



100 Most Important Banking Awareness One Liners (Day-3)

Credit Rating Agencies

- 1). **ICRA was established in – 1991**
- 2). **ICRA was a joint-venture between ----- and various Indian commercial banks and financial services companies. - Moody's**
Explanation: ICRA was a joint-venture between Moody's and various Indian commercial banks and financial services companies.
- 3). **The Headquarters of ICRA is - Gurugram, Haryana**
- 4). **The Headquarters of Moody's Investors Service is - New York**
- 5). **Moody's Investors Service was established in – 1909**
- 6). **Standard & Poor's was founded in – 1860**
- 7). **The Standard & Poor's headquarters is -New York**
- 8). **The Fitch Ratings has its headquarters in - New York**
- 9). **The Fitch Ratings was founded in -1914**
- 10). **In which year ONICRA credit rating agency is – 1993**
Explanation: ONICRA was founded in 1993.
- 11). **The headquarters of ONICRA is -Gurugram**
- 12). **What does I stands for in ONICRA – Individual**
Explanation: ONICRA -Onida Individual Credit Rating Agency
- 13). **The headquarters of CARE is in – Mumbai**
- 14). **What does R stands for in CARE – Research**
Explanation: CARE - Credit Analysis & Research Limited .
- 15). **ARC Ratings is an international credit rating agency, with headquarters in Lisbon is a joint venture between -----and SR Rating Group of Brazil. - Sociedade de AvaliaçãoEstratégicae Risco, Lda (SaeR) of Portugal, Credit Analysis and Research Limited (CARE) of India, Global Credit Rating Company Limited (GCR) of South Africa, Malaysian Rating Corporation Berhad (MARC) of Malaysia**
Explanation: ARC Ratings, is a joint venture between the Sociedade de AvaliaçãoEstratégica e Risco, Lda (SaeR) of Portugal, the Credit Analysis and Research Limited (CARE) of India, the Global Credit Rating Company Limited (GCR) of South Africa, the Malaysian Rating Corporation Berhad (MARC) of Malaysia and the SR Rating Group of Brazil.
- 16). **Who is the main promoter of ONICRA Credit Rating Agency Of India Ltd - Onida Finance**
- 17). **In India ----- credit rating agency was set up exclusively for Micro, small and medium enterprises. – SMERA**



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Explanation: SMERA (Small and Medium Enterprises Rating Agency of India Limited) credit rating agency was set up exclusively for Micro, small and medium enterprises.

18). SMERA has been registered under which act - Securities and Exchange Board of India (Credit Rating Agencies) Regulations, 1999

Explanation: SMERA has been registered under Securities and Exchange Board of India (Credit Rating Agencies) Regulations, 1999.

19). SMERA is a joint initiative between -SIDBI & Leading Public Sector Banks , Dun& Bradstreet Information Services India Private Limited (D&B) & Leading Private Banks

20). SMERA was established in – 2005

21). Brickwork Ratings India Private Limited was established in – 2007

22). The Headquarters of Brickwork Ratings India Private Limited is – Bangalore

Explanation: Brickwork Ratings India Private Limited has headquarters in Bengaluru, Karnataka.

23). A Credit Bureau is governed by which of the following act - Credit Information Companies (Regulation) Act of 2005

24). ----- is India's first Credit Information Company – CIBIL

Explanation: TransUnion CIBIL Limited (Formerly: Credit Information Bureau (India) Limited) is India's first Credit Information Company (CIC) founded in August 2000.

Currency System

25). The Reserve Bank of India has sole right to issue currency note, it comes under -----section of RBI Act 1934. – 22

Explanation: The Reserve Bank of India has sole right to issue currency note under section 22 of RBI Act 1934.

26). RBI can issue any note of any denominations but not exceeding Rs 10,000 this restriction is as per the provision of - Coinage act 1906

27). Under Bretton Woods System, as a member of IMF, India declared its par value of rupee in terms of – Gold

28). In India the decimal system of note and coin issue was started in – 1957

29). In India ----- is responsible person to decide the quantity of the coins to be minted. - Government of India

30). Which of the following methods is currently used in India to issue note - Minimum Reserve System

31). How many coin minting places are in India – 4

Explanation: Coins are minted at the four Indian Government Mints that are Mumbai, Alipore(Kolkata), Saifabad(Hyderabad), Cherlapally (Hyderabad) and Noida(UP).

32). First country to introduce Plastic Currency Notes is – Australia

33). The Reserve Bank has introduced banknotes in the Mahatma Gandhi Series since – 1996



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Explanation: The Reserve Bank has introduced banknotes in the Mahatma Gandhi Series since 1996 and has so far issued notes in the denominations of Rs.5, Rs.10, Rs.20, Rs.50, Rs.100, Rs.500, Rs 1000 and Rs.2000 in this series.

34). 'Fall of the Rupee' refers to - Devaluation of Indian Currency

35). 1000 rupee coins were minted to commemorate 1000 years of which of these temples – Brihadeeswara

Explanation: Brihadeeswara Temple is located in Tanjavur, Tamil Nadu and is dedicated to Lord Shiva. It was built during the Chola Empire and is over 1000 years old. In the year 2010-11, the Reserve Bank of India minted ₹1000 coins to commemorate 1000 years of this temple.

36). Image of Himalayas can be seen on the reverse of which of these notes – 100

Explanation: The 100 rupee banknote has image of Himalayas on the reverse.

37). The One Rupee note is issued by Ministry of Finance and it bears the signatures of - Finance Secretary

Explanation: The One Rupee note is issued by Ministry of Finance and it bears the signatures of Finance Secretary, while other notes bear the signature of Governor RBI.

38). How does the RBI estimate the demand for bank notes - The growth rate of the economy, Reserve requirements by using statistical methods, The replacement demand

39). RBI can withdraw the legal tender character of bank notes as per _____ of RBI Act, 1934 - Section 26

Explanation: RBI can withdraw the legal tender character of bank notes as per Section 26(2) of RBI Act, 1934

Demonetisation and new Bank Notes

40). In India how many times demonetization happened – 3

Explanation: In India three times demonetization happened (1946, 1978 and 2016).

41). Why has the demonetization scheme been introduced - To stop fake Indian currency notes, To counter anti – national and illegal activities ,To attack hoarding of black money

42). The maximum amount of Specified Bank Notes (SBN) that non- resident Indians can deposit with RBI (Demonetization of 2016) is - 25,000

Explanation: Maximum Rs 25,000. This facility will not be available for Indian citizens resident in Nepal, Bhutan, Pakistan and Bangladesh.

43). During demonetization period, RBI instructed banks to provide at least ----- of cash to rural area (Demonetization of 2016) - 40%

44). The deadline for non- resident Indians to deposit Specified Bank Notes is - June 30 2017

Explanation: For non- resident Indians (Indian passport holders), the grace period to deposit SBN is till June 30, 2017.

45). What the base color is of newly introduced 2000 rupee currency note – Magenta

Explanation: The base color of the note is magenta.

46). What is the motif of Rs 2000 bank note – Mangalyaan

Explanation: The new denomination has Motif of Mangalyaan on the reverse, depicting the country's first venture into the interplanetary space.

47). What is the dimension of Rs 2,000 bank note - 66 mm × 166 mm



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48). Both Rs 500 and Rs 2000 have ----- languages in its feature – 15

49). To help the visually impaired persons the newly introduced Rs 2000 note has ----- angular bleed lines on left and right side in raised print. – 7

50). The Windowed security thread of Rs 2,000 banknote changes color from _____ to _____ when the note is tilted. - Green to blue

51). What is the size of Rs 500 bank note issued after demonetization - 66mm x 150mm

52). The base color of newly introduced 500 rupee currency note is - Stone Grey

53). Rs 500 bank note has a motif of - Red Fort

Explanation: Red Fort-an image of Indian heritage site with Indian flag on the reverse

54). How many angular bleed lines are present on Rs 500 bank note - 5

DICGC

55). What does C stands for in DICGC – Credit

Explanation: DICGC - Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation. In the event of a bank failure, DICGC protects bank deposits that are payable in India.

56). In which year DICGC was established – 1978

Explanation: DICGC was established on 15th July 1978.

57). DICGC was under ----- Act, for the purpose of providing insurance of deposits and guaranteeing of credit facilities. - DICGC Act, 1961

Explanation: It was established on 15 July 1978 under Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961 for the purpose of providing insurance of deposits and guaranteeing of credit facilities.

58). Where is the Headquarter of DICGC located – Mumbai

59). DICGC is a subsidiary of – RBI

Explanation: Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC) is a subsidiary of Reserve Bank of India.

60). The organizations ----- and ----- were merged to form DICGC. - DIC, CGCI

Explanation: With a view to integrating the functions of deposit insurance and credit guarantee , Deposit Insurance Corporation (DIC) and Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Ltd. (CGCI) . were merged and the present Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC) came into existence on July 15, 1978. Consequently, the title of Deposit Insurance Act, 1961 was changed to ‘The Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961’.

61). ----- acts as the Chairman of Board of Directors of DICGC - Deputy Governor of RBI

62). Among the following which bank is insured by DICGC - Local Area Banks, RRB, Commercial Banks, Foreign Banks in India

63). Among the following which Co-Operative bank is insured by DICGC - Primary Co-Operative bank, Central Co-Operative bank, State Co-Operative bank, Urban Co-Operative bank



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Explanation: Primary Co-Operative Societies are not insured by DICGC.

64). Which of the following deposits is insured by DICGC - Savings deposit, Current deposit, Fixed deposit, Recurring deposit

65). What is Reserve Bank of India (RBI)'s stake in DICGC - 100%

66). -----is the authorized capital of DICGC - 50 cr

Explanation: The authorized capital of the Corporation is 50 crore, which is fully issued and subscribed by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

67). The maximum deposit amount insured by the DICGC is Rs - 1,00,000

Explanation: Each depositor in a bank is insured up to a maximum of Rs.1,00,000 for both principal and interest.

68). Which of the following statement is false regarding DICGC - Primary Co-Operative Societies are insured by DICGC, Deposit received outside India also insured, Inter - bank deposits are not insured

Explanation: Primary Co-Operative Societies and Deposit received outside India are not insured but Inter – bank deposits are insured.

69). Which of the following State/ UT Co-Operative banks is not covered by the DICGC's insurance scheme – Meghalaya, Chandigarh, Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Explanation: All Co-Operative banks other than those from Meghalaya, Chandigarh, Lakshadweep and Dadra and Nagar Haveli are covered under the deposit insurance system of DICGC.

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

70). According to A.T. Kearney Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Confidence Index, India ranks ----- in its FDI. – 8

Explanation: Last year India ranks 9th in the list.

71). According to A.T. Kearney Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Confidence Index, ----- tops the list. – USA

Explanation: A.T. Kearney is an American global management consulting firm that focuses on strategic and operational CEO-agenda issues facing businesses, governments and institutions around the globe. As of December 2016, A.T. Kearney maintains offices in 40 countries.

72). As per 2016 World Investment Report released by the United Nations Conference for Trade and Development (UNCTAD), India ranks----- in the list. – 10

Explanation: Top 10 Countries are: United States, Hong Kong, China, Ireland, Netherlands, Switzerland, Singapore, Brazil, Canada and India.

73). In India Foreign Direct Investment was introduced in ----- under Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), driven by then finance minister Manmohan Singh. – 1991

74). What is the FDI limit in Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFC) - 100%

75). What is the FDI limit of Private Sector Banking - 74%

Explanation: Automatic up to 49%. Government route beyond 49% and up to 74%.

Automatic route: By this route FDI is allowed without prior approval by Government or Reserve Bank of India.

Government route: Prior approval by government is needed via this route.



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- 76). -----is the maximum FDI limit of Public Sector Banking. - 20%
- 77). Under the Automatic route the maximum FDI limit of Industrial parks is - 100%
- 78). Under the Automatic route the maximum FDI limit of Agriculture & Animal Husbandry is - 100%
- 79). What is the FDI limit in Private Security Agencies - 74%
- 80). What is the FDI limit in Broadcasting Content Services - 49%
- 81). What is the FDI limit of Petroleum & Natural Gas (Petroleum refining by the Public Sector Undertakings (PSU)) - 49%
- 82). Under the Automatic route the maximum FDI limit of E- Commerce activities is - 100%
- 83). What is the FDI limit of Asset Reconstruction Companies - 100%
- 84). What is the FDI limit in Multi Brand Retail Trading - 51%
- 85). What is the FDI limit in Print Media [Publishing of newspaper and periodicals dealing with news and current affairs] - 26%
- 86). Under the Automatic route the maximum FDI limit of Power Exchanges is - 49%
- 87). What is the FDI limit of Greenfield Pharmaceuticals - 100%
- 88). What is the FDI limit of Infrastructure Company in the Securities Market [in compliance with SEBI Regulations] - 49%
- 89). Under the Automatic route the maximum FDI limit of Railway Infrastructure is - 100%

FIRST AMONG ALL BANKS

- 90). Which of the following is the first bank in India - Bank of Hindustan
- 91). ----- Bank has successfully executed transactions in international trade finance and remittances using block chain technology in partnership with Emirates NBD. - ICICI Bank
- 92). Which bank has become the first private sector bank to sell Indian gold coins - Federal Bank
- 93). Which is the first Universal Bank in India - ICICI Bank
- 94). Which is the first Bank to introduce ATM in India - HSBC Bank
- 95). Which of the following is the first Joint Stock Bank of India - Allahabad Bank
- 96). Which bank is the first Indian bank to open branch outside India - Bank of India
Explanation: First Indian bank to open branch outside India in London in 1946 – Bank of India
- 97). Which of the following is the first Bank to introduce saving Bank in India - Presidency bank
Explanation: First Bank to introduce saving Bank in India – Presidency bank in 1830



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98). Which is the first Bank to Introduce Cheque system in India - Bengal Bank

Explanation: First Bank to Introduce Cheque system in India – Bengal Bank 1784

99). Which of the following is the first Bank to introduce Credit Card in India - Central Bank of India

100). Which of the following is the first Indian bank who Got ISO - Canara Bank

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