



SJA Learning

Bank Exams with Swarnakshi

JAIIB · PAPER 1

Indian Economy & Indian Financial System

7-Day Crash Course

The last week before the paper, planned day by day.

FREE SAMPLE · the plan, the contents, one full unit with its revision sheet, one case study and the exam-day page

- ✓ 350 chapter-wise MCQs covering all 45 units — 500 exam-pattern questions in the book
- ✓ Answer, why it's right and why every other option is wrong — under each question
- ✓ 10 case studies with 50 case-based questions
- ✓ Day 7: a full-length 100-question mock on the exam pattern
- ✓ A revision sheet opening every unit — facts, trap pairs, numbers, definitions, syllabus map — plus the 60 most-asked facts, the textbook-versus-current-law table, the formula sheet, an A-Z glossary and an exam-day plan

How to use this book

This is a one-week finishing course for **JAIIB IE&IFS**. Every question is from the SJA question bank, picked to cover every unit of the syllabus at exam level — about 20% easy, the rest moderate and tough — and every answer is explained: why the right option is right and why each of the others is wrong. Where the current rule differs from the textbook, the explanation says so with a **Law update, Sep 2026** tag.

Your 7-day plan

Day	What you study	MCQs	Time
Day 1	Module A · Module B — Units 1–12 (12 chapters)	70	3–3½ h
Day 2	Module B · Module C — Units 13–20 (8 chapters)	71	3–3½ h
Day 3	Module C — Units 21–27 (7 chapters)	72	3–3½ h
Day 4	Module C · Module D — Units 28–36 (9 chapters)	65	3–3½ h
Day 5	Module D — Units 37–45 (9 chapters)	72	3–3½ h
Day 6	10 case studies · re-try the questions you marked	50	2 h
Day 7	Full-length mock in exam conditions (2 hours), then the answers and explanations	100	3 h

Work each question honestly. Cover the green answer block with a card, choose your option, then read the whole explanation — the “why the others are wrong” lines are where most marks are won. Tick the questions you got wrong; Day 6 has time to re-try them.

Each unit opens with a one-page revision sheet — the facts the paper tests in that unit, the pairs examiners love to swap, the numbers to remember, one-line definitions and a syllabus map showing which questions test which section (and one fact to keep for every section the questions do not reach). Read it before the questions — about five minutes — and again on the evening before the exam.

Day 7 is the real rehearsal. 100 questions, 2 hours, no notes, no breaks — just like the exam (JAIIB has no negative marking, so attempt everything). Pass mark: 50 in the paper, or 45 with an aggregate of 50% across the papers in one attempt. Check your answers only after the clock stops.

Doubt about a question? Every question carries a code (top right, e.g. **IEIFS-1-10**). Quote it when you write to SJA Learning, or search it in the SJA Mock Centre. © SJA Learning — this free sample may be shared as it is.

Contents

Before you start

The facts this paper asks most

Numbers this paper tests

Textbook versus current law

The formulas and figures IE&IFS asks

Syllabus map — units, weights, pages

Day 1

Module A — Indian Economic Architecture

Unit 1 · An Overview of Indian Economy (5 Qs)

Unit 2 · Sectors of the Indian Economy (5 Qs)

Unit 3 · Economic Planning in India & NITI Aayog (6 Qs)

Unit 4 · Role of Priority Sector and MSME in the Indian Economy (8 Qs)

Unit 5 · Infrastructure including Social Infrastructure (5 Qs)

Unit 6 · Globalisation — Impact on India (5 Qs)

Unit 7 · Economic Reforms (6 Qs)

Unit 8 · Foreign Trade Policy, Foreign Investments & Economic Development (6 Qs)

Unit 9 · International Economic Organisations (7 Qs)

Unit 10 · Climate Change & Sustainable Development Goals (6 Qs)

Unit 11 · Issues Facing Indian Economy (6 Qs)

Module B — Economic Concepts Related to Banking

Unit 12 · Fundamentals of Economics — Micro, Macro & Types of Economies (5 Qs)

Day 2

Module B — Economic Concepts Related to Banking

Unit 13 · Supply and Demand (7 Qs)

Unit 14 · Money Supply and Inflation (12 Qs)

Unit 15 · Theories of Interest (5 Qs)

Unit 16 · Business Cycles (5 Qs)

Unit 17 · Monetary Policy and Fiscal Policy (14 Qs)

Unit 18 · System of National Accounts and GDP Concepts (12 Qs)

Unit 19 · Union Budget (9 Qs)

Module C — Indian Financial Architecture

Unit 20 · Indian Financial System: An Overview (7 Qs)

Day 3

Module C — Indian Financial Architecture

Unit 21 · Indian Banking Structure (13 Qs)

Unit 22 · Banking Laws — RBI Act 1934 & BR Act 1949 (14 Qs)

Unit 23 · Development Financial Institutions (9 Qs)

Unit 24 · Micro Finance Institutions (6 Qs)

Unit 25 · Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) (10 Qs)

Unit 26 · Insurance Companies (9 Qs)

Unit 27 · Indian Financial System — Regulators and Their Roles (11 Qs)

Day 4

Module C — Indian Financial Architecture

Unit 28 · Reforms and Developments in the Banking Sector (7 Qs)

Module D — Financial Products and Services

Unit 29 · Financial Markets (7 Qs)

Unit 30 · Money Markets (11 Qs)

Unit 31 · Capital Markets and Stock Exchanges (8 Qs)

Unit 32 · Fixed Income Markets (Debt and Bond Markets) (6 Qs)

Unit 33 · Foreign Exchange Markets (7 Qs)

Unit 34 · Interconnectedness of Markets and Market Dynamics (5 Qs)

Unit 35 · Merchant Banking Services (6 Qs)

Unit 36 · Derivatives Market (8 Qs)

Day 5

Module D — Financial Products and Services

Unit 37 · Factoring, Forfaiting and TReDS (7 Qs)

Unit 38 · Venture Capital (5 Qs)

Unit 39 · Lease Finance and Hire Purchase (6 Qs)

Unit 40 · Credit Rating and Credit Scoring (8 Qs)

Unit 41 · Mutual Funds (14 Qs)

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Unit 44 · Para Banking and Financial Services Provided by Banks (6 Qs)

Unit 45 · REITs and InvITs (6 Qs)

Day 6 — Case studies

Day 7 — Full-length mock

Day 7 — Answer key, answers and explanations

At the back

A-Z glossary · Exam day (in this sample) · Day 7 answer grid · score bands

Units 1-12

12 chapters · 70 questions · about 3–3½ hours

Module A — Indian Economic Architecture

UNIT 1 · REVISION SHEET

An Overview of Indian Economy

Module A · exam weight **Lower** · 5 questions in this chapter (Q1-Q5) · 51 in the SJA bank

The facts this unit is tested on

- Maddison: India+China 50.5% (1000 AD); 52% combined in 1600 (India 23%); India 24.4% (~1700) → 16.1% (1820) → ~3% (1947); trade 33% → <3%.
- IMF 2025: India 8.53% of global GDP (PPP); PPP rank 3rd (after USA, China); World Bank class — lower-middle income (\$996–3,895; India \$2,696.7 in 2024).
- Six factors: low PCI, population growth, unemployment (incl. disguised), primary-sector reliance, vicious poverty circle, rising unemployment; NSO publishes macro aggregates.
- Naoroji ('Poverty and Un-British Rule in India'): first estimate 1867-68 — NI ₹340 crore, PCI ₹20 p.a. (₹142 at 1948-49 prices).
- British era: 1600–1757 (EIC trade) → Plassey 1757 → 1757–1858 (Company rule) → 1858 Crown; land systems — Zamindari/Mahalwari/Ryotwari; wealth drain + Home Charges (dividends, loan interest, army, pensions, railway guarantees, Secretary of State).
- Raj Krishna (1978): 'Hindu Rate of Growth' ~3.5% (per capita 1.3%); broken in the 6th Plan (1980–85); 1991 crisis → LPG.
- Plans: 8th 6.7%, 9th 5.3%, 10th 7.6%; 2002-07 8.6% (2nd-fastest after China).
- GFC (Lehman 15-9-2008): fiscal ₹1.86 lakh crore (3.5% of GDP) + RBI ₹5.6 lakh crore (~9%); decade brought GST, IBC, corporate-tax cuts, demonetisation; 2019-20 growth just 4.0%.
- COVID: WHO pandemic 11-3-2020; first case Kerala 30-1-2020; peak 16-9-2020; vaccines 16-1-2021; Q1 –23.8%, FY –6.6%, then +8.9% (2021-22); RBI — losses offset by 2034-35 (12 years).
- Structure: 1950 — agri 53.1%; 1980-81 — services 38% overtake agri 36.1%; agri 26.9% (1990) → 17.7% (2019); 2020-21 — services 60.9%, primary 20.1% > secondary 19.8% (pandemic quirk).

Don't confuse

- 50.5% vs 23%** — India+China (1000 AD) vs India alone (1600)
- 24.4% vs 16.1%** — c.1700 peak vs 1820 colonial dip
- 33% vs <3%** — Trade share 1600 vs 1947
- 8.53% vs 3rd** — PPP GDP share vs PPP rank
- ₹340 crore vs ₹20** — Naoroji's national income vs per capita
- 1757 vs 1858** — Plassey (Company rule) vs Crown takeover

Wealth drain vs Home Charges — The concept vs the official transfer channel

3.5% vs 1.3% — Hindu-rate GDP growth vs per capita growth

6th Plan vs 1991 — Hindu-rate broken vs LPG reforms

₹1.86 lakh crore vs ₹5.6 lakh crore — Fiscal stimulus vs RBI liquidity

30-1-2020 vs 11-3-2020 — India's first case vs WHO declaration

–23.8% vs –6.6% — Q1 contraction vs full-year contraction

38% vs 36.1% vs 60.9% — The 1980-81 overtake vs today's services share

Lower-middle income vs 3rd in PPP — Per-head poverty vs aggregate size

Numbers to remember

Battle of Plassey (1757) marked	End of phase 1, start of phase 2
In 1950, the sector shares of GDP	Agriculture 53%, services 30%
'Hindu Rate of Growth' (~3.5%) was coined by	Raj Krishna in 1978
India broke the 'Hindu rate' curse during the	Sixth Plan (1980-85)
Lehman collapse (start of the GFC) occurred on	15 September 2008
In pandemic-year 2020-21, sector contributions	Services 61%, secondary 20%, primary 20%
India's Per Capita Income in 2024 (World Bank)	\$2,696.7
Agriculture's GDP share moved from 1990 to 2019	26.9% (1990) to 17.7% (2019)
India's share of global GDP in 1600 AD (Maddison)	23%
Per RBI, India will offset its COVID-19 losses by	2034-35
Phrase 'HINDU RATE OF GROWTH' was coined by ... in ...	Professor Raj Krishna; 1978
India's COVID first-wave PEAK and vaccination launch	16 September 2020; 16 January 2021

One-line definitions

Developing economy — An economy with low per-capita income, high dependence on agriculture, rapid population growth and under-used resources — India's textbook profile.

Drain of wealth — Dadabhai Naoroji's term for the transfer of India's surplus to Britain through Home Charges, remittances and unrequited exports.

Mixed economy — An economy where public and private sectors coexist, with planning alongside markets — India's model since the 1948 Industrial Policy.

Structural change — The shift of an economy's output and employment from agriculture to industry and services as it develops.

Lower-middle-income country — The World Bank class in which India sits by per-capita gross national income.

Purchasing power parity — Comparing economies at prices that equalise the buying power of currencies — on which India ranks third globally.

Demographic dividend — The growth boost available when the working-age share of the population rises faster than dependants.

In a nutshell

Maddison's arc: 1000 AD — India+China 50.5%; 1600 AD — combined 52% (China 29%, India 23%); a century later China DIPS and India RISES to 24.4%; by 1820 (colonial impact) India falls to 16.1%; by 1947 — ~3%. The trade series mirrors it: 33% (1600) → <3% (1947).

In a nutshell

Post-reform growth: 8th Plan (1992-97) 6.7%; 9th Plan (1997-2002) 5.3%; 10th Plan (2002-07) 7.6%; 2002-03 to 2006-07 — 8.6% p.a., world's 2nd-fastest after China. GFC response: 3 stimulus packages ₹1.86 lakh crore (3.5% of GDP) + RBI liquidity ₹5.6 lakh crore (~9% of GDP) — recovery at the cost of FRBM breach and CAD ballooning. 2008-09→2019-20 average 6.5%; 2019-20 slowed to 4.0%; 2021-22 rebound 8.9%.

In a nutshell

Raj Krishna, 1978 — a wry label for India's stubbornly slow pre-reform growth; broken decisively only after liberalisation.

Syllabus map — where the questions come from

Section of the unit	Bank Qs	In this chapter / one fact to keep
Evolution of Indian Economy — Angus Maddison ke Aankde	4	Per the Angus Maddison database, India and China TOGETHER produced 50.5% of global GDP in 1000 AD — the two ancient economies were literally half the world's output.
Basic Characteristics of Indian Economy	13	Q1
Indian Economy in British Period	15	Q2, Q3
Economy Till 2008 & After 2008	9	Q4
Structural Changes in Indian Economy	10	Q5

Most-tested sections of this unit in the SJA bank: Indian Economy in British Period (15) · Basic Characteristics of Indian Economy (13) · Structural Changes in Indian Economy (10) · Economy Till 2008 & After 2008 (9).

UNIT 1 · 5 QUESTIONS

An Overview of Indian Economy

Q1

Tough

IEIFS-1-10

The LOWER-MIDDLE income Per Capita Income range (textbook) is:

- (a) \$0 to \$996 (b) \$3,896 to \$12,000
(c) Above \$12,000 (d) \$996 to \$3,895

Answer (d) \$996 to \$3,895

Why it's right The textbook's LOWER-MIDDLE income band: \$996 TO \$3,895 per capita — India's home band.

Why the others are wrong

- (a) \$0 to \$996 is the LOW-income band, below India's classification.
- (b) \$3,896 to \$12,000 is the UPPER-middle band — the rung above India's.
- (c) Above \$12,000 is the HIGH-income band of the four-band World Bank ladder.

The British era is discussed in __ phases, the first being ____:

- (a) 3 phases; 1600–1757 first (b) 2 phases; 1600–1857
(c) 4 phases; 1600–1700 (d) 3 phases; 1757–1947

Answer (a) 3 phases; 1600–1757 first

Why it's right The British era divides into THREE phases, the FIRST being 1600–1757 — trade era (EIC as merchants), then 1757–1858 (Company rule), then 1858–1947 (Crown rule).

Why the others are wrong

- (b) Two phases is one too few, and 1600–1857 merges the trading century with Company rule.
- (c) Four phases is one too many, and 1600–1700 cuts the trading era short — it ran to Plassey in 1757.
- (d) The count is right but 1757–1947 is the SECOND and THIRD phases combined, skipping the 1600–1757 trading era.

The 'WEALTH DRAIN' was:

- (a) Wealth flowing into India (b) British aid flowing to India
(c) A colonial bank merger (d) Wealth moved to Britain without return

Answer (d) Wealth moved to Britain without return

Why it's right The WEALTH DRAIN was wealth MOVED TO BRITAIN WITHOUT RETURN — exports uncompensated, charges unreciprocated: Naoroji's drain theory in one line.

Why the others are wrong

- (a) Wealth flowing INTO India is the exact reversal — the drain was an outflow.
- (b) Britain gave no aid; the drain theory describes India paying Britain without return.
- (c) A bank merger has nothing to do with Naoroji's drain theory of uncompensated transfers.

After the GFC, RBI injected liquidity of roughly:

- (a) 3.5% of GDP (b) 9% of GDP
(c) 1% of GDP (d) 20% of GDP

Answer (b) 9% of GDP

Why it's right After the GFC, RBI injected liquidity of roughly 9% OF GDP — the monetary side of India's crisis response.

Why the others are wrong

- (a) 3.5% of GDP was the FISCAL stimulus (₹1.86 lakh crore) — the other hand of the response.
- (c) 1% understates it many times over; RBI's injection was about ₹5.6 lakh crore, roughly 9% of GDP.
- (d) 20% of GDP would be more than double the actual liquidity support.

During the pandemic year 2020-21, the sector that stayed RESILIENT with positive growth was:

- (a) Aviation
- (b) Hospitality
- (c) Construction
- (d) Agriculture — farm activity continued through lockdowns while industry and services contracted

Answer (d) Agriculture — farm activity continued through lockdowns while industry and services contracted

Why it's right Agriculture's essential-activity status and good monsoon kept it growing while contact-intensive industry/services shrank — reflected in its temporarily higher GDP share.

Why the others are wrong

- (a) Aviation was among the WORST hit — flights were grounded for months.
- (b) Hospitality, a contact-intensive service, contracted sharply during the lockdowns.
- (c) Construction stalled as migrant labour went home; it shrank in 2020-21.

End of the Unit 1 sample. In the full book Day 1 continues with Units 2-12 (65 more questions), and Days 2-5 cover the rest of the syllabus the same way.

Case studies

10 cases · 50 questions · then re-try the questions you ticked on Days 1–5

Read the whole case once, then answer its five questions one by one — exactly how the case-based questions in the paper work.

Case 1 · Policy support for enterprise — PLI, Start-up and Stand-Up India, and the MSME numbers

Module A · Unit 4 · about 8 minutes

A women entrepreneur from a Scheduled Caste community wants to set up a ₹60 lakh food-processing unit and asks the bank which government schemes could support her. The relationship manager also has to brief a corporate client on the Production Linked Incentive scheme, and explain to a trainee why the MSME sector matters to the bank's priority-sector book.

Must-know before this case

- U4 Origins: Morarji Desai coined 'priority sector' (Lok Sabha 14-12-1967); social control via Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill 1967; NCC meeting July 1968; PSL revision 4-9-2020 added start-ups (₹50 crore) and CBG.
- U4 Eight PS categories (no IT/defence/mining); renewable energy included.
- U4 Targets: domestic/20+-branch foreign 40%; RRBs & SFBs 75%; UCBs 60%; base = higher of ANBC/CEOE.

C1.1

IEIFS-C04-1

The scheme designed specifically for women and SC/ST entrepreneurs setting up greenfield enterprises, with bank loans between ₹10 lakh and ₹1 crore, is:

- (a) Stand-Up India — at least one SC/ST and one woman borrower per bank branch, loans of ₹10 lakh to ₹1 crore for greenfield manufacturing, services or trading units
- (b) Start-up India
- (c) PM SVANidhi
- (d) PMEGP

Answer (a) Stand-Up India — at least one SC/ST and one woman borrower per bank branch, loans of ₹10 lakh to ₹1 crore for greenfield manufacturing, services or trading units

Why it's right Stand-Up India (2016) targets SC/ST and women entrepreneurs with composite loans of ₹10 lakh–₹1 crore for new (greenfield) enterprises. Start-up India (Jan 2016) is the innovation/start-up ecosystem programme; PM SVANidhi is for street vendors; PMEGP is a KVIC-run subsidy scheme.

Why the others are wrong

- (b) Start-up India is about recognised start-ups, not this loan band.
- (c) SVANidhi lends ₹10,000–50,000 to street vendors.
- (d) PMEGP is a margin-money subsidy scheme with different limits.

The Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme is best described as:

- (a) A tax holiday for all exporters
- (b) An outlay of about ₹1.97 lakh crore across 14 sectors, paying incentives on incremental sales of goods manufactured in India over a base year (2019-20) — a pillar of Make in India
- (c) A subsidy on bank interest for MSMEs
- (d) A credit guarantee for corporates

Answer (b) An outlay of about ₹1.97 lakh crore across 14 sectors, paying incentives on incremental sales of goods manufactured in India over a base year (2019-20) — a pillar of Make in India

Why it's right PLI (announced 2020-21) rewards incremental production in 14 strategic sectors — electronics, pharma, autos, solar modules and others — with a total outlay of ₹1.97 lakh crore, using 2019-20 as the base year. Make in India (Sept 2014) rests on new processes, infrastructure, sectors and mind-set.

Why the others are wrong

- (a) PLI is production-linked, not a blanket tax holiday.
- (c)/(d) Interest subvention and guarantees are different instruments.

Which set of facts about the MSME sector is correct?

- (a) Only 10 lakh enterprises, 5% of GDP
- (b) MSMEs are barred from exports
- (c) MSMEs contribute 90% of GDP
- (d) About 6.7 crore enterprises employing roughly 29 crore people, over 30% of GDP and more than 45% of exports — the second-largest employer after agriculture

Answer (d) About 6.7 crore enterprises employing roughly 29 crore people, over 30% of GDP and more than 45% of exports — the second-largest employer after agriculture

Why it's right Scale of the sector: ~6.72 crore enterprises, ~29.2 crore jobs, >30% of GDP, >45% of exports, second only to agriculture as an employer; SMEs are ~90% of businesses globally. This is why the micro-enterprise sub-target (7.5% of ANBC) matters to banks.

Why the others are wrong

- (a)/(b)/(c) The figures are grossly off or invented.

To register her unit and become eligible for MSME benefits, the entrepreneur should:

- (a) Register with SEBI
- (b) Obtain a licence from the RBI
- (c) Obtain an Udyam registration (free, online, permanent) — the certificate is mandatory for scheme benefits; classification uses PAN-level aggregation and excludes exports from turnover
- (d) Nothing — registration is optional and paid

Answer (c) Obtain an Udyam registration (free, online, permanent) — the certificate is mandatory for scheme benefits; classification uses PAN-level aggregation and excludes exports from turnover

Why it's right Udyam (July 2020) is the single, free, permanent registration for MSMEs; it is the gateway to priority-sector treatment, delayed-payment protection and guarantee cover. Turnover excludes exports; investment is taken at ITR WDV.

Why the others are wrong

- (a)/(b) SEBI and RBI do not register enterprises.
- (d) It is free, and the certificate is mandatory for benefits.

During the pandemic, the scheme that gave MSMEs additional collateral-free, government-guaranteed working capital was:

- (a) CGTMSE
- (b) PMJDY
- (c) MUDRA
- (d) ECLGS — the Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme, with an outlay of about ₹3 lakh crore, guaranteed by NCGTC

Answer (d) ECLGS — the Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme, with an outlay of about ₹3 lakh crore, guaranteed by NCGTC

Why it's right ECLGS (2020) provided 100% guaranteed additional credit (initially 20% of outstanding) to MSMEs and others hit by COVID, through NCGTC; it is distinct from CGTMSE (the regular MSE guarantee scheme) and MUDRA (micro-loans up to ₹10 lakh, ₹20 lakh Tarun Plus).

Why the others are wrong

- (a) CGTMSE is the standing guarantee scheme, not the pandemic line.
- (b)/(c) PMJDY is financial inclusion; MUDRA is micro-lending.

Exam day — Indian Economy & Indian Financial System

The paper

- 100 questions, 100 marks, 2 hours — 72 seconds a question on average.
- No negative marking: never leave a question blank. A guess is worth 25%; a blank is worth nothing.
- Pass mark 50 out of 100 in each paper — or 45 with an aggregate of 50% across the papers in one attempt. Credits are kept for passed papers within the time limit.
- Questions come as knowledge recall (most), numericals (AFM heavily), case-based sets and 'which is NOT correct' stems — read every NOT and EXCEPT twice.

Order of attack

- Pass 1 (about 60 minutes): answer everything you know on sight; mark the doubtful ones and move on. Do not let one question eat three minutes.
- Pass 2 (about 40 minutes): the marked questions — numericals, case sets, long stems. Eliminate two options, then choose.
- Pass 3 (last 15 minutes): fill every blank. Check that every question has an answer saved. Do not change answers on a whim — change only when you find a fact.
- Textbook versus current law: if the stem says currently / at present / latest, use the current figure; if it names the old scheme or year, the textbook figure. If only one appears in the options, that is the answer.

The evening before

- Re-read the revision sheets (one page a unit) — the facts, the trap pairs and the numbers. Skip the questions.
- Read the Top-60 facts and the numbers page once more; then stop. No new material after 9 p.m.
- Pack: admit card (printed), the original photo ID named on it, two pens, and whatever else the admit card tells you to carry; a water bottle if allowed. Confirm the centre address and travel time.
- Sleep seven hours. A tired brain misreads NOT questions.

At the centre

- Reach 45 minutes early; the gate closes before the start time. Phones and smart watches stay outside.
- Read the on-screen instructions and the navigation (mark for review, clear response, submit) before the clock starts.
- Keep an eye on the timer at Q25, Q50 and Q75 — you should be at or past 30, 60 and 90 minutes.
- If the screen or system fails, call the invigilator at once; lost time is added back.

How IE&IFS asks

- Years and committees: 1935, 1949, 1969, 1980, 1991, 1995 (WTO), 2015 (NITI Aayog, SDGs, Paris), 2016 (IBC, MPC); Narasimham I and II, Nayak, Tandon, Malhotra, Rangarajan, Tendulkar — match the name to the reform.
- Definitions and classifications: M1/M3, GDP/GNP/NNP, revenue/fiscal/primary deficit, demand-pull/cost-push, IS/LM, primary/secondary market, open/close-ended — the paper tests the exact term.
- Current figures with 'currently': repo 5.25%, CRR 3%, SLR 18%, inflation target $4 \pm 2\%$, CPI base 2024, GDP base 2022-23 — but textbook figures when the stem names the book or an old year.
- Module D (markets, products) is long but factual: participants, minimum amounts (T-bill ₹10,000, CD/CP ₹5 lakh, RTGS ₹2 lakh, PMS ₹50 lakh), regulators (RBI / SEBI / IRDAI / PFRDA) — know who regulates what.

DAY 7 OF 7

Full-length mock — JAIIB IE&IFS

100 questions · 2 hours · in the full book

That's the free sample

The full **JAIIB IE&IFS — 7-Day Crash Course** (Paper 1) holds:

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Before and after: the 60 facts this paper asks most, the numbers page, the textbook-versus-current-law table, the formula sheet and the syllabus map at the front; an A-Z glossary, the exam-day page you have just read, a Day-7 answer grid and score bands with a weak-module finder at the back.

Get it at sjalearning.in/products/7-day-crash-course.html — one paper, or all four papers together.

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