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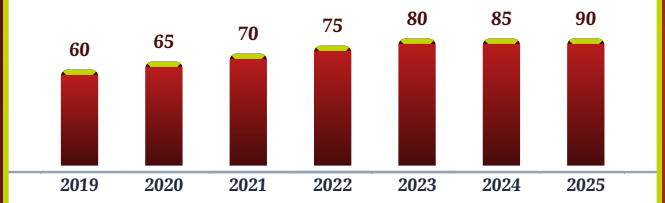
INDIA POST LDCE (GDS/MTS/POSTMAN/PA) & BANKING PROMOTION (JAIIB/CAIIB)

Post Office Guide Part I & II, Postal Manuals Vol V/VI/VII, 23 Postal Circles, POSB Small Savings Schemes (SB, RD, TD, MIS, SCSS, PPF, SSA, NSC, KVP), PLI/RPLI, IPPB, IT Modernization 2.0 & IIBF JAIIB/CAIIB (IE&IFS, PPB, AFM, RBWM)

Topic-Wise Exam Weightage Distribution (%)



Previous Years' Question Trend Analysis



Target Competitive, Entrance & Departmental Examinations

India Post GDS to MTS/Postman/PA/SA LDCE • Inspector of Posts • IPPB • IIBF JAIIB (4 Papers) & CAIIB • Bank Promotion Exams

Core Syllabus Pillars & Exam Question Weightage (%)

- Post Office Guide Part I & II (Mail Classes, Registration, Insurance, VPP, Foreign) (26%)
- Postal Manuals (Vol V, VI, VII), RMS Operations, 23 Postal Circles & Base Circle (20%)
- POSB Small Savings Schemes, PLI/RPLI Policies, IPPB & IT Modernization 2.0 (22%)
- JAIIB Papers 1 & 2: IE&IFS, Banker-Customer Relationships, Garnishee, Lien, KYC (18%)
- JAIIB/CAIIB Papers 3 & 4: AFM, Bond YTM, Capital Budgeting, Retail & Basel-III (14%)

Complete Theory
NCERT & Official Sources

Visual Flowcharts
Comparative Matrices

Memory Tricks
Exam Trap Alerts

75+ Solved MCQs
One-Liner Capsules

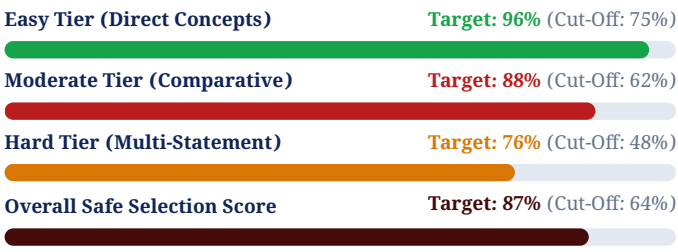
Preface, Exam Weightage Dashboard & Study Strategy — INDIA POST LDCE (GDS/MTS/POSTMAN/PA) & BANKING PROMOTION (JAIIB/CAIIB)

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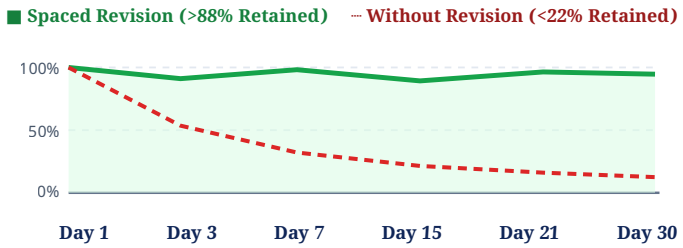
Dear Aspirants,

Modern competitive, entrance, and departmental promotion examinations demand a combination of deep conceptual clarity, statutory precision, and rapid revision tools. Prepared by **Inclusive Universal Careers Academy (IUC Academy — www.iucacademy.com)**, these comprehensive English-medium study notes integrate **structured chapter theory, 4-node conceptual process flowcharts, multi-column comparative tables, inline mathematical/scientific formulas, 'Did You Know?' boxes, 'Exam Trap Alert' callouts, 'Memory Trick' mnemonics, Chapter-End Analytical Synthesis Matrices, 75+ Step-by-Step Solved MCQs, and Rapid-Fire One-Liner Revision Capsules**.

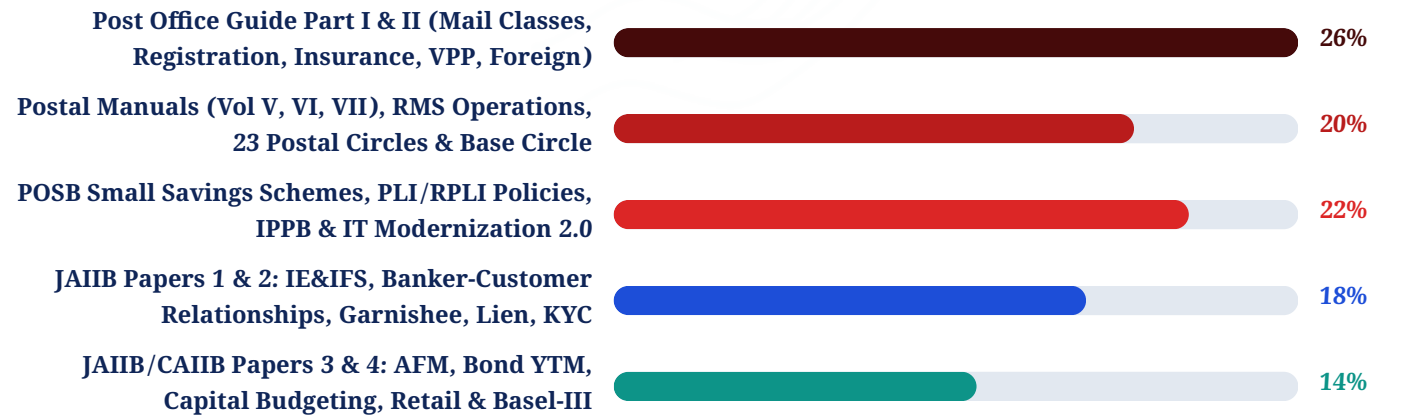
Target Accuracy vs Qualifying Cut-Off Benchmark (%)



Spaced Revision (1-3-7-21 Day Rule) & Retention Curve



Topic-Wise Exam Question Weightage Index (%)



Verified Official Curriculum & Statutory Reference Portals

- **Department of Posts (India Post)** (https://www.indiapost.gov.in/)
- **National Savings Institute (NSI)** (https://www.nsiindia.gov.in/)
- **Reserve Bank of India (RBI)** (https://www.rbi.org.in/)
- **IUC Academy Official Portal** (https://www.iucacademy.com)

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10. Extended Comparative & Analytical Practice Set (Questions 36–75)

11. Rapid-Fire Last-Minute One-Liner Revision Capsule

Published by: Inclusive Universal Careers Academy (IUC Academy) | Official Portal: IUC Academy Official Website

Statutory & Departmental Alignment: Strictly aligned with Department of Posts (India Post) Official Portal, National Savings Institute (NSI) Ministry of Finance, and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Regulatory Guidelines.

Chapter *1:* Post Office Guide Part I — Organization, Postal Articles, Delivery & Remittances

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 1: Post Office Guide Part I — Organization, Postal Articles, Delivery & Remittances

Key Study Pillar 1	Key Study Pillar 2	Key Study Pillar 3
Organization and Administrative Hierarchy of Department of Posts	First-Class vs. Second-Class Mails, Dimensions, Weights & Prohibitions	Registration, Insurance, Value Payable Post (VPP) & Money Orders

1.1 Organization and Administrative Hierarchy of Department of Posts

The Department of Posts (DoP), functioning under the Ministry of Communications, Government of India (India Post), operates the largest physical postal network in the world. Understanding its statutory control, territorial circles, and office classifications is fundamental for Limited Departmental Competitive Examinations (LDCE) for GDS to MTS, Postman, Mail Guard, Postal Assistant (PA), Sorting Assistant (SA), and Inspector of Posts (IP) (IUC Academy).

• **Apex Governance & Postal Services Board:**

• The Department of Posts is headed administratively by the **Secretary (Posts)**, who also serves as the **Director General (Postal Services)** and **Chairperson of the Postal Services Board (PSB)**.

• The Postal Services Board comprises the Chairperson and **six functional Members**: Member (Personnel), Member (Operations), Member (Technology), Member (Postal Life Insurance & Chairman PLI Investment Board), Member (Banking & Direct Benefit Transfer), and Member (Planning & Human Resource Development), assisted by the Additional Secretary & Financial Adviser (AS&FA).

• **Postal Circles, Base Circle & Training Establishments:**

• India is divided into **23 Territorial Postal Circles**, each headed by a **Chief Postmaster General (CPMG)**. Circles are subdivided into Regions headed by a **Postmaster General (PMG)**, and further into Postal Divisions and Railway Mail Service (RMS) Divisions headed by a **Senior Superintendent of Post Offices (SSPOs)** or **Superintendent of Post Offices (SPOs / SRM)**.

• In addition to the 23 Territorial Circles, the **Army Postal Service (APS)** functions as a specialized **Base Circle** (headed by the Additional Director General, APS, in the rank of Major General) to cater to the Armed Forces; **1 Base Post Office (56 APO)** is located at **New Delhi**, and **2 Base Post Office (99 APO)** is located at **Kolkata**.

• **Apex & Regional Training Institutes:** The **Rafi Ahmed Kidwai National Postal Academy (RAKNPA)** at **Ghaziabad (Uttar Pradesh)** is the apex central training institute for Group 'A' (Indian Postal Service) and

senior officers, supported by **6 Postal Training Centres (PTCs)** located at **Mysuru, Vadodara, Darbhanga, Saharanpur, Madurai, and Guwahati**.

• **Classification of Post Offices & Working Hours:**

• **Head Post Office (HO):** The principal accounting and administrative monetary office of a group of Post Offices, headed by a Head Postmaster / Senior Postmaster.

• **Sub Post Office (SO):** An office subordinate to and in account with a Head Office, conducting all classes of postal, savings bank, and remittance work.

• **Branch Post Office (BO):** The grassroots rural postal unit (manned by Gramin Dak Sevaks — Branch Postmaster (BPM) and Assistant Branch Postmaster (ABPM)) placed in direct account with a Sub Post Office (Account Office). Branch Post Offices remain open for a **minimum of 4 hours and a maximum of 5 hours** daily.

• **Night Post Offices:** Post Offices authorized by the Head of Circle (CPMG) to transact business beyond normal working hours (up to 8:30 PM on weekdays and open on Sundays/Postal Holidays). Under Clause 3 of PO Guide Part I, the Director General of Posts may extend working hours of any Night Post Office and keep it open across all days.

1.2 First-Class vs. Second-Class Mails, Dimensions, Weights & Prohibitions

Postal articles in the inland post are divided into ten standard categories, grouped into **First-Class Mails** (given free air transmission wherever advantageous) and **Second-Class Mails** (transmitted by surface unless air surcharge is paid) (India Post).

• **First-Class Mails: Letters**, **Postcards** (Single, Reply, Printed, Meghdoot, Competition), and **Inland Letter Cards (ILC)**.

• **Inland Letter Card (ILC):** Maximum weight is **5 grams**; no enclosure of any kind is permitted inside an ILC. If an enclosure is attached or detected, it is taxed at **double the deficiency** of postage relative to a Letter.

• **Postcard:** Standard dimension is **14 cm x 9 cm** (strictly printed on substantial cardstock). Unpaid or insufficiently paid postcards are taxed at double the deficiency.

• **Letter:** Maximum weight limit is **2 kilograms**. Minimum dimension is **14 cm x 9 cm** (if in roll form, minimum length is 10 cm and length plus twice the diameter is 17 cm).

• **Second-Class Mails: Book Packets** (including Printed Books and Periodicals), **Registered Newspapers**, **Sample & Pattern Packets**, **Blind Literature Packets**, and **Parcels**.

• **Book Packet & Sample Packet:** Maximum weight is **5 kilograms**. Must contain no personal communication in the nature of a letter and must be posted open at the ends for easy examination.

• **Blind Literature Packet (Braille):** Maximum weight is **7 kilograms**. Completely **exempt from payment of ordinary postage, registration fee, fee for acknowledgement, and fee for attested copy of receipt** (only airmail surcharge applies if sent by air).

• **Inland Parcel:** Maximum weight is **20 kilograms** when booked at an HO/SO, and **10 kilograms** when booked at or addressed to a Branch Post Office (BO). Any parcel exceeding **4 kilograms** in weight MUST be **compulsorily registered**.

1.3 Registration, Insurance, Value Payable Post (VPP) & Money Orders

• **Registration (Clause 156–169):** Ensures distinct accounting and transmission against signed receipts. Compulsory Registration is mandatory for: (1) Any parcel exceeding **4 kg**, (2) Any insured article, (3) Any Value Payable (VP) article, (4) Any article bearing the word "Registered" on the cover, and (5) Any article containing stamps, labels, cheques, hundis, banknotes, or bills of exchange.

• **Insurance (Clause 172–185):** Covers all risks in course of transmission by post. Maximum insured value for currency notes is **Rs. 20,000**. At a Head/Sub Post Office, articles can be insured up to **Rs. 1,00,000**; at a Branch Post Office (BO), the maximum limit for booking an insured article is **Rs. 600**. Gold coin or bullion (or both) cannot be insured for a value exceeding **Rs. 1,00,000**.

• **Value Payable Post (VPP) & Electronic Money Order (eMO):**

• **eMO:** Maximum amount of a single Electronic Money Order is **Rs. 5,000**; minimum is **Re. 1** (fractions of a rupee are not allowed). An eMO becomes a **Void Money Order** if payment cannot be effected at the end of the month following the month of its issue.

• **Post Restante (Clause 64):** Articles superscribed "To be kept till called for" or addressed to the Post Office for travellers/strangers. They are detained in the Post Office of delivery for a maximum period not exceeding **1 month** (except VPP articles, which are detained for **7 days** only).

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1 Classify Article (First-Class vs Second-Class & Weight Limit)

STEP 2 Check Compulsory Registration (>4kg Parcel / Insured / VPP)

STEP 3 Verify Booking Office Ceiling (HO/SO vs BO Limits)

STEP 4 Execute Delivery, Redirection, or Post Restante Retention

Postal Article / Service	Maximum Weight / Monetary Limit (HO/SO)	Branch Post Office (BO) Limit	Key Statutory Rule (PO Guide Part I)	Official Source
Inland Letter / ILC	Letter: 2 kg; ILC: 5 grams	Same (2 kg / 5 g)	First-Class Mail; Free air lift; Zero enclosure in ILC	India Post
Book & Sample Packet	5 kg (Books/Samples)	5 kg	Second-Class Mail; No personal written communication	India Post
Blind Literature Packet	7 kg	7 kg	Exempt from postage, registration & AD fee; Only air surcharge	India Post
Inland Parcel	20 kg (Compulsory Reg > 4 kg)	10 kg	Parcels > 10 kg delivered only at Post Office window	IUC Academy
Insured Article	Rs. 1,00,000 (Currency: Rs. 20,000)	Rs. 600	Covers all transit risks; Compulsory registration required	India Post
Electronic Money Order (eMO)	Rs. 5,000 per single eMO	Rs. 5,000	Becomes Void at end of month following month of issue	IUC Academy

Did You Know?: Under Clause 54 of Post Office Guide Part I, a parcel weighing **not more than 10 kilograms** is issued once for home delivery through the Postman; however, any parcel weighing **above 10 kilograms (up to 20 kg)** is NEVER sent out with the Postman and is delivered **strictly at the Post Office window** after sending an intimation slip to the addressee (India Post).

Exam Trap Alert: Do not confuse the **Insurance limit for Currency Notes (Rs. 20,000)** with the **General Insurance limit at HO/SO (Rs. 1,00,000)** or the **Branch Post Office Insurance limit (Rs. 600)**! Furthermore, if an article contains gold coin/bullion, its intrinsic value cannot exceed Rs. 1,00,000 (India Post).

★ **Memory Trick:** Remember the **"2-5-7-10-20 Weight Ladder"** of Post Office Guide Part I: **2 kg** (Letter), **5 kg** (Book/Sample Packet), **7 kg** (Blind Literature Packet), **10 kg** (BO Parcel & Home Delivery Ceiling), and **20 kg** (HO/SO Maximum Inland Parcel) (IUC Academy).

Chapter 1 Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Department of Posts (India Post))
Organization and Administrative Hierarchy of Department of Posts	**Apex & Regional Training Institutes**	The **Rafi Ahmed Kidwai National Postal Academy (RAKNPA)** at **Ghaziabad (Uttar Pradesh)** is the apex central training institute for Group 'A' (Indian Postal Service) and senior officers, supported by **6 Postal Training Centres (PTCs)** located at **Mysuru, Vadodara, Darbhanga, Saharanpur, Madurai, and Guwahati**.
First-Class vs. Second-Class Mails, Dimensions, Weights & Prohibitions	**Head Post Office (HO)**	The principal accounting and administrative monetary office of a group of Post Offices, headed by a Head Postmaster / Senior Postmaster.
Registration, Insurance, Value Payable Post (VPP) & Money Orders	**Sub Post Office (SO)**	An office subordinate to and in account with a Head Office, conducting all classes of postal, savings bank, and remittance work.
Organization and Administrative Hierarchy of Department of Posts	**Branch Post Office (BO)**	The grassroots rural postal unit (manned by Gramin Dak Sevaks — Branch Postmaster (BPM) and Assistant Branch Postmaster (ABPM)) placed in direct account with a Sub Post Office (Account Office). Branch Post Offices remain open for a **minimum of 4 hours and a maximum of 5 hours** daily.
First-Class vs. Second-Class Mails, Dimensions, Weights & Prohibitions	**Night Post Offices**	Post Offices authorized by the Head of Circle (CPMG) to transact business beyond normal working hours (up to 8:30 PM on weekdays and open on Sundays/Postal Holidays). Under Clause 3 of PO Guide Part I, the Director General of Posts may extend working hours of any Night Post Office and keep it open across all days.
Registration, Insurance, Value Payable Post (VPP) & Money Orders	**First-Class Mails**	**Letters**, **Postcards** (Single, Reply, Printed, Meghdoot, Competition), and **Inland Letter Cards (ILC)**.

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Department of Posts (India Post))
Organization and Administrative Hierarchy of Department of Posts	**Inland Letter Card (ILC)**	Maximum weight is **5 grams**; no enclosure of any kind is permitted inside an ILC. If an enclosure is attached or detected, it is taxed at **double the deficiency** of postage relative to a Letter.
First-Class vs. Second-Class Mails, Dimensions, Weights & Prohibitions	**Postcard**	Standard dimension is **14 cm x 9 cm** (strictly printed on substantial cardstock). Unpaid or insufficiently paid postcards are taxed at double the deficiency.
Registration, Insurance, Value Payable Post (VPP) & Money Orders	**Letter**	Maximum weight limit is **2 kilograms**. Minimum dimension is **14 cm x 9 cm** (if in roll form, minimum length is 10 cm and length plus twice the diameter is 17 cm).
Organization and Administrative Hierarchy of Department of Posts	**Second-Class Mails**	**Book Packets** (including Printed Books and Periodicals), **Registered Newspapers**, **Sample & Pattern Packets**, **Blind Literature Packets**, and **Parcels**.
First-Class vs. Second-Class Mails, Dimensions, Weights & Prohibitions	**Book Packet & Sample Packet**	Maximum weight is **5 kilograms**. Must contain no personal communication in the nature of a letter and must be posted open at the ends for easy examination.
Registration, Insurance, Value Payable Post (VPP) & Money Orders	**Blind Literature Packet (Braille)**	Maximum weight is **7 kilograms**. Completely **exempt from payment of ordinary postage, registration fee, fee for acknowledgement, and fee for attested copy of receipt** (only airmail surcharge applies if sent by air).
Organization and Administrative Hierarchy of Department of Posts	**Inland Parcel**	Maximum weight is **20 kilograms** when booked at an HO/SO, and **10 kilograms** when booked at or addressed to a Branch Post Office (BO). Any parcel exceeding **4 kilograms** in weight MUST be **compulsorily registered**.
First-Class vs. Second-Class Mails, Dimensions, Weights & Prohibitions	**Registration (Clause 156–169)**	Ensures distinct accounting and transmission against signed receipts. Compulsory Registration is mandatory for: (1) Any parcel exceeding **4 kg**, (2) Any insured article, (3) Any Value Payable (VP) article, (4) Any article bearing the word "Registered" on the cover, and (5) Any article containing stamps, labels, cheques, hundis, banknotes, or bills of exchange.

Chapter 1 Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 1 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Apex & Regional Training Institutes): The **Rafi Ahmed Kidwai National Postal Academy (RAKNPA)** at **Ghaziabad (Uttar Pradesh)** is the apex central training institute for Group 'A' (Indian Postal Service) and senior officers, supported by **6 Postal Training Centres (PTCs)** located at **Mysuru, Vadodara, Darbhanga, Saharanpur, Madurai, and Guwahati**.

Statement-II (Head Post Office (HO)): The principal accounting and administrative monetary office of a group of Post Offices, headed by a Head Postmaster / Senior Postmaster.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 1 Statement-Verification Drill #2 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Sub Post Office (SO)): An office subordinate to and in account with a Head Office, conducting all classes of postal, savings bank, and remittance work.

Statement-II (Branch Post Office (BO)): The grassroots rural postal unit (manned by Gramin Dak Sevaks — Branch Postmaster (BPM) and Assistant Branch Postmaster (ABPM)) placed in direct account with a Sub Post Office (Account Office). Branch Post Offices remain open for a **minimum of 4 hours and a maximum of 5 hours** daily.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 1 Statement-Verification Drill #3 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Night Post Offices): Post Offices authorized by the Head of Circle (CPMG) to transact business beyond normal working hours (up to 8:30 PM on weekdays and open on Sundays/Postal Holidays). Under Clause 3 of PO Guide Part I, the Director General of Posts may extend working hours of any Night Post Office and keep it open across all days.

Statement-II (First-Class Mails): Letters, **Postcards** (Single, Reply, Printed, Meghdoot, Competition), and **Inland Letter Cards (ILC)**.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 1 Statement-Verification Drill #4 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Inland Letter Card (ILC)): Maximum weight is **5 grams**; no enclosure of any kind is permitted inside an ILC. If an enclosure is attached or detected, it is taxed at **double the deficiency** of postage relative to a Letter.

Statement-II (Postcard): Standard dimension is **14 cm x 9 cm** (strictly printed on substantial cardstock). Unpaid or insufficiently paid postcards are taxed at double the deficiency.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 1 Statement-Verification Drill #5 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Letter): Maximum weight limit is **2 kilograms**. Minimum dimension is **14 cm x 9 cm** (if in roll form, minimum length is 10 cm and length plus twice the diameter is 17 cm).

Statement-II (Second-Class Mails): Book Packets (including Printed Books and Periodicals), **Registered Newspapers**, **Sample & Pattern Packets**, **Blind Literature Packets**, and **Parcels**.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 1 Statement-Verification Drill #6 Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Book Packet & Sample Packet): Maximum weight is **5 kilograms**. Must contain no personal communication in the nature of a letter and must be posted open at the ends for easy examination.

Statement-II (Blind Literature Packet (Braille)): Maximum weight is **7 kilograms**. Completely **exempt from payment of ordinary postage, registration fee, fee for acknowledgement, and fee for attested copy of receipt** (only airmail surcharge applies if sent by air).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 2: Post Office Guide Part II (Foreign Post), Franking Machines & Philately

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 2: Post Office Guide Part II (Foreign Post), Franking Machines & Philately

Key Study Pillar 1	Key Study Pillar 2	Key Study Pillar 3
Universal Postal Union (UPU), APPU & Foreign Post Categories	**Electronic Franking Machines (RMFM) & Licensing Rules**	**Philately, My Stamp & Deen Dayal SPARSH Yojana**

2.1 Universal Postal Union (UPU), APPU & Foreign Post Categories

Post Office Guide Part II governs Foreign Post regulations in alignment with international treaties established by the **Universal Postal Union (UPU)** (headquartered at **Bern, Switzerland**; founded on **9 October 1874**, celebrated globally as World Post Day; India joined in **1876**) and the **Asian-Pacific Postal Union (APPU)** (headquartered at **Bangkok, Thailand**; India joined in **1973**) (India Post).

- **Classification of Foreign Postal Articles:** Divided broadly into **Letter Post** (LC / AO) and **Parcel Post (Colis Postaux)**:
- **LC (Lettres et Cartes):** Letters, Postcards, and Aerogrammes.
- **AO (Autres Objets / Other Objects):** Printed Papers (including books/newspapers), Small Packets, Literature for the Blind (Cecogrammes), and **M-Bags (Bulk Bags)**.
- **Weight Limits & Special Foreign Post Services:**
- **Foreign Letters & Small Packets:** Maximum weight limit is **2 kilograms**. Small Packets allow transmission of small quantities of goods/gifts or commercial samples by Letter Post with simplified customs declarations (**CN 22** for value up to 300 SDR; **CN 23** for value exceeding 300 SDR).
- **Printed Papers:** Normal maximum weight is **2 kilograms**, extendable up to **5 kilograms** for books and pamphlets.
- **M-Bag (Special Bulk Bag):** Contains printed papers, newspapers, periodicals, and books sent by the same sender to the **same addressee at the same address**. Minimum weight chargeable is **5 kg**, and the **maximum weight limit is 30 kilograms**.
- **Blind Literature (Cecogrammes) in Foreign Post:** Maximum weight is **7 kilograms** (exempt from surface postage, registration fee, advice of delivery fee, and express fee).
- **Foreign Parcel:** Maximum weight is generally **20 kilograms** (subject to destination country limits).

• **International Reply Coupons (IRC):** Exchanged in any UPU member country for minimum postage stamps representing a priority unregistered airmail letter of ***20* grams** to a foreign country. Maximum ***10* IRCs** can be sold to any single individual at one time.

2.2 Electronic Franking Machines (RMFM) & Licensing Rules

Remotely Managed Franking Machines (RMFM) print **Blue Franking Impressions** (having replaced older red electronic/mechanical impressions) consisting of a **Value Die** and a **Licensee's Die** along with a 2D barcode (India Post).

• **Licensing Authority & Validity:**

• License for an Individual, Commercial Firm, or Educational Institution is issued by the **Divisional Head (SSPOs/SPOs)**. License for Government Offices is issued by the **Postmaster General (PMG)** or authorized Divisional Head.

• License validity is **5 years** for a registration/renewal fee of **Rs. 375** (renewable one month prior to expiry; a penalty of Rs. 100 applies for late renewal).

• **Posting, Rebate & Refund on Erroneous Impressions:**

• RMFM articles can be posted at **up to 2 specified Post Offices** (for high-volume users).

• A **3% rebate (commission)** is granted on the consumption of franked value whenever the minimum consumption during a reset cycle or specified billing window is at least **Rs. 5,000**.

• **Refund on Spoiled/Erroneous Impressions:** Allowed if claimed within **1 month (or 3 months under specific circle rules)** from the date of the impression on production of the unused envelope/wrapper, subject to a **deduction of 5%** on the face value of the spoiled impression.

• **Prohibition:** Franked impressions cut from wrappers/labels can NEVER be pasted onto postal articles for pre-paying postage (except authorized official franking labels), and **Money Orders can NEVER be paid using franking impressions**.

2.3 Philately, My Stamp & Deen Dayal SPARSH Yojana

• **Philatelic Bureau & Philatelic Deposit Account (PDA):** A Philatelic Deposit Account can be opened at any Philatelic Bureau by domestic collectors with a minimum deposit of **Rs. *200*** so that new commemorative stamps, First Day Covers (FDCs), and Miniature Sheets are dispatched automatically without extra postage/registration charges (India Post).

• **My Stamp:** Personalized sheets of postage stamps where a customer's photograph or corporate logo is printed alongside a selected commemorative stamp; minimum 1 sheet (12 stamps of Rs. 5 each) costs **Rs. *300*** for individuals.

• **Deen Dayal SPARSH Yojana** (**S**cholarship for **P**romotion of **A**ptitude & **R**esearch in **S**tamps as a **H**obby): Awards annual scholarships of **Rs. 6,000 per annum** (Rs. 500 per month) to **40 meritorious school students per Postal Circle** studying in **Classes VI to IX** (10 students each from Class VI, VII, VIII, and IX) who maintain a Philatelic Club membership/PDA and score at least 60% marks (55% for SC/ST) (IUC Academy).

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
Identify Foreign Post Class (LC vs AO / Small Packet / M-Bag)

STEP 2
Attach Customs Declaration (CN 22 <= 300 SDR; CN 23 > 300 SDR)

STEP 3
Verify RMFM Blue Impression, 2-Office Limit & 3% Rebate

STEP 4
Apply Philatelic PDA (Rs. 200) or SPARSH Scholarship Rules

Foreign Post / Franking / Philately Item	Statutory Parameter / Limit	Key Operational Rule	Official Source
UPU & APPU Memberships	UPU: 1874 (Bern; India 1876); APPU: Bangkok (India 1973)	World Post Day: 9 October; National Postal Day: 10 October	India Post
Foreign M-Bag (Bulk Bag)	Min chargeable: 5 kg; Max weight: 30 kg	Printed papers/books to same addressee at same address	India Post
Customs Declaration Forms	CN 22 (<= 300 SDR); CN 23 (> 300 SDR)	Mandatory for Small Packets and Foreign Parcels	India Post
RMFM (Franking Machine)	Blue Ink; 5-Year License (Rs. 375); 3% Rebate (>= Rs. 5,000)	5% deduction on refund for spoiled impressions	IUC Academy
Deen Dayal SPARSH Yojana	Rs. 6,000/year (Rs. 500/month); Classes VI to IX	40 scholarships per Circle (10 per class); Min 60% marks	India Post

Did You Know?: While **World Post Day** is celebrated globally on **9 October** (commemorating the founding of the Universal Postal Union in Bern in 1874), India celebrates **National Postal Day** on **10 October** every year, kicking off National Postal Week (9–15 October) across all 23 Postal Circles (India Post).

Exam Trap Alert: In **Inland Post** (PO Guide Part I), an Aerogramme / Inland Letter Card cannot exceed **5 grams**, whereas in **Foreign Post** (PO Guide Part II), an **Aerogramme** must not exceed **3 grams**! Also remember that Remotely Managed Franking Machines (RMFM) print strictly in **BLUE ink**, whereas older electronic/mechanical franking machines used red ink (India Post).

★ **Memory Trick:** Remember **"3-5-5-375"** for Franking Machines (RMFM): **3%** rebate on consumption >= Rs. 5,000; **5%** deduction on spoiled impression refunds; **5 years** license validity; and **Rs. 375** license/renewal fee (IUC Academy).

Chapter 2 Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Department of Posts (India Post))
Universal Postal Union (UPU), APPU & Foreign Post Categories	**Classification of Foreign Postal Articles**	Divided broadly into **Letter Post** (LC / AO) and **Parcel Post (Colis Postaux)**:
Electronic Franking Machines (RMFM) & Licensing Rules	**LC (Lettres et Cartes)**	Letters, Postcards, and Aerogrammes.

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Department of Posts (India Post))
Philately, My Stamp & Deen Dayal SPARSH Yojana	**AO (Autres Objets / Other Objects)**	Printed Papers (including books/newspapers), Small Packets, Literature for the Blind (Cecogrammes), and **M-Bags (Bulk Bags)**.
Universal Postal Union (UPU), APPU & Foreign Post Categories	**Foreign Letters & Small Packets**	Maximum weight limit is **2 kilograms**. Small Packets allow transmission of small quantities of goods/gifts or commercial samples by Letter Post with simplified customs declarations (**CN 22** for value up to 300 SDR; **CN 23** for value exceeding 300 SDR).
Electronic Franking Machines (RMFM) & Licensing Rules	**Printed Papers**	Normal maximum weight is **2 kilograms**, extendable up to **5 kilograms** for books and pamphlets.
Philately, My Stamp & Deen Dayal SPARSH Yojana	**M-Bag (Special Bulk Bag)**	Contains printed papers, newspapers, periodicals, and books sent by the same sender to the **same addressee at the same address**. Minimum weight chargeable is **5 kg**, and the **maximum weight limit is 30 kilograms**.
Universal Postal Union (UPU), APPU & Foreign Post Categories	**Blind Literature (Cecogrammes) in Foreign Post**	Maximum weight is **7 kilograms** (exempt from surface postage, registration fee, advice of delivery fee, and express fee).
Electronic Franking Machines (RMFM) & Licensing Rules	**Foreign Parcel**	Maximum weight is generally **20 kilograms** (subject to destination country limits).
Philately, My Stamp & Deen Dayal SPARSH Yojana	**International Reply Coupons (IRC)**	Exchanged in any UPU member country for minimum postage stamps representing a priority unregistered airmail letter of **20 grams** to a foreign country. Maximum **10 IRCs** can be sold to any single individual at one time.
Universal Postal Union (UPU), APPU & Foreign Post Categories	**Refund on Spoiled/ Erroneous Impressions**	Allowed if claimed within **1 month (or 3 months under specific circle rules)** from the date of the impression on production of the unused envelope/wrapper, subject to a **deduction of 5%** on the face value of the spoiled impression.
Electronic Franking Machines (RMFM) & Licensing Rules	**Prohibition**	Franked impressions cut from wrappers/labels can NEVER be pasted onto postal articles for pre-paying postage (except authorized official franking labels), and **Money Orders can NEVER be paid using franking impressions**.
Philately, My Stamp & Deen Dayal SPARSH Yojana	**Philatelic Bureau & Philatelic Deposit Account (PDA)**	A Philatelic Deposit Account can be opened at any Philatelic Bureau by domestic collectors with a minimum deposit of **Rs. 200** so that new commemorative stamps, First Day Covers (FDCs), and Miniature Sheets are dispatched automatically without extra postage/registration charges (India Post).
Universal Postal Union (UPU), APPU & Foreign Post Categories	**My Stamp**	Personalized sheets of postage stamps where a customer's photograph or corporate logo is printed alongside a selected commemorative stamp; minimum 1 sheet (12 stamps of Rs. 5 each) costs **Rs. 300** for individuals.

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Department of Posts (India Post))
Electronic Franking Machines (RMFM) & Licensing Rules	**Deen Dayal SPARSH Yojana**	(**S**cholarship for **P**romotion of **A**ptitude & **R**esearch in **S**tamps as a **H**obby): Awards annual scholarships of **Rs. 6,000 per annum** (Rs. 500 per month) to **40 meritorious school students per Postal Circle** studying in **Classes VI to IX** (10 students each from Class VI, VII, VIII, and IX) who maintain a Philatelic Club membership/PDA and score at least 60% marks (55% for SC/ST) (IUC Academy).

Chapter 2 Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 2 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Classification of Foreign Postal Articles): Divided broadly into **Letter Post** (LC / AO) and **Parcel Post (Colis Postaux)**:

Statement-II (LC (Lettres et Cartes)): Letters, Postcards, and Aerogrammes.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 2 Statement-Verification Drill #2 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (AO (Autres Objets / Other Objects)): Printed Papers (including books/newspapers), Small Packets, Literature for the Blind (Cecogrammes), and **M-Bags (Bulk Bags)**.

Statement-II (Foreign Letters & Small Packets): Maximum weight limit is **2 kilograms**. Small Packets allow transmission of small quantities of goods/gifts or commercial samples by Letter Post with simplified customs declarations (**CN 22** for value up to 300 SDR; **CN 23** for value exceeding 300 SDR).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 2 Statement-Verification Drill #3 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Printed Papers): Normal maximum weight is **2 kilograms**, extendable up to **5 kilograms** for books and pamphlets.

Statement-II (M-Bag (Special Bulk Bag)): Contains printed papers, newspapers, periodicals, and books sent by the same sender to the **same addressee at the same address**. Minimum weight chargeable is **5 kg**, and the **maximum weight limit is 30 kilograms**.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 2 Statement-Verification Drill #4 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Blind Literature (Cecogrammes) in Foreign Post): Maximum weight is **7 kilograms** (exempt from surface postage, registration fee, advice of delivery fee, and express fee).

Statement-II (Foreign Parcel): Maximum weight is generally **20 kilograms** (subject to destination country limits).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 2 Statement-Verification Drill #5 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (International Reply Coupons (IRC)): Exchanged in any UPU member country for minimum postage stamps representing a priority unregistered airmail letter of **20 grams** to a foreign country. Maximum **10 IRCs** can be sold to any single individual at one time.

Statement-II (Refund on Spoiled/Erroneous Impressions): Allowed if claimed within **1 month (or 3 months under specific circle rules)** from the date of the impression on production of the unused envelope/wrapper, subject to a **deduction of 5%** on the face value of the spoiled impression.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 2 Statement-Verification Drill #6 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Prohibition): Franked impressions cut from wrappers/labels can NEVER be pasted onto postal articles for pre-paying postage (except authorized official franking labels), and **Money Orders can NEVER be paid using franking impressions**.

Statement-II (Philatelic Bureau & Philatelic Deposit Account (PDA)): A Philatelic Deposit Account can be opened at any Philatelic Bureau by domestic collectors with a minimum deposit of **Rs. 200** so that new commemorative stamps, First Day Covers (FDCs), and Miniature Sheets are dispatched automatically without extra postage/registration charges (India Post).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter *3:* Postal Manual Volumes II, III, IV, V, VI & VII and GDS Service Rules

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 3: Postal Manual Volumes II, III, IV, V, VI & VII and GDS Service Rules

Key Study Pillar 1
Overview of Postal Manual Volumes II, III, IV, V, VI & VII

Key Study Pillar 2
Gramin Dak Sevaks (Conduct and Engagement) Rules, 2020

3.1 Overview of Postal Manual Volumes II, III, IV, V, VI & VII

Departmental promotion exams (LDCE for MTS/Postman/PA/Inspector) test exact clause definitions, punishment authorities, leave rules, and mail sorting terminology from the Postal Manual Volumes (India Post).

- **Postal Manual Volume II (Administrative Powers, Appeals, Petitions & Stock):** Deals with organizational control, confidential reports (APAR), security deposits, office buildings, and budget estimates.
- **Postal Manual Volume III (Discipline & Appeal Rules — CCS (CCA) Rules 1965):**
- **Minor Penalties (Rule 11(i) to (iv)):** Censure; Withholding of promotion; Recovery from pay of the whole or part of pecuniary loss caused to the Government; Reduction to a lower stage in the time-scale of pay by one stage for a period not exceeding 3 years without cumulative effect; Withholding of increments of pay.
- **Major Penalties (Rule 11(v) to (ix)):** Reduction to a lower stage in time-scale for a specified period with cumulative effect; Reduction to a lower time-scale of pay, grade, post or service; **Compulsory Retirement**; **Removal from service** (which shall NOT be a disqualification for future employment under the Government); **Dismissal from service** (which SHALL ordinarily be a disqualification for future employment under the Government).
- **Postal Manual Volume IV (Leave, Pension, Gratuity, Recruitment & Transfers):**

• **Rule 37 & Rule 38 Transfers:** Rule 38 governs inter-circle and intra-circle transfer of Group 'C' officials at their own request through the automated online transfer portal.

• **Postal Manual Volume V (Post Office & RMS Definitions and Irregularities):** Contains 60+ core definitions mandatory for all LDCE exams:

• **Face of an Article (Rule 17):** The side on which the **address of the addressee** is written. **"Facing"** means the arrangement of articles with the address-side upwards and the addresses turned in the same direction.

• **Beat (Rule 18):** Indicates the area within which a Postman or Village Postman is required to perform his delivery/collection duties, OR the portion of a railway or steamer line over which an RMS section works.

• **Camp Bag (Rule 19):** A bag used to enclose office files and correspondence for high officers on tour (**not** containing personal household effects; maximum weight by air is 5 kg, or 10 kg by surface mail).

• **Late Letters vs. Too Late Letters (Rules 27 & 28): Late Letters** are letters presented at the window of a Post Office or Mail Office or posted in the letter box after the prescribed closing hour, but within the interval allowed for posting **with a late fee** plenamente affixed. **Too Late Letters** are letters posted within that interval **without** having been fully prepaid with postage AND late fee; they are stamped "*Detained, Late Fee not paid*" and held over till the next dispatch.

• **Mis-sent vs. Mis-directed Article (Rule 29):** A **Mis-sent Article** is an article which has been erroneously forwarded by an office to an office other than the office of destination or normal route. A **Mis-directed Article** is one on which the **vernacular address** has been incorrectly transcribed into English (or another language) by a Post Office.

• **Trial Card (Form M-26, Rule 57):** A service postcard employed for determining the relative advantage of alternative mail routes or the cause of delay to articles.

• **A-Orders and B-Orders (Rules 59 & 60):** Issued by the Superintendent of RMS (SRM). **A-Orders** prescribe changes in **sorting lists**. **B-Orders** issue guidance on **all other operational duties** of the RMS besides sorting lists. Both are prefixed **"TV" (Temporary Value)** when valid only for a brief specified occasion.

• **Postal Manual Volume VI (Part I: General PO Rules; Part II: Money Orders; Part III: Postman, Village Postman & Sub-Accounts) & Volume VII (Railway Mail Service / RMS):**

• **Account Bag vs. Branch Office Bag:** An **Account Bag** is used between a Sub Post Office (SO) and its Head Post Office (HO) (contains the S.O. Daily Account from SO to HO, and the S.O. Slip from HO to SO; it is a Due Bag). A **Branch Office (BO) Bag** is used between a Sub Post Office (Account Office) and its Branch Post Office (contains the B.O. Daily Account and B.O. Slip).

3.2 Gramin Dak Sevaks (Conduct and Engagement) Rules, *2020*

• **Categories of GDS: Branch Postmaster (BPM)**, **Assistant Branch Postmaster (ABPM)**, and **Dak Sevak** (engaged in Departmental Post Offices/RMS offices).

• **Age & Educational Qualification:** Minimum age **18 years**, maximum age **40 years** (with statutory relaxations for SC/ST/OBC/PwBD), and retirement (discharge) age is **65 years**. Minimum qualification is **Secondary School Examination pass (Class 10th)** with Mathematics and English.

• **Time Related Continuity Allowance (TRCA):** GDS are paid TRCA (not regular Civil Service pay scales) based on two workload slabs (**4 Hours / Level 1** and **5 Hours / Level 2**), along with an annual 3% TRCA increase. A

BPM must provide rent-free accommodation for the Branch Post Office in the BO village if a public building is not available.

• **Paid Leave, Emergency Leave & Maternity Leave:** GDS are entitled to **20 days of Paid Leave per year** (10 days credited for each completed half-year, non-accumulable beyond the half-year), up to **5 days of Emergency Leave** in a calendar year, and **180 days of Maternity Leave** for female GDS (for up to two surviving children).

• **Put-Off Duty (Rule 12):** Analogous to suspension for regular employees. A GDS placed on Put-Off Duty is paid an **ex-gratia compensation equal to 25% of his/her TRCA** together with admissible Dearness Allowance for the first **90 days**; if prolonged beyond 90 days for reasons not directly attributable to the GDS, the authority may increase it by up to 50% (to 37.5% of TRCA), or reduce it by up to 50% (to 12.5% of TRCA) if delay is attributable to the GDS.

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1 — Classify Postal Manual Volume (Vol II to VII) & Rule Scope

STEP 2 — Distinguish Late vs Too-Late & Mis-sent vs Mis-directed Articles

STEP 3 — Match Bag Types (Account Bag SO-HO vs BO Bag BO-SO)

STEP 4 — Apply GDS Rules 2020 (Age 18-40, Discharge 65, 25% Put-Off Duty)

Postal Manual Concept / Term	Exact Statutory Meaning / Rule	Governing Volume & Clause	Official Source
A-Order vs. B-Order	A-Order: Changes in Sorting Lists; B-Order: General RMS instructions	Postal Manual Vol V (Rules 59 & 60); Issued by SRM	India Post
Late vs. Too Late Letters	Late: Posted with Postage + Late Fee; Too Late: Missing Late Fee (Detained)	Postal Manual Vol V (Rules 27 & 28)	India Post
Mis-sent vs. Mis-directed	Mis-sent: Sent to wrong office; Mis-directed: Wrong English transcription	Postal Manual Vol V (Rule 29)	IUC Academy
Account Bag vs. BO Bag	Account Bag: Between HO and SO; BO Bag: Between SO and BO	Postal Manual Vol V (Rules 37 & 38)	India Post
GDS Put-Off Duty (Rule 12)	25% of TRCA + DA ex-gratia for first 90 days; Discharge age 65 years	GDS (Conduct & Engagement) Rules, 2020	IUC Academy

Did You Know?: In Postal Manual Volume V (Rule 56), **Due Mail** means all bags, articles, and documents which must be dispatched every day or at regular intervals, whereas **Unusual Mail** consists of Parcel Bags, Packet Bags, Special Bags, Camp Bags, and Telegraph Covers which are made up and dispatched **only when the number of articles warrants it** (India Post).

Exam Trap Alert: Candidates frequently confuse **Account Bag** and **Cash Bag**! An **Account Bag** (used between HO and SO) is a **Due Bag** dispatched every working day containing the SO Daily Account/SO Slip (and may enclose a Cash Bag inside it), whereas a **Cash Bag** is an **Unusual Bag** used ONLY when actual cash or currency notes are remitted (India Post).

★ **Memory Trick:** To distinguish **A-Order** and **B-Order** issued by the RMS Superintendent, remember **"A = Arrangement of Sorting Lists, B = Business of General Duties"** (IUC Academy).

Chapter 3 Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Department of Posts (India Post))
Overview of Postal Manual Volumes II, III, IV, V, VI & VII	**Postal Manual Volume II (Administrative Powers, Appeals, Petitions & Stock)**	Deals with organizational control, confidential reports (APAR), security deposits, office buildings, and budget estimates.
Gramin Dak Sevaks (Conduct and Engagement) Rules, 2020	**Minor Penalties (Rule 11(i) to (iv))**	Censure; Withholding of promotion; Recovery from pay of the whole or part of pecuniary loss caused to the Government; Reduction to a lower stage in the time-scale of pay by one stage for a period not exceeding 3 years without cumulative effect; Withholding of increments of pay.
Overview of Postal Manual Volumes II, III, IV, V, VI & VII	**Major Penalties (Rule 11(v) to (ix))**	Reduction to a lower stage in time-scale for a specified period with cumulative effect; Reduction to a lower time-scale of pay, grade, post or service; **Compulsory Retirement**; **Removal from service** (which shall NOT be a disqualification for future employment under the Government); **Dismissal from service** (which SHALL ordinarily be a disqualification for future employment under the Government).
Gramin Dak Sevaks (Conduct and Engagement) Rules, 2020	**Rule 37 & Rule 38 Transfers**	Rule 38 governs inter-circle and intra-circle transfer of Group 'C' officials at their own request through the automated online transfer portal.
Overview of Postal Manual Volumes II, III, IV, V, VI & VII	**Postal Manual Volume V (Post Office & RMS Definitions and Irregularities)**	Contains 60+ core definitions mandatory for all LDCE exams:
Gramin Dak Sevaks (Conduct and Engagement) Rules, 2020	**Face of an Article (Rule 17)**	The side on which the **address of the addressee** is written. **"Facing"** means the arrangement of articles with the address-side upwards and the addresses turned in the same direction.
Overview of Postal Manual Volumes II, III, IV, V, VI & VII	**Beat (Rule 18)**	Indicates the area within which a Postman or Village Postman is required to perform his delivery/collection duties, OR the portion of a railway or steamer line over which an RMS section works.
Gramin Dak Sevaks (Conduct and Engagement) Rules, 2020	**Camp Bag (Rule 19)**	A bag used to enclose office files and correspondence for high officers on tour (**not** containing personal household effects; maximum weight by air is 5 kg, or 10 kg by surface mail).
Overview of Postal Manual Volumes II, III, IV, V, VI & VII	**Late Letters vs. Too Late Letters (Rules 27 & 28)**	**Late Letters** are letters presented at the window of a Post Office or Mail Office or posted in the letter box after the prescribed closing hour, but within the interval allowed for posting **with a late fee** plenamente affixed. **Too Late Letters** are letters posted within that interval **without** having been fully prepaid with postage AND late fee; they are stamped "*Detained, Late Fee not paid*" and held over till the next dispatch.
Gramin Dak Sevaks (Conduct and Engagement) Rules, 2020	**Mis-sent vs. Mis-directed Article (Rule 29)**	A **Mis-sent Article** is an article which has been erroneously forwarded by an office to an office other than the office of destination or normal route. A **Mis-directed Article** is one on which the **vernacular address** has been incorrectly transcribed into English (or another language) by a Post Office.

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Department of Posts (India Post))
Overview of Postal Manual Volumes II, III, IV, V, VI & VII	**Trial Card (Form M-26, Rule 57)**	A service postcard employed for determining the relative advantage of alternative mail routes or the cause of delay to articles.
Gramin Dak Sevaks (Conduct and Engagement) Rules, 2020	**A-Orders and B-Orders (Rules 59 & 60)**	Issued by the Superintendent of RMS (SRM). **A-Orders** prescribe changes in **sorting lists**. **B-Orders** issue guidance on **all other operational duties** of the RMS besides sorting lists. Both are prefixed **"TV" (Temporary Value)** when valid only for a brief specified occasion.
Overview of Postal Manual Volumes II, III, IV, V, VI & VII	**Postal Manual Volume VI (Part I**	General PO Rules; Part II: Money Orders; Part III: Postman, Village Postman & Sub-Accounts) & Volume VII (Railway Mail Service / RMS):**
Gramin Dak Sevaks (Conduct and Engagement) Rules, 2020	**Account Bag vs. Branch Office Bag**	An **Account Bag** is used between a Sub Post Office (SO) and its Head Post Office (HO) (contains the S.O. Daily Account from SO to HO, and the S.O. Slip from HO to SO; it is a Due Bag). A **Branch Office (BO) Bag** is used between a Sub Post Office (Account Office) and its Branch Post Office (contains the B.O. Daily Account and B.O. Slip).

Chapter *3* Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 3 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Postal Manual Volume II (Administrative Powers, Appeals, Petitions & Stock)): Deals with organizational control, confidential reports (APAR), security deposits, office buildings, and budget estimates.

Statement-II (Minor Penalties (Rule 11(i) to (iv))): Censure; Withholding of promotion; Recovery from pay of the whole or part of pecuniary loss caused to the Government; Reduction to a lower stage in the time-scale of pay by one stage for a period not exceeding 3 years without cumulative effect; Withholding of increments of pay.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 3 Statement-Verification Drill #2 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Major Penalties (Rule 11(v) to (ix))): Reduction to a lower stage in time-scale for a specified period with cumulative effect; Reduction to a lower time-scale of pay, grade, post or service; **Compulsory Retirement**; **Removal from service** (which shall NOT be a disqualification for future employment under the Government); **Dismissal from service** (which SHALL ordinarily be a disqualification for future employment under the Government).

Statement-II (Rule 37 & Rule 38 Transfers): Rule 38 governs inter-circle and intra-circle transfer of Group 'C' officials at their own request through the automated online transfer portal.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 3 Statement-Verification Drill #3 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Postal Manual Volume V (Post Office & RMS Definitions and Irregularities)): Contains 60+ core definitions mandatory for all LDCE exams:

Statement-II (Face of an Article (Rule 17)): The side on which the **address of the addressee** is written. **"Facing"** means the arrangement of articles with the address-side upwards and the addresses turned in the same direction.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 3 Statement-Verification Drill #4 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Beat (Rule 18)): Indicates the area within which a Postman or Village Postman is required to perform his delivery/ collection duties, OR the portion of a railway or steamer line over which an RMS section works.

Statement-II (Camp Bag (Rule 19)): A bag used to enclose office files and correspondence for high officers on tour (**not** containing personal household effects; maximum weight by air is 5 kg, or 10 kg by surface mail).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 3 Statement-Verification Drill #5 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Late Letters vs. Too Late Letters (Rules 27 & 28)): Late Letters are letters presented at the window of a Post Office or Mail Office or posted in the letter box after the prescribed closing hour, but within the interval allowed for posting **with a late fee** plenamente affixed. **Too Late Letters** are letters posted within that interval **without** having been fully prepaid with postage AND late fee; they are stamped "*Detained, Late Fee not paid*" and held over till the next dispatch.

Statement-II (Mis-sent vs. Mis-directed Article (Rule 29)): A **Mis-sent Article** is an article which has been erroneously forwarded by an office to an office other than the office of destination or normal route. A **Mis-directed Article** is one on which the **vernacular address** has been incorrectly transcribed into English (or another language) by a Post Office.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 3 Statement-Verification Drill #6 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Trial Card (Form M-26, Rule 57)): A service postcard employed for determining the relative advantage of alternative mail routes or the cause of delay to articles.

Statement-II (A-Orders and B-Orders (Rules 59 & 60)): Issued by the Superintendent of RMS (SRM). **A-Orders** prescribe changes in **sorting lists**. **B-Orders** issue guidance on **all other operational duties** of the RMS besides sorting lists. Both are prefixed **"TV" (Temporary Value)** when valid only for a brief specified occasion.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter *4:* IT Modernization Project *(IT 2.0)*, Core Banking, Darpan & IPPB

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 4: IT Modernization Project (IT 2.0), Core Banking, Darpan & IPPB

Key Study Pillar 1	Key Study Pillar 2	Key Study Pillar 3
India Post IT Modernization Project & Core System Integrators	**Postal Life Insurance (PLI) & Rural Postal Life Insurance (RPLI)**	**India Post Payments Bank (IPPB) & Doorstep Digital Banking**

4.1 India Post IT Modernization Project & Core System Integrators

Launched initially in November 2012 and upgraded under **IT Modernization Project 2.0 (IT 2.0 / Advanced Postal Technology)**, India Post transformed all Head, Sub, and Branch Post Offices into a unified digital network (India Post).

• **Eight Original Silos / Streams of IT Modernization:**

• **CSI (Core System Integrator):** SAP-based ERP backbone integrating Counter Operations (Point of Sale / POS), Finance & Accounting (F&A), Human Resource Management System (HRMS), and IPVS (India Post Visibility System).

• **CBS (Core Banking Solution — Finacle):** Connects 25,000+ Departmental Post Offices for anytime-anywhere Post Office Savings Bank (POSB) transactions, NEFT, RTGS, and e-Banking.

• **CIS (Core Insurance Solution — McCamish):** Online platform managing **Postal Life Insurance (PLI)** and **Rural Postal Life Insurance (RPLI)** policy issuance, premium collection, and claim settlement.

• **DARPAN (Digital Advancement of Rural Post Office for A New India):** Equips over 1.30 lakh rural Branch Post Offices (BOs) with SIM-enabled handheld mobile/Android devices (**RIST — Rural ICT System & RICT / Darpan Android App**) for real-time booking of Registered/Speed Post articles, eMOs, CBS deposits/ withdrawals, and RPLI premium collection.

• **PMA (Postman Mobile Application):** Android application used by beat Postmen and GDS delivery staff to capture real-time GPS-stamped doorstep delivery signatures and Digital Delivery Updates.

• **NSH & MNOP / PNOP: Mail Network Optimization Project (MNOP)** and **Parcel Network Optimization Project (PNOP)** track Speed Post (across **89 National Sorting Hubs - NSH**) and Parcels using **KPI Dashboards**.

4.2 Postal Life Insurance (PLI) & Rural Postal Life Insurance (RPLI)

• **Historical Milestone: Postal Life Insurance (PLI)** is the oldest life insurer in India, introduced on **1 February 1884** initially for Postal Employees (and extended to Telegraph Department in 1888). In **1994**, the **Malhotra Committee** recommended extending life insurance to rural citizens, leading to the launch of **Rural Postal Life Insurance (RPLI)** on **24 March 1995** (India Post).

• **Maximum Sum Assured & Six Schemes of PLI / RPLI:**

• **Maximum Sum Assured: Rs. 50 Lakh** for PLI (Minimum Rs. 20,000) and **Rs. 10 Lakh** for RPLI (Minimum Rs. 10,000).

• **Six Standard Plans under PLI / RPLI:**

1. **Suraksha (Whole Life Assurance):** Sum assured with accrued bonus paid at age 80 or upon death; converts to Endowment up to age 55/50.

2. **Santosh (Endowment Assurance):** Sum assured and bonus payable at a pre-determined maturity age (35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 58, or 60 years).

3. **Suvidha (Convertible Whole Life Assurance):** Can be converted into an Endowment Assurance policy after **5 years** (not later than 6 years) of taking the policy.

4. **Sumangal (Anticipated Endowment Assurance / Money Back Policy):** Term of **15 years or 20 years** with periodic survival benefits (**15-year policy:** 20% each at 6, 9, and 12 years + 40% with bonus at maturity; **20-year policy:** 20% each at 8, 12, and 16 years + 40% with bonus at maturity).

5. **Yugal Suraksha (Joint Life Endowment Assurance):** Covers **both spouses** under a single policy with a single premium.

6. **Bal Jeevan Bima (Children Policy):** Covers up to **2 children** (aged **5 to 20 years**) of a main policyholder (parent must not be over 45 years old); maximum sum assured is **Rs. 3 Lakh** (PLI) or **Rs. 1 Lakh** (RPLI) or equal to the parent's sum assured, whichever is less; **no medical examination** of the child is required.

• **Special RPLI-Only Scheme: Gram Priya** — a **10-Year Rural Anticipated Endowment (Short-Term Money Back)** policy paying survival benefits of **20% at 4 years, 20% at 7 years, and 60% with bonus at 10 years** (covers natural calamities).

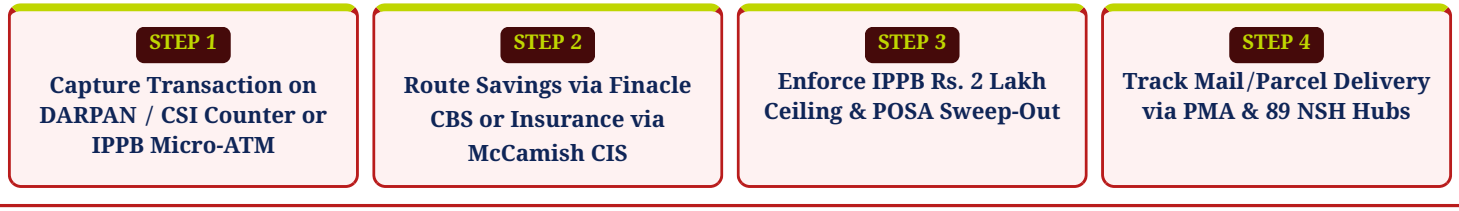
4.3 India Post Payments Bank (IPPB) & Doorstep Digital Banking

• **Incorporation & Launch:** Incorporated on **17 August 2016** as a 100% Government of India owned Public Limited Company under the Department of Posts, licensed under **Section 22(1) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949** by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Pilot branches opened on **30 January 2017** at **Raipur and Ranchi**, followed by nationwide launch on **1 September 2018** (India Post).

• **Tagline:** "*Aapka Bank, Aapke Dwaar*" (Your Bank at Your Doorstep).

• **Regulatory Deposit Ceiling & Sweep-Out:** As per RBI Payments Bank Guidelines, maximum end-of-day balance per customer in an IPPB account is **Rs. 2,00,000 (Rs. 2 Lakh)**. Any balance exceeding Rs. 2 Lakh at the end of the day can be automatically swept out (**Day-End Sweep-Out**) into a linked **Post Office Savings Account (POSA)**. Payments Banks **cannot directly issue credit cards or advance loans**, though they act as Business Correspondents for partner banks/insurance companies and deliver **AePS (Aadhaar Enabled Payment System)** and **Digital Life Certificate (Jeevan Pramaan)** at the doorstep.

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart



Scheme / Platform	Launch Date / Limit	Key Feature / Survival Benefit Structure	Official Source
Postal Life Insurance (PLI)	1 Feb 1884; Max Limit: Rs. 50 Lakh	6 Plans: Suraksha, Santosh, Suvidha, Sumangal, Yugal Suraksha, Bal Jeevan Bima	India Post
Rural PLI (RPLI)	24 March 1995; Max Limit: Rs. 10 Lakh	Malhotra Committee recommendation; Includes 10-Yr Gram Priya (20%-20%-60%)	India Post
PLI/RPLI Sumangal (Money Back)	15-Year or 20-Year Term	15-Yr: 20% at 6, 9, 12 yrs + 40% maturity; 20-Yr: 20% at 8, 12, 16 yrs + 40%	IUC Academy

Scheme / Platform	Launch Date / Limit	Key Feature / Survival Benefit Structure	Official Source
India Post Payments Bank (IPPB)	1 Sept 2018 (Pilots: Raipur & Ranchi)	Max EOD Balance: Rs. 2,00,000; Excess auto-sweeps to linked POSA	RBI Portal
DARPAN Project	Rural ICT for 1.30+ Lakh BOs	Handheld Android device for real-time CBS, McCamish RPLI, and eMO	India Post

Did You Know?: Under **Bal Jeevan Bima** (Children's PLI/RPLI Policy), if the parent (main policyholder) passes away during the policy term, **all future premiums of the child's policy are completely waived**, and the full Sum Assured along with accrued bonus is still paid to the child upon maturity (India Post).

Exam Trap Alert: Do not confuse **Sumangal** (available in both PLI and RPLI for **15 or 20 years** with 20%-20%-20%-40% payouts) with **Gram Priya** (available **ONLY in RPLI** for **10 years** with **20% at 4 yrs, 20% at 7 yrs, and 60% at 10 yrs**)! Also remember that the maximum balance in IPPB was doubled by the RBI from Rs. 1 Lakh to **Rs. 2 Lakh**.

★ **Memory Trick:** Remember the PLI/RPLI Scheme names via **"3S-Y-B-G"**: **Suraksha** (Whole Life), **Santosh** (Endowment), **Suvidha** (Convertible after 5 yrs), **Sumangal** (15/20-Yr Money Back), **Yugal Suraksha** (Spouse Joint Life), **Bal Jeevan Bima** (Child), and **Gram Priya** (10-Yr Rural Short Term) (IUC Academy).

Chapter 4 Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Department of Posts (India Post))
India Post IT Modernization Project & Core System Integrators	**CSI (Core System Integrator)**	SAP-based ERP backbone integrating Counter Operations (Point of Sale / POS), Finance & Accounting (F&A), Human Resource Management System (HRMS), and IPVS (India Post Visibility System).
Postal Life Insurance (PLI) & Rural Postal Life Insurance (RPLI)	**CBS (Core Banking Solution — Finacle)**	Connects 25,000+ Departmental Post Offices for anytime-anywhere Post Office Savings Bank (POSB) transactions, NEFT, RTGS, and e-Banking.
India Post Payments Bank (IPPB) & Doorstep Digital Banking	**CIS (Core Insurance Solution — McCamish)**	Online platform managing **Postal Life Insurance (PLI)** and **Rural Postal Life Insurance (RPLI)** policy issuance, premium collection, and claim settlement.
India Post IT Modernization Project & Core System Integrators	**DARPAN (Digital Advancement of Rural Post Office for A New India)**	Equips over 1.30 lakh rural Branch Post Offices (BOs) with SIM-enabled handheld mobile/Android devices (**RIST — Rural ICT System & RICT / Darpan Android App**) for real-time booking of Registered/Speed Post articles, eMOs, CBS deposits/withdrawals, and RPLI premium collection.
Postal Life Insurance (PLI) & Rural Postal Life Insurance (RPLI)	**PMA (Postman Mobile Application)**	Android application used by beat Postmen and GDS delivery staff to capture real-time GPS-stamped doorstep delivery signatures and Digital Delivery Updates.

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Department of Posts (India Post))
India Post Payments Bank (IPPB) & Doorstep Digital Banking	**NSH & MNOP / PNOP**	**Mail Network Optimization Project (MNOP)** and **Parcel Network Optimization Project (PNOP)** track Speed Post (across **89 National Sorting Hubs - NSH**) and Parcels using **KPI Dashboards**.
India Post IT Modernization Project & Core System Integrators	**Historical Milestone**	**Postal Life Insurance (PLI)** is the oldest life insurer in India, introduced on **1 February 1884** initially for Postal Employees (and extended to Telegraph Department in 1888). In **1994**, the **Malhotra Committee** recommended extending life insurance to rural citizens, leading to the launch of **Rural Postal Life Insurance (RPLI)** on **24 March 1995** (India Post).
Postal Life Insurance (PLI) & Rural Postal Life Insurance (RPLI)	**Maximum Sum Assured**	**Rs. 50 Lakh** for PLI (Minimum Rs. 20,000) and **Rs. 10 Lakh** for RPLI (Minimum Rs. 10,000).
India Post Payments Bank (IPPB) & Doorstep Digital Banking	**Suraksha (Whole Life Assurance)**	Sum assured with accrued bonus paid at age 80 or upon death; converts to Endowment up to age 55/50.
India Post IT Modernization Project & Core System Integrators	**Santosh (Endowment Assurance)**	Sum assured and bonus payable at a pre-determined maturity age (35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 58, or 60 years).
Postal Life Insurance (PLI) & Rural Postal Life Insurance (RPLI)	**Suvidha (Convertible Whole Life Assurance)**	Can be converted into an Endowment Assurance policy after **5 years** (not later than 6 years) of taking the policy.
India Post Payments Bank (IPPB) & Doorstep Digital Banking	**Sumangal (Anticipated Endowment Assurance / Money Back Policy)**	Term of **15 years or 20 years** with periodic survival benefits (**15-year policy:** 20% each at 6, 9, and 12 years + 40% with bonus at maturity; **20-year policy:** 20% each at 8, 12, and 16 years + 40% with bonus at maturity).
India Post IT Modernization Project & Core System Integrators	**Yugal Suraksha (Joint Life Endowment Assurance)**	Covers **both spouses** under a single policy with a single premium.
Postal Life Insurance (PLI) & Rural Postal Life Insurance (RPLI)	**Bal Jeevan Bima (Children Policy)**	Covers up to **2 children** (aged **5 to 20 years**) of a main policyholder (parent must not be over 45 years old); maximum sum assured is **Rs. 3 Lakh** (PLI) or **Rs. 1 Lakh** (RPLI) or equal to the parent's sum assured, whichever is less; **no medical examination** of the child is required.

Chapter 4 Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 4 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (CSI (Core System Integrator)): SAP-based ERP backbone integrating Counter Operations (Point of Sale / POS), Finance & Accounting (F&A), Human Resource Management System (HRMS), and IPVS (India Post Visibility System).

Statement-II (CBS (Core Banking Solution — Finacle)): Connects 25,000+ Departmental Post Offices for anytime-anywhere Post Office Savings Bank (POSB) transactions, NEFT, RTGS, and e-Banking.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 4 Statement-Verification Drill #2 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (CIS (Core Insurance Solution — McCamish)): Online platform managing **Postal Life Insurance (PLI)** and **Rural Postal Life Insurance (RPLI)** policy issuance, premium collection, and claim settlement.

Statement-II (DARPAN (Digital Advancement of Rural Post Office for A New India)): Equips over 1.30 lakh rural Branch Post Offices (BOs) with SIM-enabled handheld mobile/Android devices (**RIST — Rural ICT System & RICT / Darpan Android App**) for real-time booking of Registered/Speed Post articles, eMOs, CBS deposits/withdrawals, and RPLI premium collection.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 4 Statement-Verification Drill #3 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (PMA (Postman Mobile Application)): Android application used by beat Postmen and GDS delivery staff to capture real-time GPS-stamped doorstep delivery signatures and Digital Delivery Updates.

Statement-II (NSH & MNOP / PNOP): Mail Network Optimization Project (MNOP) and **Parcel Network Optimization Project (PNOP)** track Speed Post (across **89 National Sorting Hubs - NSH**) and Parcels using **KPI Dashboards**.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 4 Statement-Verification Drill #4 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Historical Milestone): Postal Life Insurance (PLI) is the oldest life insurer in India, introduced on **1 February 1884** initially for Postal Employees (and extended to Telegraph Department in 1888). In **1994**, the **Malhotra Committee** recommended extending life insurance to rural citizens, leading to the launch of **Rural Postal Life Insurance (RPLI)** on **24 March 1995** (India Post).

Statement-II (Maximum Sum Assured): Rs. 50 Lakh for PLI (Minimum Rs. 20,000) and **Rs. 10 Lakh** for RPLI (Minimum Rs. 10,000).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 4 Statement-Verification Drill #5 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Suraksha (Whole Life Assurance)): Sum assured with accrued bonus paid at age 80 or upon death; converts to Endowment up to age 55/50.

Statement-II (Santosh (Endowment Assurance)): Sum assured and bonus payable at a pre-determined maturity age (35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 58, or 60 years).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 4 Statement-Verification Drill #6 Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Suvidha (Convertible Whole Life Assurance)): Can be converted into an Endowment Assurance policy after **5 years** (not later than 6 years) of taking the policy.

Statement-II (Sumangal (Anticipated Endowment Assurance / Money Back Policy)): Term of **15 years or 20 years** with periodic survival benefits (**15-year policy:** 20% each at 6, 9, and 12 years + 40% with bonus at maturity; **20-year policy:** 20% each at 8, 12, and 16 years + 40% with bonus at maturity).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 5: National Small Savings Schemes (POSB Rules, Sukanya Samriddhi, PPF, SCSS, KVP, NSC & Mahila Samman)

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 5: National Small Savings Schemes (POSB Rules, Sukanya Samriddhi, PPF, SCSS, KVP, NSC & Mahila Samman)

Key Study Pillar 1
Post Office Savings Bank (POSB) Core Schemes & Interest/ Deposit Matrix

Key Study Pillar 2
Sukanya Samriddhi Account (SSA), Senior Citizens Savings Scheme (SCSS), PPF, NSC & KVP

5.1 Post Office Savings Bank (POSB) Core Schemes & Interest/Deposit Matrix

Administered by the Department of Economic Affairs (Ministry of Finance) through the National Savings Institute (NSI) and operated across India Post counters (India Post), National Small Savings Schemes are backed by a 100% sovereign guarantee and are governed by the **Government Savings Promotion General Rules, 2018**.

• **Post Office Savings Account (POSA):**

• **Minimum Opening Deposit & Balance: Rs. 500** (No maximum deposit limit). If the account balance at the end of the financial year is not raised to Rs. 500, an **Account Maintenance Fee of Rs. 50** (inclusive of GST) is deducted, and if the balance becomes nil, the account closes automatically.

• **Interest & Tax Deduction (Section 80TTA / 80TTB):** Interest rate is **4.0% per annum** (calculated on the minimum balance between the **10th day and the last day** of each month). Under Section 80TTA of the Income Tax Act, POSA interest is deductible up to **Rs. 10,000** for individuals (and up to **Rs. 50,000** for Senior Citizens under Section 80TTB across savings and deposits, plus specific Post Office Savings Account exemption up to Rs. 3,500 for single / Rs. 7,000 for joint accounts under Section 10(15)(i)).

• **5-Year Post Office Recurring Deposit (RD) & Time Deposit (TD - 1, 2, 3 & 5 Years):**

• **5-Year RD:** Minimum monthly deposit is **Rs. 100** (in multiples of Rs. 10; no maximum limit). Default fee is **Re. 1 for every Rs. 100** of defaulted monthly installment; after **4 regular defaults**, the account becomes discontinued (can be revived within 2 months). Advance deposit rebate is **Rs. 10 for 6 months** and **Rs. 40 for 12 months** (on a Rs. 100 denomination account). Loan/withdrawal of up to **50% of the balance** is allowed after **1 year** (12 installments paid). Can be extended for another **5 years** after maturity.

• **Post Office Time Deposit (TD):** Tenures of **1 Year, 2 Years, 3 Years, and 5 Years**. Minimum deposit is **Rs. 1,000** (in multiples of Rs. 100; no maximum limit). Interest is **calculated quarterly and payable annually**.

Only the **5-Year TD** qualifies for tax deduction under **Section 80C** (up to Rs. 1.50 Lakh). No TD can be prematurely closed before **6 months**.

• **Post Office Monthly Income Scheme (POMIS):**

• **Tenure: 5 Years**. Minimum deposit **Rs. 1,000** (in multiples of Rs. 1,000).

• **Maximum Limit (Enhanced in Budget 2023): Rs. 9,00,000 (Rs. 9 Lakh)** in a **Single Account**, and **Rs. 15,00,000 (Rs. 15 Lakh)** in a **Joint Account** (up to 3 adults, where each joint holder has an equal share). Premature closure: Not allowed before 1 year; between 1 and 3 years (2% deduction from principal); between 3 and 5 years (1% deduction from principal).

5.2 Sukanya Samriddhi Account *(SSA)*, Senior Citizens Savings Scheme *(SCSS)*, PPF, NSC & KVP

• **Sukanya Samriddhi Account (SSA):**

• **Eligibility:** Opened by parent/guardian in the name of a **girl child below 10 years of age**, for up to **2 girl children** in a family (a 3rd account is permitted in the event of twin/triplet girls born in the second birth).

• **Deposits & Tenure:** Minimum **Rs. 250** and Maximum **Rs. 1,50,000** in a financial year (in multiples of Rs. 50; penalty for default is Rs. 50/year). Deposits are made for **15 years** from the date of opening, and the account **matures upon completion of 21 years** from the date of opening (or upon the marriage of the girl child after turning **18 years**, whichever is earlier). Partial withdrawal up to **50% of balance** at the end of the preceding financial year is allowed for higher education after the girl attains **18 years of age OR passes 10th standard**. Enjoys **EEE (Exempt-Exempt-Exempt)** tax status under Section 80C (NSI India).

• **Senior Citizens Savings Scheme (SCSS):**

• **Eligibility:** Individuals aged **60 years or above**; Retired Civilian Employees aged **55 to 60 years**; and Retired Defence Personnel aged **50 to 60 years** (provided investment is made within 1 month of receipt of retirement benefits).

• **Deposit Limit (Enhanced in Budget 2023):** Minimum **Rs. 1,000**; Maximum **Rs. 30,00,000 (Rs. 30 Lakh)** across all SCSS accounts (previously Rs. 15 Lakh).

• **Tenure & Interest: 5 Years** (extendable in blocks of **3 years** within 1 year of maturity). Interest is paid **quarterly** on the 1st working day of April, July, October, and January.

• **Public Provident Fund (PPF):**

• **Deposit & Tenure:** Minimum **Rs. 500** and Maximum **Rs. 1,50,000** per financial year (default fee Rs. 50). Tenure is **15 full financial years** (excluding the year of opening), extendable indefinitely in blocks of **5 years** (with or without fresh deposits). Loan facility is available from the **3rd to the 6th financial year** (up to 25% of balance at end of 2nd preceding year), and partial withdrawal (1 per year, up to 50%) is allowed from the **7th financial year** onwards. Enjoys **EEE** tax status and immunity from attachment by any court decree.

• **National Savings Certificate (NSC VIII Issue) & Kisan Vikas Patra (KVP):**

• **NSC (VIII Issue): 5-Year tenure**; minimum **Rs. 1,000** (multiples of Rs. 100; no maximum limit). Qualifies for Section 80C.

• **Kisan Vikas Patra (KVP):** Minimum **Rs. 1,000** (multiples of Rs. 100; no maximum limit). Doubles the invested principal in **115 months (9 Years and 7 Months)** at 7.5% interest rate (NSI India).

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1 Verify Investor Eligibility (Girl <10 Yrs for SSA / Senior 60+ for SCSS)

STEP 2 Apply Deposit Ceiling (POMIS 9L/15L, SCSS 30L, PPF/SSA 1.5L)

STEP 3 Compute Interest & Tax Status (EEE for PPF/SSA vs 80C)

STEP 4 Enforce Lock-in, Partial Withdrawal, or Maturity Extension Rules

Small Savings Scheme	Min / Max Deposit Limit	Maturity Period	Tax Benefit & Key Feature (FY 2026)	Official Source
Post Office Savings Account (POSA)	Min: Rs. 500; Max: No Limit	Open-ended	4.0% p.a.; Balance calculated 10th to end of month; Rs. 50 fee if < Rs. 500	NSI India
Monthly Income Scheme (POMIS)	Min: Rs. 1,000; Max: Rs. 9L (Single) / Rs. 15L (Joint)	5 Years	Monthly interest payout; Limits doubled/raised in 2023	NSI India
Senior Citizens Savings (SCSS)	Min: Rs. 1,000; Max: Rs. 30 Lakh	5 Years (+3 Yr blocks)	Quarterly interest payout; Sec 80C on principal; Age 60+ (55+/50+ retired)	NSI India
Sukanya Samriddhi Account (SSA)	Min: Rs. 250/yr; Max: Rs. 1.50 Lakh/yr	21 Yrs from opening (Deposit for 15 Yrs)	EEE Tax Status; 50% withdrawal at Age 18 or 10th Pass	India Post
Public Provident Fund (PPF)	Min: Rs. 500/yr; Max: Rs. 1.50 Lakh/yr	15 Financial Years (+5 Yr blocks)	EEE Tax Status; Loan: 3rd–6th FY; Withdrawal: from 7th FY; Court-immune	NSI India
Kisan Vikas Patra (KVP)	Min: Rs. 1,000; Max: No Limit	Doubles in 115 Months (9 Yrs 7 Mos)	Lock-in: 2 Years and 6 Months (30 Months); No Sec 80C benefit	IUC Academy

Did You Know?: The balance inside a **Public Provident Fund (PPF)** account is completely protected by statute from attachment under any order or decree of any Court of Law in respect of any debt or liability incurred by the subscriber (except income-tax recovery dues of the Government) (NSI India).

Exam Trap Alert: In **Sukanya Samriddhi Account (SSA)**, the **21-year maturity period** and **15-year deposit period** are counted from the **Date of Opening of the Account**, NOT from the birth date of the girl child! Conversely, in **PPF**, the 15-year maturity is counted as **15 full financial years AFTER the end of the financial year in which the account was opened** (India Post).

★ **Memory Trick:** Remember the revised maximum deposit ceilings via **"9-15-30-1.5"**: **Rs. 9 Lakh** (POMIS Single), **Rs. 15 Lakh** (POMIS Joint), **Rs. 30 Lakh** (SCSS), and **Rs. 1.50 Lakh/year** (PPF & Sukanya Samriddhi Account) (IUC Academy).

Chapter 5 Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Department of Posts (India Post))
Post Office Savings Bank (POSB) Core Schemes & Interest/ Deposit Matrix	**Minimum Opening Deposit & Balance**	**Rs. 500** (No maximum deposit limit). If the account balance at the end of the financial year is not raised to Rs. 500, an **Account Maintenance Fee of Rs. 50** (inclusive of GST) is deducted, and if the balance becomes nil, the account closes automatically.

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Department of Posts (India Post))
Sukanya Samriddhi Account (SSA), Senior Citizens Savings Scheme (SCSS), PPF, NSC & KVP	**Interest & Tax Deduction (Section 80TTA / 80TTB)**	Interest rate is **4.0% per annum** (calculated on the minimum balance between the **10th day and the last day** of each month). Under Section 80TTA of the Income Tax Act, POSA interest is deductible up to **Rs. 10,000** for individuals (and up to **Rs. 50,000** for Senior Citizens under Section 80TTB across savings and deposits, plus specific Post Office Savings Account exemption up to Rs. 3,500 for single / Rs. 7,000 for joint accounts under Section 10(15)(i)).
Post Office Savings Bank (POSB) Core Schemes & Interest/ Deposit Matrix	**5-Year RD**	Minimum monthly deposit is **Rs. 100** (in multiples of Rs. 10; no maximum limit). Default fee is **Re. 1 for every Rs. 100** of defaulted monthly installment; after **4 regular defaults**, the account becomes discontinued (can be revived within 2 months). Advance deposit rebate is **Rs. 10 for 6 months** and **Rs. 40 for 12 months** (on a Rs. 100 denomination account). Loan/withdrawal of up to **50% of the balance** is allowed after **1 year** (12 installments paid). Can be extended for another **5 years** after maturity.
Sukanya Samriddhi Account (SSA), Senior Citizens Savings Scheme (SCSS), PPF, NSC & KVP	**Post Office Time Deposit (TD)**	Tenures of **1 Year, 2 Years, 3 Years, and 5 Years**. Minimum deposit is **Rs. 1,000** (in multiples of Rs. 100; no maximum limit). Interest is **calculated quarterly and payable annually**. Only the **5-Year TD** qualifies for tax deduction under **Section 80C** (up to Rs. 1.50 Lakh). No TD can be prematurely closed before **6 months**.
Post Office Savings Bank (POSB) Core Schemes & Interest/ Deposit Matrix	**Tenure**	**5 Years**. Minimum deposit **Rs. 1,000** (in multiples of Rs. 1,000).
Sukanya Samriddhi Account (SSA), Senior Citizens Savings Scheme (SCSS), PPF, NSC & KVP	**Maximum Limit (Enhanced in Budget 2023)**	**Rs. 9,00,000 (Rs. 9 Lakh)** in a **Single Account**, and **Rs. 15,00,000 (Rs. 15 Lakh)** in a **Joint Account** (up to 3 adults, where each joint holder has an equal share). Premature closure: Not allowed before 1 year; between 1 and 3 years (2% deduction from principal); between 3 and 5 years (1% deduction from principal).
Post Office Savings Bank (POSB) Core Schemes & Interest/ Deposit Matrix	**Eligibility**	Opened by parent/guardian in the name of a **girl child below 10 years of age**, for up to **2 girl children** in a family (a 3rd account is permitted in the event of twin/triplet girls born in the second birth).
Sukanya Samriddhi Account (SSA), Senior Citizens Savings Scheme (SCSS), PPF, NSC & KVP	**Deposits & Tenure**	Minimum **Rs. 250** and Maximum **Rs. 1,50,000** in a financial year (in multiples of Rs. 50; penalty for default is Rs. 50/year). Deposits are made for **15 years** from the date of opening, and the account **matures upon completion of 21 years** from the date of opening (or upon the marriage of the girl child after turning **18 years**, whichever is earlier). Partial withdrawal up to **50% of balance** at the end of the preceding financial year is allowed for higher education after the girl attains **18 years of age OR passes 10th standard**. Enjoys **EEE (Exempt-Exempt-Exempt)** tax status under Section 80C (NSI India).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Department of Posts (India Post))
Post Office Savings Bank (POSB) Core Schemes & Interest/ Deposit Matrix	**Eligibility**	Individuals aged **60 years or above**; Retired Civilian Employees aged **55 to 60 years**; and Retired Defence Personnel aged **50 to 60 years** (provided investment is made within 1 month of receipt of retirement benefits).
Sukanya Samriddhi Account (SSA), Senior Citizens Savings Scheme (SCSS), PPF, NSC & KVP	**Deposit Limit (Enhanced in Budget 2023)**	Minimum **Rs. 1,000**; Maximum **Rs. 30,00,000 (Rs. 30 Lakh)** across all SCSS accounts (previously Rs. 15 Lakh).
Post Office Savings Bank (POSB) Core Schemes & Interest/ Deposit Matrix	**Tenure & Interest**	**5 Years** (extendable in blocks of **3 years** within 1 year of maturity). Interest is paid **quarterly** on the 1st working day of April, July, October, and January.
Sukanya Samriddhi Account (SSA), Senior Citizens Savings Scheme (SCSS), PPF, NSC & KVP	**Deposit & Tenure**	Minimum **Rs. 500** and Maximum **Rs. 1,50,000** per financial year (default fee Rs. 50). Tenure is **15 full financial years** (excluding the year of opening), extendable indefinitely in blocks of **5 years** (with or without fresh deposits). Loan facility is available from the **3rd to the 6th financial year** (up to 25% of balance at end of 2nd preceding year), and partial withdrawal (1 per year, up to 50%) is allowed from the **7th financial year** onwards. Enjoys **EEE** tax status and immunity from attachment by any court decree.
Post Office Savings Bank (POSB) Core Schemes & Interest/ Deposit Matrix	**NSC (VIII Issue)**	**5-Year tenure**; minimum **Rs. 1,000** (multiples of Rs. 100; no maximum limit). Qualifies for Section 80C.
Sukanya Samriddhi Account (SSA), Senior Citizens Savings Scheme (SCSS), PPF, NSC & KVP	**Kisan Vikas Patra (KVP)**	Minimum **Rs. 1,000** (multiples of Rs. 100; no maximum limit). Doubles the invested principal in **115 months (9 Years and 7 Months)** at 7.5% interest rate (NSI India).

Chapter 5 Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 5 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Minimum Opening Deposit & Balance): **Rs. 500** (No maximum deposit limit). If the account balance at the end of the financial year is not raised to Rs. 500, an **Account Maintenance Fee of Rs. 50** (inclusive of GST) is deducted, and if the balance becomes nil, the account closes automatically.

Statement-II (Interest & Tax Deduction (Section 80TTA / 80TTB)): Interest rate is **4.0% per annum** (calculated on the minimum balance between the **10th day and the last day** of each month). Under Section 80TTA of the Income Tax Act, POSA interest is deductible up to **Rs. 10,000** for individuals (and up to **Rs. 50,000** for Senior Citizens under Section 80TTB across savings and deposits, plus specific Post Office Savings Account exemption up to Rs. 3,500 for single / Rs. 7,000 for joint accounts under Section 10(15)(i)).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 5 Statement-Verification Drill #2 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (5-Year RD): Minimum monthly deposit is **Rs. 100** (in multiples of Rs. 10; no maximum limit). Default fee is **Re. 1 for every Rs. 100** of defaulted monthly installment; after **4 regular defaults**, the account becomes discontinued (can be revived within 2 months). Advance deposit rebate is **Rs. 10 for 6 months** and **Rs. 40 for 12 months** (on a Rs. 100 denomination account). Loan/withdrawal of up to **50% of the balance** is allowed after **1 year** (12 installments paid). Can be extended for another **5 years** after maturity.

Statement-II (Post Office Time Deposit (TD)): Tenures of **1 Year, 2 Years, 3 Years, and 5 Years**. Minimum deposit is **Rs. 1,000** (in multiples of Rs. 100; no maximum limit). Interest is **calculated quarterly and payable annually**. Only the **5-Year TD** qualifies for tax deduction under **Section 80C** (up to Rs. 1.50 Lakh). No TD can be prematurely closed before **6 months**.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 5 Statement-Verification Drill #3 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Tenure): **5 Years**. Minimum deposit **Rs. 1,000** (in multiples of Rs. 1,000).

Statement-II (Maximum Limit (Enhanced in Budget 2023)): **Rs. 9,00,000 (Rs. 9 Lakh)** in a **Single Account**, and **Rs. 15,00,000 (Rs. 15 Lakh)** in a **Joint Account** (up to 3 adults, where each joint holder has an equal share). Premature closure: Not allowed before 1 year; between 1 and 3 years (2% deduction from principal); between 3 and 5 years (1% deduction from principal).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 5 Statement-Verification Drill #4 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Eligibility): Opened by parent/guardian in the name of a **girl child below 10 years of age**, for up to **2 girl children** in a family (a 3rd account is permitted in the event of twin/triplet girls born in the second birth).

Statement-II (Deposits & Tenure): Minimum **Rs. 250** and Maximum **Rs. 1,50,000** in a financial year (in multiples of Rs. 50; penalty for default is Rs. 50/year). Deposits are made for **15 years** from the date of opening, and the account **matures upon completion of 21 years** from the date of opening (or upon the marriage of the girl child after turning **18 years**, whichever is earlier). Partial withdrawal up to **50% of balance** at the end of the preceding financial year is allowed for higher education after the girl attains **18 years of age OR passes 10th standard**. Enjoys **EEE (Exempt-Exempt-Exempt)** tax status under Section 80C (NSI India).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 5 Statement-Verification Drill #5 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Eligibility): Individuals aged **60 years or above**; Retired Civilian Employees aged **55 to 60 years**; and Retired Defence Personnel aged **50 to 60 years** (provided investment is made within 1 month of receipt of retirement benefits).

Statement-II (Deposit Limit (Enhanced in Budget 2023)): Minimum **Rs. 1,000**; Maximum **Rs. 30,00,000 (Rs. 30 Lakh)** across all SCSS accounts (previously Rs. 15 Lakh).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 5 Statement-Verification Drill #6 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Tenure & Interest): **5 Years** (extendable in blocks of **3 years** within 1 year of maturity). Interest is paid **quarterly** on the 1st working day of April, July, October, and January.

Statement-II (Deposit & Tenure): Minimum **Rs. 500** and Maximum **Rs. 1,50,000** per financial year (default fee Rs. 50). Tenure is **15 full financial years** (excluding the year of opening), extendable indefinitely in blocks of **5 years** (with or without fresh deposits). Loan facility is available from the **3rd to the 6th financial year** (up to 25% of balance at end of 2nd preceding year), and partial withdrawal (1 per year, up to 50%) is allowed from the **7th financial year** onwards. Enjoys **EEE** tax status and immunity from attachment by any court decree.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter *6:* Negotiable Instruments Act, *1881* & Banker-Customer Relationships (JAIIB/CAIIB)

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 6: Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 & Banker-Customer Relationships (JAIIB/CAIIB)

Key Study Pillar 1
Statutory Provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881

Key Study Pillar 2
Banker-Customer Relationship Matrix & Garnishee / Attachment Orders

6.1 Statutory Provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, *1881*

The Negotiable Instruments (NI) Act, 1881 (came into force on **1 March 1882**) is the cornerstone legislation for JAIIB, CAIIB, IBPS Banking Promotion, and POSB cheque operations (**RBI**).

- **Core Statutory Sections of the NI Act, 1881:**
- **Section 4 (Promissory Note):** An instrument in writing (not being a bank-note or currency-note) containing an **unconditional undertaking**, signed by the maker, to pay a certain sum of money only to, or to the order of, a certain person, or to the bearer of the instrument. (Note: Under **Section 31 of the RBI Act, 1934**, no person in India other than the RBI or the Central Government can draw or issue a promissory note or bill of exchange payable to bearer on demand).
- **Section 5 (Bill of Exchange):** An instrument in writing containing an **unconditional order**, signed by the maker (Drawer), directing a certain person (Drawee) to pay a certain sum of money only to, or to the order of, a certain person (Payee) or to the bearer.

• **Section 6 (Cheque):** A Bill of Exchange **drawn on a specified banker** and not expressed to be payable otherwise than **on demand**. Includes an **electronic image of a truncated cheque** and a **cheque in the electronic form** (under the Cheque Truncation System — CTS). Under RBI directives (pursuant to Section 35A of the Banking Regulation Act), a cheque, bank draft, or pay order is valid for **3 months** from the date of the instrument (after which it becomes a **Stale Cheque**).

• **Section 8 (Holder) vs. Section 9 (Holder in Due Course - HDC):** A **Holder** is any person entitled in his own name to the possession of the instrument and to receive/recover the amount due thereon. A **Holder in Due Course (HDC)** is any person who **for consideration** became the possessor of a negotiable instrument **before the amount mentioned in it became payable**, and **in good faith without having sufficient cause to believe that any defect existed** in the title of the person from whom he derived his title.

• **Section 10 (Payment in Due Course):** Payment in accordance with the **apparent tenor** of the instrument, in **good faith and without negligence**, to any person in possession thereof.

• **Section 15 & 16 (Indorsement):** Blank Indorsement (indorser signs only his name; converts an order instrument to bearer) vs. Full/Special Indorsement.

• **Section 22 (Maturity & Days of Grace):** Every promissory note or bill of exchange which is **not** expressed to be payable on demand, at sight, or on presentment is at maturity on the **third day after the day on which it is expressed to be payable (3 Days of Grace)**. Under **Section 25**, if the day of maturity is a public holiday, the instrument is deemed to be due on the **next preceding business day** (for emergency/unforeseen holidays, the next succeeding business day).

• **Section 85 & Section 131 (Statutory Protection to Paying & Collecting Bankers):**

• **Section 85:** Grants statutory protection to the **Paying Banker** when paying an order or bearer cheque in due course, even if the payee's indorsement turns out to be forged.

• **Section 131:** Grants statutory protection to the **Collecting Banker** who has in good faith and without negligence received payment for a customer of a **cheque crossed generally or specially** to himself, even if the customer had a defective title.

• **Sections 123–130 (Crossing of Cheques):**

• **General Crossing (Section 123):** Two parallel transverse lines across the face of the cheque (with or without the words "*and company*" or "*not negotiable*"); can be paid only through a banker, never in cash across the counter.

• **Special Crossing (Section 124):** Bears the **name of a specific banker** across the face of the cheque (parallel lines are NOT mandatory for a valid special crossing!); payable ONLY to the banker to whom it is crossed.

• **Not Negotiable Crossing (Section 130):** Does NOT stop transferability of the cheque, but **destroys its "negotiability"**—a person taking a cheque bearing the words "*Not Negotiable*" shall NOT have, and shall not be capable of giving, a **better title** to the cheque than that which the person from whom he took it had.

• **Section 138, 143A & 148 (Dishonour of Cheque for Insufficiency of Funds):**

• Dishonour of cheque is a criminal offence punishable with imprisonment up to **2 years**, or with fine which may extend to **twice the amount of the cheque**, or both.

• Statutory Timeline: (1) Present cheque within its validity (**3 months**); (2) Payee issues a written Demand Notice to Drawer within **30 days** of receiving bank's return memo; (3) Drawer gets **15 days** from receipt of notice to make payment; (4) If unpaid, Payee files complaint within **1 month (30 days)** after expiry of the 15-day grace period.

• **Section 143A (2018 Amendment):** empowers the trial court to order the drawer to pay **interim compensation not exceeding 20% of the amount of the cheque** within 60 days (extendable by 30 days). **Section 148** requires an appellant convicted under Section 138 to deposit a **minimum of 20%** of the fine/ compensation awarded by the trial court.

6.2 Banker-Customer Relationship Matrix & Garnishee / Attachment Orders

The legal nature of the relationship between a banker and a customer shifts depending on the specific banking service rendered, a core topic in JAIIB and CAIIB (RBI, IUC Academy).

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
Verify Instrument Type (Sec 4 Promissory Note, Sec 5 BoE, Sec 6 Cheque)

STEP 2
Check Crossing & Indorsement (Sec 123 General, Sec 124 Special, Sec 130 Not Negotiable)

STEP 3
Apply Banker Protection (Sec 85 Paying vs Sec 131 Collecting)

STEP 4
Execute Sec 138 Dishonour Timeline (30-Day Notice -> 15-Day Pay -> 1-Mo Suit)

Banking Transaction / Service	Role of the Bank (Banker)	Role of the Customer	Governing Legal Principle / Act	Official Source
Deposits (Savings, Current, FD, RD)	**Debtor**	**Creditor**	Indian Contract Act, 1872	RBI Portal
Loans & Advances (CC, OD, Term Loan)	**Creditor**	**Debtor**	Indian Contract Act, 1872	RBI Portal
Safe Custody of Articles (Sealed Box)	**Bailee**	**Bailor**	Section 148, Indian Contract Act	IUC Academy
Safe Deposit Locker Facility	**Lessor** (Licensor)	**Lessee** (Licensee)	Transfer of Property Act / RBI Locker Rules	RBI Portal
Collection of Cheques / Standing Instructions	**Agent**	**Principal**	Section 182, Indian Contract Act	IUC Academy
Pledge of Goods / Gold Ornaments	**Pawnee** (Pledgee)	**Pawnor** (Pledgor)	Section 172, Indian Contract Act	RBI Portal
Hypothecation of Stocks / Vehicles	**Hypothecatee**	**Hypothecator**	SARFAESI Act, 2002 (Section 2(n))	RBI Portal
Money Left by Mistake / Trust Property	**Trustee**	**Beneficiary**	Indian Trusts Act, 1882	IUC Academy

Did You Know?: A **Banker's General Lien** (under Section 171 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872) is legally treated as an **"Implied Pledge"**, meaning that unlike ordinary bailees who can only retain possession of goods, a banker has the statutory right to **sell the securities** in its possession after giving reasonable notice to the customer (RBI).

Exam Trap Alert: Do not confuse **Safe Custody of Articles** (where the customer hands over specific sealed items to the bank, making the Bank a **Bailee** and Customer a **Bailor**) with a **Safe Deposit Vault Locker** (where the bank rents out physical space inside a vault, making the Bank a **Lessor** and the Customer a **Lessee**)! Also remember that **parallel transverse lines are essential for General Crossing (Section 123), but NOT essential for Special Crossing (Section 124)** (IUC Academy).

★ **Memory Trick:** For **Section 138 Cheque Dishonour Timelines**, remember **"3 Months — 30 Days — 15 Days — 30 Days"**: Present cheque within **3 months** -> Send demand notice within **30 days** -> Wait **15 days** for drawer to pay -> File court complaint within **30 days (1 month)** (RBI).

Chapter *6* Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Department of Posts (India Post))
Statutory Provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881	**Section 4 (Promissory Note)**	An instrument in writing (not being a bank-note or currency-note) containing an **unconditional undertaking**, signed by the maker, to pay a certain sum of money only to, or to the order of, a certain person, or to the bearer of the instrument. (Note: Under **Section 31 of the RBI Act, 1934**, no person in India other than the RBI or the Central Government can draw or issue a promissory note or bill of exchange payable to bearer on demand).
Banker-Customer Relationship Matrix & Garnishee / Attachment Orders	**Section 5 (Bill of Exchange)**	An instrument in writing containing an **unconditional order**, signed by the maker (Drawer), directing a certain person (Drawee) to pay a certain sum of money only to, or to the order of, a certain person (Payee) or to the bearer.
Statutory Provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881	**Section 6 (Cheque)**	A Bill of Exchange **drawn on a specified banker** and not expressed to be payable otherwise than **on demand**. Includes an **electronic image of a truncated cheque** and a **cheque in the electronic form** (under the Cheque Truncation System — CTS). Under RBI directives (pursuant to Section 35A of the Banking Regulation Act), a cheque, bank draft, or pay order is valid for **3 months** from the date of the instrument (after which it becomes a **Stale Cheque**).
Banker-Customer Relationship Matrix & Garnishee / Attachment Orders	**Section 8 (Holder) vs. Section 9 (Holder in Due Course - HDC)**	A **Holder** is any person entitled in his own name to the possession of the instrument and to receive/recover the amount due thereon. A **Holder in Due Course (HDC)** is any person who **for consideration** became the possessor of a negotiable instrument **before the amount mentioned in it became payable**, and **in good faith without having sufficient cause to believe that any defect existed** in the title of the person from whom he derived his title.
Statutory Provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881	**Section 10 (Payment in Due Course)**	Payment in accordance with the **apparent tenor** of the instrument, in **good faith and without negligence**, to any person in possession thereof.

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Department of Posts (India Post))
Banker-Customer Relationship Matrix & Garnishee / Attachment Orders	**Section 15 & 16 (Indorsement)**	Blank Indorsement (indorser signs only his name; converts an order instrument to bearer) vs. Full/Special Indorsement.
Statutory Provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881	**Section 22 (Maturity & Days of Grace)**	Every promissory note or bill of exchange which is **not** expressed to be payable on demand, at sight, or on presentment is at maturity on the **third day after the day on which it is expressed to be payable (3 Days of Grace)**. Under **Section 25**, if the day of maturity is a public holiday, the instrument is deemed to be due on the **next preceding business day** (for emergency/unforeseen holidays, the next succeeding business day).
Banker-Customer Relationship Matrix & Garnishee / Attachment Orders	**Section 85**	Grants statutory protection to the **Paying Banker** when paying an order or bearer cheque in due course, even if the payee's indorsement turns out to be forged.
Statutory Provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881	**Section 131**	Grants statutory protection to the **Collecting Banker** who has in good faith and without negligence received payment for a customer of a **cheque crossed generally or specially** to himself, even if the customer had a defective title.
Banker-Customer Relationship Matrix & Garnishee / Attachment Orders	**General Crossing (Section 123)**	Two parallel transverse lines across the face of the cheque (with or without the words "*and company*" or "*not negotiable*"); can be paid only through a banker, never in cash across the counter.
Statutory Provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881	**Special Crossing (Section 124)**	Bears the **name of a specific banker** across the face of the cheque (parallel lines are NOT mandatory for a valid special crossing!); payable ONLY to the banker to whom it is crossed.
Banker-Customer Relationship Matrix & Garnishee / Attachment Orders	**Not Negotiable Crossing (Section 130)**	Does NOT stop transferability of the cheque, but **destroys its "negotiability"**—a person taking a cheque bearing the words "*Not Negotiable*" shall NOT have, and shall not be capable of giving, a **better title** to the cheque than that which the person from whom he took it had.
Statutory Provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881	**Statutory Timeline**	(1) Present cheque within its validity (**3 months**); (2) Payee issues a written Demand Notice to Drawer within **30 days** of receiving bank's return memo; (3) Drawer gets **15 days** from receipt of notice to make payment; (4) If unpaid, Payee files complaint within **1 month (30 days)** after expiry of the 15-day grace period.
Banker-Customer Relationship Matrix & Garnishee / Attachment Orders	**Section 143A (2018 Amendment)**	empowers the trial court to order the drawer to pay **interim compensation not exceeding 20% of the amount of the cheque** within 60 days (extendable by 30 days). **Section 148** requires an appellant convicted under Section 138 to deposit a **minimum of 20%** of the fine/compensation awarded by the trial court.

Chapter 6 Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 6 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Section 4 (Promissory Note)): An instrument in writing (not being a bank-note or currency-note) containing an **unconditional undertaking**, signed by the maker, to pay a certain sum of money only to, or to the order of, a certain person, or to the bearer of the instrument. (Note: Under **Section 31 of the RBI Act, 1934**, no person in India other than the RBI or the Central Government can draw or issue a promissory note or bill of exchange payable to bearer on demand).

Statement-II (Section 5 (Bill of Exchange)): An instrument in writing containing an **unconditional order**, signed by the maker (Drawer), directing a certain person (Drawee) to pay a certain sum of money only to, or to the order of, a certain person (Payee) or to the bearer.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 6 Statement-Verification Drill #2 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Section 6 (Cheque)): A Bill of Exchange **drawn on a specified banker** and not expressed to be payable otherwise than **on demand**. Includes an **electronic image of a truncated cheque** and a **cheque in the electronic form** (under the Cheque Truncation System — CTS). Under RBI directives (pursuant to Section 35A of the Banking Regulation Act), a cheque, bank draft, or pay order is valid for **3 months** from the date of the instrument (after which it becomes a **Stale Cheque**).

Statement-II (Section 8 (Holder) vs. Section 9 (Holder in Due Course - HDC)): A **Holder** is any person entitled in his own name to the possession of the instrument and to receive/recover the amount due thereon. A **Holder in Due Course (HDC)** is any person who **for consideration** became the possessor of a negotiable instrument **before the amount mentioned in it became payable**, and **in good faith without having sufficient cause to believe that any defect existed** in the title of the person from whom he derived his title.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 6 Statement-Verification Drill #3 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Section 10 (Payment in Due Course)): Payment in accordance with the **apparent tenor** of the instrument, in **good faith and without negligence**, to any person in possession thereof.

Statement-II (Section 15 & 16 (Indorsement)): Blank Indorsement (indorser signs only his name; converts an order instrument to bearer) vs. Full/Special Indorsement.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 6 Statement-Verification Drill #4 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Section 22 (Maturity & Days of Grace)): Every promissory note or bill of exchange which is **not** expressed to be payable on demand, at sight, or on presentment is at maturity on the **third day after the day on which it is expressed to be payable (3 Days of Grace)**. Under **Section 25**, if the day of maturity is a public holiday, the instrument is deemed to be due on the **next preceding business day** (for emergency/unforeseen holidays, the next succeeding business day).

Statement-II (Section 85): Grants statutory protection to the **Paying Banker** when paying an order or bearer cheque in due course, even if the payee's indorsement turns out to be forged.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 6 Statement-Verification Drill #5 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Section 131): Grants statutory protection to the **Collecting Banker** who has in good faith and without negligence received payment for a customer of a **cheque crossed generally or specially** to himself, even if the customer had a defective title.
Statement-II (General Crossing (Section 123)): Two parallel transverse lines across the face of the cheque (with or without the words "*and company*" or "*not negotiable*"); can be paid only through a banker, never in cash across the counter.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 6 Statement-Verification Drill #6 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Special Crossing (Section 124)): Bears the **name of a specific banker** across the face of the cheque (parallel lines are NOT mandatory for a valid special crossing!); payable ONLY to the banker to whom it is crossed.

Statement-II (Not Negotiable Crossing (Section 130)): Does NOT stop transferability of the cheque, but **destroys its "negotiability"**—a person taking a cheque bearing the words "*Not Negotiable*" shall NOT have, and shall not be capable of giving, a **better title** to the cheque than that which the person from whom he took it had.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 7: RBI Monetary Policy, Priority Sector Lending (PSL), IRAC Norms, SARFAESI & Basel III

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 7: RBI Monetary Policy, Priority Sector Lending (PSL), IRAC Norms, SARFAESI & Basel III

Key Study Pillar 1	Key Study Pillar 2	Key Study Pillar 3
Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Monetary Policy & Liquidity Instruments	**Priority Sector Lending (PSL) Targets & Sub-Targets (RBI Master Direction)**	**IRAC (NPA) Norms, SARFAESI Act 2002 & Basel III Capital Adequacy**

7.1 Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Monetary Policy & Liquidity Instruments

Established on **1 April 1935** under the **RBI Act, 1934** (on the recommendations of the **Hilton Young Commission / Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, 1926**) and nationalized on **1 January 1949**, the Reserve Bank of India formulates monetary policy through the **6-member Monetary Policy Committee (MPC)** constituted under **Section 45ZB of the RBI Act, 1934** (3 internal RBI members including the Governor as Chairperson with a casting vote, plus 3 external members appointed by the Central Government for a 4-year term) to maintain the CPI inflation target of **4% with a +/- 2% tolerance band (2% to 6%)**.

- **Quantitative Monetary Policy Instruments:**
- **Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR — Section 42(1) of RBI Act, 1934):** Percentage of Net Demand and Time Liabilities (NDTL) that Scheduled Banks must maintain as cash balances with the RBI; no floor or ceiling limit; RBI pays **zero interest** on CRR balances.
- **Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR — Section 24 of Banking Regulation Act, 1949):** Percentage of NDTL that banks must maintain in liquid assets (cash, gold, or unencumbered approved Government Securities); statutory ceiling is **40% of NDTL**.

• **Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF) Corridor:** Comprises **Repo Rate** (rate at which RBI lends short-term funds to banks against collateral of Government Securities), **Standing Deposit Facility (SDF — Section 17(1A) of RBI Act)** (collateral-free liquidity absorption tool acting as the floor of the LAF corridor, positioned 25 bps below Repo Rate), and **Marginal Standing Facility (MSF)** (penal overnight borrowing window where banks can dip into their SLR portfolio up to 2% of NDTL, acting as the ceiling of the LAF corridor, positioned 25 bps above Repo Rate).

7.2 Priority Sector Lending (PSL) Targets & Sub-Targets (RBI Master Direction)

As per the revised RBI Master Directions on Priority Sector Lending, banks must allocate a specified percentage of their **Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC)** or **Credit Equivalent of Off-Balance Sheet Exposures (CEOBE)**, whichever is higher, across **8 PSL Categories** (Agriculture, MSMEs, Export Credit, Education, Housing, Social Infrastructure, Renewable Energy, and Others).

• **Overall PSL Targets & Sub-Targets:**

• **Domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks & Foreign Banks with >= 20 branches: 40%** of ANBC/CEOBE.

• **Foreign Banks with < 20 branches: 40%** (up to 32% can be via Export Credit and at least 8% to other PSL sectors).

• **Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) & Small Finance Banks (SFBs): 75%** of ANBC/CEOBE.

• **Primary (Urban) Co-operative Banks (UCBs):** Phased increase to **60% / 75%** per RBI roadmap.

• **Mandatory Sub-Targets (for Domestic Banks, RRBs, SFBs):**

• **Agriculture: 18%** of ANBC/CEOBE, out of which **10%** is earmarked exclusively for **Small and Marginal Farmers (SMFs)** (Marginal Farmer: landholding up to **1 hectare**; Small Farmer: landholding > **1 hectare up to 2 hectares**).

• **Micro Undertakings: 7.5%** of ANBC/CEOBE.

• **Advances to Weaker Sections: 12%** of ANBC/CEOBE for Domestic Commercial Banks and SFBs (and **15%** for RRBs).

7.3 IRAC (NPA) Norms, SARFAESI Act 2002 & Basel III Capital Adequacy

• **Income Recognition and Asset Classification (IRAC) — NPA & SMA Categories:**

• An asset becomes a **Non-Performing Asset (NPA)** when interest and/or installment of principal remains **overdue for a period of more than 90 days**. For **Agricultural Advances**, a loan becomes NPA if overdue for **two crop seasons for short-duration crops** (crops with crop season up to 1 year) or **one crop season for long-duration crops** (season > 1 year).

• **Special Mention Accounts (SMA) Early Stress Classification (Before 90 Days):**

• **SMA-0:** Principal or interest overdue for **1 to 30 days**.

• **SMA-1:** Principal or interest overdue for **31 to 60 days**.

• **SMA-2:** Principal or interest overdue for **61 to 90 days**.

• **Classification & Provisioning of NPAs:**

1. **Sub-Standard Asset:** Has remained NPA for a period **less than or equal to 12 months**. Provisioning requirement: **15%** on secured exposure and **25%** on unsecured exposure (20% for infrastructure escrow).

2. **Doubtful Asset:** Has remained in the Sub-Standard category for a period of **12 months**. Provisioning on unsecured portion is **100%**; on secured portion: **25%** for **Doubtful-1 (D1: up to 1 year)**, **40%** for **Doubtful-2 (D2: 1 to 3 years)**, and **100%** for **Doubtful-3 (D3: more than 3 years)**.

3. **Loss Asset:** Identified as uncollectible by bank/internal/external auditors or RBI inspection; **100% provisioning** required.

• **SARFAESI Act, 2002** (Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act):

• Empowers banks/FIs to enforce security interest **without court intervention** once a secured loan (exceeding **Rs. 1 Lakh** and where residual debt > 20% of principal + interest) turns NPA.

• **Section 13(2):** Bank issues a **60-day Demand Notice** to the defaulting borrower. **Section 13(4):** If unpaid after 60 days, the bank takes possession of the secured asset. **Section 17:** Aggrieved borrower can appeal to the **Debt Recovery Tribunal (DRT)** within **45 days** of Section 13(4) action, and further appeal to **DRAT** within **30 days** under Section 18 (upon depositing 50% of debt due, reducible to 25%).

• **SARFAESI Exemptions (Section 31):** SARFAESI Act does **NOT** apply to **Agricultural Land**, Pledge of movables, Lien, or loans where the amount due is less than Rs. 1 Lakh or less than 20% of original principal + interest.

• **Basel III Capital Adequacy Norms (RBI Implementation in India):**

• **Minimum Capital to Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR / CAR): 9.0%** in India (compared to 8.0% international BCBS norm), plus a **Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB) of 2.5%**, bringing total CRAR with CCB to **11.5%** (RBI).

• **Breakdown of 9% Minimum CRAR in India: Tier-1 Capital >= 7.0%** (comprising **Common Equity Tier-1 (CET-1) >= 5.5%** and **Additional Tier-1 (AT-1) <= 1.5%**), plus **Tier-2 Capital <= 2.0%**.

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
Monitor Account Stress via SMA-0 (1-30d), SMA-1 (31-60d), SMA-2 (61-90d)

STEP 2
Classify NPA (>90 Days Overdue: Sub-Standard 12m -> Doubtful D1/D2/D3 -> Loss)

STEP 3
Issue 60-Day SARFAESI Sec 13(2) Notice & Sec 13(4) Possession

STEP 4
Maintain Provisioning & Basel III 11.5% CRAR (9% + 2.5% CCB)

Banking Regulatory Norm	Statutory / RBI Parameter	Sub-Component Breakdown	Official Source
Priority Sector Lending (PSL)	40% (SCBs/Foreign >=20); 75% (RRBs/ SFBs)	Agri: 18% (SMF: 10%); Micro: 7.5%; Weaker Sections: 12% (RRB: 15%)	RBI Portal
SMA & NPA Classification	SMA-0 (1–30d), SMA-1 (31–60d), SMA-2 (61–90d); NPA (>90d)	Sub-standard (<=12m: 15%/25% prov); Doubtful (D1: 25%, D2: 40%, D3: 100%)	RBI Portal
SARFAESI Act, 2002	Sec 13(2): 60-Day Notice; Sec 13(4): Possession	DRT Appeal (Sec 17): 45 Days; DRAT Appeal (Sec 18): 30 Days; Agri Land Exempt	RBI Portal

Banking Regulatory Norm	Statutory / RBI Parameter	Sub-Component Breakdown	Official Source
Basel III Capital (India)	Minimum CRAR: 9.0% + CCB: 2.5% = 11.5%	CET-1: 5.5%; AT-1: 1.5% (Total Tier-1: 7.0%); Tier-2: 2.0%	IUC Academy
MSME Revised Classification	Micro: Inv <= 2.5Cr, Turn <= 10Cr (Budget 2025/2026)	Classic 2020 Baseline: Micro (1Cr/5Cr), Small (10Cr/50Cr), Medium (50Cr/250Cr)	RBI Portal

Did You Know?: While the international Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) prescribes a minimum Capital Adequacy Ratio (CRAR) of **8.0%** (with CET-1 at 4.5%), the Reserve Bank of India enforces a stricter **9.0% minimum CRAR** (with **CET-1 at 5.5%**) for Indian Scheduled Commercial Banks, making the total requirement with the 2.5% Capital Conservation Buffer **11.5%** (and even higher for Domestic Systemically Important Banks — D-SIBs: **SBI, HDFC Bank, and ICICI Bank**).

Exam Trap Alert: Remember that **CRR is governed by Section 42(1) of the RBI Act, 1934**, whereas **SLR is governed by Section 24 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949**! Furthermore, under the **SARFAESI Act, 2002 (Section 31)**, banks can **NEVER** enforce security interest against **Agricultural Land** (RBI).

★ **Memory Trick:** Remember the **NPA Secured Provisioning Ladder** via **"15 — 25 — 40 — 100"**: **15%** for Sub-Standard Secured, **25%** for Doubtful-1 (up to 1 yr), **40%** for Doubtful-2 (1 to 3 yrs), and **100%** for Doubtful-3 (>3 yrs) and Loss Assets (IUC Academy).

Chapter 7 Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Department of Posts (India Post))
Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Monetary Policy & Liquidity Instruments	**Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR — Section 42(1) of RBI Act, 1934)**	Percentage of Net Demand and Time Liabilities (NDTL) that Scheduled Banks must maintain as cash balances with the RBI; no floor or ceiling limit; RBI pays **zero interest** on CRR balances.
Priority Sector Lending (PSL) Targets & Sub-Targets (RBI Master Direction)	**Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR — Section 24 of Banking Regulation Act, 1949)**	Percentage of NDTL that banks must maintain in liquid assets (cash, gold, or unencumbered approved Government Securities); statutory ceiling is **40% of NDTL**.
IRAC (NPA) Norms, SARFAESI Act 2002 & Basel III Capital Adequacy	**Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF) Corridor**	Comprises **Repo Rate** (rate at which RBI lends short-term funds to banks against collateral of Government Securities), **Standing Deposit Facility (SDF — Section 17(1A) of RBI Act)** (collateral-free liquidity absorption tool acting as the floor of the LAF corridor, positioned 25 bps below Repo Rate), and **Marginal Standing Facility (MSF)** (penal overnight borrowing window where banks can dip into their SLR portfolio up to 2% of NDTL, acting as the ceiling of the LAF corridor, positioned 25 bps above Repo Rate).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Department of Posts (India Post))
Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Monetary Policy & Liquidity Instruments	**Domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks & Foreign Banks with >= 20 branches**	**40%** of ANBC/CEOBE.
Priority Sector Lending (PSL) Targets & Sub-Targets (RBI Master Direction)	**Foreign Banks with < 20 branches**	**40%** (up to 32% can be via Export Credit and at least 8% to other PSL sectors).
IRAC (NPA) Norms, SARFAESI Act 2002 & Basel III Capital Adequacy	**Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) & Small Finance Banks (SFBs)**	**75%** of ANBC/CEOBE.
Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Monetary Policy & Liquidity Instruments	**Primary (Urban) Co-operative Banks (UCBs)**	Phased increase to **60%** / **75%** per RBI roadmap.
Priority Sector Lending (PSL) Targets & Sub-Targets (RBI Master Direction)	**Agriculture**	**18%** of ANBC/CEOBE, out of which **10%** is earmarked exclusively for **Small and Marginal Farmers (SMFs)** (Marginal Farmer: landholding up to **1 hectare**; Small Farmer: landholding > **1 hectare up to 2 hectares**).
IRAC (NPA) Norms, SARFAESI Act 2002 & Basel III Capital Adequacy	**Micro Undertakings**	**7.5%** of ANBC/CEOBE.
Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Monetary Policy & Liquidity Instruments	**Advances to Weaker Sections**	**12%** of ANBC/CEOBE for Domestic Commercial Banks and SFBs (and **15%** for RRBs).
Priority Sector Lending (PSL) Targets & Sub-Targets (RBI Master Direction)	**SMA-0**	Principal or interest overdue for **1 to 30 days**.
IRAC (NPA) Norms, SARFAESI Act 2002 & Basel III Capital Adequacy	**SMA-1**	Principal or interest overdue for **31 to 60 days**.

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Department of Posts (India Post))
Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Monetary Policy & Liquidity Instruments	**SMA-2**	Principal or interest overdue for **61 to 90 days**.
Priority Sector Lending (PSL) Targets & Sub-Targets (RBI Master Direction)	**Sub-Standard Asset**	Has remained NPA for a period **less than or equal to 12 months**. Provisioning requirement: **15%** on secured exposure and **25%** on unsecured exposure (20% for infrastructure escrow).

Chapter 7 Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 7 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR — Section 42(1) of RBI Act, 1934)): Percentage of Net Demand and Time Liabilities (NDTL) that Scheduled Banks must maintain as cash balances with the RBI; no floor or ceiling limit; RBI pays **zero interest** on CRR balances.

Statement-II (Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR — Section 24 of Banking Regulation Act, 1949)): Percentage of NDTL that banks must maintain in liquid assets (cash, gold, or unencumbered approved Government Securities); statutory ceiling is **40% of NDTL**.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 7 Statement-Verification Drill #2 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF) Corridor): Comprises **Repo Rate** (rate at which RBI lends short-term funds to banks against collateral of Government Securities), **Standing Deposit Facility (SDF — Section 17(1A) of RBI Act)** (collateral-free liquidity absorption tool acting as the floor of the LAF corridor, positioned 25 bps below Repo Rate), and **Marginal Standing Facility (MSF)** (penal overnight borrowing window where banks can dip into their SLR portfolio up to 2% of NDTL, acting as the ceiling of the LAF corridor, positioned 25 bps above Repo Rate).

Statement-II (Domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks & Foreign Banks with >= 20 branches): 40% of ANBC/CEOBE.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 7 Statement-Verification Drill #3 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Foreign Banks with < 20 branches): 40% (up to 32% can be via Export Credit and at least 8% to other PSL sectors).

Statement-II (Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) & Small Finance Banks (SFBs)): 75% of ANBC/CEOBE.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 7 Statement-Verification Drill #4 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Primary (Urban) Co-operative Banks (UCBs)): Phased increase to **60%** / **75%** per RBI roadmap.

Statement-II (Agriculture): **18%** of ANBC/CEOBE, out of which **10%** is earmarked exclusively for **Small and Marginal Farmers (SMFs)** (Marginal Farmer: landholding up to **1 hectare**; Small Farmer: landholding > **1 hectare up to 2 hectares**).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 7 Statement-Verification Drill #5 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Micro Undertakings): **7.5%** of ANBC/CEOBE.

Statement-II (Advances to Weaker Sections): **12%** of ANBC/CEOBE for Domestic Commercial Banks and SFBs (and **15%** for RRBs).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 7 Statement-Verification Drill #6 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (SMA-0): Principal or interest overdue for **1 to 30 days**.

Statement-II (SMA-1): Principal or interest overdue for **31 to 60 days**.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter *8:* KYC/AML Guidelines, Payment Systems (NEFT/RTGS/UPI), Financial Inclusion & Integrated Ombudsman

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 8: KYC/AML Guidelines, Payment Systems (NEFT/RTGS/UPI), Financial Inclusion & Integrated Ombudsman

Key Study Pillar 1
KYC / AML / PMLA Framework & Reporting Thresholds (FIU-IND)

Key Study Pillar 2
Digital Payment Systems (NEFT, RTGS, IMPS, UPI) & Integrated Ombudsman Scheme

8.1 KYC / AML / PMLA Framework & Reporting Thresholds (FIU-IND)

Issued under **Section 35A of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949** read with Rule 9 of the **Prevention of Money Laundering (Maintenance of Records) Rules, 2005** under the **PMLA, 2002**, the RBI Master Direction on Know Your Customer (KYC) governs customer identification, risk categorization, and suspicious transaction reporting.

- **Four Pillars of RBI KYC Policy:** (1) Customer Acceptance Policy (CAP), (2) Risk Management, (3) Customer Identification Procedures (CIP), and (4) Monitoring of Transactions.
- **Six Officially Valid Documents (OVDs) for KYC:**

1. **Passport**, 2. **Driving Licence**, 3. **Proof of Possession of Aadhaar Number**, 4. **Voter's Identity Card** issued by Election Commission of India, 5. **Job Card** issued by **NREGA** duly signed by an officer of the State Government, and 6. **Letter issued by the National Population Register (NPR)** containing details of name and

address. (*Note*: ***PAN Card is NOT one of the 6 OVDs*** *for address/identity verification under the KYC Master Direction, as PAN is mandated separately under Income Tax Rules for financial transactions!*)

• **Risk Categorization & Periodic KYC Updation Intervals:**

• **High-Risk Customers:** Periodic KYC updation once in **every 2 years**.

• **Medium-Risk Customers:** Periodic KYC updation once in **every 8 years**.

• **Low-Risk Customers:** Periodic KYC updation once in **every 10 years**.

• **Small Account (Simplified KYC Account) Restrictions:** Opened on the basis of a self-attested photograph and signature/thumbprint when a customer lacks an OVD (valid initially for 12 months, extendable by another 12 months if the customer applies for an OVD):

• Aggregate of all **credits** in a financial year must NOT exceed **Rs. 1,00,000 (Rs. 1 Lakh)**.

• Aggregate of all **withdrawals and transfers** in a month must NOT exceed **Rs. 10,000**.

• Balance at any point of time must NOT exceed **Rs. 50,000**.

• **FIU-IND Reporting Thresholds & Record Retention (PMLA):**

• **Record Preservation Period:** Banks must preserve transaction and KYC records for **5 years** from the date of transaction or cessation of the business relationship.

• **Cash Transaction Report (CTR):** All cash transactions > **Rs. 10 Lakh** (or integrally connected cash transactions exceeding Rs. 10 Lakh in a month) must be reported to **FIU-IND** by the **15th of the succeeding month**.

• **Counterfeit Currency Report (CCR):** Submitted by the **15th of the succeeding month**.

• **Suspicious Transaction Report (STR):** Has **NO minimum monetary threshold** and must be reported to FIU-IND within 7 **days** of arriving at a conclusion that a transaction is suspicious.

8.2 Digital Payment Systems *(*NEFT, RTGS, IMPS, UPI*)* & Integrated Ombudsman Scheme

• **NEFT vs. RTGS (Operated by RBI) vs. IMPS & UPI (Operated by NPCI):**

• **NEFT (National Electronic Funds Transfer):** Operates on a **Deferred Net Settlement (DNS)** basis in **48 half-hourly batches** every day (**24x7x365** since December 2019). **No minimum and no maximum** transaction limit set by RBI (except Rs. 50,000 maximum per transaction for walk-in cash-based NEFT remittances without a bank account, and Rs. 2 Lakh limit for Indo-Nepal Remittance Facility).

• **RTGS (Real Time Gross Settlement):** Operates on a **real-time, transaction-by-transaction gross settlement** basis (**24x7x365** since December 2020) for high-value transactions. **Minimum limit is Rs. 2,00,000 (Rs. 2 Lakh)**; there is **no maximum ceiling**.

• **UPI (Unified Payments Interface — NPCI):** Standard peer-to-peer / merchant transaction limit is **Rs. 1,00,000** per day; enhanced to **Rs. 2,00,000** for capital markets/insurance/collections, and **Rs. 5,00,000 (Rs. 5 Lakh)** for **IPO applications, RBI Retail Direct Schemes, Tax payments, verified Hospitals, and Educational Institutions** (RBI).

• **Reserve Bank - Integrated Ombudsman Scheme (RB-IOS), 2021 ("One Nation, One Ombudsman"):**

• Merged three erstwhile schemes (Banking Ombudsman 2006, NBFC Ombudsman 2018, Digital Transactions Ombudsman 2019), equipped with a **Centralized Receipt and Processing Centre (CRPC)** at **RBI Chandigarh** and toll-free number **14448**.

• **Maximum Compensation Award by RBI Ombudsman:** Up to **Rs. 20,00,000 (Rs. 20 Lakh)** for direct consequential financial loss, plus up to **Rs. 1,00,000 (Rs. 1 Lakh)** for **mental agony, harassment, and loss of time**. Appeal against the Ombudsman's award lies with the **Appellate Authority (Executive Director in charge of Consumer Education and Protection Department, RBI)** within **30 days**.

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
Verify Customer Identity via 6 OVDs & Assign Risk Tier (2/8/10 Yrs)

STEP 2
Route Payment via NEFT (DNS 48 Batches), RTGS (>=2L Gross), or UPI

STEP 3
Report CTR (>10L by 15th) & STR (7 Days) to FIU-IND

STEP 4
Redress Grievances via RB-IOS (Rs. 20L Award + Rs. 1L Mental Agony)

Payment / Regulatory Framework	Governing Limit / Timeline	Key Operational & Statutory Rule	Official Source
Periodic KYC Updation	High: 2 Yrs; Medium: 8 Yrs; Low: 10 Yrs	6 OVDs (Passport, DL, Aadhaar, Voter ID, NREGA Card, NPR Letter)	RBI Portal
Small Account (Simplified KYC)	Balance <= Rs. 50,000; Monthly Withdrawal <= Rs. 10,000	Yearly Total Credits <= Rs. 1,00,000; Valid 12+12 months	RBI Portal
FIU-IND Reports (PMLA 2002)	CTR (>Rs. 10L): 15th of next month; STR: 7 days	Record preservation: 5 years; STR has zero monetary threshold	RBI Portal
NEFT vs. RTGS (24x7x365)	NEFT: No Min/Max (48 batches DNS); RTGS: Min Rs. 2 Lakh	Cash walk-in NEFT max: Rs. 50,000; RTGS has no upper cap	RBI Portal
RB-IOS 2021 (Ombudsman)	Award up to Rs. 20 Lakh + Rs. 1 Lakh (Mental Agony)	CRPC at RBI Chandigarh (Helpline 14448); 30-day appeal to ED (RBI)	IUC Academy

Did You Know?: Under the RBI Customer Protection — Limiting Liability of Customers in Unauthorised Electronic Banking Transactions Circular, if an unauthorized electronic transaction occurs due to a third-party breach (where neither the bank nor the customer is at fault) and the customer notifies the bank **within 3 working days**, the customer has **Zero Liability** (and the bank must credit the shadow reversal within **10 working days** of notification)!

Exam Trap Alert: Candidates frequently mark **PAN Card** as an Officially Valid Document (OVD) under the RBI KYC Master Direction. Remember: **PAN Card is NOT one of the 6 OVDs** (the 6 OVDs are Passport, Driving Licence, Aadhaar, Voter ID, NREGA Job Card, and NPR Letter)! Also remember that **STR (Suspicious Transaction Report)** has **no minimum monetary limit** and must be filed within **7 days**, unlike **CTR (> Rs. 10 Lakh)** which is filed by the **15th of the next month** (RBI).

★ **Memory Trick:** Remember the **Small Account "100 — 50 — 10" Rule**: Maximum Yearly Credit = **Rs. 1,00,000**; Maximum Balance at any time = **Rs. 50,000**; Maximum Monthly Withdrawal = **Rs. 10,000** (IUC Academy).

Chapter *8* Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Department of Posts (India Post))
KYC / AML / PMLA Framework & Reporting Thresholds (FIU-IND)	**Four Pillars of RBI KYC Policy**	(1) Customer Acceptance Policy (CAP), (2) Risk Management, (3) Customer Identification Procedures (CIP), and (4) Monitoring of Transactions.
Digital Payment Systems (NEFT, RTGS, IMPS, UPI) & Integrated Ombudsman Scheme	**Passport**	, 2. **Driving Licence**, 3. **Proof of Possession of Aadhaar Number**, 4. **Voter's Identity Card** issued by Election Commission of India, 5. **Job Card** issued by **NREGA** duly signed by an officer of the State Government, and 6. **Letter issued by the National Population Register (NPR)** containing details of name and address. (*Note*: ***PAN Card is NOT one of the 6 OVDs*** *for address/identity verification under the KYC Master Direction, as PAN is mandated separately under Income Tax Rules for financial transactions!*)
KYC / AML / PMLA Framework & Reporting Thresholds (FIU-IND)	**High-Risk Customers**	Periodic KYC updation once in **every 2 years**.
Digital Payment Systems (NEFT, RTGS, IMPS, UPI) & Integrated Ombudsman Scheme	**Medium-Risk Customers**	Periodic KYC updation once in **every 8 years**.
KYC / AML / PMLA Framework & Reporting Thresholds (FIU-IND)	**Low-Risk Customers**	Periodic KYC updation once in **every 10 years**.
Digital Payment Systems (NEFT, RTGS, IMPS, UPI) & Integrated Ombudsman Scheme	**Small Account (Simplified KYC Account) Restrictions**	Opened on the basis of a self-attested photograph and signature/thumbprint when a customer lacks an OVD (valid initially for 12 months, extendable by another 12 months if the customer applies for an OVD):
KYC / AML / PMLA Framework & Reporting Thresholds (FIU-IND)	**Record Preservation Period**	Banks must preserve transaction and KYC records for **5 years** from the date of transaction or cessation of the business relationship.

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Department of Posts (India Post))
Digital Payment Systems (NEFT, RTGS, IMPS, UPI) & Integrated Ombudsman Scheme	**Cash Transaction Report (CTR)**	All cash transactions > **Rs. 10 Lakh** (or integrally connected cash transactions exceeding Rs. 10 Lakh in a month) must be reported to **FIU-IND** by the **15th of the succeeding month**.
KYC / AML / PMLA Framework & Reporting Thresholds (FIU-IND)	**Counterfeit Currency Report (CCR)**	Submitted by the **15th of the succeeding month**.
Digital Payment Systems (NEFT, RTGS, IMPS, UPI) & Integrated Ombudsman Scheme	**Suspicious Transaction Report (STR)**	Has **NO minimum monetary threshold** and must be reported to FIU-IND within **7 days** of arriving at a conclusion that a transaction is suspicious.
KYC / AML / PMLA Framework & Reporting Thresholds (FIU-IND)	**NEFT (National Electronic Funds Transfer)**	Operates on a **Deferred Net Settlement (DNS)** basis in **48 half-hourly batches** every day (**24x7x365** since December 2019). **No minimum and no maximum** transaction limit set by RBI (except Rs. 50,000 maximum per transaction for walk-in cash-based NEFT remittances without a bank account, and Rs. 2 Lakh limit for Indo-Nepal Remittance Facility).
Digital Payment Systems (NEFT, RTGS, IMPS, UPI) & Integrated Ombudsman Scheme	**RTGS (Real Time Gross Settlement)**	Operates on a **real-time, transaction-by-transaction gross settlement** basis (**24x7x365** since December 2020) for high-value transactions. **Minimum limit is Rs. 2,00,000 (Rs. 2 Lakh)**; there is **no maximum ceiling**.
KYC / AML / PMLA Framework & Reporting Thresholds (FIU-IND)	**UPI (Unified Payments Interface — NPCI)**	Standard peer-to-peer / merchant transaction limit is **Rs. 1,00,000** per day; enhanced to **Rs. 2,00,000** for capital markets/insurance/collections, and **Rs. 5,00,000 (Rs. 5 Lakh)** for **IPO applications, RBI Retail Direct Schemes, Tax payments, verified Hospitals, and Educational Institutions** (RBI).
Digital Payment Systems (NEFT, RTGS, IMPS, UPI) & Integrated Ombudsman Scheme	**Maximum Compensation Award by RBI Ombudsman**	Up to **Rs. 20,00,000 (Rs. 20 Lakh)** for direct consequential financial loss, plus up to **Rs. 1,00,000 (Rs. 1 Lakh)** for **mental agony, harassment, and loss of time**. Appeal against the Ombudsman's award lies with the **Appellate Authority (Executive Director in charge of Consumer Education and Protection Department, RBI)** within **30 days**.

Chapter *8* Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 8 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Four Pillars of RBI KYC Policy): (1) Customer Acceptance Policy (CAP), (2) Risk Management, (3) Customer Identification Procedures (CIP), and (4) Monitoring of Transactions.

Statement-II (Passport): , 2. **Driving Licence**, 3. **Proof of Possession of Aadhaar Number**, 4. **Voter's Identity Card** issued by Election Commission of India, 5. **Job Card** issued by **NREGA** duly signed by an officer of the State Government, and 6. **Letter issued by the National Population Register (NPR)** containing details of name and address. (*Note: **PAN Card is NOT one of the 6 OVDs** for address/identity verification under the KYC Master Direction, as PAN is mandated separately under Income Tax Rules for financial transactions!*)

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 8 Statement-Verification Drill #2 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (High-Risk Customers): Periodic KYC updation once in **every 2 years**.

Statement-II (Medium-Risk Customers): Periodic KYC updation once in **every 8 years**.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 8 Statement-Verification Drill #3 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Low-Risk Customers): Periodic KYC updation once in **every 10 years**.

Statement-II (Small Account (Simplified KYC Account) Restrictions): Opened on the basis of a self-attested photograph and signature/thumbprint when a customer lacks an OVD (valid initially for 12 months, extendable by another 12 months if the customer applies for an OVD):

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 8 Statement-Verification Drill #4 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Record Preservation Period): Banks must preserve transaction and KYC records for **5 years** from the date of transaction or cessation of the business relationship.

Statement-II (Cash Transaction Report (CTR)): All cash transactions > **Rs. 10 Lakh** (or integrally connected cash transactions exceeding Rs. 10 Lakh in a month) must be reported to **FIU-IND** by the **15th of the succeeding month**.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 8 Statement-Verification Drill #5 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Counterfeit Currency Report (CCR)): Submitted by the **15th of the succeeding month**.

Statement-II (Suspicious Transaction Report (STR)): Has **NO minimum monetary threshold** and must be reported to FIU-IND within **7 days** of arriving at a conclusion that a transaction is suspicious.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 8 Statement-Verification Drill #6 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (NEFT (National Electronic Funds Transfer)): Operates on a **Deferred Net Settlement (DNS)** basis in **48 half-hourly batches** every day (**24x7x365** since December 2019). **No minimum and no maximum** transaction limit set by RBI (except Rs. 50,000 maximum per transaction for walk-in cash-based NEFT remittances without a bank account, and Rs. 2 Lakh limit for Indo-Nepal Remittance Facility).

Statement-II (RTGS (Real Time Gross Settlement)): Operates on a **real-time, transaction-by-transaction gross settlement** basis (**24x7x365** since December 2020) for high-value transactions. **Minimum limit is Rs. 2,00,000 (Rs. 2 Lakh)**; there is **no maximum ceiling**.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy.**

Solved Exam Practice Questions (MCQs)

Practice Question #1 — Solved Exam MCQ

1. **Where are the two Base Post Offices of the Army Postal Service (1 CBPO / 56 APO and 2 CBPO / 99 APO) located in India?**
(A) Mumbai and Chennai
(B) New Delhi and Kolkata
(C) Ghaziabad and Guwahati
(D) Pune and Chandigarh
Correct Answer: (B) New Delhi and Kolkata
Explanation: 1 Base Post Office (56 APO) is located at New Delhi and 2 Base Post Office (99 APO) is located at Kolkata (India Post).

Practice Question #2 — Solved Exam MCQ

2. **Under Post Office Guide Part I, what is the maximum weight limit for an Inland Blind Literature Packet, and what is the maximum weight limit for a Book Packet?**
(A) 5 kg and 2 kg
(B) 7 kg and 5 kg
(C) 10 kg and 5 kg
(D) 7 kg and 4 kg
Correct Answer: (B) 7 kg and 5 kg
Explanation: Blind Literature Packets can weigh up to 7 kg (exempt from postage/registration fees), whereas Book and Sample Packets can weigh up to 5 kg (India Post).

Practice Question #3 — Solved Exam MCQ

3. **Above what weight limit is Registration compulsory for an Inland Parcel under Post Office Guide Part I?**
(A) 2 kilograms
(B) 4 kilograms
(C) 5 kilograms
(D) 10 kilograms
Correct Answer: (B) 4 kilograms
Explanation: Any inland parcel exceeding 4 kilograms in weight must be compulsorily registered (India Post).

Practice Question #4 Solved Exam MCQ

4. **What is the maximum value up to which an article can be insured at a Branch Post Office (BO), and what is the maximum limit for insuring currency notes at any Post Office?**
(A) Rs. 600 and Rs. 20,000
(B) Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 50,000
(C) Rs. 600 and Rs. 1,00,000
(D) Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 20,000
Correct Answer: (A) Rs. 600 and Rs. 20,000
Explanation: At a Branch Post Office (BO), booking of insured articles is capped at Rs. 600; currency notes can be insured up to Rs. 20,000 (while general insurance at HO/SO is up to Rs. 1,00,000) (India Post).

Practice Question #5 Solved Exam MCQ

5. **For how long can non-VPP "Post Restante" articles be detained in the Post Office of delivery before being treated as unclaimed?**
(A) 7 days
(B) 14 days
(C) Not exceeding 1 month
(D) Not exceeding 3 months
Correct Answer: (C) Not exceeding 1 month
Explanation: Under Clause 64 of PO Guide Part I, Post Restante articles are detained for up to 1 month (except VPP Post Restante articles, which are detained for 7 days only) (India Post).

Practice Question #6 Solved Exam MCQ

6. **In Foreign Post (PO Guide Part II), what are the minimum chargeable weight and maximum weight limit of a Special Bulk Bag (M-Bag)?**
(A) 2 kg and 20 kg
(B) 5 kg and 30 kg
(C) 5 kg and 20 kg
(D) 10 kg and 30 kg
Correct Answer: (B) 5 kg and 30 kg
Explanation: An M-Bag containing printed papers/books to the same addressee at the same address has a minimum chargeable weight of 5 kg and a maximum weight limit of 30 kg (India Post).

Practice Question #7 Solved Exam MCQ

7. **What is the validity period of a Remotely Managed Franking Machine (RMFM) license, and what percentage of deduction applies on a refund for spoiled/erroneous franking impressions?**
(A) 3 years and 3% deduction
(B) 5 years and 5% deduction
(C) 5 years and 3% deduction
(D) 1 year and 5% deduction
Correct Answer: (B) 5 years and 5% deduction
Explanation: An RMFM license is valid for 5 years (fee Rs. 375), grants a 3% rebate on consumption >= Rs. 5,000, and deducts 5% of face value on refunds for erroneous impressions (India Post).

Practice Question #8 Solved Exam MCQ

8. **Under the Deen Dayal SPARSH Yojana for promoting philately, what is the annual scholarship amount and which school classes are eligible?**
(A) Rs. 5,000 per annum for Classes V to VIII
(B) Rs. 6,000 per annum (Rs. 500/month) for Classes VI to IX
(C) Rs. 10,000 per annum for Classes VIII to XII
(D) Rs. 12,000 per annum for Classes VI to X
Correct Answer: (B) Rs. 6,000 per annum (Rs. 500/month) for Classes VI to IX
Explanation: Deen Dayal SPARSH Yojana awards 40 scholarships per Postal Circle (10 each from Classes VI, VII, VIII, and IX) of Rs. 6,000 per annum (Rs. 500/month) (India Post).

Practice Question #9 Solved Exam MCQ

9. **According to Postal Manual Volume V (Rules 59 & 60), which orders are issued by the Superintendent of RMS to prescribe changes in sorting lists?**
(A) A-Orders
(B) B-Orders
(C) TV-Orders
(D) K-Orders
Correct Answer: (A) A-Orders
Explanation: A-Orders are issued by a Superintendent of RMS to prescribe changes in sorting lists, whereas B-Orders are issued for guidance of subordinates on all other operational duties (India Post).

Practice Question #10 Solved Exam MCQ

10. **In Postal Manual Volume V (Rule 29), an article on which the vernacular address has been incorrectly transcribed into English by a Post Office is defined as a:**
(A) Mis-sent Article
(B) Mis-directed Article
(C) Trial Card
(D) Too-Late Article
Correct Answer: (B) Mis-directed Article
Explanation: An article forwarded erroneously to an office other than its destination/route is a Mis-sent Article, whereas an article whose vernacular address is wrongly transcribed into English is a Mis-directed Article (IUC Academy).

Practice Question #11 Solved Exam MCQ

11. **Under Rule 12 of the Gramin Dak Sevaks (Conduct and Engagement) Rules, 2020, what initial rate of ex-gratia compensation is paid to a GDS placed on "Put-Off Duty" for the first 90 days?**
(A) 50% of TRCA + DA
(B) 25% of TRCA + DA
(C) 37.5% of TRCA + DA
(D) 75% of TRCA + DA
Correct Answer: (B) 25% of TRCA + DA
Explanation: A GDS on Put-Off Duty receives 25% of his/her TRCA plus admissible Dearness Allowance for the first 90 days (India Post).

Practice Question #12 Solved Exam MCQ

12. **When was Postal Life Insurance (PLI) introduced in India, and on the recommendation of which committee was Rural Postal Life Insurance (RPLI) launched on 24 March 1995?**
(A) 1 February 1884; Malhotra Committee
(B) 1 October 1854; Narasimham Committee
(C) 1 April 1884; Rangarajan Committee
(D) 24 March 1895; Nachiket Mor Committee
Correct Answer: (A) 1 February 1884; Malhotra Committee
Explanation: PLI began on 1 February 1884, and RPLI was launched on 24 March 1995 based on the Malhotra Committee (1994) recommendations (India Post).

Practice Question #13 Solved Exam MCQ

13. **What are the maximum Sum Assured ceilings for Postal Life Insurance (PLI) and Rural Postal Life Insurance (RPLI) respectively?**
(A) Rs. 25 Lakh and Rs. 5 Lakh
(B) Rs. 50 Lakh and Rs. 10 Lakh
(C) Rs. 1 Crore and Rs. 20 Lakh
(D) Rs. 50 Lakh and Rs. 25 Lakh
Correct Answer: (B) Rs. 50 Lakh and Rs. 10 Lakh
Explanation: Maximum Sum Assured under PLI is Rs. 50 Lakh, and under RPLI is Rs. 10 Lakh (India Post).

Practice Question #14 Solved Exam MCQ

14. **Under the RPLI "Gram Priya" (10-Year Rural Anticipated Endowment) policy, at what intervals and percentages are survival benefits paid?**
(A) 20% at 3 yrs, 20% at 6 yrs, 60% at 10 yrs
(B) 20% at 4 yrs, 20% at 7 yrs, 60% with bonus at 10 yrs
(C) 25% at 4 yrs, 25% at 8 yrs, 50% at 10 yrs
(D) 20% at 6 yrs, 20% at 9 yrs, 60% at 12 yrs
Correct Answer: (B) 20% at 4 yrs, 20% at 7 yrs, 60% with bonus at 10 yrs
Explanation: Gram Priya is a 10-year RPLI money-back policy paying 20% at 4 years, 20% at 7 years, and 60% with accrued bonus at 10 years (India Post).

Practice Question #15 Solved Exam MCQ

15. **What is the maximum end-of-day deposit balance permitted per customer in India Post Payments Bank (IPPB) before day-end sweep-out to a linked POSA is triggered?**
(A) Rs. 50,000
(B) Rs. 1,00,000
(C) Rs. 2,00,000
(D) Rs. 5,00,000
Correct Answer: (C) Rs. 2,00,000
Explanation: Per RBI guidelines for Payments Banks, the maximum end-of-day balance per individual customer is Rs. 2 Lakh (RBI).

Practice Question #16 Solved Exam MCQ

16. **In a Post Office Savings Account (POSA), interest (4.0% p.a.) is calculated on the lowest balance at credit of the account between which dates of each month?**
(A) 1st day and last day of the month
(B) 5th day and last day of the month
(C) 10th day and last day of the month
(D) 15th day and last day of the month
Correct Answer: (C) 10th day and last day of the month
Explanation: Under POSA rules, interest is calculated on the minimum balance between the close of the 10th day and the last day of each calendar month (NSI India).

Practice Question #17 Solved Exam MCQ

17. **What are the maximum investment limits for a Single Account and a Joint Account under the Post Office Monthly Income Scheme (POMIS)?**
(A) Rs. 4.5 Lakh and Rs. 9 Lakh
(B) Rs. 9 Lakh and Rs. 15 Lakh
(C) Rs. 15 Lakh and Rs. 30 Lakh
(D) Rs. 10 Lakh and Rs. 20 Lakh
Correct Answer: (B) Rs. 9 Lakh and Rs. 15 Lakh
Explanation: Enhanced in Union Budget 2023, POMIS allows up to Rs. 9 Lakh in a Single Account and Rs. 15 Lakh in a Joint Account (NSI India).

Practice Question #18 Solved Exam MCQ

18. **Under the Sukanya Samriddhi Account (SSA) scheme, for how many years are deposits required to be made, and after how many years from the date of opening does the account mature?**
(A) Deposit for 14 years; Maturity at 18 years
(B) Deposit for 15 years; Maturity at 21 years from date of opening
(C) Deposit for 18 years; Maturity at 21 years of girl's age
(D) Deposit for 15 years; Maturity at 18 years from date of opening
Correct Answer: (B) Deposit for 15 years; Maturity at 21 years from date of opening
Explanation: Deposits in SSA are made for 15 years from the date of opening, and the account matures upon completion of 21 years from the date of opening (NSI India).

Practice Question #19 Solved Exam MCQ

19. **What is the maximum deposit limit across all accounts held by an individual under the Senior Citizens Savings Scheme (SCSS)?**
(A) Rs. 9 Lakh
(B) Rs. 15 Lakh
(C) Rs. 25 Lakh
(D) Rs. 30 Lakh
Correct Answer: (D) Rs. 30 Lakh
Explanation: The maximum investment limit in SCSS is Rs. 30 Lakh, with quarterly interest payouts and a 5-year tenure extendable by 3 years (NSI India).

Practice Question #20 Solved Exam MCQ

20. **From which financial year can a subscriber avail a loan facility, and from which financial year is partial withdrawal permitted in a Public Provident Fund (PPF) account?**
(A) Loan: 2nd to 5th FY; Withdrawal: from 6th FY
(B) Loan: 3rd to 6th FY; Withdrawal: from 7th FY
(C) Loan: 1st to 4th FY; Withdrawal: from 5th FY
(D) Loan: 4th to 7th FY; Withdrawal: from 8th FY
Correct Answer: (B) Loan: 3rd to 6th FY; Withdrawal: from 7th FY
Explanation: In PPF, loans are admissible from the 3rd to the 6th financial year, and one partial withdrawal per year is permitted from the 7th financial year onwards (NSI India).

Practice Question #21 Solved Exam MCQ

21. **Which sections of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 define a Promissory Note, a Bill of Exchange, and a Cheque respectively?**
(A) Section 3, Section 4, and Section 5
(B) Section 4, Section 5, and Section 6
(C) Section 5, Section 6, and Section 7
(D) Section 6, Section 7, and Section 8
Correct Answer: (B) Section 4, Section 5, and Section 6
Explanation: Section 4 defines a Promissory Note, Section 5 defines a Bill of Exchange, and Section 6 defines a Cheque (RBI).

Practice Question #22 Solved Exam MCQ

22. **Under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, which section grants statutory protection to the Collecting Banker on crossed cheques, and which section grants protection to the Paying Banker?**
(A) Section 131 (Collecting Banker) and Section 85 (Paying Banker)
(B) Section 85 (Collecting Banker) and Section 131 (Paying Banker)
(C) Section 123 (Collecting Banker) and Section 124 (Paying Banker)
(D) Section 138 (Collecting Banker) and Section 130 (Paying Banker)
Correct Answer: (A) Section 131 (Collecting Banker) and Section 85 (Paying Banker)
Explanation: Section 131 protects the Collecting Banker receiving payment for a customer on a crossed cheque in good faith and without negligence; Section 85 protects the Paying Banker paying in due course (IUC Academy).

Practice Question #23 Solved Exam MCQ

23. **Under Section 130 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, what is the legal effect of a "Not Negotiable" crossing on a cheque?**
(A) The cheque cannot be transferred to any third party
(B) The transferee cannot acquire or give a better title than that of the transferor
(C) The cheque can only be paid in cash over the counter
(D) The cheque is valid for only 15 days
Correct Answer: (B) The transferee cannot acquire or give a better title than that of the transferor
Explanation: A "Not Negotiable" crossing does not restrict transferability, but removes the special characteristic of negotiability so that a transferee cannot get a better title than the transferor had (RBI).

Practice Question #24 Solved Exam MCQ

24. **Under Section 143A of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, what is the maximum percentage of the cheque amount that a trial court may order the drawer to pay as interim compensation in a Section 138 dishonour case?**
(A) 10%
(B) 15%
(C) 20%
(D) 25%
Correct Answer: (C) 20%
Explanation: Inserted in 2018, Section 143A allows the trial court to order interim compensation not exceeding 20% of the cheque amount (**IUC Academy**).

Practice Question #25 Solved Exam MCQ

25. **When a bank rents out a Safe Deposit Locker to a customer, what is the legal relationship between the Banker and the Customer?**
(A) Bailee and Bailor
(B) Lessor and Lessee (Licensor and Licensee)
(C) Debtor and Creditor
(D) Trustee and Beneficiary
Correct Answer: (B) Lessor and Lessee (Licensor and Licensee)
Explanation: For a Safe Deposit Locker, the Bank is the Lessor (Licensor) and the Customer is the Lessee (Licensee). In contrast, for Safe Custody of sealed articles, the Bank is Bailee and Customer is Bailor (**RBI**).

Practice Question #26 Solved Exam MCQ

26. **Under the RBI Priority Sector Lending (PSL) Master Directions, what is the overall PSL target for Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Small Finance Banks (SFBs) as a percentage of ANBC/CEOBE?**
(A) 40%
(B) 50%
(C) 60%
(D) 75%
Correct Answer: (D) 75%
Explanation: RRBs and SFBs have a mandatory Priority Sector Lending target of 75% of ANBC/CEOBE, whereas Domestic Commercial Banks have a 40% target (**RBI**).

Practice Question #27 Solved Exam MCQ

27. **Within the 18% Agriculture Priority Sector Lending target for Domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks, what percentage of ANBC/CEOBE is earmarked for Small and Marginal Farmers (SMFs)?**
(A) 7.5%
(B) 8.0%
(C) 10.0%
(D) 12.0%
Correct Answer: (C) 10.0%
Explanation: Out of the 18% Agriculture target, 10% of ANBC/CEOBE is mandated for Small and Marginal Farmers (7.5% is for Micro Undertakings, and 12% is for Weaker Sections) (**RBI**).

Practice Question #28 Solved Exam MCQ

28. **Under RBI's IRAC norms, an account in which principal or interest is overdue for 31 to 60 days is classified as:**
(A) SMA-0
(B) SMA-1
(C) SMA-2
(D) Sub-Standard NPA
Correct Answer: (B) SMA-1
Explanation: Overdue 1–30 days is SMA-0; 31–60 days is SMA-1; 61–90 days is SMA-2; and >90 days becomes a Non-Performing Asset (NPA) (RBI).

Practice Question #29 Solved Exam MCQ

29. **What is the provisioning requirement on the secured portion of a "Doubtful-2 (D2)" NPA (which has remained in the Doubtful category for 1 to 3 years)?**
(A) 15%
(B) 25%
(C) 40%
(D) 100%
Correct Answer: (C) 40%
Explanation: Secured provisioning is 15% for Sub-Standard, 25% for Doubtful-1 (up to 1 yr), 40% for Doubtful-2 (1 to 3 yrs), and 100% for Doubtful-3 (>3 yrs) (RBI).

Practice Question #30 Solved Exam MCQ

30. **Under the SARFAESI Act, 2002, how many days' notice must a bank give under Section 13(2), and within how many days can a borrower file an appeal before the Debt Recovery Tribunal (DRT) under Section 17?**
(A) 30 days and 30 days
(B) 60 days and 45 days
(C) 60 days and 30 days
(D) 90 days and 45 days
Correct Answer: (B) 60 days and 45 days
Explanation: Section 13(2) requires a 60-day demand notice, and Section 17 gives the borrower 45 days to approach the DRT against Section 13(4) possession measures (RBI).

Practice Question #31 Solved Exam MCQ

31. **Under RBI's Basel III Capital Adequacy regulations in India, what is the minimum required Capital to Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) excluding and including the 2.5% Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB)?**
(A) 8.0% and 10.5%
(B) 9.0% and 11.5%
(C) 7.0% and 9.5%
(D) 10.0% and 12.5%
Correct Answer: (B) 9.0% and 11.5%
Explanation: RBI prescribes a 9.0% minimum CRAR (5.5% CET-1 + 1.5% AT-1 + 2.0% Tier-2) plus a 2.5% CCB, totaling 11.5% (RBI).

Practice Question #32 Solved Exam MCQ

32. **Which of the following documents is NOT included among the six "Officially Valid Documents (OVDs)" for identity/address verification under the RBI KYC Master Direction?**
(A) Voter's Identity Card
(B) Job Card issued by NREGA signed by a State Government officer
(C) PAN Card
(D) Letter issued by the National Population Register (NPR)
Correct Answer: (C) PAN Card
Explanation: The 6 OVDs are Passport, Driving Licence, Aadhaar, Voter ID, NREGA Job Card, and NPR Letter. PAN Card is required for tax reporting under Income Tax Rules, not listed as one of the 6 OVDs (RBI).

Practice Question #33 Solved Exam MCQ

33. **According to RBI KYC norms, what are the periodic KYC updation intervals for High-Risk, Medium-Risk, and Low-Risk customers respectively?**
(A) 1 year, 3 years, and 5 years
(B) 2 years, 5 years, and 10 years
(C) 2 years, 8 years, and 10 years
(D) 3 years, 6 years, and 9 years
Correct Answer: (C) 2 years, 8 years, and 10 years
Explanation: Periodic KYC updation is required at least once every 2 years for High-Risk, 8 years for Medium-Risk, and 10 years for Low-Risk customers (RBI).

Practice Question #34 Solved Exam MCQ

34. **Within how many days must a bank file a Suspicious Transaction Report (STR) with FIU-IND under the PMLA Rules?**
(A) Within 3 days
(B) Within 7 days of arriving at a conclusion that the transaction is suspicious
(C) By the 15th of the succeeding month
(D) Within 30 days
Correct Answer: (B) Within 7 days of arriving at a conclusion that the transaction is suspicious
Explanation: STRs have no monetary threshold and must be filed within 7 days of confirming suspicion, whereas CTRs (>Rs. 10 Lakh) are filed by the 15th of the next month (RBI).

Practice Question #35 Solved Exam MCQ

35. **Under the Reserve Bank - Integrated Ombudsman Scheme (RB-IOS), 2021, what is the maximum compensation the Ombudsman can award for consequential financial loss and for mental agony/harassment respectively?**
(A) Rs. 10 Lakh and Rs. 50,000
(B) Rs. 20 Lakh and Rs. 1 Lakh
(C) Rs. 30 Lakh and Rs. 2 Lakh
(D) Rs. 50 Lakh and Rs. 5 Lakh
Correct Answer: (B) Rs. 20 Lakh and Rs. 1 Lakh
Explanation: Under RB-IOS 2021, the Ombudsman can award up to Rs. 20 Lakh for financial loss and up to Rs. 1 Lakh for mental agony and harassment (RBI).

Extended Comparative & Analytical Practice Set (Questions *36* to *75*)

Practice Question #36 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q36. With reference to Postal Article / Service and Maximum Weight / Monetary Limit (HO/SO), which of the following is accurately matched with "Inland Letter / ILC"?

(A) Letter: 2 kg; ILC: 5 grams
(B) 5 kg (Books/Samples)
(C) 7 kg
(D) 20 kg (Compulsory Reg > 4 kg)

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **Inland Letter / ILC** (Postal Article / Service), the verified Maximum Weight / Monetary Limit (HO/SO) is **Letter: 2 kg; ILC: 5 grams**. Furthermore, Same (2 kg / 5 g). (Source: Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #37 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q37. With reference to Postal Article / Service and Maximum Weight / Monetary Limit (HO/SO), which of the following is accurately matched with "Book & Sample Packet"?

(A) 7 kg
(B) 5 kg (Books/Samples)
(C) 20 kg (Compulsory Reg > 4 kg)
(D) Rs. 1,00,000 (Currency: Rs. 20,000)

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **Book & Sample Packet** (Postal Article / Service), the verified Maximum Weight / Monetary Limit (HO/SO) is **5 kg (Books/Samples)**. Furthermore, 5 kg. (Source: Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #38 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q38. With reference to Postal Article / Service and Maximum Weight / Monetary Limit (HO/SO), which of the following is accurately matched with "Blind Literature Packet"?

(A) 20 kg (Compulsory Reg > 4 kg)
(B) Rs. 1,00,000 (Currency: Rs. 20,000)
(C) 7 kg
(D) Rs. 5,000 per single eMO

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **Blind Literature Packet** (Postal Article / Service), the verified Maximum Weight / Monetary Limit (HO/SO) is **7 kg**. Furthermore, 7 kg. (Source: Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #39 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q39. With reference to Postal Article / Service and Maximum Weight / Monetary Limit (HO/SO), which of the following is accurately matched with "Inland Parcel"?

(A) Rs. 1,00,000 (Currency: Rs. 20,000)
(B) Rs. 5,000 per single eMO
(C) UPU: 1874 (Bern; India 1876); APPU: Bangkok (India 1973)
(D) 20 kg (Compulsory Reg > 4 kg)

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **Inland Parcel** (Postal Article / Service), the verified Maximum Weight / Monetary Limit (HO/SO) is **20 kg (Compulsory Reg > 4 kg)**. Furthermore, 10 kg. (Source: Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #40 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q40. With reference to Postal Article / Service and Maximum Weight / Monetary Limit (HO/SO), which of the following is accurately matched with "Insured Article"?

(A) Rs. 1,00,000 (Currency: Rs. 20,000)

(B) Rs. 5,000 per single eMO

(C) UPU: 1874 (Bern; India 1876); APPU: Bangkok (India 1973)

(D) Min chargeable: 5 kg; Max weight: 30 kg

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **Insured Article** (Postal Article / Service), the verified Maximum Weight / Monetary Limit (HO/SO) is **Rs. 1,00,000 (Currency: Rs. 20,000)**. Furthermore, Rs. 600. (Source: Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #41 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q41. With reference to Postal Article / Service and Maximum Weight / Monetary Limit (HO/SO), which of the following is accurately matched with "Electronic Money Order (eMO)"?

(A) UPU: 1874 (Bern; India 1876); APPU: Bangkok (India 1973)

(B) Rs. 5,000 per single eMO

(C) Min chargeable: 5 kg; Max weight: 30 kg

(D) CN 22 (<= 300 SDR); CN 23 (> 300 SDR)

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **Electronic Money Order (eMO)** (Postal Article / Service), the verified Maximum Weight / Monetary Limit (HO/SO) is **Rs. 5,000 per single eMO**. Furthermore, Rs. 5,000. (Source: Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #42 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q42. With reference to Foreign Post / Franking / Philately Item and Statutory Parameter / Limit, which of the following is accurately matched with "UPU & APPU Memberships"?

(A) Min chargeable: 5 kg; Max weight: 30 kg

(B) CN 22 (<= 300 SDR); CN 23 (> 300 SDR)

(C) UPU: 1874 (Bern; India 1876); APPU: Bangkok (India 1973)

(D) Blue Ink; 5-Year License (Rs. 375); 3% Rebate (>= Rs. 5,000)

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **UPU & APPU Memberships** (Foreign Post / Franking / Philately Item), the verified Statutory Parameter / Limit is **UPU: 1874 (Bern; India 1876); APPU: Bangkok (India 1973)**. Furthermore, World Post Day: 9 October; National Postal Day: 10 October. (Source: Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #43 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q43. With reference to Foreign Post / Franking / Philately Item and Statutory Parameter / Limit, which of the following is accurately matched with "Foreign M-Bag (Bulk Bag)"?

(A) CN 22 (<= 300 SDR); CN 23 (> 300 SDR)

(B) Blue Ink; 5-Year License (Rs. 375); 3% Rebate (>= Rs. 5,000)

(C) Rs. 6,000/year (Rs. 500/month); Classes VI to IX

(D) Min chargeable: 5 kg; Max weight: 30 kg

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **Foreign M-Bag (Bulk Bag)** (Foreign Post / Franking / Philately Item), the verified Statutory Parameter / Limit is **Min chargeable: 5 kg; Max weight: 30 kg**. Furthermore, Printed papers/books to same addressee at same address. (Source: Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #44 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q44. With reference to Foreign Post / Franking / Philately Item and Statutory Parameter / Limit, which of the following is accurately matched with "Customs Declaration Forms"?

(A) CN 22 (<= 300 SDR); CN 23 (> 300 SDR)

(B) Blue Ink; 5-Year License (Rs. 375); 3% Rebate (>= Rs. 5,000)

(C) Rs. 6,000/year (Rs. 500/month); Classes VI to IX

(D) A-Order: Changes in Sorting Lists; B-Order: General RMS instructions

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **Customs Declaration Forms** (Foreign Post / Franking / Philately Item), the verified Statutory Parameter / Limit is **CN 22 (<= 300 SDR); CN 23 (> 300 SDR)**. Furthermore, Mandatory for Small Packets and Foreign Parcels. (Source: Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #45 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q45. With reference to Foreign Post / Franking / Philately Item and Statutory Parameter / Limit, which of the following is accurately matched with "RMFM (Franking Machine)"?

(A) Rs. 6,000/year (Rs. 500/month); Classes VI to IX

(B) Blue Ink; 5-Year License (Rs. 375); 3% Rebate (>= Rs. 5,000)

(C) A-Order: Changes in Sorting Lists; B-Order: General RMS instructions

(D) Late: Posted with Postage + Late Fee; Too Late: Missing Late Fee (Detained)

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **RMFM (Franking Machine)** (Foreign Post / Franking / Philately Item), the verified Statutory Parameter / Limit is **Blue Ink; 5-Year License (Rs. 375); 3% Rebate (>= Rs. 5,000)**. Furthermore, 5% deduction on refund for spoiled impressions. (Source: Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #46 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q46. With reference to Foreign Post / Franking / Philately Item and Statutory Parameter / Limit, which of the following is accurately matched with "Deen Dayal SPARSH Yojana"?

(A) A-Order: Changes in Sorting Lists; B-Order: General RMS instructions

(B) Late: Posted with Postage + Late Fee; Too Late: Missing Late Fee (Detained)

(C) Rs. 6,000/year (Rs. 500/month); Classes VI to IX

(D) Mis-sent: Sent to wrong office; Mis-directed: Wrong English transcription

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **Deen Dayal SPARSH Yojana** (Foreign Post / Franking / Philately Item), the verified Statutory Parameter / Limit is **Rs. 6,000/year (Rs. 500/month); Classes VI to IX**. Furthermore, 40 scholarships per Circle (10 per class); Min 60% marks. (Source: Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #47 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q47. With reference to Postal Manual Concept / Term and Exact Statutory Meaning / Rule, which of the following is accurately matched with "A-Order vs. B-Order"?

(A) Late: Posted with Postage + Late Fee; Too Late: Missing Late Fee (Detained)

(B) Mis-sent: Sent to wrong office; Mis-directed: Wrong English transcription

(C) Account Bag: Between HO and SO; BO Bag: Between SO and BO

(D) A-Order: Changes in Sorting Lists; B-Order: General RMS instructions

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **A-Order vs. B-Order** (Postal Manual Concept / Term), the verified Exact Statutory Meaning / Rule is **A-Order: Changes in Sorting Lists; B-Order: General RMS instructions**. Furthermore, Postal Manual Vol V (Rules 59 & 60); Issued by SRM. (Source: Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #48 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q48. With reference to Postal Manual Concept / Term and Exact Statutory Meaning / Rule, which of the following is accurately matched with "Late vs. Too Late Letters"?

(A) Late: Posted with Postage + Late Fee; Too Late: Missing Late Fee (Detained)

(B) Mis-sent: Sent to wrong office; Mis-directed: Wrong English transcription

(C) Account Bag: Between HO and SO; BO Bag: Between SO and BO

(D) 25% of TRCA + DA ex-gratia for first 90 days; Discharge age 65 years

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **Late vs. Too Late Letters** (Postal Manual Concept / Term), the verified Exact Statutory Meaning / Rule is **Late: Posted with Postage + Late Fee; Too Late: Missing Late Fee (Detained)**. Furthermore, Postal Manual Vol V (Rules 27 & 28). (Source: Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #49 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q49. With reference to Postal Manual Concept / Term and Exact Statutory Meaning / Rule, which of the following is accurately matched with "Mis-sent vs. Mis-directed"?

(A) Account Bag: Between HO and SO; BO Bag: Between SO and BO

(B) Mis-sent: Sent to wrong office; Mis-directed: Wrong English transcription

(C) 25% of TRCA + DA ex-gratia for first 90 days; Discharge age 65 years

(D) 1 Feb 1884; Max Limit: Rs. 50 Lakh

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **Mis-sent vs. Mis-directed** (Postal Manual Concept / Term), the verified Exact Statutory Meaning / Rule is **Mis-sent: Sent to wrong office; Mis-directed: Wrong English transcription**. Furthermore, Postal Manual Vol V (Rule 29). (Source: Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #50 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q50. With reference to Postal Manual Concept / Term and Exact Statutory Meaning / Rule, which of the following is accurately matched with "Account Bag vs. BO Bag"?

(A) 25% of TRCA + DA ex-gratia for first 90 days; Discharge age 65 years

(B) 1 Feb 1884; Max Limit: Rs. 50 Lakh

(C) Account Bag: Between HO and SO; BO Bag: Between SO and BO

(D) 24 March 1995; Max Limit: Rs. 10 Lakh

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **Account Bag vs. BO Bag** (Postal Manual Concept / Term), the verified Exact Statutory Meaning / Rule is **Account Bag: Between HO and SO; BO Bag: Between SO and BO**. Furthermore, Postal Manual Vol V (Rules 37 & 38). (Source: Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #51 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q51. With reference to Postal Manual Concept / Term and Exact Statutory Meaning / Rule, which of the following is accurately matched with "GDS Put-Off Duty (Rule 12)"?

(A) 1 Feb 1884; Max Limit: Rs. 50 Lakh

(B) 24 March 1995; Max Limit: Rs. 10 Lakh

(C) 15-Year or 20-Year Term

(D) 25% of TRCA + DA ex-gratia for first 90 days; Discharge age 65 years

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **GDS Put-Off Duty (Rule 12)** (Postal Manual Concept / Term), the verified Exact Statutory Meaning / Rule is **25% of TRCA + DA ex-gratia for first 90 days; Discharge age 65 years**. Furthermore, GDS (Conduct & Engagement) Rules, 2020. (Source: Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #52 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q52. With reference to Scheme / Platform and Launch Date / Limit, which of the following is accurately matched with "Postal Life Insurance (PLI)"?

(A) 1 Feb 1884; Max Limit: Rs. 50 Lakh
(B) 24 March 1995; Max Limit: Rs. 10 Lakh
(C) 15-Year or 20-Year Term
(D) 1 Sept 2018 (Pilots: Raipur & Ranchi)

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **Postal Life Insurance (PLI)** (Scheme / Platform), the verified Launch Date / Limit is **1 Feb 1884; Max Limit: Rs. 50 Lakh**. Furthermore, 6 Plans: Suraksha, Santosh, Suvidha, Sumangal, Yugal Suraksha, Bal Jeevan Bima. (Source: Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #53 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q53. With reference to Scheme / Platform and Launch Date / Limit, which of the following is accurately matched with "Rural PLI (RPLI)"?

(A) 15-Year or 20-Year Term
(B) 24 March 1995; Max Limit: Rs. 10 Lakh
(C) 1 Sept 2018 (Pilots: Raipur & Ranchi)
(D) Rural ICT for 1.30+ Lakh BOs

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **Rural PLI (RPLI)** (Scheme / Platform), the verified Launch Date / Limit is **24 March 1995; Max Limit: Rs. 10 Lakh**. Furthermore, Malhotra Committee recommendation; Includes 10-Yr Gram Priya (20%-20%-60%). (Source: Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #54 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q54. With reference to Scheme / Platform and Launch Date / Limit, which of the following is accurately matched with "PLI/RPLI Sumangal (Money Back)"?

(A) 1 Sept 2018 (Pilots: Raipur & Ranchi)
(B) Rural ICT for 1.30+ Lakh BOs
(C) 15-Year or 20-Year Term
(D) Min: Rs. 500; Max: No Limit

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **PLI/RPLI Sumangal (Money Back)** (Scheme / Platform), the verified Launch Date / Limit is **15-Year or 20-Year Term**. Furthermore, 15-Yr: 20% at 6, 9, 12 yrs + 40% maturity; 20-Yr: 20% at 8, 12, 16 yrs + 40%. (Source: Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #55 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q55. With reference to Scheme / Platform and Launch Date / Limit, which of the following is accurately matched with "India Post Payments Bank (IPPB)"?

(A) Rural ICT for 1.30+ Lakh BOs
(B) Min: Rs. 500; Max: No Limit
(C) Min: Rs. 1,000; Max: Rs. 9L (Single) / Rs. 15L (Joint)
(D) 1 Sept 2018 (Pilots: Raipur & Ranchi)

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **India Post Payments Bank (IPPB)** (Scheme / Platform), the verified Launch Date / Limit is **1 Sept 2018 (Pilots: Raipur & Ranchi)**.
Furthermore, Max EOD Balance: Rs. 2,00,000; Excess auto-sweeps to linked POSA. (Source: Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #56 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q56. With reference to Scheme / Platform and Launch Date / Limit, which of the following is accurately matched with "DARPAN Project"?

(A) Rural ICT for 1.30+ Lakh BOs
(B) Min: Rs. 500; Max: No Limit
(C) Min: Rs. 1,000; Max: Rs. 9L (Single) / Rs. 15L (Joint)
(D) Min: Rs. 1,000; Max: Rs. 30 Lakh

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **DARPAN Project** (Scheme / Platform), the verified Launch Date / Limit is **Rural ICT for 1.30+ Lakh BOs**. Furthermore, Handheld Android device for real-time CBS, McCamish RPLI, and eMO. (Source: Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #57 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q57. With reference to Small Savings Scheme and Min / Max Deposit Limit, which of the following is accurately matched with "Post Office Savings Account (POSA)"?

(A) Min: Rs. 1,000; Max: Rs. 9L (Single) / Rs. 15L (Joint)
(B) Min: Rs. 500; Max: No Limit
(C) Min: Rs. 1,000; Max: Rs. 30 Lakh
(D) Min: Rs. 250/yr; Max: Rs. 1.50 Lakh/yr

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **Post Office Savings Account (POSA)** (Small Savings Scheme), the verified Min / Max Deposit Limit is **Min: Rs. 500; Max: No Limit**. Furthermore, Open-ended. (Source: Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #58 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q58. With reference to Small Savings Scheme and Min / Max Deposit Limit, which of the following is accurately matched with "Monthly Income Scheme (POMIS)"?

(A) Min: Rs. 1,000; Max: Rs. 30 Lakh
(B) Min: Rs. 250/yr; Max: Rs. 1.50 Lakh/yr
(C) Min: Rs. 1,000; Max: Rs. 9L (Single) / Rs. 15L (Joint)
(D) Min: Rs. 500/yr; Max: Rs. 1.50 Lakh/yr

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **Monthly Income Scheme (POMIS)** (Small Savings Scheme), the verified Min / Max Deposit Limit is **Min: Rs. 1,000; Max: Rs. 9L (Single) / Rs. 15L (Joint)**. Furthermore, 5 Years. (Source: Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #59 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q59. With reference to Small Savings Scheme and Min / Max Deposit Limit, which of the following is accurately matched with "Senior Citizens Savings (SCSS)"?

(A) Min: Rs. 250/yr; Max: Rs. 1.50 Lakh/yr
(B) Min: Rs. 500/yr; Max: Rs. 1.50 Lakh/yr
(C) Min: Rs. 1,000; Max: No Limit
(D) Min: Rs. 1,000; Max: Rs. 30 Lakh

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **Senior Citizens Savings (SCSS)** (Small Savings Scheme), the verified Min / Max Deposit Limit is **Min: Rs. 1,000; Max: Rs. 30 Lakh**. Furthermore, 5 Years (+3 Yr blocks). (Source: Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #60 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q60. With reference to Small Savings Scheme and Min / Max Deposit Limit, which of the following is accurately matched with "Sukanya Samriddhi Account (SSA)"?

(A) Min: Rs. 250/yr; Max: Rs. 1.50 Lakh/yr
(B) Min: Rs. 500/yr; Max: Rs. 1.50 Lakh/yr
(C) Min: Rs. 1,000; Max: No Limit
(D) Debtor

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **Sukanya Samriddhi Account (SSA)** (Small Savings Scheme), the verified Min / Max Deposit Limit is **Min: Rs. 250/yr; Max: Rs. 1.50 Lakh/yr**. Furthermore, 21 Yrs from opening (Deposit for 15 Yrs). (Source: Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #61 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q61. With reference to Small Savings Scheme and Min / Max Deposit Limit, which of the following is accurately matched with "Public Provident Fund (PPF)"?

(A) Min: Rs. 1,000; Max: No Limit
(B) Min: Rs. 500/yr; Max: Rs. 1.50 Lakh/yr
(C) Debtor
(D) Creditor

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **Public Provident Fund (PPF)** (Small Savings Scheme), the verified Min / Max Deposit Limit is **Min: Rs. 500/yr; Max: Rs. 1.50 Lakh/yr**. Furthermore, 15 Financial Years (+5 Yr blocks). (Source: Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #62 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q62. With reference to Small Savings Scheme and Min / Max Deposit Limit, which of the following is accurately matched with "Kisan Vikas Patra (KVP)"?

(A) Debtor
(B) Creditor
(C) Min: Rs. 1,000; Max: No Limit
(D) Bailee

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **Kisan Vikas Patra (KVP)** (Small Savings Scheme), the verified Min / Max Deposit Limit is **Min: Rs. 1,000; Max: No Limit**. Furthermore, Doubles in 115 Months (9 Yrs 7 Mos). (Source: Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #63 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q63. With reference to Banking Transaction / Service and Role of the Bank (Banker), which of the following is accurately matched with "Deposits (Savings, Current, FD, RD)"?

(A) Creditor
(B) Bailee
(C) Lessor (Licensor)
(D) Debtor

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **Deposits (Savings, Current, FD, RD)** (Banking Transaction / Service), the verified Role of the Bank (Banker) is **Debtor**. Furthermore, Creditor. (Source: Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #64 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q64. With reference to Banking Transaction / Service and Role of the Bank (Banker), which of the following is accurately matched with "Loans & Advances (CC, OD, Term Loan)"?

(A) Creditor
(B) Bailee
(C) Lessor (Licensor)
(D) Agent

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **Loans & Advances (CC, OD, Term Loan)** (Banking Transaction / Service), the verified Role of the Bank (Banker) is **Creditor**. Furthermore, Debtor. (Source: Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #65 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q65. With reference to Banking Transaction / Service and Role of the Bank (Banker), which of the following is accurately matched with "Safe Custody of Articles (Sealed Box)"?

(A) Lessor (Licensor)
(B) Bailee
(C) Agent
(D) Pawnee (Pledgee)

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **Safe Custody of Articles (Sealed Box)** (Banking Transaction / Service), the verified Role of the Bank (Banker) is **Bailee**. Furthermore, Bailor. (Source: Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #66 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q66. With reference to Banking Transaction / Service and Role of the Bank (Banker), which of the following is accurately matched with "Safe Deposit Locker Facility"?

(A) Agent
(B) Pawnee (Pledgee)
(C) Lessor (Licensor)
(D) Hypothecatee

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **Safe Deposit Locker Facility** (Banking Transaction / Service), the verified Role of the Bank (Banker) is **Lessor (Licensor)**. Furthermore, Lessee (Licensee). (Source: Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #67 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q67. With reference to Banking Transaction / Service and Role of the Bank (Banker), which of the following is accurately matched with "Collection of Cheques / Standing Instructions"?

(A) Pawnee (Pledgee)
(B) Hypothecatee
(C) Trustee
(D) Agent

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **Collection of Cheques / Standing Instructions** (Banking Transaction / Service), the verified Role of the Bank (Banker) is **Agent**. Furthermore, Principal. (Source: Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #68 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q68. With reference to Banking Transaction / Service and Role of the Bank (Banker), which of the following is accurately matched with "Pledge of Goods / Gold Ornaments"?

(A) Pawnee (Pledgee)
(B) Hypothecatee
(C) Trustee
(D) 40% (SCBs/Foreign >=20); 75% (RRBs/SFBs)

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **Pledge of Goods / Gold Ornaments** (Banking Transaction / Service), the verified Role of the Bank (Banker) is **Pawnee (Pledgee)**. Furthermore, Pawnor (Pledgor). (Source: Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #69 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q69. With reference to Banking Transaction / Service and Role of the Bank (Banker), which of the following is accurately matched with "Hypothecation of Stocks / Vehicles"?

(A) Trustee
(B) Hypothecatee
(C) 40% (SCBs/Foreign >=20); 75% (RRBs/SFBs)
(D) SMA-0 (1–30d), SMA-1 (31–60d), SMA-2 (61–90d); NPA (>90d)

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **Hypothecation of Stocks / Vehicles** (Banking Transaction / Service), the verified Role of the Bank (Banker) is **Hypothecatee**. Furthermore, Hypothecator. (Source: Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #70 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q70. With reference to Banking Transaction / Service and Role of the Bank (Banker), which of the following is accurately matched with "Money Left by Mistake / Trust Property"?

(A) 40% (SCBs/Foreign >=20); 75% (RRBs/SFBs)
(B) SMA-0 (1–30d), SMA-1 (31–60d), SMA-2 (61–90d); NPA (>90d)
(C) Trustee
(D) Sec 13(2): 60-Day Notice; Sec 13(4): Possession

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **Money Left by Mistake / Trust Property** (Banking Transaction / Service), the verified Role of the Bank (Banker) is **Trustee**. Furthermore, Beneficiary. (Source: Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #71 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q71. With reference to Banking Regulatory Norm and Statutory / RBI Parameter, which of the following is accurately matched with "Priority Sector Lending (PSL)"?

(A) SMA-0 (1–30d), SMA-1 (31–60d), SMA-2 (61–90d); NPA (>90d)
(B) Sec 13(2): 60-Day Notice; Sec 13(4): Possession
(C) Minimum CRAR: 9.0% + CCB: 2.5% = 11.5%
(D) 40% (SCBs/Foreign >=20); 75% (RRBs/SFBs)

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **Priority Sector Lending (PSL)** (Banking Regulatory Norm), the verified Statutory / RBI Parameter is **40% (SCBs/Foreign >=20); 75% (RRBs/SFBs)**. Furthermore, Agri: 18% (SMF: 10%); Micro: 7.5%; Weaker Sections: 12% (RRB: 15%). (Source: Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #72 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q72. With reference to Banking Regulatory Norm and Statutory / RBI Parameter, which of the following is accurately matched with "SMA & NPA Classification"?

(A) SMA-0 (1–30d), SMA-1 (31–60d), SMA-2 (61–90d); NPA (>90d)
(B) Sec 13(2): 60-Day Notice; Sec 13(4): Possession
(C) Minimum CRAR: 9.0% + CCB: 2.5% = 11.5%
(D) Micro: Inv <= 2.5Cr, Turn <= 10Cr (Budget 2025/2026)

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **SMA & NPA Classification** (Banking Regulatory Norm), the verified Statutory / RBI Parameter is **SMA-0 (1–30d), SMA-1 (31–60d), SMA-2 (61–90d); NPA (>90d)**. Furthermore, Sub-standard (<=12m: 15%/25% prov); Doubtful (D1: 25%, D2: 40%, D3: 100%). (Source: Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #73 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q73. With reference to Banking Regulatory Norm and Statutory / RBI Parameter, which of the following is accurately matched with "SARFAESI Act, 2002"?

(A) Minimum CRAR: 9.0% + CCB: 2.5% = 11.5%
(B) Sec 13(2): 60-Day Notice; Sec 13(4): Possession
(C) Micro: Inv <= 2.5Cr, Turn <= 10Cr (Budget 2025/2026)
(D) High: 2 Yrs; Medium: 8 Yrs; Low: 10 Yrs

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **SARFAESI Act, 2002** (Banking Regulatory Norm), the verified Statutory / RBI Parameter is **Sec 13(2): 60-Day Notice; Sec 13(4): Possession**. Furthermore, DRT Appeal (Sec 17): 45 Days; DRAT Appeal (Sec 18): 30 Days; Agri Land Exempt. (Source: Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #74 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q74. With reference to Banking Regulatory Norm and Statutory / RBI Parameter, which of the following is accurately matched with "Basel III Capital (India)"?

(A) Micro: Inv <= 2.5Cr, Turn <= 10Cr (Budget 2025/2026)
(B) High: 2 Yrs; Medium: 8 Yrs; Low: 10 Yrs
(C) Minimum CRAR: 9.0% + CCB: 2.5% = 11.5%
(D) Balance <= Rs. 50,000; Monthly Withdrawal <= Rs. 10,000

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **Basel III Capital (India)** (Banking Regulatory Norm), the verified Statutory / RBI Parameter is **Minimum CRAR: 9.0% + CCB: 2.5% = 11.5%**. Furthermore, CET-1: 5.5%; AT-1: 1.5% (Total Tier-1: 7.0%); Tier-2: 2.0%. (Source: Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #75 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q75. With reference to Banking Regulatory Norm and Statutory / RBI Parameter, which of the following is accurately matched with "MSME Revised Classification"?

(A) High: 2 Yrs; Medium: 8 Yrs; Low: 10 Yrs
(B) Balance <= Rs. 50,000; Monthly Withdrawal <= Rs. 10,000
(C) CTR (>Rs. 10L): 15th of next month; STR: 7 days
(D) Micro: Inv <= 2.5Cr, Turn <= 10Cr (Budget 2025/2026)

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **MSME Revised Classification** (Banking Regulatory Norm), the verified Statutory / RBI Parameter is **Micro: Inv <= 2.5Cr, Turn <= 10Cr (Budget 2025/2026)**. Furthermore, Classic 2020 Baseline: Micro (1Cr/5Cr), Small (10Cr/50Cr), Medium (50Cr/250Cr). (Source: Department of Posts (India Post) & IUC Academy).

Rapid-Fire Last-Minute One-Liner Revision Capsule

1. India Post is divided into 23 Territorial Postal Circles headed by a Chief Postmaster General (CPMG) and 1 Base Circle (APS) (India Post).
2. The Postal Services Board consists of the Chairperson (Secretary Posts / DG Posts) and 6 functional Members (India Post).
3. 1 Base Post Office (56 APO) is at New Delhi and 2 Base Post Office (99 APO) is at Kolkata (India Post).
4. The apex training institute RAKNPA is located at Ghaziabad (UP), supported by 6 Postal Training Centres (PTCs) (India Post).
5. Rural Branch Post Offices (BOs) remain open for a minimum of 4 hours and a maximum of 5 hours daily (India Post).
6. First-Class Mails consist of Letters, Postcards, and Inland Letter Cards (ILCs) and receive free air transmission (India Post).
7. The maximum weight of an Inland Letter is 2 kg, and of an Inland Letter Card (ILC) is 5 grams (India Post).
8. No enclosure is permitted inside an Inland Letter Card; breach attracts double the deficiency of postage (India Post).
9. The maximum weight of a Book Packet or Sample Packet is 5 kilograms (India Post).
10. Blind Literature Packets can weigh up to 7 kilograms and are exempt from postage, registration, and AD fees (India Post).
11. Maximum weight of an Inland Parcel is 20 kg at HO/SO and 10 kg at a Branch Post Office (BO) (India Post).
12. Any Inland Parcel weighing more than 4 kilograms must be compulsorily registered (India Post).
13. Parcels exceeding 10 kilograms are delivered strictly at the Post Office window, never through the beat Postman (India Post).
14. Maximum insurance limit is Rs. 1,00,000 at HO/SO, Rs. 600 at a BO, and Rs. 20,000 for currency notes (India Post).
15. The maximum amount of a single Electronic Money Order (eMO) is Rs. 5,000 (India Post).
16. An eMO becomes a Void Money Order at the end of the month following the month of its issue (India Post).
17. Post Restante articles are detained at the delivery Post Office for up to 1 month (7 days for VPP) (India Post).
18. The Universal Postal Union (UPU) was founded on 9 October 1874 at Bern (Switzerland); India joined in 1876 (India Post).
19. The Asian-Pacific Postal Union (APPU) is headquartered at Bangkok (Thailand); India joined in 1973 (India Post).
20. A Foreign Post M-Bag (Bulk Bag) has a minimum chargeable weight of 5 kg and a maximum weight of 30 kg (India Post).
21. Customs declaration form CN 22 is used up to 300 SDR, and CN 23 is used above 300 SDR (India Post).
22. Remotely Managed Franking Machines (RMFM) print in Blue ink, have a 5-year license (Rs. 375), and grant a 3% rebate (India Post).
23. Refund on spoiled RMFM franking impressions is subject to a 5% deduction of the face value (India Post).
24. A Philatelic Deposit Account (PDA) can be opened at a Philatelic Bureau with a minimum deposit of Rs. 200 (India Post).
25. Deen Dayal SPARSH Yojana awards Rs. 6,000/year (Rs. 500/month) to 40 students (Classes VI–IX) per Circle (India Post).
26. In Postal Manual Vol V, "Face" of an article means the side on which the addressee's address is written (India Post).

27. A-Orders are issued by the RMS Superintendent for changes in sorting lists, and B-Orders for general RMS duties (India Post).

28. An Account Bag operates between an HO and an SO, while a BO Bag operates between an SO and a BO (India Post).

29. Under GDS Rules 2020, engagement age is 18–40 years, discharge age is 65 years, and Paid Leave is 20 days/year (India Post).

30. A GDS placed on Put-Off Duty receives 25% of TRCA + DA as ex-gratia for the first 90 days (India Post).

31. Under IT Modernization, Finacle powers CBS (Core Banking) and McCamish powers CIS (Core Insurance PLI/RPLI) (India Post).

32. Postal Life Insurance (PLI) started on 1 Feb 1884 (Max Rs. 50 Lakh); RPLI started on 24 March 1995 (Max Rs. 10 Lakh) (India Post).

33. PLI/RPLI "Suvidha" (Convertible Whole Life) can be converted into an Endowment policy after 5 years (India Post).

34. RPLI "Gram Priya" is a 10-year short-term money-back policy paying 20% at 4 yrs, 20% at 7 yrs, and 60% at 10 yrs (India Post).

35. India Post Payments Bank (IPPB) was launched nationwide on 1 September 2018 with a maximum EOD balance of Rs. 2 Lakh (RBI).

36. Post Office Savings Account (POSA) requires a minimum balance of Rs. 500 and earns 4.0% interest (10th to end of month) (NSI India).

37. Post Office 5-Year RD allows a 50% loan after 1 year (12 installments) and tolerates up to 4 defaults (NSI India).

38. Post Office Monthly Income Scheme (POMIS) has a 5-year tenure with maximum limits of Rs. 9 Lakh (Single) and Rs. 15 Lakh (Joint) (NSI India).

39. Senior Citizens Savings Scheme (SCSS) has a maximum deposit ceiling of Rs. 30 Lakh and pays interest quarterly (NSI India).

40. Sukanya Samriddhi Account (SSA) has a 15-year deposit period, 21-year maturity from opening, and Rs. 250 to Rs. 1.50 Lakh annual deposit (NSI India).

41. Public Provident Fund (PPF) has a 15-financial-year maturity, loan from 3rd–6th FY, withdrawal from 7th FY, and immunity from court attachment (NSI India).

42. Kisan Vikas Patra (KVP) has a lock-in period of 2 years and 6 months (30 months) and doubles in 115 months (NSI India).

43. Under the NI Act 1881, Section 4 is Promissory Note, Section 5 is Bill of Exchange, and Section 6 is Cheque (RBI).

44. A cheque or bank draft in India is valid for 3 months from the date of issue (RBI).

45. Section 22 of the NI Act 1881 grants 3 Days of Grace to time bills/notes not payable on demand (IUC Academy).

46. Section 85 of the NI Act protects the Paying Banker, and Section 131 protects the Collecting Banker (RBI).

47. Under Section 138 of the NI Act, punishment for cheque dishonour is up to 2 years imprisonment or twice the cheque amount fine (IUC Academy).

48. In a Safe Deposit Locker, the relationship is Lessor (Bank) and Lessee (Customer); in Deposits, it is Debtor (Bank) and Creditor (Customer) (RBI).

49. Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) is maintained under Section 42(1) of RBI Act 1934, and SLR under Section 24 of Banking Regulation Act 1949 (RBI).

50. The Priority Sector Lending (PSL) target is 40% for Scheduled Commercial Banks and 75% for RRBs and SFBs (**RBI**).

51. Within PSL, the Agriculture target is 18% (with 10% for Small & Marginal Farmers), Micro Undertakings is 7.5%, and Weaker Sections is 12% (**RBI**).

52. A loan becomes an NPA when overdue for > 90 days (SMA-0: 1–30d, SMA-1: 31–60d, SMA-2: 61–90d) (**RBI**).

53. Agricultural loans become NPA if overdue for 2 crop seasons (short-duration crops) or 1 crop season (long-duration crops) (**RBI**).

54. Under the SARFAESI Act 2002, Section 13(2) notice is 60 days, DRT appeal (Sec 17) is 45 days, and Agricultural Land is exempt (Sec 31) (**RBI**).

55. Under RBI Basel III norms, minimum CRAR is 9.0% (CET-1: 5.5%, AT-1: 1.5%, Tier-2: 2.0%) plus 2.5% CCB = 11.5% (**RBI**).

56. Periodic KYC updation is required every 2 years (High Risk), 8 years (Medium Risk), and 10 years (Low Risk) (**RBI**).

57. A Small Account has caps of Rs. 50,000 max balance, Rs. 10,000 monthly withdrawal, and Rs. 1,00,000 yearly credit (**RBI**).

58. Cash Transaction Reports (CTR > Rs. 10 Lakh) are sent to FIU-IND by the 15th of the next month; STRs within 7 days (**RBI**).

59. NEFT operates 24x7x365 in 48 half-hourly batches (no min/max), while RTGS operates 24x7x365 in real time with a minimum of Rs. 2 Lakh (**RBI**).

60. Under the RBI Integrated Ombudsman Scheme 2021, maximum compensation is Rs. 20 Lakh plus Rs. 1 Lakh for mental agony (**RBI**).

IUC Academy *1-3-7-21* Day Spaced-Revision & Self-Assessment Tracker (www.iucacademy.com)

Chapter / Study Section	Day 1 (First Read)	Day 3 (Active Recall)	Day 7 (MCQ Drill)	Day 21 (Exam Ready)
1. Chapter 1: Post Office Guide Part I — Organization, Postal Articles, Delivery & Remittances	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
2. Chapter 2: Post Office Guide Part II (Foreign Post), Franking Machines & Philately	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
3. Chapter 3: Postal Manual Volumes II, III, IV, V, VI & VII and GDS Service Rules	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
4. Chapter 4: IT Modernization Project (IT 2.0), Core Banking, Darpan & IPPB	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
5. Chapter 5: National Small Savings Schemes (POSB Rules, Sukanya Samriddhi, PPF, SCSS, KVP, NSC & Mahila Samman)	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
6. Chapter 6: Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 & Banker-Customer Relationships (JAIIB/CAIIB)	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
7. Chapter 7: RBI Monetary Policy, Priority Sector Lending (PSL), IRAC Norms, SARFAESI & Basel III	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
8. Chapter 8: KYC/AML Guidelines, Payment Systems (NEFT/RTGS/UPI), Financial Inclusion & Integrated Ombudsman	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
9. Solved Exam Practice Questions (MCQs)	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
10. Extended Comparative & Analytical Practice Set (Questions 36–75)	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
11. Rapid-Fire Last-Minute One-Liner Revision Capsule	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**