they subscribing the securities issued by the industrial concerns.
    a. Share banks
    b. Loan banks
    c. Development banks
    d. Investment bank

91. IDBI and IFCI are examples of.....
    a. Commercial bank
    b. Co-operative bank
    c. Industrial bank
    d. Unit bank

92. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development is popularly known as
    a. International bank
    b. Overseas bank
    c. World bank
    d. IMF

93. Payment of premium by a commercial bank is a part of their..... System.
    a. Deposit
    b. Agency
    c. Exchange
    d. Utility

94. Unit banks are linked with bigger banks by a system called.....
    a. Mixed banking
    b. Group banking
    c. Correspondent banking
    d. Network banking

95. Bank is a "factory" of.....
    a. Cash b. Coins c. Credit d. Deposit

96. NPA stands for.....
    a. Normal Profit Achievement
    b. Nonperforming Assets
    c. Non profit Advances
    d. Non performing Agents

97. Commercial banks act as income tax consultant. This is a..... function.
    a. Lending
    b. Utility
    c. Agency
    d. Demand.

98. ..... Ratio refers to that portion of total deposits of commercial bank which it has to keep with central bank in the form of cash reserve.
    a. SLR b. CRR c. PLR d. REPO

99. Non Banking Financial Corporation's (NBFCs) are otherwise known as.....
    a. Narrow banks
    b. Para banks
    c. Virtual banks
    d. Link banks

100. Maximum period for which deposits can be obtained by a NBFC is
   a. 5 years
   b. 15 years
   c. 10 years
   d. 2 years

101. In banking sector, KYC stands for
   a. Kid and young customers
   b. Know youth creditors
   c. Know your customers
   d. Know your cash requirements.

102. The process of replacing physical cheque with electronic cheque is.....
   a. Demat
   b. Remat
   c. Truncation
   d. Securitisation

103. The Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act (SARFASIA) came into effect on.....
   a. Jan 2002
   b. June 2002
   c. May 2000
   d. April 2001

104. Commission recommended for the formation of RBI is
   a. Narasimham commission
   b. Tandem commission
   c. Hil Ton Young commission
   d. None of these.

105. Dues made by debtors are.....
   a. NPA b. NPS c. CRR d. PLR

106. ---------- represents the rate at which the central bank absorbs liquidity from the banks
   a. Repo
   b. CRR
   c. PLR
   d. Reverse Repo

107. The first foreign bank which introduced merchant bank in India is
   a. Grindlays bank
   b. HSBC
   c. City bank
   d. Ceylon bank

108. The first Indian public sector bank which introduced its own merchant bank division in India
   a. Canara bank
   b. PNB
   c. SBI
   d. Syndicate bank

109. Which of the following is quantitative measure of credit control of RBI
   a. Direct action
   b. Moral suasion
   c. Open market operation
   d. Margin requirement

110. Banking Regulation Act passed in the year
   a. 1969 b. 1934 c. 1949 d. 1956

111. The first development bank in India is
   a. IDBI b. IFCI c. ICICI d. SIDBI

112. ICICI was established in the year
   a. 1980 b. 1948 c. 1955 d. 1964

113. SIDBI was established as a wholly owned subsidiary of.....

a. IFCI b. SFC c. IDBI d. RBI

114. The apex development bank in India is
a. IFCI b. IDBI c. SIDBI d. RBI

115. The apex financial institution in India is
a. IFCI b. IDBI c. NABARD d. RBI

116. ATM stands for.....
a. Any Time Money
b. Automatic Teller machine
c. Automated Teller Machine
d. Automatic Transfer Money

117. Central Land Mortgage Bank was started in Madras in
a. 1920 b. 1921 c. 1922 d. 1929

118. Central Co-operative banks are organised at..... level
a. Taluk
b. District
c. State
d. National

119. Head quarters of RBI is
a. New Delhi
b. Mumbai
c. Calcutta
d. Nasik

120. Head quarters of NABARD is
a. New Delhi
b. Mumbai
c. Calcutta
d. Nasik

121. Area of operation of RRB comprises of
a. One or more district
b. A state
c. Two or more states
d. Taluk

122. Chairman of NABARD is appointed by
a. UPSC
b. SSC
c. RBI
d. Central Govt.

123. LAB stands for.....
a. Lead Area Bank
b. Local Area Bank
c. Lending and Borrowing
d. Leading and Banking

124. Largest bank in the world (asset wise) is.....
a. BNP Paribus
b. SBI
c. German Bank
d. British Bank of Middle East

125. Largest bank in the world in branches is.....
a. BNP Paribus
b. SBI
c. German Bank
d. HSBC

126. The present Governor of RBI is
a. Bimal Jalan
b. Subba Rao
c. Raghuram Rajan
d. Rangarajan

127. Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India(IRBI) was established in the year
a. 1961 b. 1960 c. 1985 d. 1975

128. ..... is "Pay later product"
a. Debit card
b. ATM card
c. Credit card
d. Both a&b

129. ..... is "Pay now product"
a. Debit card
b. ATM card
c. Credit card
d. Charge card

130. Banking Ombudsman was established in.....
a. 1993 b. 1997 c. 1995 d. 1987

131. Another name of credit card is.....
a. Debit card
b. Money card
c. Plastic money
d. Card money

132. Credit card was first time launched in the world by.....
a. British bank
b. Bank of America
c. HSBC
d. SBI

133. "Either of Survivor" account in a bank is.....account
a. Minors Account
b. Joint account
c. Saving account
d. Double account

134. In banking, EFT stands for.....
a. Economic Fund Transfer
b. Electronic Fund Transfer
c. Economic and Financial Transaction
d. Entries of Fund Transfer

135. RTGS stands for.....
a. Rural Transactions of Government services
b. Real Time Gross Settlement
c. Recurring and Term Gross Savings
d. Real Time Government Service

136. A Head quarter of SIDBI is.....
a. New Delhi
b. Mumbai
c. Calcutta
d. Lucknow

137. The first new generation bank starts its operation in India
a. ICICI
b. HDFC
c. AXIS bank
d. Centurion

138. The first new private sector bank is.....
a. HDFC bank
b. ICICI bank
c. Centurion bank
d. UTI bank

139. Money lenders in Kerala come under purview of.....
   a. Banking Regulation Act
   b. Indian Companies Act
   c. Kerala Banking Regulation Act
   d. Kerala Money lenders Act

140. Imperial bank of India was established by amalgamation of ..... presidency banks
   a. 3 b. 5 c. 7 d. 10

141. Custodian of National Rural Credit Stabilisation Fund
   a. RBI b. SBI c. NABARD d. ARBI

142. Number of public sector Banks in India
   a. 14 b. 20 c. 21 d. 28

143. A mutilated cheque will be ----------
   a. Crossed
   b. Endorsed
   c. Marked
   d. Torn

144. FDR stands for.....
   a. Fiduciary Deposit Reserve
   b. Fixed Deposit Receipt
   c. Fixed Depreciation Rate
   d. Fixed Deposit Rate

145. The chairman of 13th Finance commission is
   a. A M Khushro
   b. C Rangarajan
   c. Vijay Kelkar
   d. Bimal Jalan

146. The first bank in the world
   a. Bank of America
   b. Federal Reserve bank
   c. Bank of Venice
   d. Bank of Hindustan

147. The first bank in India
   a. Allahabad bank
   b. Punjab National Bank
   c. Nedungadi Bank
   d. Bank of Hindustan

148. First purely Indian bank is
   a. Allahabad bank
   b. Punjab National Bank
   c. Nedungadi Bank
   d. Bank of Hindustan

149. The first bank in Kerala
   a. Federal Bank
   b. South Malabar Gramin Bank
   c. North Malabar Gramin bank
   d. Nedungadi bank

150. The first international credit card was introduced in India by
   a. SBI
   b. Canara bank
   c. Andhra Bank
   d. Bank of Baroda

INSURANCE

151. Certain percentage of the sum assured is paid periodically according to..... policy
   a. Term
   b. Endowment
   c. Money back
   d. Group insurance

152. The principle of indemnity does not apply to
   a. Burglary insurance
   b. Fire insurance
   c. Marine insurance
   d. Life and personal accident insurance

153. Transfer of rights and remedies of the insured to the insurer after indemnity has been effected is called
   a. Insurable interest
   b. Subrogation
   c. Proximate cause
   d. Mitigation of loss

154. Guarantee for employer for the loss out of employees dishonest is
   a. Burglary insurance
   b. Fidelity insurance
   c. Third party insurance
   d. Guarantee insurance

155. Motor insurance has its beginning in the
   a. USA b. USSR c. UK d. UAE

156. Fidelity guarantee insurance does not guarantee
   a. The death of the employer
   b. The death of the employee
   c. The employees honesty
   d. The employers honesty

157. Insurance is based on the principle of
   a. Co-operation
   b. Democracy
   c. Equality
   d. Welfare

158. This policy covers all risks to the ship and its cargo while the ship is at a particular port.
   a. Voyage policy
   b. Floating policy
   c. Time policy
   d. Port risk policy

159. Fire insurance can be taken in respect of
   a. Movable properties only
   b. Immovable properties only
   c. Both a & b
   d. Persons only

160. The principle of indemnity applicable to.....
   a. Life insurance
   b. Personal accident insurance
   c. Property insurance
   d. All of these

161. Except life insurance the maximum term of other insurance is
   a. 12 months
   b. 24 months
   c. 6 months
   d. 36 months

162. The person whose risk is insured is called
   a. Insured
   b. Assured
   c. Insurer
   d. Both a &b

163. The person who agrees to compensate the loss arising from the risk is called the .....
a. Insurer
b. underwriter
c. Assurer
d. All of these

164. ..... policy matures on the assureds' death or on his attainment of particular age whichever is earlier
a. Endowment policy
b. Money back policy
c. Joint life policy
d. Single premium policy

165. In marine insurance, insurable interest is enough at the time of.....
a. Claim
b. Loss
c. Maturity
d. Insurance

166. In fire insurance, insurable interest is enough at the time of.....
a. Effecting the policy
b. Loss
c. Maturity
d. Both a & b

167. ..... is an agreement whereby the insurer agrees to indemnify the insured against losses due to sea and port perils
a. Fire insurance
b. Marine insurance
c. Life insurance
d. All the above

168. ..... are those terms, which are written on the policy
a. Express warranties
b. Implied warranties
c. Memorandum clause
d. Valuation clause

169. When the subject matter insured is destroyed wholly refers to.....
a. Partial total loss
b. Actual total loss
c. Constructive total loss
d. None of these

170. ------- policy issued on the basis of the number of persons assured
a. Annuity policy
b. Multiple life policy
c. Single life policy
d. Level premium policy

171. Process of transferring right in respect of a policy from one person to another is
a. Blank transfer
b. Surrender
c. Assignment
d. Endorsement

172. ..... means a wilful and intentional act on part of self destroyer
a. Death
b. Suicide
c. Murder
d. Accident

173. The central office of LIC is located at
a. New Delhi
b. Kolkata
c. Mumbai
d. Chennai

174. A person employed to act for another or to represent another while dealing with third party is
a. Principal
b. Trustee
c. Agent
d. Servant

175. Maritime perils are also called.....
   a. Perils of the sea
   b. Moral hazards
   c. Morale hazards
   d. None of these

176. ..... policy in which the limits of the risks are determined by place of particular voyage
   a. Valued
   b. Time
   c. Voyage
   d. Unvalued

177. ..... policy covers the risk during a particular voyage for a specific period
   a. Valued
   b. Time
   c. Voyage
   d. Mixed

178. The term 'run off or Fully declared' refers to
   a. Floating policy
   b. Wagering policy
   c. Builders risk policy
   d. Open cover policy

179. Wagering policy also known as
   a. Policy proof of interest
   b. Open policy
   c. Builders risk policy
   d. Port risk policy

180. Risk insured against death is a contract of.....
   a. Assurance
   b. Agreement
   c. Indemnity
   d. All the above

181. Which of the following contract is not legally enforceable
   a. Contract of insurance
   b. Contract of guarantee
   c. Wagering contract
   d. Contract of indemnity

182. ..... is a document which provides evidence of the contract of insurance
   a. Proposal form
   b. Policy form
   c. Cover note
   d. Certificate of insurance

183. General Insurance Corporation was established in the year
   a. 1956 b. 1972 c. 1955 d. 1971

184. General insurance business was nationalised under
   a. GIBN Act.1971
   b. GIBN Act.1972
   c. GIBN Act.1973
   d. GIBN Act.1974

185. The head quarters of New India Assurance Co. Ltd is
   a. New Delhi
   b. Mumbai
   c. Kolkata
   d. Chennai

186. The Head quarters of Oriental Insurance Co.ltd is
   a. New Delhi
   b. Mumbai
   c. Kolkata
   d. Chennai

187. The Head office of National Insurance Co. Ltd is
   a. New Delhi
   b. Mumbai
   c. Kolkata
   d. Chennai

188. The Head office of United India Insurance Co. Ltd is
   a. New Delhi
   b. Mumbai
   c. Kolkata
   d. Chennai

189. Life insurance in its present form came to India from
   a. UK
   b. USA
   c. Canada
   d. Germany

190. LIC was set up in the year
   a. 1824
   b. 1823
   c. 1822
   d. 1821

191. LIC was nationalised in the year
   a. 1951
   b. 1952
   c. 1954
   d. 1956

192. The term "Assurance' refers.....
   a. Life insurance
   b. Fire insurance
   c. Marine insurance
   d. None of these

193. The Oriental Life Insurance Company came to India during
   a. 1919
   b. 1818
   c. 1899
   d. 1888

194. The policies where the premium is payable throughout the life of the assured is called
   a. Whole life policy
   b. Renewable term policy
   c. Sinking fund policy
   d. Annuity policy

195. With Profit policy is also known as.....
   a. Multiple life policy
   b. Participating policy
   c. Level premium policy
   d. Lump sum policy

196. A reinsurance of reinsurance known as.....
   a. Line
   b. Retention
   c. Retrocession
   d. Cession

197. Reinsurance is also termed as.....
   a. Insurance of insurance
   b. Retrocession
   c. Double insurance
   d. All of these

198. When the same risk and subject matter is insured with more than one insurer is called.....
   a. Insurance of insurance
   b. Retrocession
   c. Double insurance
   d. None of these

199. When the amount for which a subject matter is insured more than its actual value, it is called.....
   a. Over insurance
   b. Reinsurance
   c. Double insurance
   d. Extra insurance

200. IRDA refers to
   a. Insurance Regulatory Development Authority
   b. Indian Reinsurance Development Authority
   c. Insurance Regulation and Department Accreditation
   d. Insurance Regulatory Development Association

201. Committee of Reforms in Insurance sectors during 1993 headed by.....
   a. RN Malhotra
   b. S Narasimham
   c. Manmohansingh
   d. P Chidambaram

202. The danger of loss from the unforeseen circumstances in future refers to
   a. Risk
   b. Perils
   c. Hazard
   d. Damage

203. The principle of 'prevention is better than cure' refers to
   a. Avoiding of risk
   b. Reduction of risk
   c. Transferring risk
   d. Shifting of risk

204. When the subject is partially lost by a peril insured against, it is called.....
   a. General average loss
   b. Constructive total loss
   c. Actual total loss
   d. Particular average loss

205. Cargo ship caught by fire is an example of
   a. General average loss
   b. Constructive total loss
   c. Actual total loss
   d. Particular average loss

206. Under fire insurance, loss of profit policy is also called
   a. Average policy
   b. Consequential loss policy
   c. Specific policy
   d. Adjustable policy

207. Rashtriya Krishi Yojana of crop insurance scheme introduced in India in the year
   a. 1999 b. 1888 c. 1988 d. 1977

208. Motor vehicle insurance is compulsory under Motor Vehicle Act, which was enacted in...
   a. 1988 b. 1998 c. 1939 d. 1978

209. Motor vehicle Insurance had its beginning in
   a. UK b. USA c. India d. Canada

210. Organisation structure of LIC is
   a. Two tier
   b. Three tier
   c. Four tier
   d. Five tier

211. IRDA shall consist of note more than.....
   a. 10 members
   b. 7 members
   c. 9 members
   d. 8 members

212. "Uberrimae Fidei" means
   a. Indemnity
   b. Insurable interest
   c. Good faith
   d. Mitigation of loss

213. ..... is the oldest insurance
   a. Fire insurance
   b. Life insurance
   c. Marine insurance
   d. Social insurance

214. Boiler insurance policy coming under
   a. Fire insurance
   b. Life insurance
   c. Engineering insurance
   d. Marine insurance

215. In life insurance, instalment policy is also known as
   a. Annuity policy
   b. Endowment policy
   c. Whole life policy
   d. Lump sum policy

216. In insurance, "Causa Proxima" means
   a. Utmost good faith
   b. Contribution
   c. Prevent the causes of loss
   d. Closely connected perils

217. Which of the following is not a life insurance policy of LIC
   a. Bima Nivesh
   b. Jeevan Aadhar
   c. Komal Jeevan
   d. sun life

218. In India Insurance business are regulated by
   a. IRBI b. RBI c. IRDA d. IRDP

219. In insurance, NAIS stands for
   a. National Association of insurance Service
   b. Non Assured Individual Section
   c. National Agricultural Insurance Scheme
   d. New Agricultural Insurance Scheme

220. NAIS launched in 1999 is being implemented through
   a. GIC
   b. LIC
   c. RRB
   d. NABARD

221. There are..... associated companies of GIC
   a. 3 b. 2 c. 6 d. 4

222. Crop insurance Scheme was introduced by Government of India in the tear
   a. 1970 b. 1972 c. 1975 d. 1985

223. ..... is document issued to the insured in advance of the policy
   a. Premium receipt
   b. Cover Note
   c. Certificate of insurance
   d. All of these

224. ..... is the amount which the insurer is prepared to pay before the date of maturity of policy.
   a. Paid up value
   b. Surrender value
   c. Both a & b
   d. None of the above

225. Risks are not suited to treatment by insurance refers to
   a. Static risk
   b. Property risk
   c. Dynamic risk
   d. Liability risk

226. What is Financial Inclusion?

a. It is a social science concerned with the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services
b. It is a branch of economics that studies how an overall economy—the market or other systems that operate on a large scale—behaves.
c. It is an apex development institution fully owned by Government of India.
d. It is defined as the process of ensuring access to financial services and timely and adequate credit where needed by vulnerable groups such as weaker sections and low income groups at an affordable cost.

227. What are the Benefits of Financial Inclusion?

a. Bringing more and more customers to the bank and it potentially increasing the business of the banks.
b. Helps to improve the standard of living of the majority of people.
c. Bridges the gap between rural people and urban people.
d. All of the above

228. Government has launched many flagship schemes to promote financial inclusion and provide financial security to empower the poor and unbanked in the country. which of the following is Not one of them?

a. Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana
b. Stand-Up India Scheme
c. Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana
d. Beti bachao beti padhao

229."Project Financial Literacy" under financial inclusion is undertaken by?

(a)SBI
(b)RBI
(c)Ministry of education
(d)Ministry of statistics and Implementation

230. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) have taken initiatives to promote financial inclusion in rural areas. These are-

a. opening of bank branches in remote areas.
b. Issuing Kisan Credit Cards (KCC)

c. Linkage of self-help groups (SHGs) with banks.

d. All of the above

231.one of the Initiatives taken by the government for financial inclusion is LBS. what Does 'L' stands for in LBS?

a. Lead

b. Loan

c. Liable

d. Liquidity

232. What do you mean by 'BSBDA'?

a. An interest-bearing deposit account held at a bank or other financial institution

b. This account does not have the facility of minimum balance account.

c. Records a nation's transactions with the rest of the world

d. A term-deposit that allows to make regular deposits and earn returns on the investment.

233. Financial Inclusion does not assure?

a. Reducing Poverty

b. Reducing Inequality

c. Reducing opening of new accounts

d. Reducing Migration

234. Process of ensuring access to financial services to weaker sections of societies at affordable rates is known as-

a. Finance for all

b. Financial stability

c. Financial inclusion

d. Affordable finances

235. Which statement is true regarding 'No frills account' ?

a. These are opened with a minimum balance of Rs100

b. These Pay an Interest of 2.5% on quarterly basis

c. These accounts were converted into BSBDA which is basic savings bank deposit account.

d. Both (a)&(b)

ANSWER KEY

Q.NO	ANs	Q.NO	ANs	Q.NO	ANs	Q.NO	ANs	Q.NO	ANs
1	b	46	c	91	c	136	d	181	c
2	b	47	a	92	c	137	a	182	a
3	b	48	b	93	b	138	d	183	a
4	c	49	c	94	c	139	d	184	b
5	c	50	b	95	c	140	a	185	b
6	b	51	c	96	b	141	c	186	a
7	c	52	d	97	b	142	d	187	c
8	b	53	a	98	b	143	d	188	d
9	b	54	d	99	b	144	b	189	a
10	a	55	d	100	c	145	c	190	b
11	c	56	d	101	c	146	c	191	d
12	c	57	c	102	c	147	d	192	a
13	b	58	b	103	b	148	b	193	b
14	d	59	a	104	c	149	d	194	a
15	b	60	c	105	a	150	c	195	b
16	c	61	b	106	d	151	c	196	c
17	b	62	d	107	a	152	d	197	a
18	c	63	b	108	c	153	b	198	c
19	c	64	b	109	c	154	b	199	a
20	b	65	c	110	c	155	c	200	a
21	c	66	c	111	b	156	c	201	a
22	d	67	c	112	c	157	a	202	a
23	b	68	d	113	c	158	d	203	a
24	a	69	b	114	b	159	c	204	d
25	b	70	b	115	d	160	d	205	a
26	c	71	d	116	c	161	a	206	b
27	b	72	a	117	d	162	d	207	a
28	d	73	b	118	b	163	d	208	c
29	a	74	b	119	b	164	a	209	a
30	b	75	b	120	b	165	b	210	c

31	C	76	D	121	A	166	D	211	C
32	C	77	A	122	D	167	B	212	C
33	C	78	B	123	B	168	A	213	C
34	C	79	A	124	A	169	B	214	C
35	C	80	D	125	B	170	B	215	A
36	B	81	B	126	C	171	C	216	D
37	C	82	D	127	C	172	B	217	D
38	C	83	A	128	C	173	C	218	C
39	B	84	A	129	A	174	C	219	C
40	A	85	B	130	C	175	A	220	A
41	C	86	D	131	C	176	C	221	D
42	B	87	D	132	B	177	D	222	D
43	A	88	B	133	B	178	A	223	C
44	C	89	A	134	B	179	A	224	B
45	B	90	D	135	B	180	A	225	C
226	D	228	D	230	D	232	B	234	C
227	D	229	B	231	A	233	C	235	C