

JAIIB PPB Memory Based Questions With Short Notes

Official Valid Document (OVD)

The following documents have been notified as OVDs for KYC purposes:

- (i) Passport;
- (ii) Driving Licence;
- (iii) Proof of possession of Aadhaar number;
- (iv) Voter's Identity Card issued by the Election Commission of India;
- (v) Job card issued by NREGA duly signed by an officer of the State Government; and
- (vi) Letter issued by the National Population Register (NPR) containing details of name and address.

(Chapter 3)

Cheque Truncation System (CTS)

- CTS was introduced with effect from February 1, 2008, and is now fully operational.
- RBI introduced Cheque Truncation System (CTS) for inter-bank clearance of cheques without their physical movement. The cheques are paid based on their electronic images.
- With suitable amendments to The Negotiable Instruments (NI) Act, of 1881, The Information Technology (IT) Act, of 2000 and The Bankers' Book Evidence (BBE) Act, of 1891, the legal framework for cheque truncation and e-cheques put in place, in 2002.
- Only the banks involved and the clearing House can truncate a cheque.
- The paper cheque, after truncation, is kept in the custody of the bank/clearing house that truncated the cheque.
- Truncation is done only during the course of a clearing cycle to reduce the time taken for realization.
- The addition of the digital signature of the truncating bank/Clearing House to the electronic image of the cheque truncation is optional.

(Chapter 6)

National Automated Clearing House (NACH)

National Automated Clearing House (NACH) is a centralised electronic payment system in India that allows businesses and individuals to make recurring payments, such as monthly insurance premiums, loan EMIs, and utility bills, through a single platform.

The system was launched by the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) in 2010, and it operates under the guidance of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

NACH allows for the bulk processing of transactions, making it a convenient and cost-effective alternative to traditional paper-based transactions. It also provides the option for automatic debit of payments from a customer's bank account, ensuring timely payments and reducing the risk of late payments and penalties. NACH is used by various entities such as banks, financial institutions, government bodies, and corporations, for various types of transactions such as salary and pension disbursements, dividend payments, loan repayments, and more.

INFINET

The Reserve Bank of India set up the Indian Financial Network (INFINET) to create a countrywide data communication network for banks that links major centres of the country. INFINET is a closed user group MPLS network for the banking and financial sector that uses satellite communication with very small aperture terminals (VSATs) as earth stations. It provides critical infrastructure services to RBI, banks, cooperative societies, and other financial institutions. INFINET is managed by Indian Financial Technology and Allied Services (IFTAS), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Reserve Bank of India.

Unified Payments Interface Settlement Cycle

The Unified Payments Interface (UPI) settlement cycle refers to the timeframe within which the settlement of UPI transactions takes place. UPI is a real-time payment system in India that enables users to instantly transfer funds between bank accounts using their smartphones.

(Chapter 46 & Current based)

Maximum Members of Self-Help Groups (SHG)

Maximum Members of Self-Help Groups should not exceed 20.

NRE, NRO

(Chapter 4,5)

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana

The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) was introduced in 2016 to replace all the previous yield insurance schemes in India. The scheme is aimed at extending coverage to localized risks, and post-harvest losses, and adopting technology for yield estimation.

Debts Recovery Tribunal (DRT)

(Chapter 29)

IMPS (3-4 Questions)

IMPS (Immediate Payment System) is a real-time interbank electronic fund transfer system in India. It is managed by the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) and is available 24x7, including bank holidays. IMPS allows customers to transfer funds instantly between bank accounts through multiple channels, such as mobile banking, internet banking, ATM, and SMS

(Chapter 46)

White Label ATM

A White Label ATM (WLATM) is an automated teller machine that is owned and operated by non-bank entities under the guidelines and regulations of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Unlike traditional ATMs, which are usually owned and operated by banks, WLATMs are operated by authorized non-bank entities that have been granted a license by the RBI.

Digital Currency

Digital currency, also known as digital or virtual money, is a form of currency that exists only in electronic or digital form. It represents a digital representation of value that can be used for transactions, similar to traditional physical currencies like banknotes or coins

(Chapter 47)

Bill Of Exchange Interest

(Chapter 12)

Ethics (4-5 Questions)

[Module D]

Section 131 Of the NI Act

Section 131 in The Negotiable Instrument Acts, 1881 provides that, "A banker who has in good faith and without negligence received payment for a customer of a cheque crossed generally or especially to him shall not, in case the title to the cheque proves defective, incur any liability to the true owner of the cheque by reason only of having received such payment

Attachment Order

Non-Banking Financial Company-MFI

Insider Trading

Insider trading refers to the buying or selling of securities (such as stocks, bonds, or options) by individuals who have access to non-public, material information about the company. This information is typically not available to the general public and gives insiders an unfair advantage in trading securities.

NPA Provisions

(Chapter 28)

Capital Conservation Buffer

The Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB) is a component of the Basel III regulatory framework for banks. It is an additional capital requirement that banks are required to maintain as a cushion during periods of financial stress or economic downturns. The purpose of the CCB is to ensure that banks have sufficient capital to absorb losses and maintain the stability of the banking system.

RTGS

RTGS stands for Real-Time Gross Settlement. It is a payment system used for large-value, time-critical interbank fund transfers. RTGS enables instant and real-time transfer of funds from one bank to another on a gross basis, where each transaction is settled individually and immediately.

PSL Target

(Chapter 36)

Loans To Commercial Bank

(Chapter 22)

Local Area Network (LAN)

A Local Area Network (LAN) is a computer network that connects devices within a limited geographical area, such as a home, office building, or campus. It enables the sharing of resources, data, and services among connected devices, allowing for efficient communication and collaboration.

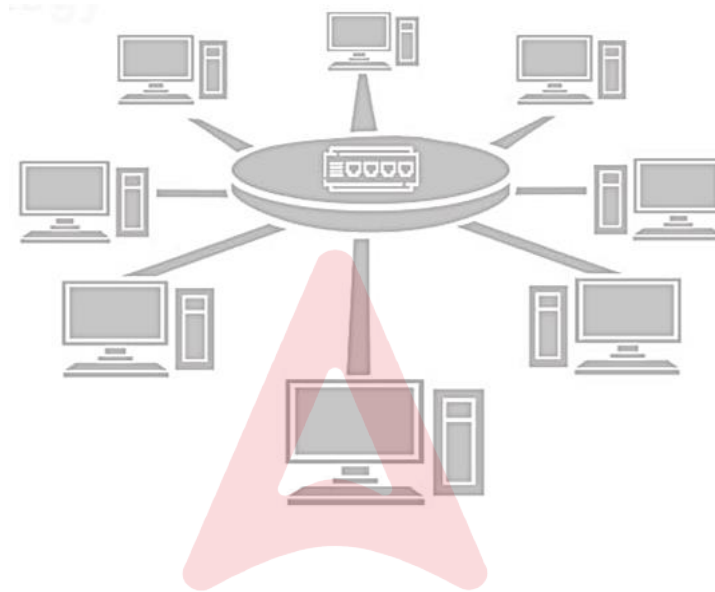
Duplicate Demand Draft

A duplicate demand draft refers to a replacement or copy of a lost, stolen, or misplaced original demand draft. A demand draft is a negotiable instrument issued by a bank on behalf of a customer, which functions as a payment instrument similar to a check.

When a demand draft is lost or misplaced, the holder of the draft can request the issuing bank to issue a duplicate demand draft as a replacement

Star Topology

In a Star topology, all network devices are connected to a central device, typically a switch or a hub. The central device acts as a central point of connection, allowing communication between all the devices connected to it.



A promotional banner for a Bilingual CAIIB course. It features four people (three women and one man) in dark blue shirts. Below them is a white box with the text 'BILINGUAL'. The main text is in a red box: 'CAIIB NEW TARGET BATCH ABM+BFM+ABFM+BRBL NOV-DEC 2023'. At the bottom, it says 'Start May 29, 2023' and '6 AM to 10 PM'.

A promotional banner for an English CAIIB course. It features five people (three women and two men) in dark blue shirts. Below them is a white box with the text 'ENGLISH'. The main text is in a purple box: 'CAIIB NEW TARGET BATCH ABM+BFM+ABFM+BRBL NOV-DEC 2023'. At the bottom, it says 'Start May 29, 2023' and '6 AM to 10 PM'.