

July 16, 2019

Q.1) 'Limbuwan Region' is part of which of the following states?

- a) Sikkim
- b) Jammu & Kashmir
- c) Bihar
- d) Madhya Pradesh

Q.1) Solution (a)

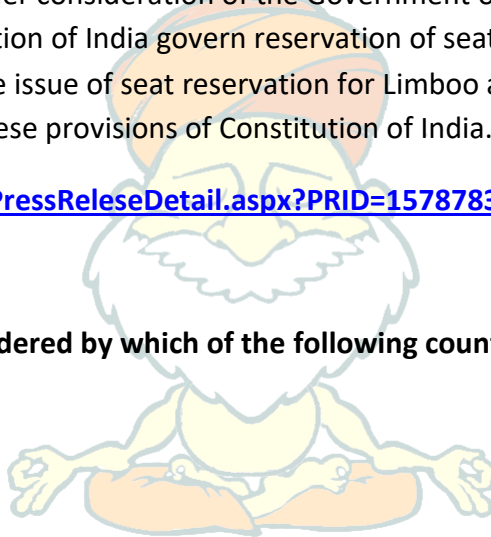
Limbuwan is an area of the Himalayan region of the Indian subcontinent, historically made up of 10 Limbu kingdoms, now part of Nepal, northern Sikkim in India and western Bhutan. Limbuwan means "abode of the Limbus" or "Land of the Limbus".

News: A proposal for reservation of seats for Limboo and Tamang communities in Sikkim Legislative Assembly is under consideration of the Government of India. Article 371F(f) and Article 332 of the Constitution of India govern reservation of seats in the Legislative Assembly of Sikkim and the issue of seat reservation for Limboo and Tamang communities is being considered under these provisions of Constitution of India.

Source: <http://pib.nic.in/PressReleaseDetail.aspx?PRID=1578783>

Q.2) Uzbekistan is not bordered by which of the following countries?

- a) Kazakhstan
- b) Russia
- c) Tajikistan
- d) Afghanistan



Q.2) Solution (b)

Uzbekistan is bordered by five landlocked countries: Kazakhstan to the north; Kyrgyzstan to the northeast; Tajikistan to the southeast; Afghanistan to the south; and Turkmenistan to the southwest. Along with Liechtenstein, it is one of the world's only two doubly landlocked countries.

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Q.3) Which of the following countries are doubly landlocked?

1. Liechtenstein
2. Lesotho
3. Uzbekistan

Select the correct statements

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above



Q.3) Solution (c)

A country is "doubly landlocked" or "double-landlocked" when it is surrounded entirely by one or more landlocked countries (requiring the crossing of at least two national borders to reach a coastline). There are two such countries:

- Liechtenstein in Central Europe, surrounded by Switzerland and Austria.
- Uzbekistan in Central Asia, surrounded by Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan

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Q.4) Consider the following statements with respect to 'SARFAESI Act'

1. It allows banks and financial institutions to recover their dues exceeding one lakh rupees by proceeding against secured assets of the borrower/guarantor without the intervention of the court/tribunals
2. It allowed the creation of asset reconstruction companies (ARC) and allowed banks to sell their non-performing assets to ARCs.

Select the correct statements

- a) 1 Only
- b) 2 Only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.4) Solution (c)

The Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Securities Interest Act, 2002 (also known as the SARFAESI Act) is an Indian law. It allows banks and other financial institution to auction residential or commercial properties(of Defaulter) to recover loans. The first asset reconstruction company (ARC) of India, ARCIL, was set up under this act.

The law does not apply to unsecured loans, loans below ₹100,000 or where remaining debt is below 20% of the original principal. This law allowed the creation of asset reconstruction companies (ARC) and allowed banks to sell their non-performing assets to ARCs. Banks are allowed to take possession of the collateral property and sell it without the permission of a court.

Source: <http://pib.nic.in/PressReleseDetail.aspx?PRID=1578808>

Q.5) The Service Area Approach was implemented under the purview of

- a) Integrated Rural Programme
- b) Lead Bank Scheme
- c) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
- d) National Skill Development Mission

Q.5) Solution (b)

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Service area approach (SAA) is an improved version of area approach of Lead Bank Scheme.

Read More - <https://www.bankingschool.co.in/loans-and-advances/information-on-service-area-approach/>

