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SUBJECTS IN THIS PAPER

01	Fire + Engineering Insurance	22 + 8 Qs
02	Marine (Hull + Cargo) + Aviation	25 + 5 Qs
03	Motor Insurance	30 Qs
04	Miscellaneous Insurance	30 Qs
05	Reinsurance	30 Qs
06	Insurance Accounts	30 Qs
07	Human Resource Management	30 Qs

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Instructions to Candidates

1. This booklet has **7 sections** of 30 multiple-choice questions each (210 in all). **Choose any 4 sections**, as in the actual exam, and attempt all **120 questions** of those sections. Each question carries **one mark**.
2. Each question has four options (a), (b), (c) and (d). Choose the **one best answer**.
3. Questions are set at a **hard, officer level**, with a practical, case-based approach. Each insurance section has 4–5 numericals (none in Miscellaneous and Accounts); these are marked NUMERICAL.
4. Time allowed: **2 hours** for your 4 chosen sections. Attempt the paper in one sitting, as in the real exam.
5. Use the **answer sheet** at the end of this booklet to mark your responses, then check your score.
6. Use a simple calculator for numericals. Where a figure is not given, apply the standard rule for that class of business.

#	Section	Question Nos.	Qs
1	Fire & Engineering Insurance	1 – 30	30
2	Marine & Aviation Insurance	31 – 60	30
3	Motor Insurance	61 – 90	30
4	Miscellaneous Insurance	91 – 120	30
5	Reinsurance	121 – 150	30
6	Insurance Accounts	151 – 180	30
7	Human Resource Management	181 – 210	30
	Total	**1 – 210**	**210**

Section 1 has 22 Fire + 8 Engineering questions. Section 2 has 25 Marine (Hull + Cargo) + 5 Aviation questions.

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SECTION 1

FIRE & ENGINEERING INSURANCE

Fire 22 questions · Engineering 8 questions

1 Stock worth ₹40 lakh is insured for ₹30 lakh. After a fire, the insurer takes over the salvage and sells it for a net ₹2,00,000. The insured's share of the salvage proceeds (for his uninsured portion) is: NUMERICAL

(a) ₹50,000
(b) ₹1,50,000
(c) Nil
(d) ₹2,00,000

2 A non-industrial risk (an office complex) with the terrorism add-on suffers a terrorism loss of ₹50 lakh. The terrorism excess applicable is: NUMERICAL

(a) ₹25,000
(b) ₹50,000
(c) ₹2,50,000
(d) ₹10,00,000

3 A stock declaration policy has a sum insured of ₹4 crore at a rate of 1‰; the provisional premium paid is ₹40,000. The average of the monthly declarations works out to ₹1.5 crore. The refund due to the insured on final adjustment is: NUMERICAL

(a) ₹25,000
(b) ₹15,000
(c) ₹20,000
(d) Nil

4 Stock-in-process consists of 5,000 kg of yarn. The current raw material price is ₹120 per kg; direct processing cost incurred so far is ₹1,20,000; the share of indirect cost is ₹30,000. The value of stock-in-process for indemnity is: NUMERICAL

(a) ₹6,00,000
(b) ₹7,20,000
(c) ₹7,50,000
(d) ₹9,00,000

5 In fire insurance, insurable interest must exist:

(a) Only at the time of claim payment
(b) Only at the time of taking the policy
(c) Only at the time of loss
(d) Both at the time of taking the policy and at the time of loss

6 An insured sells his factory mid-term and wants the buyer to take over the fire policy. The correct procedure is:

(a) The policy passes automatically with the property
(b) The policy can be assigned to the buyer only with the insurer's consent, recorded by endorsement
(c) The buyer simply informs the insurer after a loss
(d) A fire policy can never be assigned

7 Under the reinstatement condition (Condition 9) of the SFSP policy, the insurer:

(a) May, at its option, reinstate or replace the damaged property instead of paying the amount of loss
(b) Must always pay cash
(c) Must reinstate if the insured demands it
(d) Can reinstate only buildings, not machinery

8 After a fire, the insurer's representatives want to enter the damaged premises and take possession of salvage. Under SFSP conditions:

(a) The insured can abandon the property to the insurer and claim total loss
(b) The insurer can enter only after paying the claim
(c) The insurer needs a court order to enter
(d) The insurer has the right to enter, take and keep possession of the property, but the insured cannot abandon property to the insurer

9 Bharat Laghu Udyam Suraksha (BLUSP) policy is meant for enterprises where the total value at risk at a location is:

(a) Up to ₹5 crore, with no average at all
(b) Any value, for dwellings only
(c) Above ₹50 crore only
(d) Above ₹5 crore and up to ₹50 crore, with an under-insurance waiver up to 15%

10 Under the fire tariff (IC-58), Section IV (industrial and manufacturing risks) rates range from:

(a) ₹5.00‰ to ₹50.00‰
(b) A flat ₹2.00‰ for all industries
(c) ₹1.00‰ to ₹15.00‰, covering about 205 industries
(d) ₹0.10‰ to ₹1.00‰

11 A dwelling located within the compound of a factory is rated:

(a) Per se, at the dwelling rate (₹0.50‰), and not at the factory rate
(b) At double the factory rate
(c) At the factory rate
(d) At the godown rate

12 In an industrial estate, galas are let to an agarbatti unit (₹2.00‰), a paper bag unit (₹2.50‰) and a plastic goods unit (₹3.50‰). Each unit insures its own contents. Under the tariff:

(a) All units pay the highest rate of ₹3.50‰
(b) Each unit's contents are rated per se at its own occupancy rate; the agarbatti unit does not pay the plastic goods rate
(c) All units pay the average rate
(d) All units pay the lowest rate of ₹2.00‰

13 In fire rating, "pure premium" for a class is calculated as:

(a) Expenses ÷ claims
(b) Total claims ÷ (number of risks × number of years), i.e. the average claim cost per risk per year
(c) Claims ÷ sum insured × 100
(d) Total premium ÷ number of risks

14 The Insurance Information Bureau of India (IIB) was set up by IRDA in:

(a) 1999 (b) 2020
(c) 2009 (d) 2015

15 In a FLOP policy, "standard turnover" means:

(a) The turnover of the whole previous financial year
(b) The turnover after the fire
(c) The budgeted turnover for the next year
(d) The turnover during the period corresponding to the indemnity period in the 12 months immediately before the damage, adjusted for trends and special circumstances

16 The "other circumstances" (trend) clause in a FLOP policy allows:

(a) Adjustment of standard and annual turnover for trends, variations and special circumstances affecting the business, before or after the damage
(b) The insured to claim profit for any period
(c) Exclusion of seasonal businesses
(d) The insurer to cancel the policy

17 The "alternative trading" clause in a FLOP policy provides that:

(a) The insured must not trade elsewhere
(b) Turnover earned elsewhere by the insured during the indemnity period (for the benefit of the business) is taken into account in calculating the reduction in turnover
(c) The insured must shift to another location within 30 days
(d) Profit from other premises is added to the claim

18 In a FLOP policy, "wages" can be covered:

(a) Either within gross profit or separately, for example on a dual basis giving full cover for an initial period and partial cover thereafter
(b) Never, as wages are a fixed cost
(c) Only under workmen's compensation
(d) Only for management staff

19 A fire claim is settled under SFSP after average. Under the contribution condition, if another insurance covers the same property:

(a) Both insurers pay the full loss
(b) The insured chooses one insurer to pay in full
(c) Each insurer pays only its rateable proportion of the loss
(d) The first insurer pays in full and the other pays nothing

20 Which of the following is a corollary of the principle of indemnity?

(a) Insurable interest and warranty
(b) Average and excess
(c) Proximate cause and utmost good faith
(d) Subrogation and contribution

21 A short-period fire policy cannot be:

(a) Issued for less than 12 months (b) Issued with add-on covers
(c) Extended beyond its expiry (d) Issued for godowns

22 The claims-experience provisional loading under IC-58, applied when claims data are not available for large risks, is:

(a) 15% (b) 25%
(c) 50% (d) 5%

23 An excavator insured under CPM for ₹40 lakh is damaged by flood (Act of God); the loss is ₹6 lakh. Under the CPM excess table (value above ₹25 lakh: 1% of SI, minimum ₹50,000), the claim payable is: NUMERICAL

(a) ₹5,40,000 (b) ₹5,50,000
(c) ₹5,60,000 (d) ₹6,00,000

24 Under a CAR policy, "visits maintenance" cover differs from "extended maintenance" cover because:

(a) Visits maintenance covers all risks in the maintenance period
(b) Extended maintenance covers only fire
(c) There is no difference
(d) Visits maintenance covers only damage caused by the contractor while carrying out maintenance obligations; extended maintenance also covers damage arising from causes during construction that appear in the maintenance period

25 Under the London Engineering Group's design defect wordings DE1 to DE5:

(a) All five give identical cover
(b) DE1 gives the narrowest cover (no cover for loss due to defective design) and DE5 the widest (excluding only the cost of improving the design)
(c) DE5 is the narrowest
(d) DE1 covers all design defects in full

26 Under an EAR policy covering a refinery, the hydrocarbon excess for a fire during purging is:

(a) 10% of the sum insured (b) A flat ₹50,000
(c) Nil (d) 5% of the claim, minimum ₹5 lakh

27 Under an EAR fire/explosion storage endorsement, the maximum liability per storage unit is:

(a) ₹10 crore in all cases
(b) 50% of the sum insured
(c) The lower of 10% of the sum insured and ₹50 crore
(d) Unlimited

28 Second-hand machinery in an EAR project is usually:

(a) Excluded from cover during testing and commissioning
(b) Never insurable under EAR
(c) Covered fully during testing
(d) Covered at double premium during testing

29 Under a Machinery Breakdown policy, acceptance of a risk and its renewal usually depend on:

(a) The age of the factory building
(b) A satisfactory inspection report on the machinery, whose recommendations must be carried out
(c) The insured's turnover only
(d) The number of employees

30 Indian insurers usually cover a construction project under CAR/EAR for a maximum period (including the maintenance period) of:

(a) 120 months
(b) 36 months
(c) 84 months, as per reinsurers' terms; longer periods need reinsurers' agreement
(d) 12 months

SECTION 2

MARINE & AVIATION INSURANCE

Marine (Cargo + Hull) 25 questions · Aviation 5 questions

31 Ship's arrived value is ₹4 crore, cargo's arrived value ₹1.6 crore, and freight is prepaid. Cargo worth ₹40 lakh was jettisoned (GA sacrifice) and ₹20 lakh was spent on salvage tugs as GA expenditure. The GA contribution payable by the ship is: NUMERICAL

(a) ₹20,00,000
(b) ₹40,00,000
(c) ₹42,85,714
(d) ₹60,00,000

32 A vessel with an insured value of ₹80 crore is held liable in a collision and pays ₹50 crore to the other ship's owners. Under the 3/4ths collision clause, the hull underwriters pay: NUMERICAL

(a) ₹12.5 crore
(b) ₹37.5 crore
(c) ₹50 crore
(d) ₹60 crore

33 In a collision, Vessel A is 70% to blame and Vessel B 30%. Damage to A is ₹10 lakh and damage to B is ₹6 lakh. Neither limits liability. On the cross-liability basis, A's hull underwriters pay under the collision clause: NUMERICAL

(a) ₹67,500
(b) ₹90,000
(c) ₹3,15,000
(d) ₹4,20,000

34 A vessel insured for ₹36 crore loses 5 days because underwriters require fresh tenders for repairs. The tender allowance (at 30% per annum on the insured value) is approximately: NUMERICAL

(a) ₹7,39,726
(b) ₹14,79,452
(c) ₹54,00,000
(d) ₹90,00,000

35 The law governing marine insurance contracts in India is:

(a) The Marine Insurance Act 1963, based largely on the UK Marine Insurance Act 1906
(b) The Indian Contract Act 1872 only
(c) The Insurance Act 1938 only
(d) The Merchant Shipping Act 1958

36 In a voyage policy on a ship, which implied warranty applies?

(a) That the crew is Indian
(b) That the ship will never be detained
(c) That the cargo is properly packed
(d) That the ship is seaworthy at the commencement of the voyage

37 Which implied warranty applies to all marine policies?

(a) That the adventure is lawful and will be carried out lawfully, so far as the assured can control it
(b) That the goods are new
(c) That the ship is less than 15 years old
(d) That the voyage will be completed in 30 days

38 A ship insured under a voyage policy deviates from the agreed route without lawful excuse. Under the MIA:

(a) The policy is void from inception
(b) The insurer is liable only for 50% of losses after deviation
(c) The insurer remains fully liable
(d) The insurer is discharged from liability from the time of deviation, even if the ship returns to the route before the loss

39 A policy that covers the subject matter for a voyage and also for a fixed period of time is called a:

(a) Open cover
(b) Floating policy
(c) Mixed policy
(d) Valued policy

40 Under ICC 2009, which of the following is excluded?

(a) Loss by stranding of the vessel
(b) Fire on board the vessel
(c) Jettison of cargo
(d) Loss arising from insolvency or financial default of the owners, managers or operators of the vessel, where the assured knew or should have known of it

41 Under the Institute Cargo Clauses, loss caused by insufficient or unsuitable packing of the goods is:

(a) Excluded, where the packing was done by the assured or before attachment of the insurance (ICC 2009 also covers container stuffing)
(b) Covered only if packing was done by the carrier
(c) Covered under all clauses
(d) Covered under ICC (A)

42 Under the Institute War Clauses (Cargo), derelict mines and torpedoes are covered:

(a) Only for air cargo
(b) Only on land
(c) Never
(d) While the goods are on board the vessel, and also on craft within 60 days of discharge

43 Salvage under Lloyd's Open Form (LOF) is generally based on the principle of:

(a) "No cure, no pay" — the salvor is rewarded only if property is saved
(b) Payment whether or not the property is saved
(c) Payment by the government
(d) A fixed daily hire rate

44 The York-Antwerp Rules mainly govern:

(a) Hull insurance premium
(b) The carriage of goods by sea
(c) The adjustment of general average
(d) Cargo packing standards

45 In a GA adjustment, which professional prepares the statement of GA showing amounts made good and contributions?

(a) An average adjuster
(b) A surveyor appointed by the cargo owner
(c) The ship's master
(d) The port authority

46 P&I Clubs are:

(a) Brokers placing hull insurance
(b) Government agencies
(c) Classification societies
(d) Mutual associations of ship-owners that insure their third-party liabilities

47 Under ITC-Hulls, the Pollution Hazard clause covers:

(a) Cleaning costs of all oil spills
(b) Loss of or damage to the vessel caused by a government authority acting to prevent or mitigate a pollution hazard resulting from damage to the vessel for which underwriters are liable
(c) Fines imposed for pollution
(d) The ship-owner's liability for pollution of the coast

48 Under ITC-Hulls, the Continuation clause provides that:

(a) The policy ends at expiry even at sea
(b) The vessel must return to its home port before expiry
(c) If the vessel is at sea or in distress when the policy expires, cover continues to the port of destination on payment of pro-rata monthly premium, if notice is given before expiry
(d) The policy automatically renews for one year

49 An "excess liabilities" policy for a ship-owner covers:

(a) Excess of loss reinsurance on cargo
(b) Pollution fines
(c) Deductibles under the hull policy
(d) Collision liability exceeding the hull policy's 3/4ths cover, i.e. the part above 3/4ths of the insured value

50 Why is "change of voyage" significant in a voyage policy?

(a) It increases the sum insured automatically
(b) It has no effect on cover
(c) The insurer is discharged from the time the decision to change the voyage is manifested, unless the policy provides otherwise
(d) It converts the policy into a time policy

51 In cargo claims, a "surveyor's report" issued at destination is mainly used to:

(a) Establish the nature, cause and extent of loss and support recovery from the carrier
(b) Prove payment of freight
(c) Fix the premium for the next voyage
(d) Clear goods through customs

52 A "floating policy" in marine cargo insurance is:

(a) A policy for a single voyage
(b) A policy describing the insurance in general terms, with the details of ships and voyages declared later
(c) A hull policy for barges
(d) A policy for floating cranes only

53 In marine insurance, "general average" differs from "particular average" because GA:

(a) Is a sacrifice or expenditure made for the common safety, shared rateably by all interests saved
(b) Is borne only by the interest that suffered the loss
(c) Is never insured
(d) Applies only to hull

54 Under the MIA, which of these is NOT a peril of the sea?

(a) Sinking in a storm
(b) Ordinary action of wind and waves (wear and tear)
(c) Heavy weather causing water to enter the hold
(d) Stranding on a reef

55 Freight under a contract of carriage is said to be "at risk" for the ship-owner when:

(a) It is paid by the charterer in advance
(b) The goods are insured by the buyer
(c) It has been prepaid and is non-returnable in any event
(d) It is payable only on delivery of the goods at destination, so it is lost if the goods are lost

56 A fleet helicopter with an agreed value of ₹60 crore is insured with a deductible of 2.5% of agreed value. A partial loss of ₹5 crore occurs. The claim payable is: NUMERICAL

(a) ₹2 crore
(b) ₹3.5 crore
(c) ₹4.875 crore
(d) ₹5 crore

57 Under the AVN 1C policy, liability to passengers (Section III) covers:

(a) Third parties on the ground only
(b) Damage to the aircraft hull
(c) The insured's legal liability for death or injury of passengers and loss of their baggage and personal articles
(d) Crew under workmen's compensation

58 Aviation insurance in India covers which types of aircraft?

(a) Only helicopters
(b) Only scheduled passenger jets
(c) Fixed-wing aircraft, helicopters, balloons, hang-gliders, parachutes and drones
(d) Only government aircraft

59 Hull Deductible Insurance in aviation is purchased to:

(a) Cover the deductible portion below the main hull policy, especially where deductibles are high
(b) Cover passenger liability
(c) Cover airport liability
(d) Replace the main hull policy

60 The regulator that prescribes minimum insurance requirements for aircraft operators in India is:

(a) IRDAI alone
(b) The Airports Authority of India
(c) The Ministry of Shipping
(d) The Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA)

SECTION 3

MOTOR INSURANCE

30 questions · Own Damage, Third Party & MACT

61 A private car with a current ex-showroom price of ₹8,00,000 is 9 months old at the time of a mid-year transfer of insurer. Its IDV (no accessories) is: NUMERICAL

(a) ₹5,60,000 (b) ₹6,40,000
(c) ₹6,80,000 (d) ₹7,60,000

62 A car with an IDV of ₹5,00,000 is damaged. The aggregate cost of retrieval and repair is estimated at ₹3,60,000. How will the claim be settled? NUMERICAL

(a) As a constructive total loss at IDV less wreck value
(b) As a partial loss on repair basis, because the cost is 72% of IDV, not above 75%
(c) The claim will be rejected
(d) As a total loss at the full IDV of ₹5,00,000

63 A 42-year-old self-employed shopkeeper earning ₹40,000 per month (net of tax) dies in a motor accident, leaving his wife and one child. The loss of dependency (excluding conventional heads) is: NUMERICAL

(a) ₹44,80,000 (b) ₹56,00,000
(c) ₹63,00,000 (d) ₹70,00,000

64 An insured has completed 2 consecutive claim-free years. The OD premium before NCB at renewal is ₹18,000. The OD premium payable after NCB is: NUMERICAL

(a) ₹9,000 (b) ₹11,700
(c) ₹13,500 (d) ₹14,400

65 A car is 2 years and 6 months old. Metal parts worth ₹40,000 and fibre glass parts worth ₹10,000 are replaced; labour is ₹8,000. The assessed loss after depreciation (before compulsory deductible) is: NUMERICAL

(a) ₹45,000 (b) ₹49,000
(c) ₹51,000 (d) ₹53,000

66 Under the MV Act, the death of the person in whose favour the certificate of insurance was issued:

(a) Ends TP cover but not OD cover
(b) Requires a fresh policy within 7 days
(c) Ends the policy immediately
(d) Does not end the insurer's liability; the policy is deemed transferred to the person who gets the vehicle on the owner's death (Sec 155/157)

67 When a settlement offered by the insurer under Section 149 is accepted by the claimant before the Tribunal:

(a) The Tribunal records a consent award, and the insurer pays within 30 days
(b) The award is subject to appeal by the claimant
(c) The claimant must still prove negligence
(d) The insurer pays after 1 year

68 Under the MV Act, a person holding a valid learner's licence who drives a car with an instructor:

(a) Is covered only if driving a two-wheeler
(b) Always breaches the driver clause
(c) Is covered only for TP claims
(d) Is treated as holding an effective licence for that vehicle class, so the driver condition is not breached

69 The "driver clause" in a private car policy covers the vehicle when it is driven by:

(a) The insured or any person driving on the insured's order or with permission, holding an effective driving licence
(b) Only a professional driver
(c) Any person, licensed or not
(d) Only the insured himself

70 Which loss is excluded under the OD section of a motor policy?

(a) Damage by riot or strike
(b) Damage by fire or explosion
(c) Consequential loss, depreciation, wear and tear and mechanical or electrical breakdown
(d) Damage by landslide

71 Under the tariff, "Legal Liability to Paid Driver and/or Conductor" is provided:

(a) As an add-on in respect of liability under the Employees' Compensation Act, for a small additional premium
(b) Only for government vehicles
(c) Not at all under motor policies
(d) Automatically under the Act policy

72 PA cover for unnamed passengers of a private car is:

(a) Compulsory under the MV Act
(b) Available only for taxis
(c) Included free in every package policy
(d) An optional add-on, on a per-seat basis, for a chosen capital sum insured

73 Under Pranay Sethi, the amounts of conventional heads (estate, funeral, consortium) are to be:

(a) Decided by the Tribunal without any guideline
(b) Fixed permanently
(c) Linked to the CPI every year
(d) Enhanced by 10% every three years

74 Under Sarla Verma, the multiplier for a deceased aged between 15 and 25 years is:

(a) 18 (b) 16
(c) 17 (d) 15

75 Section 164A of the MV Act provides for:

(a) Hit-and-run compensation
(b) Fixed no-fault compensation of ₹5 lakh
(c) Schemes for interim relief to claimants of accident compensation
(d) Appeals to the High Court

76 Under Section 162 of the MV Act, insurers must provide for treatment of road accident victims during the golden hour through:

(a) Reimbursement only after the award
(b) A scheme for cashless treatment, as notified by the Central Government
(c) Direct cash payment to the driver
(d) A fixed payment of ₹1 lakh to the hospital

77 Under the MV Act, compensation in a death claim may be awarded with interest from:

(a) The date of the accident in all cases
(b) The date of filing of the claim petition (Sec 171), as the Tribunal directs
(c) The date of the award only
(d) Never; no interest is payable

78 In an accident, a goods vehicle carries 10 labourers of the hirer as gratuitous passengers. Several die. The insurer's position under an Act policy is:

(a) All passengers are fully covered
(b) The labourers' claims are paid by the MVA Fund
(c) Gratuitous passengers in a goods vehicle are not covered, so the insurer may pay and recover from the owner as directed
(d) The driver pays the compensation

79 A taxi (commercial passenger vehicle) is used by its owner for a family trip. An accident occurs. The OD claim is:

(a) Payable, as private use of a commercial vehicle is not a breach of the limitation as to use
(b) Payable only for TP
(c) Rejected for misuse
(d) Payable at 50%

80 Before the MV Amendment 2019, "no-fault liability" of ₹50,000 for death was payable under:

(a) Section 164 (b) Section 163A, still in force
(c) Section 161 (d) Section 140, now omitted

81 The Solatium Fund for hit-and-run victims has been replaced by:

(a) The Motor Vehicle Accident Fund under Section 164B
(b) The National Disaster Response Fund
(c) The PM CARES Fund
(d) The Environment Relief Fund

82 Under the motor tariff, an anti-theft device approved by ARAI fitted in a private car entitles the insured to:

(a) Extra NCB of 5%
(b) A discount on TP premium
(c) Exemption from the compulsory deductible
(d) A discount on the OD premium, subject to a maximum amount

83 Section 166(4) of the MV Act relates to:

(a) Appeals to the High Court
(b) The Tribunal treating the police Accident Information Report as a claim application
(c) Hit-and-run cases
(d) Insurer's defences

84 For death of a child (non-earning) in a motor accident, Tribunals usually:

(a) Award nothing, as there is no loss of income
(b) Apply the parents' income as the child's income
(c) Assess compensation on a notional income basis (as guided by the Supreme Court), together with conventional heads
(d) Award only funeral expenses

85 Which of the following is a non-pecuniary head in an injury claim?

(a) Cost of attendant
(b) Pain, shock and suffering
(c) Loss of earnings during treatment
(d) Medical expenses

86 Under the tariff, "medical disability" and "functional disability" in an injury case differ because:

(a) Functional disability is the effect on earning capacity in the claimant's own occupation, which may be higher or lower than the medical percentage
(b) Medical disability is used for loss of earnings
(c) Functional disability is fixed by the surveyor
(d) Both are always equal

87 A motor insurer receives an intimation of an accident from the insured 45 days after the event, without reasons. Following IRDAI guidance on delayed intimation, the insurer should:

(a) Reject the claim automatically
(b) Cancel the policy
(c) Pay only 50%
(d) Not reject a genuine claim solely on the ground of delay, but examine the reasons and merits

88 "Own premises" use of a vehicle (e.g. a forklift used only inside the factory) attracts:

(a) No change in premium
(b) Exemption from insurance
(c) A discount (33⅓%) on the tariff rate, as the vehicle does not use public roads
(d) A loading of 50%

89 A vehicle registered in a private name is used as a school van without a permit. An accident injures children. The insurer:

(a) Pays only if the driver was negligent
(b) Pays only the OD claim
(c) Is fully discharged
(d) Must satisfy the award to the third parties but may recover from the owner, as use without a permit is a Sec 150 defence

90 An "Engine Protect" add-on in a private car policy covers:

(a) Engine replacement after 5 years
(b) Fuel costs
(c) Damage to the engine due to water ingression or leakage of lubricating oil, which is otherwise excluded as consequential damage
(d) Engine wear and tear

SECTION 4
MISCELLANEOUS INSURANCE

30 questions · PA, Health, Crime, Package, Rural & Liability

91 Under the IRDAI (Health Insurance) Regulations 2016, a "senior citizen" means a person who has completed:

(a) 70 or more years
(b) 60 or more years of age on the date of commencement or renewal of the policy
(c) 58 or more years
(d) 65 or more years

92 Under the Health Insurance Regulations 2016, which statement on life insurers is correct?

(a) Life insurers may not offer indemnity-based health products, individual or group
(b) Life insurers cannot offer any health product
(c) Life insurers may offer indemnity products only for groups
(d) Life insurers may offer only indemnity products

93 Under the Health Insurance Regulations 2016, individual health products of general and health insurers can be offered for a tenure of:

(a) Up to 10 years
(b) Minimum 5 years
(c) Minimum 1 year and maximum 3 years, with premium unchanged during the tenure
(d) 1 year only

94 "Portability" in health insurance means:

(a) Changing the TPA
(b) Use of the policy in another country
(c) Transfer of the policy to another person
(d) The right to transfer credit earned for pre-existing conditions and time-bound exclusions from one insurer to another, or one plan to another

95 Under the Health Insurance Regulations 2016, a "break in policy" occurs when renewal premium is not paid:

(a) Before the policy anniversary only
(b) On or before the due date, or within 30 days thereafter
(c) Within 90 days of the due date
(d) Within 7 days of the due date

96 A "pilot product" in health insurance under the 2016 regulations is:

(a) A close-ended, one-year product that may be offered for not more than five years from launch
(b) A group product for corporate clients only
(c) A product for airline pilots
(d) A product with a five-year policy term

97 Arogya Sanjeevani, the standard individual health policy, was introduced with effect from:

(a) 1 January 2001
(b) 1 April 2020
(c) 1 April 2016
(d) 1 April 2023

98 The cancer insurance policy (ICS) described in the source notes covers:

(a) Only diagnosis, not treatment
(b) Cancer for children below 5 only
(c) All systems of medicine from day one
(d) Allopathic treatment of cancer, with cover starting after one month, and four types of membership

99 Under overseas travel cover, eligible children must be above:

(a) 5 years
(b) 1 year
(c) 6 months of age, with measles and whooping cough excluded up to 5 years
(d) 3 months

100 Under the Employment and Study overseas policy (as per source), which is correct?

(a) Age 18–60, overall limit US $1,50,000, and medical treatment up to 52 weeks from onset
(b) Age 5–70, US $10,000
(c) Any age, no limit
(d) Only for students below 25

101 Under a Burglary policy, debris removal following a burglary loss is covered:

(a) Without any limit
(b) Up to 50% of the sum insured
(c) Not at all
(d) As an extension up to 10% of the loss

102 Burglary losses are usually assessed by a surveyor who is:

(a) A structural engineer
(b) A chartered accountant, as the loss is mainly established from books and stock records
(c) A marine surveyor
(d) A police officer

103 Under the Bharat Sookshma Udyam Suraksha (BSUSP) policy, theft is covered:

(a) At all times
(b) Never
(c) Only if it occurs within 7 days of the occurrence of an insured peril
(d) Only for stocks above ₹1 crore

104 Under Money Insurance, cash in transit should ideally be carried:

(a) Between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. and within 25 km, as per the underwriting checklist
(b) Any time without restriction
(c) By post only
(d) Only at night

105 Money insurance excludes loss due to:

(a) Riot, strike, malicious damage and terrorism (unless extended), and use of keys left on the premises
(b) Robbery in transit
(c) Hold-up at the counter
(d) Burglary of cash from the safe

106 Fidelity guarantee premium rates in the source notes range from:

(a) 5% to 10%
(b) A flat ₹1,000 per employee
(c) 0.20% to 1.00% of the guaranteed amount, with a floating premium as a percentage charge plus a per-capita charge
(d) 1% to 5% per month

107 Under a Fidelity Guarantee policy, once a claim is paid, a later-discovered loss by the same employee:

(a) Is paid by the employee's PF
(b) Cannot reopen the paid claim; any further payment is ex-gratia
(c) Is automatically payable
(d) Doubles the sum insured

108 Under the Bankers' Blanket Indemnity policy, the number of employees used for rating is:

(a) Ten times the number of branches
(b) The number of officers only
(c) The number on the date of proposal only
(d) The number at the start of the previous year plus 5%

109 Under the Bankers' Blanket Indemnity policy, the insurer's maximum liability in a year is:

(a) Equal to the sum insured
(b) Twice the sum insured, with the sum insured applying to any one person/occurrence
(c) Unlimited
(d) Five times the sum insured

110 Under a Plate Glass policy, cover ceases when:

(a) The premises are altered or there is a change of tenancy, unless the insurer agrees
(b) The shop is closed on Sundays
(c) A claim is paid
(d) The glass is cleaned

111 The Office Protection Shield package (as per source) applies an excess on electronic equipment and data reinstatement of:

(a) 5% for both
(b) 25% for both
(c) 10% for EEI and 5% for data reinstatement
(d) Nil

112 Under event insurance (special contingency), the sum insured is normally:

(a) The expected ticket revenue
(b) A fixed ₹1 crore
(c) The value of the venue
(d) The non-recoverable expenses of the event, with loss of profit covered only for cancellation or postponement

113 Under the rural obligation regulations of 2015, standalone health insurers (SAHI) had rural obligations at:

(a) Double the general insurers' percentages
(b) The same percentages as general insurers
(c) 50% of the percentages applicable to general insurers
(d) No rural obligation at all

114 Under draught animal insurance (as per source), the claim for death and for permanent total disability is:

(a) 100% and 50%
(b) 75% and 80%
(c) 50% and 25%
(d) 80% and 75% of the sum insured respectively, with 25% discount for long-term policies

115 Under elephant insurance (as per source), the age range and claim basis are:

(a) 10 to 40 years, 50% of SI
(b) 5 to 60 years, with claims at 80% of market value
(c) 1 to 100 years, 100% of SI
(d) Any age, agreed value

116 Under salt works insurance (as per source), which statement is correct?

(a) There is an excess of 30% of the sum insured, and brine is not insurable
(b) Brine is the main insured item
(c) There is no excess
(d) Only salt in transit is covered

117 Under a public liability (industrial) policy, the "premises" include:

(a) All roads used by the insured's vehicles
(b) Only the factory building
(c) Effluent pipelines up to 1 km from the insured premises
(d) The homes of employees

118 Under a public liability policy, which condition applies regarding reinstatement after a claim?

(a) The policy is cancelled after any claim
(b) There is no automatic reinstatement of the limit of indemnity after a claim
(c) The limit is doubled after a claim
(d) The limit is reinstated automatically free of cost

119 The National Environment Tribunal (NET) Act, as described in the source, provides for:

(a) Compulsory insurance with fixed limits
(b) Relief only for workmen
(c) Criminal penalties only
(d) Compensation under 14 heads without any monetary limit and without compulsory insurance

120 Under a Workmen's Compensation policy, the extension for occupational diseases usually attracts:

(a) An additional premium (about 50%), and medical expenses extension is charged separately
(b) Cancellation of the policy
(c) No additional premium
(d) A discount of 50%

SECTION 5

REINSURANCE

30 questions · Proportional, Non-proportional & Practice

121 A cedant's retention is ₹10 lakh; its 1st surplus has 5 lines and its 2nd surplus picks up the balance. A risk with a sum insured of ₹1.2 crore suffers a loss of ₹30 lakh. The 2nd surplus treaty's share of the loss is: NUMERICAL

(a) ₹2,50,000 (b) ₹12,50,000
(c) ₹15,00,000 (d) ₹30,00,000

122 A fire loss of ₹1.2 crore is paid and salvage of ₹10 lakh is recovered on a risk retained 100% by the cedant. The risk XL is ₹50 lakh xs ₹30 lakh. The XL recovery is: NUMERICAL

(a) ₹50 lakh (b) ₹60 lakh
(c) ₹80 lakh (d) ₹90 lakh

123 An XL treaty is rated on burning cost with a minimum rate of 0.5% and a maximum of 1.2% of GNPI. The actual GNPI is ₹80 crore and the loaded burning cost works out to 0.4%. The final premium is: NUMERICAL

(a) ₹32 lakh (b) ₹36 lakh
(c) ₹40 lakh (d) ₹96 lakh

124 Under Pareto exposure rating, a layer covers losses between 20% and 50% of a ₹100 crore sum insured. The curve shows 40% of losses below 20% of SI and 70% below 50% of SI. The original premium is ₹20 lakh. The XL premium for the layer is: NUMERICAL

(a) ₹6 lakh (b) ₹8 lakh
(c) ₹10 lakh (d) ₹14 lakh

125 A treaty has earned premium of ₹25 crore, incurred claims ₹15 crore, ceding commission 25% and reinsurer's management expenses 5% of premium. Profit commission is 15% of the treaty profit. The profit commission payable is: NUMERICAL

(a) ₹37.5 lakh (b) ₹56.25 lakh
(c) ₹93.75 lakh (d) ₹1.5 crore

126 Most treaties in the Indian market are written as "continuous contracts". This means:

(a) They run for exactly 5 years
(b) They cannot be cancelled
(c) They expire automatically every year
(d) They continue from year to year until cancelled by notice (often 3 months before the anniversary)

127 A "special termination" clause in a treaty allows immediate cancellation when:

(a) The broker changes
(b) Events such as insolvency of a party, war involving its country, change of control, or loss of capital occur
(c) The premium is delayed by one day
(d) The cedant has one bad claim

128 The "inspection of records" (access to records) clause gives the reinsurer:

(a) The right to approve each policy
(b) The right to inspect the cedant's books and records relating to the reinsured business
(c) The right to inspect insured property
(d) The right to audit the cedant's tax returns

129 The arbitration clause in reinsurance treaties often describes the contract as an "honourable engagement". This means:

(a) The contract is not legally binding
(b) No disputes can arise
(c) Courts decide all disputes
(d) Arbitrators may interpret the contract by its commercial intent rather than strict legal wording

130 Motor third-party liability portfolios are usually protected by:

(a) Quota share only
(b) Surplus treaties based on sum insured
(c) Excess of loss treaties, because individual claims can be very large and long-tailed
(d) No reinsurance at all

131 Why is a surplus treaty not suitable for motor third-party or liability business?

(a) Liability is never reinsured
(b) Surplus treaties are banned for liability
(c) Liability premiums are too low
(d) There is no fixed sum insured on which retention and lines can be calculated

132 The "currency" clause in a treaty deals with:

(a) Payment of brokerage
(b) The conversion of premiums and losses in different currencies at agreed rates of exchange
(c) Tax on premium
(d) The cedant's choice of investment

133 The "intermediary clause" in a reinsurance contract placed through a broker states:

(a) That no broker is allowed
(b) That the broker approves all claims
(c) Whether payment to the broker is treated as payment to the reinsurer or the cedant, allocating the credit risk of the broker
(d) That the broker owns the treaty

134 In facultative reinsurance, the document confirming the reinsurer's acceptance of a specific risk is the:

(a) Treaty wording
(b) Bordereau
(c) Cover note of the original insured
(d) Facultative certificate (or signed slip)

135 "Reciprocity" in reinsurance means:

(a) Exchange of business between two insurers, each ceding part of its business to the other
(b) Paying claims twice
(c) Ceding to GIC Re only
(d) Reinsurance between a cedant and its broker

136 When fixing retention, a "conflagration area" concept is used mainly in:

(a) Life insurance
(b) Fire insurance, where several risks in one area can burn in a single fire and must be aggregated
(c) Marine hull insurance only
(d) Motor insurance

137 A per-event retention for catastrophe purposes is usually:

(a) Higher than the per-risk retention, because many risks can be affected by one event
(b) Always equal to the per-risk retention
(c) Not used in practice
(d) Lower than the per-risk retention

138 Under an XL treaty, "losses occurring during" (LOD) basis means:

(a) It covers only policies that start during the period
(b) The treaty covers losses that occur during the treaty period, regardless of when the original policies incepted
(c) It covers claims made during the period
(d) It covers losses after the period ends

139 In a quota share treaty, the reinsurer receives premium:

(a) At a fixed rate on GNPI
(b) On a burning cost basis
(c) Only on large risks
(d) As the same percentage of original premium as its share of each risk, less ceding commission

140 Which statement on facultative reinsurance is correct?

(a) It is cheaper to administer than treaty
(b) It is used only for small risks
(c) It is used for risks outside treaty limits or excluded from treaties, and each risk is negotiated separately
(d) The reinsurer must accept any risk offered

141 The term "capacity" in reinsurance means:

(a) The maximum amount that can be accepted on one risk with the help of retention and reinsurance
(b) The number of claims handled per year
(c) The number of reinsurers on a panel
(d) The total premium income

142 A "cut-off" (clean-cut) basis versus "run-off" basis decides:

(a) The rate of commission
(b) The currency of accounts
(c) How the reinsurer's liability is handled for policies in force when the treaty ends
(d) The broker's fee

143 The underwriting results of a cedant are most stabilised by:

(a) Retaining all business
(b) Ceding 100% of every risk
(c) Facultative cover only
(d) A combination of proportional treaties, risk XL and catastrophe XL, with stop loss where needed

144 In life reinsurance, the simplest and most common basis is:

(a) Stop loss only
(b) Risk premium (yearly renewable term) basis, where only the sum at risk is reinsured
(c) Catastrophe XL only
(d) Original terms quota share on full premium

145 Which statement on "retrocessionaire" is correct?

(a) It is the broker
(b) It is the original insured
(c) It is the cedant
(d) It is the reinsurer who accepts business from another reinsurer

146 In a reinsurance programme, the "net retained account" means:

(a) The reinsurer's share
(b) The broker's commission
(c) The portion of the portfolio left with the cedant after all proportional and non-proportional reinsurance
(d) The gross premium before reinsurance

147 Why do reinsurers pay lower ceding commission on higher surplus layers?

(a) Higher layers receive less premium per unit of exposure and carry the top (most volatile) part of large risks
(b) Commission is fixed by IRDAI
(c) Higher layers are compulsory
(d) Higher layers have no claims

148 The main purpose of a "cash call" or "cash loss" provision is to:

(a) Reduce the reinsurer's liability
(b) Improve the cedant's liquidity when a large loss occurs, without waiting for the quarterly account
(c) Delay payment to the insured
(d) Increase the premium

149 A "line slip" or "binding authority" in reinsurance practice allows:

(a) A reinsurer to cancel risks
(b) The insured to fix its own premium
(c) A cedant to avoid reinsurance
(d) A leading underwriter or broker to bind risks on behalf of a group of reinsurers within agreed limits

150 In an excess of loss treaty, the amount of each loss that the reinsured must bear before the reinsurer pays is called the:

(a) Reinstatement
(b) Deductible (also called retention, priority or excess point)
(c) Limit
(d) Rate on line

SECTION 6

INSURANCE ACCOUNTS

30 questions · IRDAI Regulations, Financial Statements & Audit

151 Under the IRDAI Registration Regulations 2024, after grant of registration (R3), an insurer must commence business within:

(a) 12 months, extendable up to 24 months
(b) 36 months
(c) 6 months, without extension
(d) 3 months

152 Under the Registration Regulations 2024, an "investor" (non-promoter) in an unlisted insurer may hold individually:

(a) Up to 51%
(b) Up to 74%
(c) Less than 25% of the paid-up equity, with investors together less than 50%
(d) Any percentage without limit

153 Under the Registration Regulations 2024, a shareholder may nominate a director on the insurer's board only if the holding exceeds:

(a) 5%
(b) 1%
(c) 10%
(d) 25%

154 Under the Registration Regulations 2024, "Other Forms of Capital" are capped at:

(a) 100% of paid-up equity
(b) 10% of net worth
(c) No limit
(d) The lower of 50% of paid-up equity capital and 50% of net worth

155 Under the AFI Regulations 2024, a general insurer's Appointed Actuary should have at least:

(a) 9 years' total experience, including 4 years post-fellowship
(b) 2 years' experience
(c) No minimum experience
(d) 15 years' experience as a CA

156 Under the AFI Regulations, the Appointed Actuary must give notice before leaving of at least:

(a) No notice
(b) 3 months, and cannot normally exit between 1 January and 30 June
(c) 1 month at any time
(d) 6 months

157 Under the IRDAI clarification of 31 January 2025, the ageing of amounts due from co-insurers starts from:

(a) The end of the quarter
(b) The date of the claim
(c) The date of policy issue
(d) The earlier of the 15th day after the invoice or the 21st day after the end of the month

158 For solvency, premium receivable from government schemes (such as PMFBY) becomes inadmissible after:

(a) 90 days (b) 365 days
(c) 30 days (d) 180 days

159 For solvency, amounts due from reinsurers other than Indian reinsurers / FRBs become inadmissible after:

(a) 90 days (b) 365 days
(c) 180 days (d) 30 days

160 Under the investment regulations, a general insurer must appoint a separate dealer for investments when its assets under management exceed:

(a) ₹500 crore (b) ₹5,000 crore
(c) ₹1,000 crore (d) ₹100 crore

161 Under the investment regulations, an insurer's Investment Risk Management Systems (IRMS) must be reviewed:

(a) Every month
(b) At least once in two financial years
(c) Only when IRDAI asks
(d) Once in five years

162 Under the investment exposure norms, the overall investment of a general insurer in the financial sector (banking, insurance, NBFCs etc.) is limited to:

(a) 30% of investment assets (b) 5%
(c) 50% (d) 75%

163 Under the IRDAI investment norms, fixed deposits of a general insurer with banks are limited to:

(a) No limit (b) 5%
(c) 15% of investment assets (d) 50%

164 Under the Companies Act 2013, every company spending on CSR must spend at least:

(a) 10% of dividend
(b) 1% of net worth
(c) 5% of turnover
(d) 2% of its average net profit of the preceding three financial years, if it meets the CSR thresholds

165 Under the Companies Act 2013, the financial statements must give:

(a) Only the cash position
(b) A true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company (Sec 129)
(c) An estimate of next year's profit
(d) The market value of shares

166 The annual general meeting of a company (other than the first AGM) must be held within:

(a) 3 months
(b) 12 months
(c) 9 months
(d) 6 months from the end of the financial year (and not more than 15 months between two AGMs)

167 Which of the following is a capital expenditure?

(a) Purchase of a new computer server for the head office
(b) Repair of a leaking roof
(c) Salary of staff
(d) Payment of electricity bill

168 A "suspense account" is opened when:

(a) Cash is short
(b) An employee is suspended
(c) The trial balance does not agree and the difference is temporarily placed there until the errors are found
(d) A company is suspended from listing

169 Which error will NOT affect the agreement of the trial balance?

(a) Posting only one side of an entry
(b) Wrong totalling of a ledger account
(c) An error of complete omission of a transaction
(d) Posting a debit to the credit side

170 The difference between a "provision" and a "reserve" is that:

(a) A provision is a charge against profit for a known liability or loss, while a reserve is an appropriation of profit
(b) A provision is always invested outside the business
(c) Both are the same
(d) A reserve is a liability to outsiders

171 Under GST, an insurer issuing a policy to a customer in another State charges:

(a) SGST only
(b) No GST on inter-State policies
(c) CGST only
(d) IGST, while an intra-State supply attracts CGST plus SGST

172 Depletion, as distinct from depreciation, applies to:

(a) Furniture
(b) Natural resources such as mines, quarries and oil wells
(c) Patents and copyrights
(d) Machinery

173 Under the IRDAI rules for insurers' financial statements, the "Fair Value Change Account" is:

(a) Distributed to shareholders as dividend
(b) Shown as income in the Revenue Account
(c) Shown under shareholders' funds/policyholders' funds as appropriate, and is not available for distribution as dividend
(d) Ignored in the balance sheet

174 Under the Master Circular, interest, dividend and rent are recognised:

(a) All on accrual basis including dividend before declaration
(b) All on receipt basis
(c) Only at the end of the investment's life
(d) Interest on accrual basis, dividend when the right to receive is established, and rent on accrual basis

175 The "Receipts and Payments Account" of an insurer corresponds to:

(a) The cash flow statement, prepared under the direct method
(b) The revenue account
(c) The balance sheet
(d) The profit and loss account

176 A general insurer's "Claims Outstanding" in the balance sheet should be shown:

(a) Only for claims above ₹1 crore
(b) Including IBNR and IBNER, net of amounts recoverable from reinsurers as per the prescribed format
(c) Only for claims in litigation
(d) As a contingent liability

177 Under the EOM Regulations 2024, expenses of management include:

(a) Investment losses
(b) Commission, operating expenses related to insurance business, and other expenses of management, measured against the allowable limit
(c) Claims paid
(d) Reinsurance premium

178 The principle of "matching" requires that:

(a) Revenue is recognised only on cash receipt
(b) Assets equal liabilities
(c) All expenses are charged in the year paid
(d) Expenses incurred to earn revenue are recognised in the same period as that revenue

179 Under the Companies Act 2013, an audit committee is mandatory for:

(a) All private companies
(b) Only banking companies
(c) Listed companies and prescribed classes of public companies
(d) Partnership firms

180 Under the IRDAI investment regulations, the CEO of an insurer is designated as:

(a) The Principal Officer responsible for investment returns and compliance
(b) The custodian of securities
(c) The statutory auditor
(d) The chief dealer

SECTION 7

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

30 questions · Service Rules, Allowances, Terminal Benefits & CDA

181 A Scale II officer is on tour at an 'A' class city for 1 day and 14 hours. His full DHA rate is ₹1,100. The organiser provides free boarding but not lodging. The DHA admissible is: NUMERICAL

(a) ₹550
(b) ₹1,100
(c) ₹1,650
(d) ₹2,200

182 An officer retires after 24 years and 8 months of service. His last Basic Pay + DA + FPA is ₹81,000 per month. Gratuity under the Payment of Gratuity Act formula (before any ceiling) is: NUMERICAL

(a) ₹10,12,500
(b) ₹11,21,538
(c) ₹11,68,269
(d) ₹12,15,000

183 An officer takes voluntary retirement after 25 years of qualifying service and gets 5 years of notional service added. His average Basic Pay + FPA for the last 10 months is ₹70,000. His basic pension (before commutation) is: NUMERICAL

(a) ₹21,212
(b) ₹26,515
(c) ₹31,818
(d) ₹35,000

184 An officer with gross emoluments of ₹80,000 per month remains under suspension for 9 months. After 6 months, the authority raises the subsistence allowance because the delay is not attributable to him. The total subsistence allowance for 9 months is: NUMERICAL

(a) ₹3,00,000 (b) ₹3,60,000
(c) ₹4,20,000 (d) ₹5,40,000

185 A car costing ₹9,00,000 provided under the Conveyance Scheme is retained by the family after the officer's death, 18 months after purchase. The amount payable on Net Value basis (straight line, 20% a year) is: NUMERICAL

(a) ₹2,70,000 (b) ₹6,30,000
(c) ₹6,48,000 (d) ₹7,20,000

186 During the resignation notice period, an officer:

(a) May take only proportionate Casual Leave; any other leave postpones the date of relief or counts as shortfall
(b) May convert EL into notice period
(c) Cannot take any leave at all, even CL
(d) May take all his Earned Leave and be relieved early

187 Under the honouring-retirees norms, the retirement function is held:

(a) Only for officers of Scale V and above
(b) On any convenient Sunday
(c) With a gift of up to ₹10,000
(d) On the last working day, half an hour before close of office, with only a shawl (up to ₹500) presented

188 Under the Assured Career Progression Scheme (ACPS) for SCS staff, a Record Clerk stagnating at the ceiling of his scale for 12 months is:

(a) Placed in the Assistant pay scale (b) Promoted to Scale I
(c) Given two extra increments (d) Transferred to another office

189 Office area norms for a Branch Office, Divisional Office and Regional Office are approximately:

(a) 1,500, 3,000 and 6,000 sq. ft.
(b) 2,000, 5,000 and 10,000 sq. ft.
(c) 500, 1,000 and 2,000 sq. ft.
(d) 1,000, 2,000 and 5,000 sq. ft. respectively

190 The L-1 evaluation for selecting office premises on lease is based on:

(a) The largest carpet area offered
(b) The average monthly outgo per sq. ft. of carpet area over the lease period
(c) The landlord's reputation
(d) The lowest initial monthly rent only

191 The tender notice for leasing office premises must allow at least:

(a) 7 days
(b) 60 days
(c) 3 days
(d) 20 days, and the renewal process should start 6 months before expiry

192 The residential lease ceiling for a Scale V officer is:

(a) 1,345 sq. ft. (b) 1,614 sq. ft.
(c) 1,076 sq. ft. (d) 807 sq. ft.

193 For company-owned residential accommodation, the licence fee recovered from the occupant is:

(a) 10% of basic pay
(b) 0.38% of the minimum of the pay scale (with allotment 75% by ranking and 25% discretionary)
(c) Nil
(d) Market rent

194 Unauthorised occupants of company accommodation beyond the permitted period can be evicted under:

(a) The Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act 1971
(b) The CDA Rules only
(c) The Insurance Act 1938
(d) The Rent Control Act

195 Under the PF Trust rules, a refundable loan from PF carries interest at:

(a) 12% fixed
(b) The SBI lending rate
(c) 1% above the rate credited to PF accounts
(d) Nil

196 A PF withdrawal for illness is allowed when the member or a family member is hospitalised for:

(a) One week
(b) Six months only
(c) One day
(d) One month or more (or for specified major illnesses), certified by a medical practitioner

197 Under the LTS scheme, family members may travel:

(a) In any number of groups
(b) Only together with the employee
(c) Together or in not more than two groups
(d) Separately in different blocks

198 Physically handicapped employees availing LTS are entitled to:

(a) Double the distance limit
(b) Reimbursement on concessional fare for self and an escort
(c) Air fare irrespective of entitlement
(d) No LTS

199 Under the CDA Rules, before imposing a minor penalty, the disciplinary authority must:

(a) Inform the employee in writing of the proposal and the imputations, and consider his representation
(b) Refer the case to the Labour Court
(c) Obtain the employee's consent
(d) Hold a full departmental inquiry in every case

200 Which of the following is NOT treated as a penalty under the CDA Rules?

(a) Censure
(b) Compulsory retirement
(c) Reduction to a lower time-scale
(d) Withholding of increment for failure to pass a departmental test or for unsatisfactory work as per rules

201 Reduction to a lower stage in the time-scale, as a MINOR penalty, is limited to:

(a) Only for officers above Scale V
(b) 10 years
(c) A period not exceeding 3 years, without cumulative effect
(d) Permanent reduction with cumulative effect

202 Under the RTI Act 2005, information concerning the life or liberty of a person must be supplied within:

(a) 90 days
(b) 30 days
(c) 7 days
(d) 48 hours of receipt of the request

203 Under the RTI Act, a first appeal against the CPIO's decision lies to the first appellate authority within:

(a) 7 days
(b) 30 days of the decision (or expiry of the time limit)
(c) 6 months
(d) 90 days

204 Under the RTI Act, a second appeal lies to the Central Information Commission within:

(a) 90 days from the date of the first appellate decision
(b) 15 days
(c) 30 days
(d) 1 year

205 The Central Public Information Officer may transfer an RTI application to another public authority within:

(a) 48 hours
(b) 30 days
(c) 15 days
(d) 5 days of receipt, if the information is held by that authority

206 Under the Conduct Rules, gifts from relatives may be accepted without reporting up to a value of:

(a) ₹10,000 (as per the source notes), beyond which reporting is required
(b) ₹1 lakh
(c) ₹500
(d) Any amount

207 Under the Staff Group Mediclaim policy, which enrolment window (as per source) applies to adding spouse and in-laws?

(a) No time limit
(b) 90 days
(c) 1 year
(d) 7 days

208 Under the POSH framework, compensation that the committee recommends to be deducted from the offender's salary is:

(a) A major penalty
(b) Illegal
(c) Not treated as a "penalty" under the service rules
(d) A minor penalty

209 Under the vehicle loan scheme revised in 2025, employees with benchmark disabilities get:

(a) Double loan amount
(b) No concession
(c) Interest-free loans
(d) An additional 1% reduction in the applicable interest rate

210 Under the officers' promotion policy, the promoting authority for promotion to Scale I is:

(a) The Board of Directors
(b) The Branch Manager
(c) A Scale VI officer, with the exercise held on a zonal basis
(d) The CMD

Answer Sheet

Darken one circle per question. Sections chosen: ___ ___ ___ ___ Score: _____ / 120 Time taken: _____

Fire & Engg	Marine & Aviation	Motor	Misc	Reinsurance	Accounts	HRM
1 (a) (b) (c) (d)	31 (a) (b) (c) (d)	61 (a) (b) (c) (d)	91 (a) (b) (c) (d)	121 (a) (b) (c) (d)	151 (a) (b) (c) (d)	181 (a) (b) (c) (d)
2 (a) (b) (c) (d)	32 (a) (b) (c) (d)	62 (a) (b) (c) (d)	92 (a) (b) (c) (d)	122 (a) (b) (c) (d)	152 (a) (b) (c) (d)	182 (a) (b) (c) (d)
3 (a) (b) (c) (d)	33 (a) (b) (c) (d)	63 (a) (b) (c) (d)	93 (a) (b) (c) (d)	123 (a) (b) (c) (d)	153 (a) (b) (c) (d)	183 (a) (b) (c) (d)
4 (a) (b) (c) (d)	34 (a) (b) (c) (d)	64 (a) (b) (c) (d)	94 (a) (b) (c) (d)	124 (a) (b) (c) (d)	154 (a) (b) (c) (d)	184 (a) (b) (c) (d)
5 (a) (b) (c) (d)	35 (a) (b) (c) (d)	65 (a) (b) (c) (d)	95 (a) (b) (c) (d)	125 (a) (b) (c) (d)	155 (a) (b) (c) (d)	185 (a) (b) (c) (d)
6 (a) (b) (c) (d)	36 (a) (b) (c) (d)	66 (a) (b) (c) (d)	96 (a) (b) (c) (d)	126 (a) (b) (c) (d)	156 (a) (b) (c) (d)	186 (a) (b) (c) (d)
7 (a) (b) (c) (d)	37 (a) (b) (c) (d)	67 (a) (b) (c) (d)	97 (a) (b) (c) (d)	127 (a) (b) (c) (d)	157 (a) (b) (c) (d)	187 (a) (b) (c) (d)
8 (a) (b) (c) (d)	38 (a) (b) (c) (d)	68 (a) (b) (c) (d)	98 (a) (b) (c) (d)	128 (a) (b) (c) (d)	158 (a) (b) (c) (d)	188 (a) (b) (c) (d)
9 (a) (b) (c) (d)	39 (a) (b) (c) (d)	69 (a) (b) (c) (d)	99 (a) (b) (c) (d)	129 (a) (b) (c) (d)	159 (a) (b) (c) (d)	189 (a) (b) (c) (d)
10 (a) (b) (c) (d)	40 (a) (b) (c) (d)	70 (a) (b) (c) (d)	100 (a) (b) (c) (d)	130 (a) (b) (c) (d)	160 (a) (b) (c) (d)	190 (a) (b) (c) (d)
11 (a) (b) (c) (d)	41 (a) (b) (c) (d)	71 (a) (b) (c) (d)	101 (a) (b) (c) (d)	131 (a) (b) (c) (d)	161 (a) (b) (c) (d)	191 (a) (b) (c) (d)
12 (a) (b) (c) (d)	42 (a) (b) (c) (d)	72 (a) (b) (c) (d)	102 (a) (b) (c) (d)	132 (a) (b) (c) (d)	162 (a) (b) (c) (d)	192 (a) (b) (c) (d)
13 (a) (b) (c) (d)	43 (a) (b) (c) (d)	73 (a) (b) (c) (d)	103 (a) (b) (c) (d)	133 (a) (b) (c) (d)	163 (a) (b) (c) (d)	193 (a) (b) (c) (d)
14 (a) (b) (c) (d)	44 (a) (b) (c) (d)	74 (a) (b) (c) (d)	104 (a) (b) (c) (d)	134 (a) (b) (c) (d)	164 (a) (b) (c) (d)	194 (a) (b) (c) (d)
15 (a) (b) (c) (d)	45 (a) (b) (c) (d)	75 (a) (b) (c) (d)	105 (a) (b) (c) (d)	135 (a) (b) (c) (d)	165 (a) (b) (c) (d)	195 (a) (b) (c) (d)
16 (a) (b) (c) (d)	46 (a) (b) (c) (d)	76 (a) (b) (c) (d)	106 (a) (b) (c) (d)	136 (a) (b) (c) (d)	166 (a) (b) (c) (d)	196 (a) (b) (c) (d)
17 (a) (b) (c) (d)	47 (a) (b) (c) (d)	77 (a) (b) (c) (d)	107 (a) (b) (c) (d)	137 (a) (b) (c) (d)	167 (a) (b) (c) (d)	197 (a) (b) (c) (d)
18 (a) (b) (c) (d)	48 (a) (b) (c) (d)	78 (a) (b) (c) (d)	108 (a) (b) (c) (d)	138 (a) (b) (c) (d)	168 (a) (b) (c) (d)	198 (a) (b) (c) (d)
19 (a) (b) (c) (d)	49 (a) (b) (c) (d)	79 (a) (b) (c) (d)	109 (a) (b) (c) (d)	139 (a) (b) (c) (d)	169 (a) (b) (c) (d)	199 (a) (b) (c) (d)
20 (a) (b) (c) (d)	50 (a) (b) (c) (d)	80 (a) (b) (c) (d)	110 (a) (b) (c) (d)	140 (a) (b) (c) (d)	170 (a) (b) (c) (d)	200 (a) (b) (c) (d)
21 (a) (b) (c) (d)	51 (a) (b) (c) (d)	81 (a) (b) (c) (d)	111 (a) (b) (c) (d)	141 (a) (b) (c) (d)	171 (a) (b) (c) (d)	201 (a) (b) (c) (d)
22 (a) (b) (c) (d)	52 (a) (b) (c) (d)	82 (a) (b) (c) (d)	112 (a) (b) (c) (d)	142 (a) (b) (c) (d)	172 (a) (b) (c) (d)	202 (a) (b) (c) (d)
23 (a) (b) (c) (d)	53 (a) (b) (c) (d)	83 (a) (b) (c) (d)	113 (a) (b) (c) (d)	143 (a) (b) (c) (d)	173 (a) (b) (c) (d)	203 (a) (b) (c) (d)
24 (a) (b) (c) (d)	54 (a) (b) (c) (d)	84 (a) (b) (c) (d)	114 (a) (b) (c) (d)	144 (a) (b) (c) (d)	174 (a) (b) (c) (d)	204 (a) (b) (c) (d)
25 (a) (b) (c) (d)	55 (a) (b) (c) (d)	85 (a) (b) (c) (d)	115 (a) (b) (c) (d)	145 (a) (b) (c) (d)	175 (a) (b) (c) (d)	205 (a) (b) (c) (d)
26 (a) (b) (c) (d)	56 (a) (b) (c) (d)	86 (a) (b) (c) (d)	116 (a) (b) (c) (d)	146 (a) (b) (c) (d)	176 (a) (b) (c) (d)	206 (a) (b) (c) (d)
27 (a) (b) (c) (d)	57 (a) (b) (c) (d)	87 (a) (b) (c) (d)	117 (a) (b) (c) (d)	147 (a) (b) (c) (d)	177 (a) (b) (c) (d)	207 (a) (b) (c) (d)
28 (a) (b) (c) (d)	58 (a) (b) (c) (d)	88 (a) (b) (c) (d)	118 (a) (b) (c) (d)	148 (a) (b) (c) (d)	178 (a) (b) (c) (d)	208 (a) (b) (c) (d)
29 (a) (b) (c) (d)	59 (a) (b) (c) (d)	89 (a) (b) (c) (d)	119 (a) (b) (c) (d)	149 (a) (b) (c) (d)	179 (a) (b) (c) (d)	209 (a) (b) (c) (d)
30 (a) (b) (c) (d)	60 (a) (b) (c) (d)	90 (a) (b) (c) (d)	120 (a) (b) (c) (d)	150 (a) (b) (c) (d)	180 (a) (b) (c) (d)	210 (a) (b) (c) (d)

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