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20 One-Liners | Banking Regulation Act 1949: Most Important Sections for JAIIB (2026 G

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20 One-Liners to Remember

Quick-fire facts for last-minute revision.

- 1 The Banking Regulation Act, 1949 was originally enacted as the Banking Companies Act, 1949.**

It was renamed the Banking Regulation Act with effect from 1 March 1966.

- 2 The Banking Regulation Act applies to the whole of India alongside the RBI Act, 1934 and the Companies Act.**

These three laws together form the core legal framework governing Indian banks.

- 3 Section 5(b) of the BR Act defines banking as accepting deposits for lending or investment, repayable on demand or otherwise.**

The deposit must also be withdrawable by cheque, draft, order or otherwise.

- 4 Section 5(c) of the BR Act defines a banking company as any company transacting the business of banking in India.**

A company qualifies once it carries on banking as defined under Section 5(b).

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5 Section 8 of the BR Act bars a banking company from directly or indirectly trading in goods.

The only exception is dealing connected with realising security held by the bank.

6 Section 9 of the BR Act bars a bank from holding immovable property beyond 7 years, except property for its own use.

The rule stops banks from turning into real-estate holders of acquired assets.

7 Under Section 9, RBI may extend a bank's non-banking asset holding period by up to 5 more years.

RBI grants this extension only when it protects depositors' interest.

8 Section 17(1) requires every banking company to transfer at least 20% of yearly profit to a reserve fund before declaring dividend.

This statutory floor exists to build up each bank's capital cushion.

9 RBI has, by notification, raised the reserve fund transfer requirement for banks to 25% of net profit.

The higher figure applies via RBI notification on top of the 20% statutory floor in the Act.

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- 10 Section 18 of the BR Act requires a non-scheduled bank to maintain a cash reserve of 3% of its demand and time liabilities.**

This reserve can be held as cash in hand or as a balance with RBI, or both.

- 11 The Cash Reserve Ratio for scheduled banks is governed by Section 42 of the RBI Act, 1934, not Section 18 of the BR Act.**

Section 18 of the BR Act applies only to non-scheduled banking companies.

- 12 Section 20 of the BR Act bars a banking company from granting loans against the security of its own shares.**

Such lending would effectively let a bank finance the purchase of its own capital.

- 13 Section 21A protects banks from courts reopening a loan transaction merely because the interest rate charged was high.**

It shields lending decisions from challenge on excessive-interest grounds alone.

- 14 Section 24 of the BR Act governs the Statutory Liquidity Ratio, or SLR, that banks must maintain.**

SLR is a mandated share of a bank's demand and time liabilities kept in specified safe assets.

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15 Under Section 24, SLR must be held in cash, gold, and unencumbered approved securities.

This differs from CRR, which is held purely as a cash balance with RBI.

16 Section 45Y lets the Central Government, in consultation with RBI, frame rules on how long banks must preserve records.

It covers the preservation period for books, accounts and other bank documents.

17 Section 45Z lays down how banks must return paid instruments, such as cheques, to customers.

The bank retains a true copy of the instrument for its own records.

18 Section 45ZA of the BR Act covers nomination facilities for bank deposit accounts.

It lets a depositor name a nominee to receive the deposit on their death.

19 Section 45ZC of the BR Act covers nomination for articles kept in safe custody with a bank.

It is distinct from the deposit-account and locker nomination provisions.

20 Section 45ZE of the BR Act covers nomination facilities for safe deposit lockers.

Together with 45ZA and 45ZC, it completes the Act's nomination trio.

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