days and a maximum of up to one year from the date of issue. It is typically issued by a large bank or corporation to cover short term receivable and meet short term financial obligations.

Reference:
https://m.rbi.org.in//scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=200&Mode=0

Q.69) Ans: D
Exp:
Priority sector lending:

- Lending by a **commercial bank** for certain sectors which are identified as ' **Priority Sector' by a Central Bank (Reserve Bank of India**) is called priority sector lending.
- To extent of shortfall in the achievement of target, banks may be required to invest in **Rural Infrastructure Development Fund established with NABARD** and other fund with NABARD small Industries Development Bank of india (SIDBI) or Micro Units Development Refinance Agency Bank (MUDRA), as a decided by the RBI time to time.
- Priority sector Lending (PSL) should constitute **40 percent of adjusted net bank credit ANBC or Credit Equivalent Amount of Off- balance sheet exposure,** whichever is higher.
- It is applicable on domestic scheduled banks excluding **Small Finance Banks, Regional Rural banks, also to foreign Banks with more** than 20 branches.
- **Priority sector includes the following categories:** 1) Education 2) Renewable energy 3) Housing 4) Export Credit 5)Micro, Small and medium enterprises 6) Agriculture 7) weaker section 8) others.

Reference:
https://m.rbi.org.in//Scripts/BS_ViewMasDirections.aspx?id=11959

Q.70) Ans: B
Exp:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** The framework for regulating derivatives transactions is provided in the various Acts of Government of India such a Securities Contracts (Regulating) Act, 1956, Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, forward Contract (Regulating) Act, 1952). **Derivative instruments in India** are regulated by **Reserve Bank of India, securities, and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) and Forward Market Commission (FMC).** Broadly, RBI is empowered to regulate the interest rate derivatives, foreign currency service derivatives and credit derivatives. While SEBI regulates other derivatives of equity, commodity and stock indexes.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** A **Derivative is** a financial security with a value **that is reliant upon or derived from, an underlying asset or group of assets**- a benchmark. The derivative itself is between two or more parties and the derivative derives its price from fluctuations in the underlying asset. Four most common examples of derivative instruments are **Forwards, Futures, Options and Swaps.**

Reference:
https://www.bseindia.com/markets/Derivatives/DeriReports/FAQsBasicsofDerivatives.aspx

Q.71) Ans: C
Exp:
About Geospatial Energy Map of India:

- **NITI Aayog in collaboration with Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)** has developed a comprehensive Geographic Information System (GIS) Energy Map of India with the support of Energy Ministries of Government of India.
- The GIS map provides a holistic picture of all energy resources of the country which enables visualisation of energy installations such as