

SALEM INSTITUTE OF BANKING

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Special Focused Class - General Awareness Std. Material

Static GK for IBPS RRB, IBPS PO/Clerk, RBI Assistant, NIACL, OICL, NABARD, Bank of Baroda and other competitive exams

Important Days and Dates

January

Jan - 01 Global Family Day. Army Medical Corps Establishment Day
Jan - 08 African National Congress Foundation Day
Jan - 09 NRI Day
Jan - 10 World Laughter Day
Jan - 11 Death anniversary of Lal Bahadur Shastri
Jan - 12 National youth Day, Birth Day of Swami Vivekanand
Jan - 15 Army Day (India)
Jan - 18 National Immunization Day
Jan - 23 Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose's Birth Anniversary
Jan - 25 Tourism Day (India), Indian Voters Day
Jan - 26 Republic Day
Jan - 28 Birth Anniversary of Lala Lajapati Rai
Jan - 30 Martyr's Day (Mahatma Gandhi's Martyrdom Day), Sarvodaya Day, World Leprosy Eradication Day

February

Feb - 02 World Wetlands Day, MGNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act) Day
Feb - 04 World Cancer Day
Feb - 13 Sarojini Naydu's Birth Anniversary, World Radio Day (UNESCO)
Feb - 14 Valentine's Day
2nd Sunday - World Marriage Day
Feb - 20 World Day of Social Justice
Feb - 21 World Mother Language Day
Feb - 24 Central Excise Day
Feb - 28 National Science Day (India)

March

Mar - 03 National Defence Day
Mar - 04 National Security Day
Mar - 08 World Women's Day. World Literacy Day
Mar - 09 CISF Raising Day
Mar - 14 Pi Day
Mar - 15 World Consumer Day. World Disabled Day
Mar - 16 National Vaccination Day

Mar - 20 World Happiness Day
Mar - 21 World Forestry Day. World Poetry Day
3rd Friday - World Sleep Day
Mar - 22 World Water Day
Mar - 23 World Meteorological Day
Mar - 24 World TB Day
Mar - 27 World Theatre Day

April

Apr - 01 April Fool's Day
Apr - 02 World Autism Awareness Day (UN)
Apr - 05 National Maritime Day
Apr - 07 World Health Day
Apr - 13 Jallian Wallah Bagh Massacre Day
Apr - 14 BR. Ambedkar Remembrance Day
Apr - 18 World Heritage Day
Apr - 21 Civil Services Day
Apr - 22 World Earth Day
Apr - 23 World Books Day. World Copyright Day
Apr - 25 World Malaria Day (WHO)
Apr - 26 World Intellectual Property Day (UN)

May

May - 01 World Labour Day. Maharashtra Day
May - 03 International Energy Day. World Asthma Day
May - 04 Coal Minor's Day
May - 05 World Midwives Day
First Tuesday - World Asthma Day
May - 08 World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day
May - 11 National Technology Day
May - 15 International Family Day
May - 17 World Telecom Day
May - 21 National Anti Terrorism Day
May - 24 Commonwealth Day
May - 31 World No Tobacco Day

June

June - 04 World Day of Innocent Children Victims of Aggression
June - 05 International Environment Day
June - 08 World Ocean Day
June - 14 World Blood Donor Day
June - 20 International Refugee Day
June - 21 International Music Day
June - 21 International Yoga Day

July

July - 01 World Doctor's Day
July - 04 America Independence Day
July - 11 World Population Day
July - 26 Kargil Victory Day
July - 29 International Tiger Day
July - 30 World Friendship Day

August

Aug - 06 Hiroshima Day
Aug - 08 World Senior Citizen Day
Aug - 09 Quit India Movement Day
Aug - 12 World Youth Day
Aug - 14 Pakistan's Independence Day
Aug - 15 India's Independence Day
Aug - 19 World Photography Day, World Humanitarian Day
Aug - 20 National Sadohawana Diwas (India)
Aug - 29 National Sports Day

September

Sept - 02 World Coconut Day,
Sept - 05 National Teachers Day (Dr. Radhakrishnan Birth Day Anniversary), & Sanskrit Day
Sept - 07 World Forgiveness Day
Sept - 08 International Literacy Day
Sept - 14 Hindi Day
Sept - 15 International Democracy Day, World Engineers Day
Sept - 16 World Ozone Day
Sept - 21 World Peace Day (UN), World Alzheimer's Day-
Sept - 25 Social Justice Day
Sept - 27 World Tourism Day

October

Oct - 01 World Day for Elderly (UN)
Oct - 02 International Peace Day, Gandhi Jayanti
Oct - 03 World Nature Day
Oct - 04 World Animal Day
Oct - 05 World Teachers Day
Oct - 08 National Airforce Day (India)
Oct - 09 International Post-Office Day-
Oct - 10 National Post-Office Day, World Mental Health Day
Oct - 12 World Sight Day
Oct - 17 International Poverty Day
Oct - 20 World Statistics Day
Oct - 21 National Police Day-
Oct - 24 United Nation Day
Oct - 28 International Animation Day
Oct - 30 World Thrift Day
Oct - 31 National Integration Day

November

Nov - 07 Infant Protection Day, World Cancer Awareness Day
Nov - 08 International Radiology Day

Nov - 09 World Legal Service Day

Nov - 10 Transport Day

Nov - 11 National Education Day

Nov - 14 National Children Day (Pt. Jawahar Lai Nehru's Birth Anniversary), World Debilities Day

Nov - 17 World Students Day

Nov - 19 World Men's Day

Nov - 21 World Hello Day, World Television Day

Nov - 26 National Law Day

Nov - 30 National Flag Day

December

Dec - 01 World Aids Day

Dec - 03 World Disability Day, World Day of Handicapped

Dec - 04 National Navy Day

Dec - 07 National Army Flag Day

Dec - 09 International Anti-corruption Day, National Girl Child Day(India)

Dec - 10 World Human Rights Day

Dec - 11 UNICEF Day

Dec - 14 National Energy Conservation Day (India)

Dec - 18 National Migrants Day

Dec - 19 Goa's Liberation Day

Dec - 23 Farmers Day, Kisaan Diwas

Dec - 24 The National Consumers Right Day

Dec - 25 Christmas Day

CURRENCY - COUNTRY **(CAPITAL) (CCC)**

- 1) Euro → Andorra (*Andorra la Vella*), Austria (*Vienna*), Belgium (*Brussels*), Cyprus (*Nicosia*), Estonia (*Tallinn*), Finland (*Helsinki*), France (*Paris*), Germany (*Berlin*), Greece (*Athens*), Ireland (*Dublin*), Italy (*Rome*), Latvia (*Riga*), Lithuania (*Vilnius*), Luxembourg (*Luxembourg*), Malta (*Valletta*), Monaco (*Monaco*), Netherlands (*Amsterdam*), Portugal (*Lisbon*), San marino, Slovakia (*Bratislava*), Slovenia (*Ijubjana*), Spain (*Madrid*), Vatican City (*Vatican City*).
- 2) Peso → Argentina (*Buenos Aires*), Chile (*Santiago*), Colombia (*Bogota*), Cuba (*Harana*), Dominican Republic (*Santo Domingo*), Mexico (*Mexico City*), Philippines (*Manila*), Uruguay (*Montevideo*).
- 3) Rupee → India (*Delhi*), Mauritius (*PortLouis*), Nepal (*Kathmandu*), Pakistan (*Islamabad*), Srilanka (*Colombo*).
- 4) Dollar → Antigua & Barbuda (*Saint John's*), Australia (*Canberra*), Bahamas (*Nassau*), Barbados (*Bridgetown*), Brunei (*Bandar Seri Begawan*), Canada (*Ottawa*), Dominica (*Roseau*), Ecuador

(*Quito*), El Salvador (*San Salvador*), Fiji (*Suva*), Guyana (*Georgetown*), Jamaica (*Kingston*), Liberia (*Monrovia*), Marshall Islands (*Majuro*), Micronesia (*Palikir*), Namibia (*Windhoek*), New Zealand (*Wellington*), palau (*Melekeok*), Singapore (*Singapore*), Taiwan (*Taipei*), US (*Washington D.C*), Zimbabwe (*Harare*).

5) Franc → Burkina Faso (*Ouagadougou*), Cameroon (*yaounde*), Central African republic (*Bangui*), chad (*N'Djamena*), Comoros (*Moroni*), congo (*Brazzaville*), Djibouti (*Djibouti*), Equatorial Guinea (*Malabo*), Gabon (*Libreville*), Liechtenstein (*Vaduz*), Iote d'Ivoire (*Abidjan*), Mali (*Bamako*), Madagascar (*Antananarivo*), Niger (*Niamey*), Senegal (*Dakar*), Switzerland (*Bern*),

6) Pound → Egypt (*Cairo*), Lebanon (*Beirut*), Syria (*Damascus*), United Kingdom (*London*).

7) Krone → Denmark (*Copenhagen*), Norway (*Oslo*).

8) Krona → Iceland (*Reykjavik*), Sweden (*Stockholm*).

9) Koruna → Czech Republic (*Prague*).

10) Won → North Korea (*Pyongyang*), south Korea (*Seoul*).

11) Riyal → Qatar (*Doha*), Saudi Arabia (*Riyadh*).

12) Rial → Iran (*Tehran*), Oman (*Muscat*), Yamen (*Sanaa*).

13) Riel → Cambodia (*Phnompenh*).

14) Real → Brazil (*Brasilia*).

15) Ringgit → Malaysia (*Kuala Lumpur*).

16) Ruble → Russia (*Moscow*), Belarus (*Minsk*)

17) Dinar → Algeria (*Algiers*), Bahrain (*Al-manamah*), Iraq (*Baghdad*), Jordan (*Amman*), Kuwait (*Kuwait city*), Libya (*Tripoli*), Serbia (*Belgrade*), Sudan (*Khartoum*), Tunisia (*Tunis*),.

18) Shilling → Kenya (*Nairobi*), Somalia (*Mogadishu*), Uganda (*Kampala*).

19) Yen → Japan (*Tokyo*).

20) Yuan → China (*Beijing*)

21) Ngultrum → Bhutan (*Thimpu*).

22) Baht → Thailand (*Bangkok*)

23) Dirham → JAE (*Abu Dhabi*), Morocco (*Rabat*)

24) Dong → Vietnam (*Hanoi*)

25) Birr → Ethiopia (*Addis Ababa*)

26) Kuna → Croatia (*Zagreb*)

27) Kyat → Myanmar (*Nayn Pyi Taw*)

28) Lira → Turkey (*Ankara*)

29) New Shekal → Israel (*Jerusalem*)

30) New Sol → Peru (*Lima*)

31) Taka → Bangladesh (*Dhaka*)

Important Committees

- 1) T S R Subramaniam Committee Recommended Single Window System For Environment Projects.
- 2) Nachiket Mor Committee: to permits NBFCs to work as Business Correspondents of banks.
- 3) Nachiket Mor - committee on comprehensive financial services for small businesses and low-income households.
- 4) Nachiket Mor committee: for small and payments bank.
- 5) Nachiket Mor Committee: to permits NBFCs to work as Business Correspondents of banks.
- 6) Arvind Mayaram Panel: report on the alleged irregularities at the National Spot Exchange Ltd (NSE).
- 7) Arvind Mayaram Committee –for giving clear definitions to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Foreign Institutional Investment (FII).
- 8) Union Govt. constituted a high level committee with the objective of bringing about clarity on tax laws: Ashok Lahiri (Former Chief Economic Advisor)
- 9) Deepak Mohanty Committee: on Data and Information Management in the Reserve Bank of India.
- 10) K.K. Mehrotra Committee: to inquire gas leakage in Bhilai Steel Plant.
- 11) PJ Nayak: to review Governance of Boards of Banks in India. The committee was constituted under the chairmanship of P. J. Nayak. He is a former Chairman and CEO of Axis Bank.
- 12) Pratyush Sinha committee: to assess compensation for coal blocks.
- 13) The former Union Minister Jairam Ramesh designated as the head of Future Earth Engagement Committee, a global research platform panel on sustainable development.
- 14) Union Finance Ministry constituted High Level Committee to interact with trade and industry to give recommendations to the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) and the Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC) for issuance of appropriate clarifications by way of circulars, on tax-related issues on a regular basis. The high

- level committee will be headed by former Chief **Economic Advisor (CEA) Ashok Lahiri.**
- 15) **T.K. Vishwanathan committee:** to provide Bankruptcy code for small and medium enterprises (SMEs).
Note: The committee will prepare a report on corporate bankruptcy framework for SMEs by February 2015.
- 16) **Justice Prabha Sridevan committee:** to function as a think-tank to help draft a new National Intellectual Property Rights Policy (National IPR Policy)
- 17) **K.V. Kamath panel:** to examine the financial architecture for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector.
- 18) **Gopalakrishna Committee:** on Capacity Building in Banks and non-Banks.
- 19) **G N Bajpai Committee:** to review the investment guidelines for national pension system (NPS) schemes in private sector.
- 20) **Scientist Raghunath Anant Mashelkar panel:** to recommend best technologies for Prime Minister Narendra Modi's "Swachh Bharat" national sanitation campaign.
Note: The terms of reference include achieving Prime Minister Modi's "Swachh Bharat" goals by 2019.
- 21) **H R Khan Committee:** to examine the un-claimed amount in PPF, Post Office and Savings Schemes.
- 22) **H Devaraj Committee:** reported that most of the deemed universities are not fit for being a university.
- 23) **Sivaramakrishnan Committee:** to suggest the place to build the capital city of Andhra Pradesh.
- 24) **M P Bezbaruah:** to suggest suitable remedial measures to address concerns regarding security of people from North East.
- 25) **B. Sambamurthy:** panel favours single mobile banking app on all SIMs. Panel recommended that customers should not be required to visit the bank branch for mobile number registration.
- 26) **Vijay Kelkar Committee** was appointed by the Petroleum and Natural Gas Ministry to prepare a road map to make India self-sufficient in oil and natural gas by 2030.
- 27) **Vishnu Sahay committee:** look probe into the Muzaffarnagar communal violence.
- 28) **Urjit Patel Committee** - to examine the current monetary policy framework
- 29) **Mukul Mudgal** member panel to probe IPL spot-fixing.
- 30) **Justice A.P. Shah committee** : to head panel on road safety.
- 31) **Anil Kaushal committee:** to examine the recommendations made by the TRAI on pricing of Spectrum.
- 32) **Bimal Jalan** panel : to scrutinize applications for new bank licenses.
- 33) **Parthasarathi Shome.** – for Tax Administration Reform Commission (TARC), Suggest a system to enforce better tax compliance.
- 34) **Kirit Parikh panel** : on fuel pricing has suggested that the diesel prices should be increased by Rs 1-1.50 a litre every month as against the 45-50 paise monthly hike followed currently.
- 35) **K U.B. Rao** : the idea of setting up Bullion Bank or Bullion Corporation of India
- 36) **Suma Verma Committee** - to update, and revise the Banking Ombudsman Scheme, 2006.
- 37) **Damodran Committee:** on improvement of customer services in banks.
- 38) **Shri M. Narasimham Committee:** on Banking Sector Reforms.
- 39) **Shri Raghuram Rajan Committee:** on Financial Sector Reforms.
- 40) **Shri B. Mahapatra Committee:** to review the existing prudential guidelines on restructuring of advances by banks/financial institutions.
- 41) **Shri Aditya Puri Committee:** Dissemination of Credit Information.
- 42) **Shri K.U.B. Rao Committee:** recommended aligning gold import regulations.
- 43) **K M Chandrasekhar committee:** for rationalization of foreign investment norms.
- 44) **Shri Pulak Kumar Sinha Committee:** to study the feasibility of Aadhaar as an additional factor for authentication of card present transactions.
- 45) **Mukul Mudgal Committee:** looking into US giant Walmart's lobbying activities to enter India.
- 46) **MBN Rao Committee:** to prepare the blueprint of India's first women's bank

Books & Authors:

- 1) "The Red Sari " Written by Javier Moro (About Mrs.Sonia Gandhi)
- 2) "The Indian Parliament – A Critical Appraisal" authored by Prof. Sudha Pai and Avinash Kumar.
- 3) PM Narendra Modi launched "Born Again on the Mountain" Written by Arunima Sinha.
- 4) "Prince of Gujarat: The Extraordinary Story of Prince" released by Gopaldas Desai & authored by Rajmohan Gandhi.
- 5) Next China-India War- World's First Water War – authored by General S. Padmanabhan released.
- 6) Sachin Tendulkar unveils his autobiography 'Playing it My Way'.
- 7) "Truth Always Prevails" written by Sadruddin Hashwani released.
- 8) Public Issues Before Parliament - Vijay Darda.
- 9) Ambedkar Awakening India's Social Conscience - Dr. Narendra Jadhav.
- 10) Ambedkar Awakening India's Social Conscience - Dr. Narendra Jadhav.
- 11) My country My Life - L.K.Advani.
- 12) Joseph Anton - Sulman Rushdie (Autobiography).
- 13) The Sahara Testaments - Tade Ipadeola.
- 14) Narendra Modi: A Political Biography - Andy Marino.
- 15) Walking With Giants - G. Ramachandran.
- 16) Editor Unplugged — Media, Magnates, Netas and Me - Vinod Mehta.
- 17) Flora of Guntur City Andhra Pradesh - PR Mohana Rao.
- 18) India's Growth Resurgence: Sectorial Issues and Governance Risks - Yerram Raju.
- 19) M Sitarama Murthy and Singala Subbaiah
- 20) Final Test: Exit Sachin Tendulkar - Dilip D'Souza.
- 21) "Half a Girlfriend" - written by Chetan Bhagat
- 22) The Substance and the Shadow: written by Uday Tara Nayar, a former journalist.
- 23) Warrior State written by T V Paul.
- 24) Blood Feud written by Edward Klein.
- 25) A Bad Character: authored by Deepti Kapoor.
- 26) The Good, the Bad and the Ridiculous – Khuswant Singh.
- 27) Train To Pakistan - Khuswant Singh.
- 28) An Uncertain Glory: India and its Contradictions – Jean Dreze and Amartya Sen.
- 29) A Brush with Life- Satish Gujral
- 30) A Bend in the river- V.S. Naipaul.
- 31) God of Small things- Arundhati Rai.
- 32) Inheritance of Loss- Kiran Desai.
- 33) Joseph Anton- Sulman Rushdie (Autobiography).
- 34) "Khushwantnama-The Lessons of My Life " - Khushwant singh
- 35) Lajja- Taslima Nasrim.
- 36) My Unforgettable Memories-Mamata Banerjee.
- 37) My Years with Rajiv and Sonia written by R.D.Pradhan.
- 38) ModiNomics: Inclusive Economics, Inclusive Governance: authored by Sameer Kochhar.
- 39) Crusader or Conspirator? Coalgate and other Truths authored by PC Parakh.
- 40) The Accidental Prime Minister: The Making and Unmaking of Manmohan Singh authored by Dr. Sanjaya Baru
- 41) "The Narrow Road to the Deep North" authored by Richard Flanagan.
- 42) "Untold Story of Indian Public Sector" - authored by Dr UD Choubey,
- 43) "A Man and a Motorcycle, How Hamid Karzai Came to Power": written by Bette Dam.
- 44) "Not Just an Accountant" authored by former CAG Vinod Rai.
- 45) Book "The Vijay Mallya Story" written by K Giriprakash.
- 46) And Then One Day: Naseeruddin Shah's autobiography.
- 47) God of Antarctica written by Yashwardhan Shukla:
- 48) "One Life is Not Enough" : written by Kunwar Natwar Singh.
Note: The book is an autobiography of the former External Affairs Minister and senior Congress Party leader Natwar Singh.
- 49) A book "Munger through the Ages" authored by late Devendra Prasad Yadav
- 50) The Lives of Others" a novel written by: Neel Mukherjee.
Note: Novel is short listed for the prestigious Man Booker Prize 2014.
- 51) Books Written By Rabindranath Tagore:
 - Gora, Chitra, Gitanjali, Visarjan, Gardner, Hungry Ston, Post Office, The Court, Dancer, Crescent Moon, Ghare Baire
- 52) Books Written By Indira Gandhi:
 - My Truth, Eternal India, Indira Gandhi on Peoples & Problems, India
- 53) Books Written By Jawaharlal Nehru:

- Glimpses of World History, Discovery of India, Mahatma Gandhi, An Anthology

54) Books Written By Dr.B.R.Ambedkar:

- The Annihilation of Caste, Who were the Sudras, Riddles in Hinduism, Pakistan or Partition of India, History of Indian Currency and Banking, Ranade Gandhi Jinnah, Thoughts on Pakistan

55) Book Written By Mr.Shashi Tharoor: The Great Indian Novel

56) Book Written By Mr.Abhinav Bindra: A Shot at History

57) Books Written By Subhash Chandra Bose:

- The Indian Struggle, An Alternative Leadership, Letter to Emile Schenkel, An Indian Pilgrim

58) Books Written By Abdul Kalam :

- India Wins Freedom, Wings of Fire, India 2020-A vision for the new Millenium, Indomitable Spirit, Ignited Minds, Guiding Souls, Spirit of India

59) Books Written By Dr.S.Radhakrishnan :

- The Hindu view of Life, An Idea List view of Life, Indian Philosophy

60) Books Written By C Rajagopalachari:

- The Nation's Voice, Reconciliation: Why and How, The Fatal Cart

61) Books Written By Amartya Sen :

- Poverty and Famines, Development as Freedom

62) Book Written By Bhagat Singh: "Why I am an Athiest"

63) Books Written By Kiran Bedi :

- It's Always Possible, I Dare

CENSUS 2011

- ✓ Slogan : Our Census, Our Future.
- ✓ Census 2011 is the 15th Census of India since 1872.
- ✓ Reference Date: 0:00 Hours of 1st March 2011

Number of Administrative Units in Census 2011	
States/UTs	35
Districts	640
Sub-districts	5924
Towns	7936
Villages	6.41 Lakhs

Note: Atpresent (State 29+ UT 7 = 36)

Population		Proportion (in %)
Persons	1210.2 million	

Males	623.7 million	51.54
Females	586.5 million	48.46

Sex Ratio : 940

Largest and the Smallest States/UTs

Top 5 States/UTs		Bottom 5 States/UTs	
Uttar Pradesh	19,95,81,477	Lakshadweep	64,429
Maharashtra	11,23,72,972	Daman & Diu	2,42,911
Bihar	10,38,04,637	D. & N. Haveli	3,42,853
West Bengal	9,13,47,736	A. & N. Islands	3,79,944
Andhra Pradesh	8,46,65,533	Sikkim	6,07,688

Districts Ranked as per Population 2011

Top 2 Districts		Bottom 2 Districts	
Thane (Maharashtra)	1,10,54,131	Dibang Valley (AP)	7,948
North Twenty Four Parganas (West Bengal)	1,00,82,852	Anjaw (AP)	21,089

States/UTs ranked as per % Growth of Population 2011

Top 2 States/UT		Bottom 2 States/UT	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	55.50	Nagaland	-0.47
Daman & Diu	53.54	Kerala	4.86

Districts ranked as per % Growth of Population 2011

Top 2 Districts		Bottom 2 Districts	
Kurung Kumey (AP)	111.01	Longleng (Nagaland)	-58.39
Yanam (Puducherry)	77.15	Kiphire (Nagaland)	-30.54

Population (0-6 years) - 2011

Population	
Persons	15,87,89,287
Males	8,29,52,135
Females	7,58,37,152

States/UTs ranked as per Sex Ratio 2011

Top 5 States/UTs		Bottom 5 States/UTs	
Kerala	1,084	Daman & Diu	618
Puducherry	1,038	Dadra & Nagar	775

		Haveli	
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* Sex Ratio is defined as the Number of females per 1000 males

Districts ranked as per Sex Ratio (0-6) 2011

Top Districts		Bottom Districts	
Lahul & Spiti (Himachal Pradesh)	1,013	Jhajjar (Haryana)	774
Tawang (Arunachal Pradesh)	1,005	Mahendragarh (Haryana)	778

Effective Literacy Rate -2011

Population	
Persons	74.04
Males	82.14
Females	65.46

Ranking of States/UTs-Literacy Rate-2011

Top 5 States/UTs		Bottom 5 States/UTs	
Kerala	93.91	Bihar	63.82
Lakshadweep	92.28	Arunachal Pradesh	66.95

Districts ranked as per Literacy Rate 2011

Top Districts		Bottom Districts	
Serchhip (Mizoram)	98.76	Alirajpur (Madhya Pradesh)	37.22
Aizawl (Mizoram)	98.50	Bijapur (Chhattisgarh)	41.58

Ranking of States/UTs as per Population Density-2011

Top 5 States/UTs		Bottom 5 States/UTs	
NCT of Delhi	11,297	Arunachal Pradesh	17
Chandigarh	9,252	A. & N. Islands	46

*Density is defined as the Number of persons per sq. km.

Districts ranked as per Population Density 2011

Top Districts		Bottom Districts	
North East (NCT of Delhi)	37,346	Dibang Valley (Arunachal Pradesh)	1
Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	26,903	Samba (Jammu & Kashmir)	2

*Density is defined as the Number of persons per sq. km.

Indian Constitutions

Indian constitution contains 395 articles in Parts I to XXII and 12 schedules.

Parts of Indian Constitution

<u>PART</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>ARTICLE S</u>
Part I	The Union and its territory	Art. 1 to 4
Part II	Citizenship	Art. 5 to 11
Part III	Fundamental Rights	Art. 12 to 35
Part IV	Directive Principles	Art. 36 to 51
Part IVA	Fundamental Duties	Art. 51A
Part V	The Union	Art. 52 to 151
Part VI	The States	Art. 152 to 237
Part VII	Repealed by Const. (7th Amendment) Act, 1956	
Part VIII	The Union Territories	Art. 239 to 242
Part IX	The Panchayats	Art. 243 to 243O
Part IXA	The Municipalities	Art. 243P to 243ZG
Part IXB	The Co-operative Societies	Art. 243ZH to 243ZT
Part X	The Scheduled and Tribal Areas	Art. 244 to 244A
Part XI	Relations between the Union and the States	Art. 245 to 263
Part XII	Finance, Property, Contracts and Suits	Art. 264 to 300A
Part XIII	Trade, Commerce and Intercourse within the Territory of India	Art. 301 to 307
Part XIV	Services under the Union and the States	Art. 308 to 323
Part XIVA	Tribunals	Art. 323A to 323B
Part XV	Elections	Art. 324 to 329A
Part XVI	Special provisions relating to certain classes	Art. 330 to 342
Part XVII	Official Language	Art. 343 to 351

Part XVIII	Emergency Provisions	Art. 352 to 360
Part XIX	Miscellaneous	Art. 361 to 367
Part XX	Amendment of the Constitution	Art. 368
Part XXI	Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions	Art. 369 to 392
Part XXII	Short title, commencement, authoritative text in Hindi and repeals	Art. 393 to 395

❖ **Fundamental Rights:** Originally, constitution provided for 7 basic fundamental rights, now there is only six rights, one Right to property U/A 31 was deleted from the list of fundamental rights by 44th amendment act 1978. It made a legal right U/A 300-A in Part XII of the constitution.

I. Right to Equality: Art. 14 to Art. 18

- ✓ **Article 14-** Equality before the law.
- ✓ **Article 15-** Prohibition of discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex. Or place of birth.
- ✓ **Article 16-** Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.
- ✓ **Article 17-** Abolition of the un-touchability.
- ✓ **Article 18-** Abolition of titles

II. Right to Freedom: Art. 19 to art. 22

- ✓ **Art.19** guarantees to all the citizens the six rights
 - a) Right to freedom of speech and expression.
 - b) Right to assemble peacefully and without arms.
 - c) Right to form associations or unions.
 - d) Right to move freely throughout the territory of India.
 - e) Right to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India.
 - f) Right to practice any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade, and business.
- ✓ **Article 20-** Protection in respect of conviction for offences.
- ✓ **Article 21-** Protection of life and personal liberty.
- ✓ **Article 22-** Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases.

III. Right against Exploitation: Art.23 & art. 24

- ✓ **Article 23-** Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour.
- ✓ **Article 24-** Prohibition of employment of children in factories and mines. Under age of 14.

IV. Right to Freedom of Religion: Art.25 to art. 28

- ✓ **Article 25-** Freedom of conscience and free profession , practice and propagation of religion.
- ✓ **Article 26-** Freedom to manage religious affairs.
- ✓ **Article 27-** Freedom as to pay taxes for promotion of any particular religion.
- ✓ **Article 28-** Freedom from attending religious instruction.

V. Cultural and Educational Rights: Art.29 & art. 30

- ✓ **Article 29-** Protection of interest of minorities.
- ✓ **Article 30-** Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions.
- ✓ **Article 32-** Remedies for enforcement of Fundamental Rights.

❖ **Fundamental Duties: Part IV-A- Art 51A**

· It contains, originally 10 duties, now it contains 11 duties by 86th amendments act 2002.

❖ **Part 13 : Trade, Commerce and Intercourse within the territories of India (301-307)**

- ✓ **Article 301-** Freedom to trade, commerce, and intercourse.
- ✓ **Article 302-** Power of Parliament to impose restrictions on trade, commerce, and intercourse.

❖ **Part 18 : Emergency (352-360)**

- ✓ **Article 352-** Proclamation of emergency (National Emergency).
- ✓ **Article 356-** State Emergency (President's Rule)
- ✓ **Article 360-** Financial Emergency

❖ **The borrowed features of constitution from different countries.**

- ✓ **From U.K.-**
 - Nominal Head President (like Queen)
 - Cabinet System of Ministers
 - Post of PM
 - Parliamentary Type of Govt.,
 - Bicameral Parliament
 - Lower House more powerful
 - Council of Ministers responsible to Lower House
 - Speaker in Lok Sabha.
- ✓ **From U.S. –**
 - Written Constitution

- Executive head of state known as President and his being the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces
 - Vice- President as the ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha
 - Fundamental Rights
 - Supreme Court
 - Provision of States
 - Independence of Judiciary and judicial review
 - Preamble
 - Removal of Supreme court and High court Judges
- ✓ From USSR –
- Fundamental Duties
 - Five year Plan
- ✓ From AUSTRALIA
- Concurrent list
 - Language of the preamble
 - Provision regarding trade, commerce and intercourse
- ✓ From JAPAN
- Law on which the Supreme Court function
- ✓ From WEIMAR CONSTITUTION OF GERMANY
- Suspension of Fundamental Rights during the emergency
- ✓ From CANADA
- Scheme of federation with a strong centre
 - Distribution of powers between centre and the states and placing Residuary Powers with the centre
- ✓ From IRELAND
- Concept of Directive Principles of States Policy (Ireland borrowed it from SPAIN)
 - Method of election of President
 - Nomination of members in the Rajya Sabha by the President

FIVE YEAR PLANS IN INDIA:

- 1) **1st Five Year Plan (1951-56)** - Priority of Agriculture
- 2) **2nd Five Year Plan (1956-61)** - Priority of Industries Sector
- 3) **3rd Five Year Plan (1961-66)** - Self Reliance

- 4) **4th Five Year Plan (1969-74)** - Removal of Poverty, Growth with Justice
- 5) **5th Five Year Plan (1974-79)** - Removal of Poverty and Self reliance
- 6) **6th Five Year Plan (1980-85)** - The emphasis same as 5th Plan
- 7) **7th Five Year Plan (1985-90)** - Food Production, Employment, Productivity
- 8) **8th Five Year Plan (1992-97)** - Employment Generation, Control of Population
- 9) **9th Five Year Plan (1997-02)** - Growth Rate of 7 percent
- 10) **10th Five year Plan (2002-07)** - Self employment and resources and development
- 11) **11th Five Year Plan (2007-12)** - Comprehensive and faster growth
- 12) **12th Five Year plan (2012-17)** - Improvement of Health, Education and Sanitation. Main Theme of 12th Five year Plan "Faster, Sustainable & more inclusive growth".
- 13) **13th Five-Year Defence Plan (2017-22)** - The 13th five-year defence plan (2017-22) envisages an allocation of Rs 26,83,924 crore for the armed forces. This includes Rs 13,95,271 crore under the revenue segment and the remainder for defraying the capital expenditure. Given the secrecy surrounding the plans, it is unlikely that much will be known about the outcomes intended to be achieved.

List of Revolutions

- 1) **Black Revolution** – Petroleum Production
- 2) **Blue Revolution** – Fish Production
- 3) **Brown Revolution** – Leather/non-conventional(India)/Cocoa production
- 4) **Golden Fibre Revolution** – Jute Production
- 5) **Golden Revolution** – Fruits / Overall Horticulture development/Honey Production
- 6) **Green Revolution** – Food grains
- 7) **Grey Revolution** – Fertilizer
- 8) **Pink Revolution** – Onion production/Pharmaceutical (India) /Prawn production
- 9) **Red Revolution** – Meat & Tomato Production
- 10) **Round Revolution** – Potato
- 11) **Silver Fiber Revolution** – Cotton
- 12) **Silver Revolution** – Egg/Poultry Production

- 13) **White Revolution (In India: Operation Flood)** – Milk/Dairy production
- 14) **Yellow Revolution** – Oil Seeds production
- 15) **Evergreen Revolution** – Overall development of Agriculture

Border of World Countries

- 1) **Redcliff Line:** India and Pakistan.
- 2) **Mc. Mohan Line:** India and China.
- 3) **Line of Control:** It divides Kashmir between India and Pakistan.
- 4) **Durand Line:** Pakistan and Afghanistan.
- 5) **Hidden berg Line:** Germany and Poland.
- 6) **Older Neisse Line:** Germany and Poland.
- 7) **Maginot Line:** France and Germany.
- 8) **Mannerheim Line:** Russia and Finland border.
- 9) **Siegfried Line :** Germany and France.
- 10) **17th Parallel:** North Vietnam and South Vietnam.
- 11) **24th Parallel :** India and Myanmar.
- 12) **26th Parallel :** Australia & South Africa.
- 13) **38th Parallel:** North Korea and South Korea.
- 14) **49th Parallel:** Canada and USA

Power & Infrastructure

ATOMIC POWER PLANTS

- 1) **Narora atomic power plant** - Narora, UP
- 2) **Rajasthan atomic power plant:** Rawatbhatta, Rajasthan
- 3) **Tarapur atomic power plant** - Maharashtra
- 4) **Kakarpar atomic power plant** - Gujarat
- 5) **Madras atomic power plant** - Tamilnadu
- 6) **Kaiga atomic power plant** - Karnataka
- 7) **Kundankullam :** Tamil Nadu
- 8) **Gorakhpur Atomic:** Haryana

THERMAL POWER PLANTS

- 1) **Mundra Thermal Power Station:** Gujarat
- 2) **Vindhyachal Thermal Power Station:** Madhya Pradesh
- 3) **Mundra Ultra Mega Power Plant:** Gujarat.
- 4) **Talcher Super Thermal Power Station:** Odisha.
- 5) **Sipat Thermal Power Plant:** Chhattisgarh.
- 6) **NTPC Dadri:** Uttar Pradesh.
- 7) **NTPC Ramagundam,** Andhra Pradesh.

- 8) **Korba Super Thermal Power Plant:** Chattisgarh.
- 9) **Rihand Thermal Power Station:** Uttar Pradesh.
- 10) **Jharsuguda Thermal Power Plant:** Odisha

Defence, Science & Technology

1) Name of Satellite & Country

- Angara A5 – Russia
- Arianespace Soyuz - America
- Ariane 5 ES – European Space Agency
- SPOT 7 – French
- AISAT - Germany
- NLS7.1(CAN-X4), NSL7.2 (CAN-X5) – Canada
- VELOX-1 - Singapore
- Atlas 5, Delta 4, SpaceX Falcon 9 - US
- CBERS 4, March 3C – China
- H-2A, Hayabusa 2, ASHARO 1 – Japan
- ASTRA 2G - Luxembourg

2) Missiles in use of Indian Army:

- Prithvi I - 150km (Surface to – Surface short range ballistic missile)
- Prithvi II - 350km
- Prithvi III - 350km - 600km
- Agni I - 700km -1250km (Surface to – Surface short range ballistic missile)
- Agni II - 2000km -3500km
- Agni III - 3500km -5000km
- Agni IV - 3000km -4000km
- Agni V - 5500km -5800km
- Agni VI - 8000km -3500km
- Akash- 30 km

Important Dams in India:

- 1) **Tehri Dam:** on Bhagirathi River, Uttarakhand.
- 2) **Bhakra nangal Dam:** on Sutlej River, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh.
- 3) **Hirakud Dam:** on Mahanadi River, Orissa.
- 4) **Nagarjuna sagar Dam:** on Krishna River, Andhra Pradesh.
- 5) **Sardar Sarovar Dam:** on Narmada River, Gujarat
- 6) **Mullaperiyar:** Kerala-Tamil Nadu border
- 7) **Indirasagar Dam:** on Narmada River, Madhya Pradesh
- 8) **Tungabhadra dam:** Tungabhadra River, Karnataka

- 9) **Bhavanisagar Dam:** Bhavani River, Tamil Nadu.
- 10) **Koyna Dam:** on Koyna River, Mahaashtra
- 11) **Idukki Dam:** Kerala
- 12) **Krishna Raja Sagar Dam:** on Kaveri River, Karnataka
- 13) **Mettur Dam:** on Kaveri River, Tamilnadu
- 14) **Srisailem Dam:** on Krishna River, Andhra Pradesh
- 15) **Banasura Sagar Dam:** Kerala
- 16) **Cheruthoni Dam:** on Cheruthoni River, Kerala
- 17) **Bisalpur Dam:** On Banas River, Rajasthan
- 18) **Maithon Dam:** On Barakar River, Jharkhand
- 19) **Rihand Dam:** On Rihand River, Uttar Pradesh

Important Wildlife Sanctuary in India:

- 1) Mudumalai Sanctuary – Nilgiris (Tamilnadu)
- 2) Periyar Sanctuary – Idduki (Kerala)
- 3) Silent Valley National Park – Palakkad, (Kerala)
- 4) Chinnar Wildlife Sanctuary - Western Ghats (Kerala)
- 5) Ghatprabha Bird Sanctuary – Belgaum (Karnataka)
- 6) Nagarhole National Park - (Karnataka)
- 7) Bandipur National Park – Mysore (Karnataka)
- 8) Dandeli Wildlife Sanctuary - (Karnataka)
- 9) Nelapattu Bird Sanctuary – Nellore (Andhra Pradesh)
- 10) Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve - Chandrapur (Maharashtra)
- 11) Bandhavgarh National Park – Shahdol (Madhya Pradesh)
- 12) Kanha National Park – Mandla (Madhya Pradesh)
- 13) Pench National Park - (Madhya Pradesh)
- 14) Panna National Park - (Madhya Pradesh)
- 15) Hazaribagh National Park – Hazaribagh (Jharkhand)
- 16) Gir National Park and Sasan Gir Sanctuary – Junagarh (Gujarat)
- 17) Nal Sarovar Bird Sanctuary – Ahmedabad (Gujarat)
- 18) Sariska National Park - Alwar (Rajasthan)
- 19) Ranthambore Tiger Sanctuary – Sawai Madhopur (Rajasthan)

- 20) Keoladeo Ghana National Park – Bharatpur (Rajasthan)
- 21) Chandraprabha Sanctuary – Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)
- 22) Dudwa National Park – Lakhimpur Kheri (Uttar Pradesh)
- 23) Sundarbans Tiger Sanctuary – 24Paraganas (West Bengal)
- 24) Vikramshila Gangetic Dolphin Sanctuary – Bhagalpu (Bihar)
- 25) Simlipal Tiger Sanctuary – Mayurbhanj (Odisha)
- 26) Gahirmatha Turtle Sanctuary – Kendrapara (Odisha)
- 27) Kaziranga National Park – Golaghat/Nagaon (Assam)
- 28) Manas Tiger Sanctuary – Barpeta (Assam)
- 29) The Great Himalayan National Park - mountain peaks Kullu (Himachal Pradesh)
- 30) Corbett National Park – Nainital (Uttarakhand)
- 31) Rajaji National Park – Dehradun, (Uttarakhand)
- 32) Dachigam National Park – Srinagar (Jammu & Kashmir)
- 33) Rani Jhansi Marine National Park – Andaman & Nicobar Islands
- 34) Campbell National Park - Andaman & Nicobar Islands
- 35) Galathea National Park – Andaman & Nicobar Islands
- 36) Mahatma Gandhi Marine National Park – Andaman & Nicobar Islands

Headquarter of International Organisation

- 1) UNO - New York
- 2) UNICEF - New York
- 3) UNFPA - New York
- 4) UNESCO – Paris
- 5) WHO – Geneva
- 6) WTO – Geneva (Switzerland)
- 7) World Meteorological Organisation - Geneva
- 8) United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) – Geneva
- 9) International Committee of the Red Cross – Geneva

- 10) World Bank - Washington D.C
- 11) IMF -Washington DC
- 12) SAARC – Kathmandu
- 13) ADB - Manila
- 14) International Atomic Energy Agency – Vienna
- 15) Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries – (OPEC) Vienna (Austria)
- 16) United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) – Vienna
- 17) Amnesty International – London
- 18) Commonwealth of Nations – London
- 19) International Maritime Organisation– London
- 20) Association of South East Nations (ASEAN) – Jakarta (Indonesia)
- 21) NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Org)–Brussels (Belgium)
- 22) Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) – Singapore
- 23) International Court Of Justice - The Hague (Netherlands)
- 24) Food and Agricultural Organisation – Rome (France)

Sports

CUPS & TROPHIES:

- 1) **Hockey:** Azlan Shah Cup, Asia Cup, Champions Trophy, Agha Khan Cup, Lal Bahadur Shastri Cup, MCC Trophy, Nehru Trophy, Dhyan Chand Trophy, Johar Cup.
- 2) **Cricket:** Asia Cup, Ashes, Champions Trophy, Sharjah Cup, C. K. Naydu Trophy, Deodhar Trophy, Dilip Trophy Gavaskar Border Trophy, Irani Trophy, Ranji Trophy, Rohinton Baria Trophy, Singer Cup, Sahara Cup, Vijay Merchant Trophy, Wills Trophy.
- 3) **Football:** FIFA World Cup, Merdeka Cup, D. C. M. Cup, Durand Cup, Rovers Cup, Santosh Trophy, Subroto Cup.
- 4) **Lawn Tennis:** Australian Open, Davis Cup, French Open.
- 5) **Table Tennis (Women):** Corbitton Cup
- 6) **Badminton (Women):** Uber Cup
- 7) **Badminton (Men):** Thomas Cup
- 8) **Horse Race:** Derby
- 9) **Golf:** Ryder Cup
- 10) **Rowing:** Wellington Trophy

Dances in India

FOLK DANCES IN INDIA

- 1) **Bhangra:** Punjab.
- 2) **Changu:** Odissa and Andhra Pradesh.
- 3) **Gair:** Rajasthan.
- 4) **Garba:** Gujarat.
- 5) **Ghoomar:** Rajasthan.
- 6) **Karagam:** Tamil Nadu.
- 7) **Dumhal:** Kashmir.
- 8) **Lavani:** Maharashtra.
- 9) **Odissi:** Orissa

CLASSICAL DANCES IN INDIA

- 10) **Kathak:** Uttar Pradesh.
- 11) **Bihu:** Assam.
- 12) **Bharat Natyam:** Tamil Nadu.
- 13) **Kuchipudi:** Andhra Pradesh.
- 14) **Kathakali:** Kerala.
- 15) **Chhau:** Orissa, Bihar and West Bengal.
- 16) **Rauf:** Jammu & Kashmir

BANKING (1st IN INDIA)

- **1st Indian bank to Get ISO :** Canara Bank
- **1st Governor of RBI :** Mr. Osborne Smith
- **1st Indian governor of RBI :** Mr. C D Deshmukh(3rd RBI governor)
- **1st Bank to Introduce ATM in India:** HSBC
- **1st Bank to Introduce Talking ATM in India:** UBI (Union Bank of India) for Visually Impaired.
- **1st Bank to introduce saving Bank in India :** Presidency bank
- **1st Bank to Introduce Cheque system in India :** Bengal Bank
- **1st Bank to introduce Internet Banking :** ICICI BANK
- **1st Bank to introduce Mobile ATM :** ICICI Bank
- **1st Bank to introduce Mutual Fund :** State Bank of India
- **1st Bank to introduce Credit Card :** Central Bank of India
- **1st Foreign Bank :** Comptoire d'Escompte de Paris of France
- **1st Bank Set Up in India :** Bank of Hindustan in 1770

- **1st Joint Stock Bank of British India** : State Bank of India
- **1st Joint Stock Bank of India** : Allahabad Bank
- **1st Bank that is oldest Public Bank in India** : Allahabad Bank
- **1st national bank merging** : PNB & New Bank of India in 1993
- **1st Indian bank to open branch outside India** : Bank of India
- **1st fully Indian Bank** : Punjab National Bank
- **First RRB** : Prathama Grameen Bank by Syndicate Bank

Banks - Tag Lines

- 1) **SBI** - With you all the way, Pure Banking Nothing Else, The Nation's banks on us.
- 2) **State Bank of Hyderabad** – You can always bank on us.
- 3) **State Bank of Mysore** - Working for a better tomorrow
- 4) **State Bank of Patiala** – Blending Modernity with Tradition.
- 5) **State Bank of Travancore** - A long Tradition of Trust.
- 6) **Allahabad Bank** - A Tradition of Trust.
- 7) **Andhra Bank** – Where India Banks.
- 8) **Bank of Baroda** - India's International Bank.
- 9) **Bank of India** - Relationship beyond banking.
- 10) **Bhartiya Mahila Bank** – Empowering Women.
- 11) **Bank of Maharashtra** - One family one bank.
- 12) **Canara Bank** – Together We Can.
- 13) **Central Bank of India** – "Central To you Since 1911".
- 14) **Corporation Bank** – A Premier Public Sector Bank.
- 15) **Dena Bank** - Trusted Family Bank.
- 16) **ECGC Bank** – You focus on exports. We cover the risks.
- 17) **IDBI Bank** – Banking For All, "Aao Sochein Bada".
- 18) **Indian Bank** – Your Tech- Friendly Bank.
- 19) **Indian Overseas Bank** – Good people to grow with.
- 20) **Punjab National Bank** - The name you can bank upon.

- 21) **Punjab & Sind Bank** – Where service is a way of life.
- 22) **Oriental Bank of Commerce** – Where every individual is committed.
- 23) **UCO Bank** – Honours Your Trust.
- 24) **Union Bank of India** – Good People to Bank with.
- 25) **United Bank of India** – The Bank that begins with "U".
- 26) **Vijaya Bank** - A friend you can bank on.
- 27) **Axis Bank** – Badhti Ka naam Zindagi.
- 28) **ICICI Bank** – Hum Hai Na, Khyal Apka.
- 29) **HDFC Bank** - We understand your world indeed.
- 30) **Yes Bank** – Experience our Expertise.
- 31) **HSBC** - The world's local bank

Important Insurance Terms:

- **HQ & Head**

Company	Head Quarters	Head (MD/CHAIRMAN)
IRDAI	Hyderabad	Subhash Chandra Khuntia
GIC	Mumbai	Alice G Vaidyan
LIC	Mumbai	S.K.Roy
The New India Assurance Co. Ltd.,	Mumbai	G.Srinivasan
National Insurance Company Ltd	Kolkata	K. Sanath Kumar
United India Insurance Co. Ltd	Chennai	Shri A.V.Girija Kumar
Oriental Insurance Company Ltd	New Delhi	A V Girija Kumar
Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd.	New Delhi	Ms. AlameluT, Lakshmanachari
Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India	Mumbai	Mr N. Shankar
National Insurance Academy	Pune	
Insurance Institute of India	Mumbai	
Institute of Insurance and Risk Management	Hyderabad	

- **Insurance Acts**

- ✓ National Insurance Act - 1911
- ✓ The Insurance Act – 1938
- ✓ The Life Insurance Corporation Act – 1956

- ✓ General Insurance Business Act - 1972
- ✓ The IRDA Act – 1999
- ✓ The Insurance Laws (Amendment) Ordinance – 2014
- ✓ The Insurance Laws (Amendment) Act – 2015
- **Total Insurance Companies**
 - ✓ Life Insurance Companies – 24
 - ✓ General Insurance Companies – 28
 - ✓ Re-Insurer - 1
- **Insurer:** The Insurance Company (or) To whom the risk has transferred.
- **Insured:** Policy Holder (or) Who is transferring the risk to the Insurance Company.
- **Principles of General Insurance**
 - ✓ Utmost Good Faith
 - ✓ Insurable Interest
 - ✓ Indemnity
 - ✓ Subrogation
 - ✓ Contribution
 - ✓ Proximate Cause
 - ✓ Assignment
- **Agent:** The Agent is intermediary between the insurance company and the insured. An Agent is a person who is licensed from IRDA.
 - ✓ Agent can serve for only one Life Insurance company & One General Insurance Company.
- **Insurance broker:** Insurance broker is a specialist in insurance and risk management. Brokers act on behalf of their clients and provides advice in the interests of their clients.
 - ✓ Insurance Broker can serve for more than one life & General Insurance company.
- **Bank Assurance:** Bancassurance means selling of insurance products through banks.
- **Actuary:** A person with expertise in the fields of economics, statistics and mathematics, who helps to calculate the Insurance premiums based on the risk factor.
- **Actuarial science :** Actuarial science is the discipline that applies mathematical and statistical methods to assess risk in insurance.
- **TPA:** TPAs (Third Party Administrators) are a vital link between health insurance companies, policyholders and Hospitals.

- **Reinsurance:** An Insurance Company reducing their risks through taking Insurance for avoiding excess of their risks.
- **Re-Insurer:** Re-Insurer is an Insurer of Insurance Company.
 - ✓ **GIC** is the only Re-Insurer in India.
- **Co-Insurance:** Co-Insurance is, 2 or more Insurance companies sharing the premium of the single risk.
- **Co-Insurer:** **Co-Insurer** is One Insurance Company sharing the risk with another Insurance Company proportionately.
- **Difference Between Re-Insurance & Co-Insurance:**
 - ✓ Re-Insurance is taken by the Insurance company, when the Co-Insurance is taken by the Insured(Policy Holder).

Sharing – In Re-Insurance, Insurance Company deciding to Re-Insure on excess of their limit, In Co-Insurance, Insured deciding to distribute his risk to the Insurance companies proportionately.

Important Economic & Banking Terms:

- **Bond:** A certificate of debt (usually interest-bearing or discounted) that is issued by a government or corporation in order to raise money; the bond issuer is required to pay a fixed sum annually until maturity and then a fixed sum to repay the principal.
- **Balance sheet:** Record of the financial situation of an institution on a particular date by listing its assets and the claims against those assets.
- **Balance of trade** - The part of a nation's balance of payments that deals with merchandise (or visible) imports or exports.
- **Closed economy:** A closed economy is one in which there are no foreign trade transactions or any other form of economic contacts with the rest of the world.
- **Deflation:** Deflation is the continuous decrease in prices of goods and services. Deflation occurs when the inflation rate becomes negative (below zero) and stays there for a longer period.
- **Debenture:** Debenture is a loan issued by a firm, involving a fixed repayment schedule, in terms of both time and interest.
- **Debit:** Money paid out from an account either from a withdrawal or a transaction that result in decreasing the cash balance.

- **Equity:** Equity is a one financial instrument by which company invite the public to invest their money in the company and investor can become a partner of the company. Generally, when the company have insufficient money to expand its business it comes with equity shares.
- **Economic growth** - An increase in the total output of a nation over time. Economic growth is usually measured as the annual rate of increase in a nation's real GDP
- **Excise Tax** - Taxes imposed on specific goods and services, such as cigarettes and gasoline.
- **Exports** - Goods or services produced in one nation but sold to buyers in another nation.
- **Fiscal policy:** Fiscal policy defines the use of government spending and revenue collection to influence the economy.
- **Foreign Direct Investment (FDI):** Investment of foreign assets directly into a domestic company's structures, equipment, and organizations. It does not include foreign investment into the stock markets
- **Foreign Exchange (FOREX):** Foreign Exchange (FOREX) is the arena where a nation's currency is exchanged for that of another.
- **GDP:** GDP stands for Gross Domestic Product. It is a method of measuring the size of economy of a country. We can define as the total market value of all the goods and services produced in a given period of time in a country.
- **GNP:** The total value in money of all finished good and services produced in an economy in one full year, and all net property income from abroad. The GNP growth rate is an important economic indicator for country's economic development.
- **Imports:** commodities (goods or services) bought from a foreign country.
- **Inflation:** Inflation is as an increase in the price of bunch of Goods and services that projects the Indian economy. An increase in inflation figures occurs when there is more demand and less supply of the goods.
- **Mutual Fund:** There are accumulation and collection of many different types of shares. It is when investors together want to buy securities as a group, this fund can be called a mutual fund. Each and every investor of this group has a proportional stake in the shares based on the amount he has contributed.
- **Monetary policy:** It is the process by which the central bank, or monetary authority of a country

controls (i) the supply of money, (ii) availability of money, and (iii) cost of money or rate of interest.

- **National income** - The amount of aggregate income earned by suppliers of resources employed to produce GNP; net national product plus government subsidies minus indirect business taxes.
- **Per Capita Income:** The total national income divided by the number of people in the nation, It means the share of each individual when the income from the productive activities is divided equally among the citizens.
- **Fiscal Deficit:** A deficit in the government budget of a country and represents the excess of expenditure over income. So this is the amount of borrowed funds require by the government to meet its expenditures completely.
- **Direct Tax:** A direct tax is that which is paid directly by someone to taxing authority. Income tax and property tax are an examples of direct tax. They are not shifted to somebody else.
- **Indirect Tax:** This type of tax is not paid by someone to the authorities and it is actually passed on to the other in the form of increased cost. They are levied on goods and services produced or purchased. Excise Tax, Sales Tax, Vat, Entertainment tax are indirect taxes.
- **Foreign Exchange Market :** Foreign exchange market is the place where the financial institutions of different countries come and exchange the currencies in a defined manner and set rates. In forex market the deals of currencies are done and in turn it defines the value of one currency in comparison to the other. A foreign investor (FII or FDI) is a major source of foreign currency in India.
- **NOSTRO Account:** A Nostro account is maintained by an Indian Bank in the foreign countries.
- **VOSTRO Account:** A Vostro account is maintained by a foreign bank in India with their corresponding bank.
- **SDR (Special Drawing Rights):** SDR are new form of International reserve assets, created by the International Monetary Fund in 1967. The value of SDR is based on the portfolio of widely used countries and they are maintained as accounting entries and not as hard currency or physical assets like Gold.
- **BOND:** Publicly traded ling term debt securities issued by corporations and governments, whereby the issuer agrees to pay a fixed amount of interest over a specified period of time and to repay a fixed amount of principal maturity.

➤ **CRAR(Capital to Risk Weighted Assets Ratio):**
Capital to risk weighted assets ratio is arrived at by dividing the capital of the bank with aggregated risk weighted assets for credit risk, market risk and operational risk.

➤ **Sales tax** - Taxes paid on the goods and services people buy.

➤ **Stock** - A certificate reflecting ownership of a corporation.

➤ **Tax:** A fee charged by a government on a product, income, or activity. If tax is levied directly on personal or corporate income, then it is a direct tax. If tax is levied on the price of a good or service, then it is called an indirect tax.

➤ **VAT:** VAT is the indirect tax on the consumption of the goods, paid by its original producers upon the change in goods or upon the transfer of the goods to its ultimate consumers. It is based on the value of the goods, added by the transferor. It is the tax in relation to the difference of the value added by the transferor and not just a profit. All over the world, VAT is payable on the goods and services as they form a part of national GDP.

➤ **Wholesale Price Index (WPI):** The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) takes into account the wholesale prices of identified commodities for calculating rate of inflation.

❖ **IFSC (Indian Financial System Code):**

i. Indian Financial System Code is an alpha-numeric code that uniquely identifies a bank-branch participating in the NEFT system.

ii. This is an 11 digit code with the first 4 alpha characters representing the bank, The 5th character is 0 (zero), and the last 6 characters representing the bank branch.

iii. IFSC is used by the NEFT system to identify the originating / destination banks / branches and also to route the messages appropriately to the concerned banks / branches.

For ex: SBIN0000994:

i. First 4 character **SBIN** – refers to State Bank of India.

ii. 0 is a control number.

iii. last six characters (**000994**) represents the SBI branch Sankari, Salem District.

❖ **MICR (Magnetic Ink Character Recognition)**

i. MICR Code is a 9 numeric digit code which uniquely identifies a bank branch participating in the ECS Credit scheme.

MICR code consists of 9 digits e.g 400229128

i. First 3 digits represent the city (400)

ii. Next 3 digits represent the bank (229)

iii. Last 3 digits represent the branch (128)

The MICR Code allotted to a bank branch is printed on the MICR band of cheque leaves issued by bank branches.

❖ **Cheque Truncation:**

i. Truncation is the process of stopping the flow of the physical cheque issued by a drawer at some point with the presenting bank en-route to the drawee bank branch.

ii. In its place an electronic image of the cheque is transmitted to the drawee branch by the clearing house, along with relevant information like data on the MICR band, date of presentation, presenting bank, etc.

iii. Cheque Truncation speeds up the process of collection of cheques resulting in better service to customers, reduces the scope for clearing-related frauds or loss of instruments in transit, lowers the cost of collection of cheques, and removes reconciliation-related and logistics - related problems, thus benefitting the system as a whole.

❖ **Bancassurance:** The sale of insurance and other similar products through a bank. This can help the consumer in some situations; for example, when a bank requires life insurance for those receiving a mortgage loan the consumer could purchase the insurance directly from the bank.

❖ **Banking Ombudsman Scheme 2006:**

i. The Banking Ombudsman Scheme enables an expeditious and inexpensive forum to bank customers for resolution of complaints relating to certain services rendered by banks.

ii. The Banking Ombudsman is a senior official appointed by the Reserve Bank of India to redress customer complaints against deficiency in certain banking services.

iii. All Scheduled Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Scheduled Primary Co-operative Banks are covered under the Scheme.

Other Important Points:

i. The complainant can be filed by one's authorized representative (other than an advocate).

ii. The Banking Ombudsman **does not charge any fee** for filing and resolving customers' complaints.

- iii. The amount, if any, to be paid by the bank to the complainant by way of compensation for any loss suffered by the complainant is limited to the amount arising directly out of the act or omission **of the bank or Rs 10 lakhs**, whichever is lower.
- iv. The Banking Ombudsman may award compensation **not exceeding Rs 1 lakh** to the complainant only in the case of complaints relating to credit card operations for mental agony and harassment.
- v. If a complaint is not settled by an agreement within a period **of one month**, the Banking Ombudsman proceeds further to pass an award. Before passing an award, the Banking Ombudsman provides reasonable opportunity to the complainant and the bank, to present their case.
- vi. If one is not satisfied with the decision passed by the Banking Ombudsman, one can approach the appellate authority against the Banking Ombudsmen's decision. Appellate Authority is vested with a **Deputy Governor of the RBI**.
- vii. If one is aggrieved by the decision, one **may, within 30 days** of the date of receipt of the award, appeal against the award before the appellate authority.
- viii. The appellate authority may, if he/ she is satisfied that the applicant had sufficient cause for not making an application for appeal within time, also allow a further period not exceeding 30 days.

❖ **BASIC SAVING BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNT:**

Under the guidelines issued on August 10, 2012 by RBI: Any individual, including poor or those from weaker section of the society, can open zero balance account in any bank. **BSBDA** guidelines are applicable to "all scheduled commercial banks in India, including foreign banks having branches in India". All the accounts opened earlier as 'no-frills' account should be renamed as BSBDA. Banks are required to convert the existing 'no-frills' accounts' into 'Basic Savings Bank Deposit Accounts'.

The 'Basic Savings Bank Deposit Account' should be considered as a normal banking service available to all customers, through branches. The aim of introducing 'Basic Savings Bank Deposit Account' is very much part of the efforts of RBI for furthering Financial Inclusion objectives.

Main Points of the BSBDA:

- i. An individual is eligible to have only one 'Basic Savings Bank Deposit Account' in one bank.
- ii. Holders of 'Basic Savings Bank Deposit Account' will not be eligible for opening any other savings account in that bank. If a customer has any other existing savings account in that bank, he / she will be required to close it **within 30 days from** the date of opening a 'Basic Savings Bank Deposit Account'.

Note: While opening the BSBDA customers' consent in writing be obtained that his existing non-BSBDA Savings Banks accounts will be closed after 30 days of opening BSBDA and banks are free to close such accounts after 30 days.

- i. One can have Term/Fixed Deposit, Recurring Deposit etc., accounts in the bank where one holds 'Basic Savings Bank Deposit Account'.
- ii. Banks are advised not to impose restrictions like age and income criteria of the individual for opening BSBDA.
- iii. There is no requirement for any initial deposit for opening a BSBDA.
- iv. Banks should offer the ATM Debit Cards free of charge and no Annual fee should be levied on such Cards.
- v. In BSBDA, banks are required to provide free of charge minimum four withdrawals, through ATMs and other mode including RTGS/NEFT/Clearing/Branch cash withdrawal/transfer/internet debits/standing instructions/EMI etc.
- vi. The Uniform rate of interest rates set by individual banks are applicable on the domestic savings deposit will be determined on the basis of end-of-day balance in the account.
- vii. The normal saving bank account can be converted into BSBDA at the request of customer.

BSBDA-Small Accounts would be subject to the following

conditions:

- i. Total credits in such accounts should not exceed **1 lakh rupees in a year**.
- ii. Maximum balance in the account should not exceed **50,000 Rs at any time**
- iii. The total of debits by way of cash withdrawals and transfers will not exceed **10,000 rupees in a month**

- iv. Foreign remittances cannot be credited to Small Accounts without completing normal KYC formalities
- v. Small accounts are valid for a period of **12 months initially** which may be extended by another 12 months if the person provides proof of having applied for an Officially Valid Document.
- vi. Small Accounts can only be opened at CBS linked branches of banks or at such branches where it is possible to manually monitor the fulfillments of the conditions.

❖ **NPA's (Non Performing Assets):**

- i. A mortgage in default would be considered non-performing, after a prolonged period of non-payment(90 days). ii. The lender will force the borrower to liquidate any assets that were pledged as part of the debt agreement. If no assets were pledged, the lenders might write-off the asset as a bad debt and then sell it at a discount to a collections agency.
- ii. **Debt recovery tribunal (DRT-** A court for such cases) – A person whose account is declared as NPA.
- iii. **SARFAESI ACT** - In **2002**, Govt. gave bank's a lifeline called as **SARFAESI Act** (Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of security interest Act).

With this Act bank has the power to take possession of the owner's mortgaged property or can transfer this to some other ownership.

iv. **Procedure for using the acquired property:**

- Bank can use this for their own purpose like , opening a new branch on it, installing of ATM's etc.
- Bank can advertise in newspapers for the auction of the property acquired and could auction them on any pre decided day.
- Bank can sell the property to **ARC** (Asset Reconstruction Company), these are registered companies under RBI, they buy such assets from banks and sell them at higher prices to gain profits.

❖ **Goods and Services Tax:**

- i. It is an indirect tax that will lead to the abolition of all other taxes such as, central sales tax, state-level sales tax, excise duty, service tax, and value-added tax (VAT). Both the state and the central governments will impose GST on almost all goods and services produced in India or imported into the country.

- ii. Exports will not be subject to GST. Direct taxes, such as income tax, corporate tax and capital gains tax will not be affected. It will simplify India's tax structure, broaden the tax base, and create a common market across states. This will lead to increased compliance and increase India's tax-to-gross domestic product ratio.
- iii. The highest rate of taxation under GST will be around 15 per cent in the first year, and eventually come down to 12 per cent in the second year. By comparison, the current rate of the various indirect taxes levied in India amounts to roughly 20 per cent. Goods deemed necessary or of basic importance will be taxed at a lower rate.
- iv. The GST can be implemented only through a Constitutional Amendment Bill, which means it needs to be approved by not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting in each House of Parliament. The GST must also be ratified by the legislatures of at least one-half of the states.
- v. States will get one-year time to implement the provisions of Goods and Services Tax (GST) after introduction of the new indirect tax regime from 1st April 2016.

ABBREVIATIONS

- 1) ALM- Asset Liability Management
- 2) AML – Anti Money Laundering
- 3) KYC – know Your Customer
- 4) ASBA: Application Supported by Blocked Amount
- 5) BSBDA - Basic Savings Bank Deposit Account
- 6) IFSC – Indian Financial System Code
- 7) CBS: Core Banking Solution
- 8) RTGS - Real Time Gross Settlement
- 9) SLR-Statutory Liquidity Ratio
- 10) CAR – Cash Adequacy Ratio
- 11) MSF-Marginal Standing Facility
- 12) NBFC-Non Banking Finance Companies
- 13) PIN-Personal Identification Number
- 14) CCEA – Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs
- 15) CECA - Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement
- 16) CEPA – Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement
- 17) DTAA – Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement

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| <p>18) ECBs - External Commercial Borrowings</p> <p>19) EEFC - Exchange Earner's Foreign Currency</p> <p>20) EFSF – European Financial Stability Facility</p> <p>21) FEMA- Foreign Exchange Management Act</p> <p>22) FII – Foreign Institutional Investor.</p> <p>23) FINO- Financial Inclusion Network Operation</p> <p>24) FIPB – Foreign Investment Promotion board</p> <p>25) FSLRC – Financial Sector Legislative Reforms Commission</p> <p>26) CRAR: Capital to Risk-weighted Assets Ratio</p> <p>27) SWIFT: Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication</p> <p>28) DEAF: Depositor Education and Awareness Fund</p> <p>29) NEFT - National Electronic Funds Transfer</p> <p>30) DICGC : Deposit insurance and credit guarantee corporation.</p> <p>31) FCNR(B) - Foreign Currency Non-Resident Bank</p> <p>32) LCR: Liquidity Coverage Ratio</p> <p>33) IMPS: Interbank Mobile Payment Service</p> <p>34) TARC - Tax Administration Reform Commission</p> <p>35) LRMT: Liquidity risk monitoring tools</p> | <p>36) ECB - External Commercial Borrowings</p> <p>37) MIBOR: Mumbai Inter-Bank Offer Rate</p> <p>38) LIBOR: London Inter-Bank Offer Rate</p> <p>39) LAF – Liquidity Adjustment Facility</p> <p>40) GIRO - Government Internal Revenue Order</p> <p>41) FRBMA: Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act</p> <p>42) AMFI- Association of Mutual Fund in India.</p> <p>43) TIEA – Tax Information exchange Agreement</p> <p>44) FTA- Free trade agreement GAAR - General anti avoidance rule</p> <p>45) GSLV - Geo-Synchronous Launch Vehicle</p> <p>46) NCTC - National Counter-Terrorism Centre</p> <p>47) NSG – Nuclear Suppliers Group</p> <p>48) PPP – Public Private Partnership & Purchasing Power parity</p> <p>49) PSLV – Polar Satellite Launch vehicle</p> <p>50) TAPI - Turkmenistan - Afghanistan - Pakistan - India.</p> <p>51) QFI -Qualified Foreign Investors</p> <p>52) REER: Real Effective Exchange Rate</p> |
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