



SJA Learning

Bank Exams with Swarnakshi

JAIIB · PAPER 2

Principles & Practices of Banking

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 55 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 PPB**. 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 — Units 1–9 (9 chapters)	71	3–3½ h
Day 2	Module A — Units 10–20 (11 chapters)	67	3–3½ h
Day 3	Module A · Module B — Units 21–29 (9 chapters)	72	3–3½ h
Day 4	Module B — Units 30–41 (12 chapters)	68	3–3½ h
Day 5	Module C · Module D — Units 42–55 (14 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. **PPB-1-5**). 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.

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Before you start

The facts this paper asks most
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Unit 2 · AML-KYC Guidelines (10 Qs)
Unit 3 · Operational Aspects of KYC (7 Qs)
Unit 4 · Opening Accounts of Various Types of Customers (11 Qs)
Unit 5 · Operational Aspects of Deposit Accounts (9 Qs)
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Unit 7 · Banker's Special Relationship (7 Qs)
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Unit 9 · Operational Aspects of NRI Business (5 Qs)

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Module A — General Banking Operations

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Unit 11 · Cash Management Services and its Importance (5 Qs)
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Day 3

Module A — General Banking Operations

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Day 4

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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 1-9

9 chapters · 71 questions · about 3-3½ hours

Module A — General Banking Operations

UNIT 1 · REVISION SHEET

Banker-Customer Relationship

Module A · exam weight **High** · 10 questions in this chapter (Q1-Q10) · 95 in the SJA bank

The facts this unit is tested on

1. Sec. 5(b) BR Act defines banking (deposits from PUBLIC for lending/investment, withdrawable by cheque/draft/order); Sec. 5(c) banking company; Sec. 7 bars 'bank' words; Sec. 6 permitted businesses.
2. Cases: Kadiresan Chettiar (moneylender lends own money), Mahalaxmi Bank (no public deposits = no bank), Gopinathan Nair (duration irrelevant), Palai Central Bank (trustee → preferential refund), Traders Bank (draft purchase = debtor-creditor).
3. Relationship table: deposit → bank Debtor; loan → bank Creditor; safe custody → Bailee; locker → Lessor (Sec. 105 TPA); collection/SI/securities/shares-for-sale → Agent (Sec. 182 ICA); payee of draft, money without instructions, articles left by mistake → Trustee; pledge → Pawnee; mortgage → Mortgagee; hypothecation → Hypothecatee; duplicate DD/FDR → customer Indemnifier (Sec. 124 ICA).
4. Depositor = UNSECURED creditor; must demand in the specified manner; limitation runs only from DEMAND (both demand and fixed deposits).
5. Locker: liability 100× annual rent (fire/theft/burglary/dacoity/robbery/building collapse/employee fraud) w.e.f. 1 Jan 2022; NIL for Acts of God; agreements renewal 50%-75%-100% by Jun/Sep/Dec 2023.
6. Deposits: demand (current, savings, overdue/unclaimed) vs time (7 days-120 months; FD, short-term, reinvestment, RD, flexi RD); hybrid/flexi = demand+FD sweep.
7. NRE (INR, foreign income, repatriable, tax-free) vs NRO (Indian income, restricted — USD 1 mn/yr principal, taxable) vs FCNR(B) (foreign currency, term 1-5 yrs, exchange risk on BANK).
8. Cards: charge = full payment, no interest, no preset limit; credit = rollover; debit = instant debit; prepaid = loaded value, third-party use; co-branded = retailer+issuer.
9. Remittance: NEFT (no limits, 24×7 since Dec 2019), RTGS (min ₹2 lakh, 24×7 since Dec 2020), IMPS/UPI instant, AePS = Aadhaar+biometric, NACH = bulk repetitive; MT/TT dead after CBS.
10. Services: merchant banking (IPO/FPO issue management), lease finance (lessor owns+depreciates; lessee expenses rentals), three-in-one account (demat+trading+bank), bancassurance, escrow (conditional control), executorship (wills).

Don't confuse

- Sec. 5(b) vs Sec. 5(c)** — Defines BANKING vs defines BANKING COMPANY
- Purchase of a draft vs Payee of a draft** — Bank = DEBTOR (Traders Bank) vs bank = TRUSTEE
- Safe custody vs Locker** — Bailee-bailor (Sec. 148 ICA, contents known) vs lessor-lessee (Sec. 105 TPA, contents unknown)
- Pawnee vs Pawner** — The BANK receiving pledged goods vs the CUSTOMER giving them ('-ee' = receiver)
- Indemnifier vs Indemnified** — CUSTOMER giving the promise vs BANK receiving protection (duplicate DD/FDR)
- Paget's duration theory vs Gopinathan Nair** — Course of dealings required (discarded) vs duration irrelevant
- NRE vs NRO** — Foreign income, repatriable, tax-free vs Indian income, restricted, taxable
- NRO principal repatriation vs NRE repatriation** — Up to USD 1 mn/year vs fully free
- Charge card vs Credit card** — Full payment compulsory (no interest) vs part-payment/rollover (interest)
- Debit card vs Prepaid card** — Instant debit to YOUR account vs pre-loaded value (third person can use)
- NEFT vs RTGS** — No min/max, batches, 24×7 since Dec 2019 vs min ₹2 lakh, gross real-time, 24×7 since Dec 2020
- Trustee (money, no instructions) vs Debtor (deposit)** — No disposal instructions = trust vs completed deposit contract = debt
- Agent vs Trustee** — Acting on a MANDATE (collection, SI, sale of shares) vs holding WITHOUT/BEYOND a mandate
- Sec. 71 ICA vs Sec. 164 ICA** — Finder returns goods + increase vs finder's ordinary-prudent-man care standard

Numbers to remember

Agency relationship is defined in	Sec. 182 of the ICA, 1872
'Beneficial Owner' is defined in which Act and section	Sec. 2(fa), PMLA 2002
Bailee-bailor relationship rests on which Act and section	Sec. 148, Indian Contract Act, 1872
As per the book, time deposits are accepted for periods ranging from	7 days to 120 months

Under RBI's phased schedule, banks had to complete renewal of locker agreements to the extent of	50% by Jun, 75% by Sep, 100% by Dec 2023
If locker contents are stolen due to the bank's negligence, the bank's liability (RBI 2021 rules)	100 times the annual locker rent
Indemnity is defined in which section, and when a duplicate demand draft is issued, the customer is the	Sec. 124 ICA; customer = Indemnifier

One-line definitions

Banking (Sec. 5(b), BR Act) — Accepting deposits of money from the public, repayable on demand or otherwise, for the purpose of lending or investment.

Customer — A person who has an account with a bank or avails a banking service in his own name — duration of dealings does not matter.

Bailment — Delivery of goods to another for a purpose, to be returned when the purpose is over — the safe-custody relationship (Sec. 148 ICA).

Debtor-creditor — The basic relationship on a deposit: the bank is the debtor of the depositor, and must repay only on demand made at the branch.

Agent — One who acts for another; a bank collecting a cheque or paying a standing instruction is the customer's agent.

Trustee — One who holds money or property for the benefit of another; a bank is trustee of money received with specific instructions.

NRE account — A rupee account of a non-resident fed from abroad — principal and interest both freely repatriable and tax-free in India.

In a nutshell

Two foundation cases open this unit. Kadiresan Chettiar vs. Ramanathan Chettiar (AIR 1927 Mad 438):

a moneylender lends his OWN money, a banker lends his customers'/depositors' money. Mahalaxmi Bank Ltd. vs. Registrar of Companies: lending to the public WITHOUT accepting public deposits ≠ banking company. Deposits from the public are the essence of banking.

In a nutshell

Three authorities on 'who is a customer': Sir John PAGET (duration theory — a recognizable course/habit of dealing; now DISCARDED), Dr. HART ("one who has an account with a banker or for whom a banker habitually undertakes to act as such"), and the Kerala HC in Gopinathan Nair (money accepted on the footing of honouring cheques — duration irrelevant).

In a nutshell

RBI's revised locker guidelines (effective 1 Jan 2022): the bank's liability = 100x prevailing annual locker rent when loss arises from fire, theft, burglary, dacoity, robbery, building collapse or fraud by bank employees — i.e., the bank's own negligence/shortcoming. NO liability for Acts of God (earthquake, flood, lightning) or the customer's own fault. Banks were given phased deadlines to get new locker agreements signed: 50% by June 2023, 75% by September 2023, 100% by December 2023.

In a nutshell

The book's five term-deposit types: (1) Fixed Deposits — periodical interest; (2) Short-term Deposits — below one year; (3) Reinvestment Deposit Scheme — cumulative interest at maturity; (4) Recurring Deposits — monthly instalments; (5) Flexi Recurring Deposit — RD with flexible instalments. Hybrid/flexi deposits (demand+FD auto-sweep) sit separately as a combination product.

Syllabus map — where the questions come from

Section of the unit	Bank Qs	In this chapter / one fact to keep
Requirements to be Called a 'Bank'	9	Q1, Q2
Banker-Customer Relationship	37	Q4, Q5, Q6, Q9
Different Deposit Products or Services	19	Q7, Q8
Services to Customers and Investors	30	Q3, Q10

Most-tested sections of this unit in the SJA bank: Banker-Customer Relationship (37) · Services to Customers and Investors (30) · Different Deposit Products or Services (19) · Requirements to be Called a 'Bank' (9).

Banker-Customer Relationship

PPB-1-5

Q1**Moderate**

The basic legal difference between a moneylender and a banker is:

- (a) A moneylender accepts deposits; a banker does not
- (b) A banker lends the money of his customers/depositors
- (c) There is no difference
- (d) A moneylender needs an RBI licence

Answer (b) A banker lends the money of his customers/depositors

Why it's right The banker lends OTHER PEOPLE'S money (deposits from the public); the moneylender lends his OWN. Deposit acceptance is the dividing line.

Why the others are wrong

- (a) It is exactly reversed — the BANKER accepts deposits.
- (c) The deposit function is a real legal difference.
- (d) RBI licensing attaches to BANKS (Sec. 22 BR Act), not moneylenders (state moneylending laws).

PPB-1-6

Q2**Tough**

Mahalaxmi Bank Ltd. vs. Registrar of Companies establishes that:

- (a) A bank can be a trustee
- (b) A non-deposit lender is not a banking company
- (c) Locker liability is 100 times the rent
- (d) Remittance creates a debtor-creditor relationship

Answer (b) A non-deposit lender is not a banking company

Why it's right Mahalaxmi Bank: lending alone is not banking — WITHOUT public deposit acceptance the company is not a banking company. Deposits are the essence.

Why the others are wrong

- (a) Trusteeship flows from Sec. 6 and trust law, not this case.
- (c) 100x rent is the RBI LOCKER-compensation rule (2021).
- (d) Remittance as debtor-creditor is TRADERS BANK vs. S. Kalyan Singh.

PPB-1-8

Q3**Easy**

Choose the correct statement about the definition of 'customer':

- (a) 'Customer' is clearly defined in law
- (b) Six months of dealings are required to become a customer
- (c) Only a natural person can be a customer
- (d) 'Customer' is not defined in law

Answer (d) 'Customer' is not defined in law

Why it's right No statute defines 'customer' — by general practice, a person who holds an ACCOUNT (deposit/loan) with the bank is its customer.

Why the others are wrong

- (a) The absence of a statutory definition is the settled position.
- (b) The DURATION theory (length of dealings) stands rejected.
- (c) Companies, firms, trusts and government bodies are customers too (Sec. 45-Z Explanation).

The 'Duration Theory' of who is a customer was propounded by:

- (a) Dr. Hart (b) Justice Gopinathan Nair
(c) Sir John Paget (d) RBI

Answer (c) Sir John Paget

Why it's right Sir JOHN PAGET's duration theory required some course/length of dealings — later REJECTED; even a single transaction on the right footing makes a customer.

Why the others are wrong

- (a) Dr. Hart gave the classic definition of a BANKER.
- (b) Gopinathan Nair is the CASE that undermined duration, not its author.
- (d) RBI defines KYC norms, not the customer theory.

When a customer deposits money in a savings account, the bank's position is that of a:

- (a) Creditor (b) Debtor
(c) Trustee (d) Agent

Answer (b) Debtor

Why it's right Deposit = the bank BORROWS from the customer — bank is DEBTOR, customer is CREDITOR.

Why the others are wrong

- (a) The bank becomes creditor only when it LENDS.
- (c) Trusteeship needs money held for a specific purpose.
- (d) Agency arises for collections/standing instructions.

In the deposit (debtor-creditor) relationship, which feature is CORRECT?

- (a) The customer gets security from the bank
(b) The bank pays voluntarily without demand
(c) The limitation period starts from the date of deposit
(d) The customer must demand payment in the specified manner

Answer (d) The customer must demand payment in the specified manner

Why it's right The depositor is an UNSECURED creditor who must DEMAND repayment in the prescribed manner (cheque/withdrawal order/draft) at the branch.

Why the others are wrong

- (a) No security is given — that's what makes the depositor unsecured.
- (b) Unlike an ordinary debtor, the bank pays only on DEMAND.
- (c) Limitation runs from the DEMAND (for FDs), not the deposit date.

A hybrid/flexi deposit is:

- (a) Only a current account
 (b) Only an NRI savings account
 (c) A government savings bond
 (d) Demand deposit plus fixed deposit

Answer (d) Demand deposit plus fixed deposit

Why it's right Flexi/hybrid products COMBINE demand and fixed deposits — auto-sweep of surplus into FDs, sweep-back on need: liquidity + higher return.

Why the others are wrong

- (a) A current account alone is a pure demand deposit — there is no fixed-deposit leg for surplus to sweep into, so nothing earns the higher term rate.
- (b) An NRI savings account (NRE/NRO) is defined by the holder's residential status, not by the demand-plus-term structure that makes a deposit 'flexi'.
- (c) A government savings bond is an investment instrument issued by the Government/RBI, not a bank deposit, and has no demand component at all.

The distinguishing feature of the FCNR(B) account is:

- (a) It is maintained in Indian Rupees
 (b) It is a demand deposit
 (c) Forex term deposit; bank bears the risk
 (d) Its interest is taxable in India

Answer (c) Forex term deposit; bank bears the risk

Why it's right FCNR(B): TERM deposit (1 to 5 years) held in designated FOREIGN CURRENCY — no exchange risk for the depositor; interest tax-free.

Why the others are wrong

- (a) FCNR(B) is held in a designated FOREIGN currency; the rupee-denominated NRI deposits are NRE and NRO accounts.
- (b) FCNR(B) exists only as a TERM deposit of 1 to 5 years — there is no savings or current-account variant.
- (d) Interest on FCNR(B), like NRE, is exempt from Indian income tax; taxable interest is the mark of the NRO account.

The basic difference between safe custody and a locker is:

- (a) They are identical
 (b) In a locker, the bank is the bailee
 (c) In safe custody, the relationship is lessor-lessee
 (d) Safe custody: bailee of known articles

Answer (d) Safe custody: bailee of known articles

Why it's right SAFE CUSTODY = articles DELIVERED to the bank → bailee-bailor, contents known.
 LOCKER = SPACE let out → lessor-lessee, contents unknown.

Why the others are wrong

- (a) The legal character differs fundamentally.
- (b) Bailee status needs delivery, which lockers lack.
- (c) Relationships swapped — the classic trap pair.

Which set consists ONLY of government schemes distributed by banks?

- (a) NEFT, RTGS and IMPS
(b) Charge card, debit card, prepaid card
(c) PPF, SCSS, Sukanya, SGB, APY
(d) NRE, NRO and FCNR(B)

Answer (c) PPF, SCSS, Sukanya, SGB, APY

Why it's right The distribution list: PPF, NPS, CGAS 1988, SCSS, Sukanya Samriddhi (2019), RBI Floating Rate Bonds, Gold Monetisation Scheme 2015, SGB, APY, PMVVY, PMSBY, Stand Up India, PMJDY — commission income plus financial inclusion.

Why the others are wrong

- (a) NEFT, RTGS and IMPS are payment systems run through RBI and NPCI — remittance services, not government savings schemes.
- (b) Charge, debit and prepaid cards are the bank's own card products; they are not schemes the bank distributes on the Government's behalf.
- (d) NRE, NRO and FCNR(B) are deposit accounts for non-residents offered under FEMA rules, not government-sponsored schemes.

End of the Unit 1 sample. In the full book Day 1 continues with Units 2–9 (61 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 · One customer, six relationships — Mrs Sharma's morning at the branch

Module A · Unit 1, Unit 5 · about 9 minutes

Mrs Sharma visits her branch with several requests. She deposits ₹2,00,000 in a fixed deposit. She hires a safe deposit locker for her jewellery and leaves a sealed packet of share certificates with the bank for safe custody. She buys a demand draft of ₹50,000 favouring her son's college. She hands over a cheque drawn on another bank for collection into her savings account. Two days later a court's garnishee order attaches her accounts for ₹1,50,000; the bank has ₹1,20,000 in her savings account, and a cheque of ₹40,000 is received for credit the next morning.

Must-know before this case

- U1 Sec. 5(b) BR Act defines banking (deposits from PUBLIC for lending/investment, withdrawable by cheque/draft/order); Sec. 5(c) banking company; Sec. 7 bars 'bank' words; Sec. 6 permitted businesses.
- U1 Cases: Kadiresan Chettiar (moneylender lends own money), Mahalaxmi Bank (no public deposits = no bank), Gopinathan Nair (duration irrelevant), Palai Central Bank (trustee → preferential refund), Traders Bank (draft purchase = debtor-creditor).
- U1 Relationship table: deposit → bank Debtor; loan → bank Creditor; safe custody → Bailee; locker → Lessor (Sec. 105 TPA); collection/SI/securities/shares-for-sale → Agent (Sec. 182 ICA); payee of draft, money without instructions, articles left by mistake → Trustee; pledge → Pawnee; mortgage → Mortgagee; hypothecation → Hypothecatee; duplicate DD/FDR → customer Indemnifier (Sec. 124 ICA).
- U5 Current account: no interest (exception — deceased individual's balance earns SB rate from death to payment), no holder among minors/pardanashin/illiterate/blind; TOD needs written request + DPN.
- U5 SB: daily-product interest, uniform up to ₹1 lakh; prohibited for political parties/budget-funded bodies/business concerns; permitted for SHGs, Sec 8 companies, APMC, KVIB, DWCRA, VVV clubs; minimum-balance: 1-month notice, proportionate charges, never negative.

C1.1

PPB-C01-1

For the fixed deposit and the locker respectively, the bank's relationship with Mrs Sharma is:

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Trustee and bailee | (b) Creditor and bailee |
| (c) Agent and lessee | (d) Debtor and lessor |

Answer (d) Debtor and lessor

Why it's right A deposit makes the bank the DEBTOR (the depositor is an unsecured creditor who must demand repayment); a locker is let out under Sec. 105 of the Transfer of Property Act, so the bank is LESSOR and the customer lessee.

Why the others are wrong

- (a) The bank holds deposits as a debtor, not a trustee, and the locker is a lease, not a bailment.
- (b) The bank is creditor when it LENDS.
- (c) Agency arises for collection/standing instructions; the customer, not the bank, is the lessee.

For the sealed packet kept in safe custody and for the cheque sent for collection, the bank is respectively:

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| (a) Trustee and bailee | (b) Bailee and agent |
| (c) Lessor and debtor | (d) Agent and pawnee |

Answer (b) Bailee and agent

Why it's right Safe custody of an identifiable article is BAILMENT (Sec. 148 Indian Contract Act) — the bank is bailee; collecting a cheque on the customer's behalf is AGENCY (Sec. 182).

Why the others are wrong

- (a) Trusteeship arises for e.g. money received without instructions or as payee of a draft.
- (c) Lessor is for lockers; debtor is for deposits.
- (d) Pawnee arises only on a pledge of goods as security.

After the draft is issued, and until it is paid, the bank's relationship with the payee college is that of:

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| (a) Debtor | (b) Trustee |
| (c) Agent | (d) Bailee |

Answer (b) Trustee

Why it's right Once a draft is issued the bank holds the funds for the payee — the bank is TRUSTEE for the payee of the draft. (For the purchaser, the draft purchase itself is a debtor-creditor transaction — Traders Bank case.)

Why the others are wrong

- (a) Debtor is the relationship for deposits.
- (c)/(d) No agency or bailment is created by a draft.

The garnishee order (nisi) for ₹1,50,000 attaches:

- (a) Only ₹1,20,000 — the balance at the time the order is received; later credits are not caught
- (b) ₹1,20,000 plus the ₹40,000 cheque received next morning
- (c) ₹1,50,000, the bank must make up the shortfall
- (d) Nothing, until the order is made absolute

Answer (a) Only ₹1,20,000 — the balance at the time the order is received; later credits are not caught

Why it's right A garnishee order (Order 21 Rule 46 CPC) attaches the balance standing to the credit of the judgment-debtor at the moment the order is received. Cheques received for collection afterwards are not attached. (Contrast: an Income-tax attachment under Sec. 226(3) catches future credits too.)

Why the others are wrong

- (b) Subsequent credits escape the garnishee order.
- (c) The bank is not liable beyond the balance it holds.
- (d) The order nisi itself freezes the balance; 'absolute' directs payment.

Mrs Sharma's fixed deposit receipt matures next year. If she does not claim it, from what date does the limitation period for recovering the deposit begin to run?

- (a) The date on which she makes a demand for repayment
- (b) The date of the deposit
- (c) The maturity date
- (d) Ten years after maturity, when the balance moves to DEAF

Answer (a) The date on which she makes a demand for repayment

Why it's right The depositor is a creditor who must demand repayment in the specified manner; limitation runs only from the DEMAND — for both demand and fixed deposits. Unclaimed balances of 10 years go to the DEA Fund but remain claimable.

Why the others are wrong

- (b)/(c) Neither the deposit nor the maturity starts the clock.
- (d) The DEAF transfer does not extinguish the claim or start limitation.

Exam day — Principles & Practices of Banking

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 PPB asks

- Sections and Acts: NI Act 1881 (Secs. 4, 5, 6, 10, 31, 85, 87, 89, 131, 138), ICA (124, 126, 148, 171, 172), BR Act (5(b), 6, 17, 22, 24, 45ZA), PMLA, SARFAESI 13(2)/13(4), RDB Act, IBC — the number is usually the answer.
- Timelines and thresholds: CTR ₹10 lakh / 15th; STR 7 working days; KYC updation 2/8/10 years; locker 100× rent; NEFT/RTGS/IMPS limits; Ombudsman 30 days / ₹20 lakh (textbook) / ₹30 lakh (2026); SARFAESI 60 days; limitation 3 / 12 years.
- Case-law names: Canara Bank (forged signature), Tournier (secrecy), Kadiresan Chettiar / Mahalaxmi Bank (banking), Mohammed Hussein Saheb (set-off), Clayton's case — remember what each stands for.
- 'Which is NOT' and 'all of the above' stems are frequent in Modules C and D (technology, ethics) — eliminate by the one statement that is false.

DAY 7 OF 7

Full-length mock — JAIIB PPB

100 questions · 2 hours · in the full book

That's the free sample

The full **JAIIB PPB — 7-Day Crash Course** (Paper 2) holds:

Days 1-5: 350 chapter-wise MCQs covering all 55 units, each unit opening with its revision sheet — every answer explained, including why each wrong option is wrong.

Day 6: 10 case studies with 50 questions.

Day 7: a full-length 100-question mock on the exam pattern, with the answer key and every explanation.

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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