



Brahmastra Academy

Celebrating Knowledge Progressively

INDIAN POLITY ECONOMY GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

TREND ANALYSIS

(2016-2014)

S.No.	Chapter Name	2016 (I)	2015 (II)	2015 (I)	2014 (II)
1	History	9	12	13	14
2	Geography	20	19	16	16
3	Indian Polity	8	6	5	1
4	Economy	6	6	4	4
5	General Knowledge	2	9	12	11
Total		45	52	50	50

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INDIAN POLITY

The polity section has been given vital role to play in the NDA examination. Around 8-10 questions are asked from this section. From the executive section questions are asked from the topics like President, Prime Minister and Council of Minister.

The legislative portion of polity has been emphasised a lot. Questions have been asked from Parliament, State Legislature, proceedings of Parliament etc. From the judiciary portion questions are asked from the topics like Supreme Court, High Court, Lok Adalat etc. Apart from these, some of the important articles of the Constitution, fundamental duties, important schedules have been asked.



INDIAN CONSTITUTION

The British Government regulated the affairs of India by a series of constitutional reforms that were totally guided towards ensuring colonial governance in India.

The political evolution of India as an independent and sovereign republic has its immediate historical roots in the period of the British rule.

Certain features of our Constitution can better be comprehended, only if we start with the brief review of the constitutional set-up in the preceding period.

Historical Background

- The origin and growth of the Indian Constitution has its roots in Indian history during British period from 1773 onwards, various act was passed by the British Government for the governance of India. British Administration in India till 1858 was mainly that of the East India Company.

- The British came to India in 1600 as traders as a part of East India Company. Later in 1765, they got the Diwani Right over West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. The company which began as a purely commercial corporation gradually attained the status of a government.
- With this increased power there arose the need of regulation of activities of East India Company. This was done by different Act of Parliament. Like Regulating Act, 1773, Charter Act, 1813, Government of India Act, 1858 etc.

Making of the Constitution

- The demand that India's political destiny should be determined by the Indian themselves had been put forward by Mahatma Gandhi as early as in 1922. The idea of a Constitutional Assembly for India was put forward for the first time by MN Roy in 1934.
- The demand for Constituent Assembly was first accepted by the British in **August offer** (1940), but the Constituent Assembly was set-up in November, 1946 as per the **Cabinet Mission Plan** of 1946. The first meeting was held on 9th December, 1946 with Sachidanand Sinha as the interim President.

- On 11th December, 1946 Dr Rajendra Prasad was elected as the permanent President of the Constitutional Assembly. It took almost three years (two years eleven months and eighteen days) to complete its historic task of drafting the Constitution for Independent India.
- On 29th August, 1947, the Constituent Assembly set-up a Drafting Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr BR Ambedkar to prepare a **Draft Constitution** for India.

Enactment and Enforcement of the Constitution

- The **Constitution of India** was adopted on 26th November, 1949 and the honourable members appended their signatures to it on that day. In all, 284 members actually signed the Constitution. 26th November, 1949 is also mentioned in the Preamble as the date on which the people of India adopted, enacted and gave to themselves the Constitution.
- The Constitution came into force on 26th January, 1950 was specifically chosen as the date of commencement of the Constitution because on this day in 1930, the *Poorna Swaraj* day was celebrated.

Constitution Committees and their Chairmen

S.Nos.	Major Committees	Chairmen
1.	Drafting Committee	Dr BR Ambedkar
2.	Union Power Committee	Jawaharlal Nehru
3.	Union Constitution Committee	Jawaharlal Nehru
4.	Provincial Constitution Committee	Sardar Patel
5.	Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights and Minorities, tribal affairs	Sardar Patel
6.	Rules of Procedure Committee	Dr Rajendra Prasad
7.	States Committee	Jawaharlal Nehru
8.	Steering Committee	Dr Rajendra Prasad
9.	Special Committee to examine the Draft Constitution	Sir Alladi Krishna Swamy Iyer

Borrowed Features

- **From UK (England)** (i) Parliamentary System, (ii) Lower House more powerful, (iii) Prime Minister, (iv) Cabinet System of Ministers, (v) Single Citizenship, (vi) Bicameral Parliament, (vii) Provision of Speaker in Lok Sabha, (viii) Council of Ministers responsible to Lower House, (ix) Nominal Head—President.

- **From USA** (i) Written Constitution, (ii) Post of Vice-President, (iii) Fundamental Rights, (iv) Supreme Court, (v) Head of the State known as President, (vi) Provision of States and (vii) Judicial Review.
- **From France** Republic and ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity.
- **From Australia** (i) Concurrent List, (ii) Centre-State Relationship and (iii) Joint sitting of two House of Parliament.
- **From USSR** (i) Fundamental Duties and (ii) Ideals of justice (Social, Economical and Political) in the preamble.
- **From Germany** Suspension of Fundamental Rights during emergency.
- **From Japan** Procedure established by law.
- **From Canada** Federal system and Residuary power with strong centre and advisory jurisdiction of Supreme Court.
- **From South Africa** Procedure of Constitutional Amendment and election of member of Rajya Sabha.
- **From Ireland** Concept of Directive Principles of State Policy (originally, it was borrowed from Spain). Mode of election of President and nomination of members to Rajya Sabha.

Characteristics of Indian Constitution

The salient features of Indian Constitution are as follow

- i. The lengthiest Constitution in the world
- ii. Universal Adult Franchise
- iii. Blend of rigidity and flexibility
- iv. Parliamentary Government
- v. Independent judiciary
- vi. Federal system with unitary features
- vii. Secular state
- viii. Single citizenship
- ix. Single Constitution
- x. Division of power between Centre and States
- xi. Emergency provisions
- xii. Single judiciary
- xiii. Power of Parliament to Amend Constitution
- xiv. Independent bodies like- CAG election commission.

Difference between Unitary and Federal Constitution

Unitary Constitution	Federal Constitution
1. Single citizenship	1. Dual citizenship
2. Single Constitution	2. Dual Constitution
3. Power of union to override on the state matters	3. Division of power between Centre and States
4. Change in the names and boundaries of the State by the Parliament	4. Change in the names and boundaries of the state by the Conference of the state.
5. Integrated judiciary	5. Dual judiciary
6. No units have rights to succeed from centre	6. Units have the right to separate from centre
7. Dependence of state on the centre for economic assistance and grants	7. Residual power given to states
8. Britain has unitary Constitution	8. US Constitution is a Federal Constitution

The Preamble and Its Significance

The Objectives Resolution, moved in the Constituent Assembly by Nehru on 13th December, 1946 was adopted by the assembly on 22nd January, 1947 and later became the Preamble to the Constitution. Preamble is an integral part of the Constitution.

"We, the People of India having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic, republic and to secure all its citizens.

Justice social, economic and political.

Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship.

Equality of status and opportunity, and to promote all of them.

Fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the nation.

In our Constituent Assembly, "this 26th day of November, 1949, do hereby adopt, enact and give to ourselves this Constitution."

So far, the Preamble has been amended only once in 1976 by the 42nd Amendment which inserted the words **Socialist**, the **Secular** (separation of religion from state) and the **Integrity**.

Schedules in Constitution

First Schedule	List of States and Union Territories.
Second Schedule	Salary of President, Governors, Chief Justice, Judges of High Court and Supreme Court, Comptroller and Auditor General.
Third Schedule	Forms of Oaths and Affirmations.
Fourth Schedule	Allocate seats for each State of India in Rajya Sabha.
Fifth Schedule	Administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Tribes.
Sixth Schedule	Provisions for administration of tribal area in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.
Seventh Schedule	Gives allocation of powers and functions between Union and States. <i>It contains three lists</i> 1. Union List (for Central Govt.): 100 subjects 2. States List (Power of State Govt.): 61 subjects 3. Concurrent List (Both Union and States): 52 subjects
Eighth Schedule	List of 22 languages of India recognised by Constitution.
Ninth Schedule	Added by 1st Amendment in 1951. Contains acts and orders related to land tenure, land tax, railways and industries.
Tenth Schedule	Added by 52nd Amendment in 1985. Contains provisions of disqualification on grounds of defection.
Eleventh Schedule	By 73rd Amendment in 1992. Contains provisions of Panchayati Raj.
Twelfth Schedule	By 74th Amendment in 1992. Contains provisions of Municipal Corporation.

PARTS OF THE CONSTITUTION

There are 25 parts in our Constitution, which can be described as below

♦ Part-I (Articles 1-4)	Deals with territory of India, formation of new states, alterations of names and areas of existing states.
♦ Part-II (Articles 5-11)	Deals with various provisions related to citizenship.
♦ Part-III (Articles 12-35)	Deals with Fundamental Rights of Indian citizens.
♦ Part-IV (Articles 36-51)	Deals with Directive Principles of State Policy.
♦ Part-IV A (Article 51A)	Added by 42nd Amendment in 1976. Contains the Fundamental Duties of the citizens.
♦ Part-V (Articles 52-151)	Deals with Government at the Union Level (Duties and Functions of Prime Minister, Minister, President, Vice-President, Attorney General, Parliament-Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, Comptroller and Auditor-General).
♦ Part-VI (Articles 152-237)	Deals with Government at State Level (Article 152 exempts Jammu and Kashmir from the category of ordinary states.) (Duties and functions of Chief Minister and his Ministers, Governor, State Legislature, High Court, Advocate General of the State).
♦ Part-VII (Article 238)	Deals with states in part B, was repealed in 1956 by the 7th Amendment.
♦ Part-VIII (Articles 239-241)	Deals with Union Territories.
♦ Part-IX (Articles 243-243O) and Part-IX A (Articles 243P-243 ZG)	Part IX was added by 73rd Amendment in 1992. Contains a new schedule 'Schedule Eleven'. It contains 29 subjects related to Panchayati Raj. Part IX A was added by 74th Amendment in 1992. Contains a new schedule 'Schedule Twelve'. It contains 18 subjects related to municipalities.
♦ Part-IX B (243-ZH to 243-ZT)	Deals with the Cooperative Societies.
♦ Part-X (Articles 244, 244A)	Deals with Scheduled and Tribal Areas.
♦ Part-XI (Articles 245-263)	Deals with relation between Union and States.
♦ Part-XII (Articles 264-300A)	Deals with distribution of Revenue between Union and States, Appointment of Finance Commission (Article 280), Contracts liabilities etc.
♦ Part-XIII (Articles 301-307)	Relates to Trade, Commerce and Intercourse within the Territory of India.
♦ Part-XIV (Articles 308-323)	Deals with Civil Services and Public Service Commission.
♦ Part-XIV A (Articles 323A, 323B)	Deals with tribunals
♦ Part-XV (Articles 324-329 A)	Deals with Elections (including Election Commission).
♦ Part-XVI (Articles 330-342)	Deals with special provisions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Anglo-Indian Representation.
♦ Part-XVII (Articles 343-351)	Relates to Official Language.
♦ Part-XVIII (Articles 352-360)	Deals with Emergency Provisions.
♦ Part-XIX (Articles 361-367)	Miscellaneous Provisions.
♦ Part-XX (Article 368)	Deals with Amendment of Constitution.
♦ Part-XXI (Articles 369-392)	Contains Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions.
♦ Part-XXII (Articles 393-395)	Concerns the short title, commencement, authoritative text in Hindi and repeals of the Constitution.

National Symbols

National Flag It was designed by 'Pingali Venkaiah' of Andhra Pradesh. On 22nd July, 1947, it was adopted by Constituent Assembly. It follows 3 : 2 ratio between length and breadth. It has three colours *saffron, white* and *green*. Middle portion has Ashoka Chakra, in blue with 24 spokes.

National Emblem It has been taken from the 'Sarnath' (Varanasi) Pillar of Ashoka and on 26th January, 1950. It was adopted by Government of India. The word *Satyameva Jayate* which was written at the base in Devnagari script (taken from Mundaka Upanishad) is the National Motto of India.

National Anthem It was written by 'Rabindranath Tagore'. Its recitation period is **52 seconds**. First time it was sung in Calcutta Congress Session on 27th December, 1911. On 24th January, 1950, Constituent Assembly adopted it (*Jan Gan Man*).

National Song *Vande Mataram* taken from Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's work 'Anandmath', was officially adopted on 24th January, 1950. It was sung for the first time as Kolkata session of Congress in 1896.

National Calendar Based on the Saka Era, Chaitra is its first month and a normal year of 365 days along with the Gregorian calendar. It was adopted by the Central Government on 22nd March, 1957.

National Animal It is tiger. It has eight species around the world and Indian species is known as 'Royal Bengal Tiger'. The majestic tiger (*Panthera Tigris*) is the National Animal of India.

National Bird Indian peacock (*Pavo Cristatus*). It is fully protected under the Indian Wildlife Protection Act, 1972.

Other National Symbols of India

National tree	Indian Banyan
National aquatic animal	River dolphin
National river	Ganga
National fruit	Mango
National flower	Lotus
National heritage animal	Indian Elephant
National reptile	King Cobra

IMPORTANT ARTICLES OF THE CONSTITUTION

The Indian Constitution is the lengthiest in the world comprising of 465 Articles (in 2013) divided in 25 parts, alongwith 12 schedules.

THE UNION AND ITS TERRITORIES (ARTICLES 1-4)

- **Article 1** Deals with name and Territory of the Union. It describes India, that is Bharat as Union of States. The Territory of India includes territories of states, union territories and territories that may be acquired by the Government of India at any time.
- **Article 2** Admission or establishment of new states.
- **Article 3** Formation of new states and alteration of areas, boundaries or names of the existing states.
- **Article 4** Laws made under Articles 2 and 3 for the amendment of the first and fourth schedules on supplemental, incidental and consequential matters.

Reorganisation of States

- In 1956, there were 14 States and 6 Union Territories. Andhra Pradesh was created in 1953 and Kerala in 1956.
- In 1956, Karnataka was created.
- In 1960, Bombay was bifurcated into Gujarat and Maharashtra.
- In 1963, Nagaland was created as separate state.
- In 1966, Haryana was carved out of Punjab and Chandigarh became a Union Territory.
- In 1970, the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh was elevated to the status of a state.
- In 1971, Manipur, Tripura and Meghalaya were granted statehood.
- In 1974, Sikkim became an associate state of the Indian Union. By the 36th Constitutional Amendment Act (1975), Sikkim became a full fledged State of the Indian Union.
- In 1986, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh came into being.
- In 1987, Goa came into existence.
- In 2000, three more new states : Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand were created.
- On 2nd June, 2014, Telengana state came into existence, after reorganisation of Andhra Pradesh.

CITIZENSHIP (ARTICLES 5-11)

- The Constitution of India provides for single citizenship. There is no separate citizenship of state. According to the Constitution, *the following three categories of person are entitled to citizenship*
 - i. Persons domiciled in India.
 - ii. Refugees who migrated to India from Pakistan.
 - iii. Indians living in other countries.

- **Article 5** Citizenship at the commencement of the Constitution.
- **Article 6** Rights of Citizenship of certain persons who have migrated to India from Pakistan.
- **Article 7** Rights of Citizenship of certain migrants to Pakistan.
- **Article 8** Rights of Citizenship of certain persons of Indian origin residing outside India.
- **Article 9** Persons voluntarily acquiring Citizenship of a Foreign State not to be citizens.
- **Article 10** Continuance of the Rights of Citizenship.
- **Article 11** Parliament to regulate the Right of Citizenship by Law.

Acquisition and Termination of Citizenship

- Rules regarding acquisition and termination of Indian citizenship have been laid down in the Citizenship Act of 1955. *A person can acquire citizenship of India in five ways;*
 - (BRAND) B-by birth, R-by registration, A-by acquisition of territory, N-by naturalisation and D-by descent.

Termination of citizenship can be terminated in three ways

- i. It can be voluntarily renounced by a citizen.
 - ii. It can be terminated, if a person acquires citizenship of some other country.
 - iii. The Central Government can deprive a naturalised citizen, if it is satisfied that the citizenship was acquired by fraud, false representation or concealment of material facts or if the person shows disloyalty towards the Indian Constitution or indulges in trade with enemy countries or if the person has been sentenced to imprisonment for a period of 2 years or more within 5 years of his registration or if he has been continuously residing out of India for more than 7 years.
- **Article 11** Under this Article, Parliament has the power to enact laws regarding citizenship. It has the power to regulate the right of citizenship in India.

The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2015

The Act seeks to amend Citizenship Act, 1955. *The major provisions of the Act are as follow*

- In case of citizenship by naturalisation, the Act allows the Central Government to relax the requirement of 12 months stay or in service of government, if special circumstances exist. Relaxation upto 30 days may be permitted.
- The Act provides certain additional grounds for registering an overseas citizen of India card.

- The Act also introduces a new provision which allows the Central Government to register a person as an overseas citizen of India cardholder even, if she does not satisfy any of the listed qualifications, if special case exists.
- The Act provides for merger of overseas citizen of India and persons of Indian origin scheme. Thus, the Central Government may notify that persons of Indian origin cardholders shall be considered to be overseas citizen of India cardholders from a specified date.
- The Act also allows Central Government to cancel the overseas citizenship of India card where it is obtained by the spouse of an Indian citizen or overseas citizen of India cardholder if
 - marriage is dissolved by a court or
 - the spouse enters into another marriage even while the first marriage has not been dissolved.

Overseas Citizen of India

Government of India recognises those person and provide them overseas citizen of India card

- i. who have following credentials are now citizen of another country but was citizen of India at time of or at any time after commencement of Constitution,
- ii. who were citizen of other country but were eligible to become citizen of India at time of commencement of Constitution,
- iii. who is citizen of another country but belonged to a territory that became part of India and
- iv. child/grand child/great grand child of the above such citizens. Person of Pakistan and Bangladesh can't get an OCI. Recently, government has merged people of Indian origin card with overseas citizen card.

Non-Resident Indian

A citizen of India, having Indian passport and staying temporarily in another country for purpose of employment, education for more than 6 months.

Pravasi Bhartiya Diwas

- It is celebrated on 9th January every year to recognise contribution of overseas Indian community in the development of India. 9th January is selected because on this date, Mahatma Gandhi returned to India from South Africa.
- This celebration provide opportunity to overseas citizen to interact with government and people of their homeland. Pravasi Bhartiya Diwas (PBD) started from year 2003.
- The 14th Pravasi Bhartiya Diwas was held on 9th January, 2016 in New Delhi. The event was attended by Priti Patel, MOS for Employment, United Kingdom. It was the first limited edition of the PBD. It was organised for the first time by the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) after the government's decision to merge Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA) with it.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles have a common origin. Nehru Report 1928 which incorporate some Fundamental Rights. The framers of Constitution derived inspiration from the Constitution of USA i.e. Bill of Right. Part III of Constitution is rightly described as *Magna Carta* of India.

- **Article 12** Definition of 'State'.
- **Article 13** Laws inconsistent with or in derogation of the Fundamental Rights.

TYPES OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Fundamental Rights are six in numbers viz

(i) Right to Equality (Articles 14 to 18)

- **Article 14** Equality before law and equal protection of India.
- **Article 15** Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste sex or place of birth.
- **Article 16** Equality of opportunities in matter of Public Employment.
- **Article 17** Abolition of untouchability and prohibition of its practise.
- **Article 18** Abolition of titles except military and academic.

(ii) Right to Freedom (Articles 19 to 22)

- **Article 19** It guarantees to the citizen of India.
Six fundamental freedoms which are as follow
 - i. Freedom of speech and expression (freedom of press, media).
 - ii. To assemble peacefully and without arms.
 - iii. To form association or unions.
 - iv. To move freely throughout the territory of India.
 - v. To reside and settle in any part of the territory of India.
 - vi. Freedom to choose any profession and business.
- **Article 20** It gives protection in respect of conviction for offences.
- **Article 21** It gives protection of life and personal liberty to both citizens and non-citizens. Articles 20 and 21 remain in force even during emergency.
- **Article 21 (A)** Right to education from age 6 to 14 years made a Fundamental Right by 86th Constitutional Amendment, 2002.
- **Article 22** It entails protection against arrest and detention in certain cases. This right is not available to an enemy alien and a person arrested or detained under a law providing preventive detention (detention of a person without trial).

(iii) Right Against Exploitation

(Articles 23 and 24)

- **Article 23** It entails prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour.
- **Article 24** No child below the age of 14 can be employed in factories or mines or in hazardous employment.

(iv) Right to Freedom of Religion

(Articles 25 to 28)

- **Article 25** Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion.
- **Article 26** Freedom to manage religious affairs.
- **Article 27** Freedom from payment of taxes for promotion of any particular religion.
- **Article 28** It prohibits any religious instruction in educational institutions wholly maintained by state funds. In other institutions aided and recognised by the state, every person will be free not to participate in religious instruction or worship.

(v) Cultural and Educational Rights

(Articles 29 to 30)

- **Article 29** It allows every community to conserve its distinct language, script or culture. It also bars disallowing a citizen admission to any educational institution maintained or aided by the state only on grounds of religion, race, caste or language.
- **Article 30** Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions.

(vi) Right to Constitutional Remedies

- **Article 32** It provides the right to the citizens to move to the Supreme Court by appropriate proceedings for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights and it empowers the Supreme Court to issue directions or writs for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights. The writs include Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Quo-warranto and Certiorari, Dr BR Ambedkar termed the Right to Constitutional Remedies as the heart and soul of the Constitution.
- **Article 33** Enables Parliament to modify Fundamental Rights in relation to military or para-military forces, police forces and analogous forces.
- **Article 34** Empowers Parliament to make any law for indemnifying any person for acts done during the operation of martial law.
- **Article 35** This article provides for powers to make laws on certain articles in this part only on the Parliament and excludes the state legislatures jurisdiction from them.

Right to Property

- **Article 31** Right to Property, repealed by the 44th Amendment Act, 1978. Now, it is only a legal right.

Right to Information

- Right to information has been granted to every citizen of India under RTI Act, 2005 which came into force on 12th October, 2005.
- It is not a Fundamental Right, it entails a clause for penalty in case of delay in giving information to the applicant.
- Information Commission has been set-up at central and state levels to oversee the implementation of the act.

DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY

- Dr BR Ambedkar described the DPSPs as 'novel feature of the Constitution'. DPSPs are constitutional instructions or guidelines to state in the legislative, executive and administrative affairs. It provides the social and economic base of a genuine democracy.
- The Constitution does not contain any classification of directive principles. However, on the basis of their content and direction, they can be classified into three broad categories; socialistic, Gandhian and liberal.

Socio-Economic or Socialist Principles

- **Article 38** To secure a social order which stands for the welfare of the people.
- **Article 39** The state shall direct its policy towards securing equal access
 - to provide adequate means of livelihood.
 - to prevent concentration in wealth and means of wealth and material resources.
 - to secure equal pay for equal work for both men and women.
 - to provide necessary opportunities and facilities to children and youth to prevent their exploitation.
- **Article 41** To make efforts to secure the right to work, education and public assistance in case of unemployment, sickness, old age etc.
- **Article 42** Provision for just and humane condition of work and maternity relief.
- **Article 43** To ensure a decent standard of living, and social and cultural opportunities for all workers.
- **Article 43 A** Securing the participation of workers in the management of industries.
- **Article 47** Duty of the State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living and to improve public health.

Gandhian Principles

- **Article 40** The establishment of Village Panchayats and make them powerful enough to function as a units of self-government.
- **Article 43** To promote cottage industries.
- **Article 43 B** The promotion of co-operative societies.
- **Article 46** The promotion of educational and economic interest of weaker sections.
- **Article 47** The prohibition of intoxicating drugs and drinks.
- **Article 48** Prevention of the slaughter of cows and other milk cattle.

Liberal Principles

- **Article 44 A** Uniform civil code.
- **Article 45** Provision for free and compulsory education for children.
- **Article 48** Organisation of agriculture and animal husbandry.
- **Article 48 A** Protection and improvement of environment and safeguarding of forests and wildlife.
- **Article 49** Protection of monuments and places and objects of national importance.
- **Article 50** Separation of judiciary from executive.
- **Article 51** Promotion of International Peace and Security.

Difference between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy

<i>Fundamental Rights</i>	<i>Directive Principles of State Policy</i>
The democratic political system has been established by providing the FRs.	The economic welfare of the state is established by the implementation of the DPSPs.
FRs are subject to court of law at any point of time if anybody feels that his FR are being violated.	While DPSPs are not enforceable by the court of law.
FRs can be suspended except the right mentioned in Articles 20 and 22 during emergency.	DPSP can never be suspended under any condition.
FRS are assumed negatively. Sometimes, because of their restrictive attitudes towards the states.	DPSP are always affirmative because they direct the states for definite activity.
The Fundamental Rights are a bit limited in its scope.	While, the scope of Directive Principle of State policy is endless. In DPSP, the political administrative, economic and subjects like international peace are also included.

FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

(ARTICLE 51 A)

The Fundamental Duties in the Constitution serve as a reminder to the citizens that while enjoying their rights, they should also be conscious of their duties towards the country. They were added by 42nd Amendment Act, 1976. It contains the duties of the citizens.

It shall be the duty of every citizen of India

- i. to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the **National Flag** and the **National Anthem**.
 - ii. to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom.
 - iii. to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.
 - iv. to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so.
 - v. to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.
 - vi. to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.
 - vii. to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures.
 - viii. to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform.
 - ix. to safeguard public property and to abjure violence.
 - x. to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity, so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement.
 - xi. for every citizen who is a parent or guardian, to provide opportunities for education to his child or as the case may be, ward between the age of 6 and 14 years.
- The 11th Fundamental Duty was added by 86th Constitution Amendment in 2002.

THE UNION

It deals with Union Government. It contains the duties and function of Prime Minister, Minister, President both houses, Attorney General, Comptroller and Auditor-General.

PRESIDENT (ARTICLES 52-78)

- **Article 52** provides for the office of President of India. The President of India is the highest executive authority. The Constitution vests in him all the executive powers of Union. All executive actions are taken on his name.
- He is the head of the state and represents the Republic of India and is the first citizen of India.

Election (Articles 54, 55 and 71)

- The President of India is not directly elected by the people, but *by the members of electoral college consisting of*
 - i. the elected members of both the Houses of Parliament.
 - ii. the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the state.
 - iii. the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of Delhi and Puducherry.
- Nominated members do not take part in the election of the President.
- Election is held through the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote by secret ballot. The candidate who gets minimum 50% of votes, is considered elected.
- States have different representation in the presidential election depending on the population and the number of elected members of Legislative Assembly.
- Value of vote of an MLA = $\frac{\text{State population}}{\text{Total numbers of elected MLAs}} \times 1000$
- Value of vote of an MP = $\frac{\text{Total value of MLAs of all states}}{\text{Total number of elected MPs (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha)}}$
- This formula secures the uniformity between all the states on one hand and the Parliament on the other
 - Security deposit ₹ 15000 only.
 - Only Supreme Court enquires all disputes regarding presidential election.
 - President takes oath in presence of Chief Justice of India and in his absence, the seniormost judge of Supreme Court administers oath to the President.

IMPORTANT POINTS

- Presidents who died on their posts—Zakir Hussain and Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed.
- Only President elected unopposed—Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy.
- President who served as Speaker of Lok Sabha before becoming President—Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy.
- Only Chief Justice who acted as President—Justice Hidayatullah.
- Only President who was elected twice—Dr Rajendra Prasad.

Term of Office and Emolument

- **Tenure** 5 years (Article 56)
- **Article 57** There is no limit, as to how many times a person can become President.
- He can give his resignation to the Vice-President before the full term completes.
- The President may be removed from office before the expiry of his tenure through a special procedure called impeachment.

Qualifications

- **Article 58** deals with the qualification of a person to be the President of India.
- Must be a citizen of India.
- Should have completed the age of 35 years.
- Should not hold any office of profit under the government.
- He should be qualified to become a member of the Lok Sabha.

Impeachment

- **Article 61** The President can be impeached only on the ground of violation of the Constitution.
- The process may start from any house of the Parliament.
- The charges are contained in a notice which has to be signed by at least one-fourth of the total members of that house. 14 days notice is sent to the President.
- A resolution to impeach the President has to be passed by a two-third majority of the total members of that house. It is then sent to the other house which investigates this charges. The President has the right to defend himself through an authorised council. If the second house also approves the charges by a two-third majority, the President is removed from the office.

Vacancy (Article 62)

- In the case of vacant seat due to any reason e.g. death, resignation or removal then the Vice-President acts as the President, if he is not available then Chief Justice of India, if not then the seniormost Judge of Supreme Court.
- The election is to be held within 6 months for the vacancy.

Powers and Functions (Article 77)

- The President has a very important role. He has vast powers to be exercised during normal time as well as in emergency period.
- These powers however are actually exercised by the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers.

Executive Powers of President

- He appoints Prime Minister who enjoys the support of the majority in the Lok Sabha, appoints the members for the Council of Ministers and distributes portfolios among them on the advice of the Prime Minister.
- He appoints Chief Justice and judges of Supreme Court and High Court, Chairman and Members of UPSC, CAG, Attorney General, Chief Election Commissioner and other members of Election Commission, Governors, members of Finance Commission, Ambassadors etc.
- He can seek any information relating to the administration of affairs of the Union and the proposal for legislation from the Prime Minister.

Legislative Powers

The President of India is an integral part of the Parliament. Though legislation is the primary responsibility of Parliament, *the President has the right to influence the legislative process in following ways*

- The dissolution and prorogation of Parliament.
- Right of President to address and send messages to both the houses.
- Nomination of the Members of Parliament (12 members to Rajya Sabha and 2 members from Anglo-Indian Community in Lok Sabha).

- Laying down some reports at the floor of the Parliament.
- Prior consent on some bills. (e.g., Money Bill)
- Any bill becomes law only after assent of President.

Ordinance Making Power of President

Article 123 of the Constitution empower the President to promulgate ordinances during the recess of Parliament. These ordinance have the same force and effect as and act of Parliament but are in the nature of temporary laws.

Veto Power

President have three types of veto power (Article-111)

- i. Absolute veto
- ii. Suspensive veto
- iii. Pocket veto

President can also veto bills of State Legislature which are sent for his approval. President cannot return Money Bill and constitutional amendments cannot be vetoed.

Financial Powers

All Money Bills can originate in Parliament only on the recommendation of the President. Appointment of Finance Commissioner every 5th year.

Diplomatic Powers

All kinds of international treaties and agreements concluded on his behalf.

- He represents country on the international forum.
- He sends ambassadors and receives diplomats.

Military Powers

- He is the Supreme Commander of armed forces.
- He appoints the chiefs of army, navy and airforce staff.
- He declares wars and conclude peace.

Emergency Powers

- National Emergency (Article 352)
- President's Rule (Articles 356 and 365)
- Financial Emergency (Article 360)

Judicial Powers (Article 77)

President can grant pardon or reduce the sentence of any convicted person.

Various Pardoning Power of the President (Article 72)

- **Pardon** it removes both the sentences and the conviction and completely absolves the offender from all punishments and disqualifications.
- **Reprieve** It means a stay of execution of sentence pending a processing for pardon or commutation.
- **Remission** The power of remission reduces the amount of sentence without changing its character. *e.g.*, a sentence of rigorous imprisonment for two years may be remitted to rigorous imprisonment for one year.
- **Respite** The power to grant respite means awarding a lesser sentence instead of the prescribed penalty in view of some special facts. *e.g.*, pregnancy of woman offender.
- **Commutation** It merely substitutes one form of the punishment for another of a lighter character. *e.g.*, a death sentence may be commuted to rigorous imprisonment.

Presidents of India

Name	Tenure	
	From	To
Dr Rajendra Prasad	26.01.1950	13.05.1962
Dr S Radhakrishnan	13.05.1962	13.05.1967
Dr Zakir Hussain	13.05.1967	03.05.1969
VV Giri (Vice-President)	03.05.1969	20.07.1969
Justice M Hidayatullah	20.07.1969	24.08.1969
VV Giri	24.08.1969	24.08.1974
F Ali Ahmed	24.08.1974	11.02.1977
BD Jatti	11.02.1977	25.02.1977
N Sanjeeva Reddy	25.07.1977	25.07.1982

Name	Tenure	
	From	To
Giani Zail Singh	25.07.1982	25.07.1987
R Venkatraman	25.07.1987	25.07.1992
Dr SD Sharma	25.07.1992	25.07.1997
KR Narayanan	25.07.1997	25.07.2002
Dr APJ Abdul Kalam	25.07.2002	25.07.2007
Mrs Pratibha Patil	25.07.2007	25.07.2012
Shri Pranab Mukherjee	25.07.2012	Till Date

VICE-PRESIDENT

- As per the **Article 63**, there shall be a Vice-President of India. He occupies the second highest office in the country.
- In absence or illness of the President, the Vice-President performs the functions of the President.
- If the President resigns or dies, the Vice-President officiates as a President, till a new President is elected.
- The Vice-President is elected by an 'Electoral College' constituted by the members of both Houses of the Parliament in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote and the vote being secret.
- Nominated members also participate in the election. Supreme Court enquires all disputes regarding Vice-President election.

Qualifications

- Must be a citizen of India.
- Should have completed the age of 35 years.
- Eligibility to become a member of Rajya Sabha.
- Must not hold any government post.

Terms and Function

- He is elected for 5 years and can be re-elected.
- He is the Ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.
- All bills, resolution, motion can be taken in Rajya Sabha after his consent.

Emoluments

The Vice-President derives his salary as the Ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, which is currently ₹ 1.25 lakh per month. During the period he acts as the President, he receives the salary and allowances of that of President.

Removal

- The Vice-President can be removed from his office by a resolution of the Rajya Sabha passed by a majority of all the then members of the Rajya Sabha and agreed to by the House of People (Lok Sabha). Regarding Vice-President, there is no formal impeachment.
- The Vice-President may also resign from his office by writing to the President.

Vice-Presidents of India

Name	Tenure
Dr Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan	1952-1962
Dr Zakir Hussain	1962-1967
Varahagiri Venkata Giri	1967-1969
Gopal Swarup Pathak	1969-1974
BD Jatti	1974-1979
Justice Mohammad Hidayatullah	1979-1984
R Venkataraman	1984-1987
Dr Shankar Dayal Sharma	1987-1992
KR Narayanan	1992-1997
Krishan Kant (Died)	1997-2002
Bhairon Singh Shekhawat	2002-2007
Mohammed Hamid Ansari	2007 till date

Council of Ministers

- Council of Ministers is formed as soon as Prime Minister is sworn in. Only Prime Minister alone can constitute Council of Ministers. After 91st Amendment Act, 2003, Article 75(1A) states that, strength of Union Council of Ministers shall not increase 15% of total strength of the Lok Sabha.
- The Council of Ministers consist of three categories of Minister namely; Cabinet Minister, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers.

- i. **Cabinet Ministers** They are incharge of important portfolios. They are the real policy makers. The Cabinet meetings are not attended by other ministers.
- ii. **Minister of State** One who hold independent charge of some ministries or are placed under a Cabinet Minister.
- iii. **Deputy Ministers** One who assist Cabinet Ministers and Ministers of States.
- The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of People.
- A person can remain a minister without being a member of either house maximum upto 6 months.

PRIME MINISTER

- The Prime Minister is the head of the Central Government. All the executive powers of the Central Government are formally vested with the President of India, but these powers are actually exercised by the Council of Ministers under the leadership of the Prime Minister.
- The Prime Minister is appointed by the President.
- Prime Minister allocates portfolios among the ministers and he also can drop any minister.
- The Prime Minister presides over the meetings of the Council of Ministers. He decides about the policies of the government and coordinate the work of different ministers.
- The Prime Minister is the ex-officio chairperson of the NITI Aayog and earlier was chairperson of planning commission.
- The Prime Minister, who is not a member of Parliament has to acquire its membership within **6 months** of his appointment.
- Prime Minister remains in power so long as he enjoys the majority in the Lok Sabha. If the Lok Sabha has no confidence, then the entire Council of Ministers has to be terminated (collective responsibility).

- He advises the President about presidential rule in the state or emergency in the country.
- The resignation of the PM means resignation of the entire Council of Ministers.
- Even a Rajya Sabha member can become a Prime Minister.

Prime Ministers of India

Name	Tenure
Jawaharlal Nehru	1947 - 1964
Gulzari Lal Nanda	1964 - 1964
Lal Bahadur Shastri	1964 - 1966
Gulzari Lal Nanda	1966 - 1966
Indira Gandhi	1966 - 1977
Morarji Desai	1977 - 1979
Charan Singh	1979 - 1980
Indira Gandhi	1980 - 1984
Rajiv Gandhi	1984 - 1989
Vishwanath Pratap	1989 - 1990
Chandra Shekhar	1990 - 1991
PV Narasimha Rao	1991 - 1996
Atal Bihari Vajpayee	1996 - 1996
HD Deva Gowda	1996 - 1997
IK Gujral	1997 - 1998
Atal Bihari Vajpayee	1998 - 1999
Atal Bihari Vajpayee	1999 - 2004
Dr Manmohan Singh	2004 - 2014
Narendra Modi	2014 - Till date

Powers and Functions

- **In Relation to the Council of Ministers** If a difference in opinion arises between the PM and any of his Subordinate Ministers, he can ask the minister to resign or can advise President to dismiss him.
- **In Relation of President** Regarding the appointment of important officials like Attorney General of India, CAG, Chairman of UPSC, EC, Chairman of Finance Commission etc, the PM can advice the President.
- He advises the President with regard to summoning and proroguing of the sessions of the Parliament.
- He can recommend dissolution of Lok Sabha to President at any time.

PARLIAMENT

According to **Article 79**, the Parliament consists of the President, the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) and the House of the People (Lok Sabha). Though, the President is not a member of either of the house, he is an integral part of it.

RAJYA SABHA

- **Maximum Strength 250** (Out of these, President nominates 12 members amongst persons having special knowledge or practical experience in the fields of literature, science, art and social service).
- Presently, the Parliament, by law has provided for 233 seats for the States and the Union Territories. The total membership of Rajya Sabha is 245.
- All the states and only 2 Union Territories, Delhi and Puducherry are represented in the Rajya Sabha.
- Representatives of the state are elected by members of State Legislative Assemblies on the basis of proportional representation through a single transferable vote. States are represented on the basis of their population.
- There are no seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Rajya Sabha.
- **Conditions to be a member of Rajya Sabha are as follow**
 - Citizen of India.
 - 30 years of age.
 - Be a parliamentary elector in the state in which he is seeking election.
 - Others as prescribed by Parliament from time-to- time.
 - For 6 years, as one-third members retire every 2 years.
- Vice-President is the **Ex-officio Chairman** of Rajya Sabha. He presides over the proceedings of the Rajya Sabha as long as he does not act as the President of India during a vacancy in the office of the President of India.

- Also a Deputy Chairman is elected from among its members.
- In Rajya Sabha any bill can originate, apart from **Money Bill** (including budget).
- Rajya Sabha is a permanent body and is not subject to dissolution unlike Lok Sabha.

Special Powers of the Rajya Sabha

- A resolution seeking the removal of the Vice-President can originate only in the Rajya Sabha.
- If the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution by a majority of not less than two-third of the members present and voting that it is necessary in the national interest that Parliament should make laws with respect to any matter enumerated in the State List. It shall be lawful for Parliament to make law for a period of not more than 1 year. (Article 249)
- If the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution by a majority of not less than two-third of the members present and voting, then it is necessary in the national interest to create one or more All-India services, Parliament by law, provides for such service or services. (Article 312)

LOK SABHA

- **Maximum Strength** 550 + 2 (530 : States, 20 : UTs)
- **Present Strength of Lok Sabha** (543 +2)
- Lok Sabha is not a permanent body and is subject to dissolution.
- The normal tenure of the Lok Sabha is 5 years, but it may be dissolved earlier by the President. The life of the Lok Sabha can be extended by the Parliament beyond the 5 years term, when a proclamation of emergency under Article 352 is in force. But the Parliament cannot extend the normal life of the Lok Sabha for more than 1 year at a time, but in any case such extension cannot continue beyond a period of 6 months after the proclamation of emergency comes to an end.
- **Quorum for Either House** Article 100 (c) 1/10 of the total number of members.

Conditions to be a Member of Lok Sabha

- Citizen of India and at least 25 years of age.
- Must not hold any office of profit.
- He must not unsound mind/insolvent.
- He must registered voter in any parliamentary constituency.
- *A member can be disqualified*
 - if he voluntarily gives up the membership of party.
 - if he over rules the 'whip'.
 - if he remains absent for 60 days without intimation.

SPEAKER

- Presiding officer in Lok Sabha is the Speaker (in his/her absence, Deputy Speaker). The members among themselves elect him/her.
- The Speaker continues in office even after the dissolution of the Lok Sabha till a newly elected Lok Sabha meets. Speaker sends his resignation to Deputy Speaker.
- Usually the Speaker, after his election cuts-off all connections with his party and acts in an impartial manner. He does not vote in the first instance, but exercises his casting vote only to remove a deadlock.
- Charges his salary from the Consolidated Fund of India.
- The majority of the total membership can remove speaker after giving a 14 days notice. During this time, he does not preside over the meetings. After his removal, continues in office till his successor takes charge.

Powers and Functions of Speaker

- The Speaker presides at the meetings of the house of the people as well as joint sitting of two Houses of Parliament.
- The Speaker gives permission to the members to speak in the house.
- If the Quorum (presence of only one-tenth of the total strength of the house) is not complete, the Speaker can adjourn the House.
- He decides as to whether a Bill is a Money bill or not.
- He appoints the Chairman as well as Deputy Chairman of all the committees of the house. Speaker takes the final decision as to disqualifying a member on grounds of defection.

Pro-Tem Speaker

The President appoints a seniormost member of the newly-elected Lok Sabha as the Pro-Tem Speaker. He has all the powers of the speaker. He presides over the first sitting of the newly-elected Lok Sabha and administer oath to the new members. When the new Speaker is elected by the House, the office of the Pro-Tem Speaker ceases to exist.

Deputy Speaker

- The Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha is the Vice-Presiding Officer of the Lok Sabha, the Lower House of Parliament of India. He acts as the Presiding Officer in case of leave or absence caused by death or illness of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

- He holds office till either he ceases to be a Member of the Lok Sabha or he himself resigns from the Lok Sabha. He can be removed from office by a resolution passed in the Lok Sabha by a majority of its members. He is supposed to resign from his original party because as a Deputy Speaker, he has to remain impartial.

Special Powers of Lok Sabha

- Money and the financial bills originate only in Lok Sabha.
- The confidence and no confidence motions can be introduced in Lok Sabha only.
- **Article 352** says that the Lok Sabha in a special sitting can disapprove the continuance of National Emergency, even when the Rajya Sabha rejects such a resolution.

Allocation of Seats in Parliament

State	Total	State	Total
Andhra Pradesh	25	Arunachal Pradesh	2
Assam	14	Bihar	40
Jharkhand	14	Goa	2
Gujarat	26	Haryana	10
Himachal Pradesh	4	Jammu and Kashmir	6
Karnataka	28	Kerala	20
Madhya Pradesh	29	Chhattisgarh	11
Maharashtra	48	Manipur	2
Meghalaya	2	Mizoram	1
Nagaland	1	Odisha	21
Punjab	13	Rajasthan	25
Sikkim	1	Tamil Nadu	39
Tripura	2	Telangana	17
Uttar Pradesh	80	Uttarakhand	5
West Bengal	42	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
Chandigarh	1	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
Daman and Diu	1	Delhi	7
Lakshadweep	1	Pondicherry	1

Sessions of Parliament

- Begins with the consent of the President.
- Gap between two sessions should not be more than 6 months.
- *The Parliament generally meets in three sessions in a year which are as follow*
 - Budget Session** (February-May) It is the longest session.
 - Monsoon Session** (July-August).
 - Winter Session** (November-December) It is the shortest session.

Joint Session

- *It is ordered by the President to consider a particular bill in case*
 - bill passed by one house and rejected by the other.
 - the amendments made by the other house are not acceptable to the house where the bill originated.
 - when a bill remains pending or unpassed for more than 6 months.
- Joint session of Parliament is presided over by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha. In his absence, by the Deputy Speaker, or in his absence by the Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha or in his absence any other member of the Parliament who is acceptable to both the houses.
- Deadlock over the bill is resolved by a majority of the members of both the Houses of Parliament present and voting.
- The Lok Sabha has larger membership.
- No fresh amendment can be done in joint session.
- There is no provision of joint session for passing Money Bills and Constitutional Amendment Acts.



- In Indian history, only three bills have been referred to the **joint sitting**
 - Dowry Prohibition Bill – 1961
 - Banking Service Commission Bill – 1978
 - POTA Bill – 2002

Termination of Sitting

The sitting of a house may be terminated by

- **Dissolution** The Lok Sabha is subject to dissolution. Dissolution takes place when the President exercises his power under Article 85(2). It can be dissolved on the expiry of its term of 5 years.
- **Prorogation** It means the termination of a session of the house by an order made by the President under Article 82(2)(a) of the Constitution.
- **Adjournment** It does not put an end to the existence of a session of Parliament, but it merely postpones the further transaction of business for a specified time, hours, days or weeks. Adjournment generally does not have any effect on pending business.



- **Question Hour** The first hour of a sitting of the Lok Sabha devoted to questions and that hour is called the Question Hour.
The question are of three kinds
 1. Starred
 2. Un-starred
 3. Short notice
- **Zero Hour** The period follows the question hours and it starts at the noon and its duration is one hour (from 12 noon to 1 pm). During the Zero Hour various issues of public importance are raised without prior notice.

Conduct of Law in Parliament

The proposal for a law is called bill. Until a bill is passed through a proper procedure, it cannot be a law or an act. Only Speaker of Lok Sabha decides whether the bill is a **Money Bill** or an **Ordinary Bill**.

Ordinary Bill

- All the bills other than financial bills, money bills and the Constitutional Amendment are ordinary bills.
- An Ordinary Bill can be introduced in any of the two houses of Parliament and also introduced by either a minister of the government or any member of the house.

Money Bill

- No Money Bill can be introduced without the consent of the President of India. (Article 110).
- It can be introduced only in Lok Sabha. The speaker certifies a bill to be a Money Bill and his decision is final in this regard. (Article 110)
- Money Bills relate to bills seeking imposition or abolition of taxes, matters pertaining to borrowing of money by the government, custody and maintenance of consolidated funds etc.
- When the Money Bill is passed by the Lok Sabha, it is sent to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations. Rajya Sabha can delay, it only for 14 days. Its final approval lies with Lok Sabha only.

Financial Bill

- Any bill dealing with revenues or expenditure, but not certified as, Money Bill by the speaker is a Financial Bill.
- Financial Bill can be introduced only on the recommendation of President.

Constitutional Amendment Bills

- Under Article 368 with the power of Parliament to amend the Constitution this bill can be introduced in any of the two houses without recommendation of President.

Parliamentary Committees

Committees have been created so that members of Parliament can discuss and debate on the working of a certain department of the government.

- Most of the committees function under the direction of the Speaker and essentially of the Lok Sabha.
- Members of the Rajya Sabha are associated with all the committees except the Estimates Committee.
- The Chairman of all the committees (except the Joint Committees on Salaries and Allowances of MPs) are appointed by the Speaker from amongst the members of the committees.

- In case, Speaker is a member of a committee, he becomes Ex-officio chairman of the committee.
- Committees are classified under two heads : Standing Committee and Adhoc Committee. Adhoc Committees are created for a temporary period.
- The **Standing committees** are broadly classified into the following categories : Committees of Enquires, Committees to Scrutinise, Financial Committees, Committees of Administrative Character, Committees with provision of facilities to member.
- The **Financial Committees of Parliament** are Estimates Committees, Public Accounts Committees, Committee on Public Undertaking and 24 Departmental Related Committees.
- The **Public Accounts Committee** was set-up first in 1921 under the Provision of the Government of India Act of 1919. At present, it consists of 22 members (15 from the Lok Sabha and 7 from the Rajya Sabha). Since, 1967 a convention has developed whereby the Chairman of the Committee is selected invariably from the opposition.
- The origin of the **Estimates Committee** can be traced to the standing Financial Committee set-up in 1921. The first Estimates Committee was set-up in 1950. It has 30 members, all from the Lok Sabha only.
- The **Committee on Public Undertakings** was created in 1964 on the recommendations of the Krishna Menon Committee. It has 22 members (15 from the Lok Sabha and 7 from the Rajya Sabha).
- In 1983, 17 Department Related **Standing Committees** were set-up. In 2004, 7 more committees were set-up. Thus, total 24 committees exists as of today.

The Accounts of Government

Consolidated Fund of India [Article 266 (1)]

All revenues received by the government by way of taxes like income tax, central excise, customs and other receipts flowing to the government in connection with the conduct of government business *i.e.*, non-tax revenues are credited into the Consolidated Fund constituted under **Article 266** (1) of the Constitution of India.

Similarly, all loans raised by the government by issue of public notifications, treasury bills (internal debt) and loans obtained from foreign government and international institutions (external debt) are credited into this fund. All expenditure of the government is incurred from this fund and no amount can be withdrawn from the fund without authorisation from the Parliament (in effect that of Lok Sabha).

Contingency Fund of India (Article 267)

The Contingency Fund of India records the transactions connected with Contingency Fund set by the Government of India under Article 267 of the Constitution of India.

This fund acts more or less like an imprest account of Government of India and is held on behalf of President by the Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs.

Public Account [Article 266(2)]

In the public account, constituted under Article 266 (2) of the Constitution, the transactions relate to debt other than those included in the Consolidated Fund in India. The transactions under debt, deposits and advances in this part are those in respect of which government incurs a liability to repay the money received or has a claim to recover the amounts paid.

The receipts under public account do not constitute normal receipts of government. Parliamentary authorisation for payments from the public account is therefore not required.

Centre State Relations (Articles 245 to 263)

It deals with the relations between Union and States. The Centres and States are an essential feature of federalism.

Legislative Relation

- **Article 249** Power of Parliament to Legislative in the national interest.
- **Article 250** During a proclamation of emergency Parliament shall have power to make laws for whole or any part of the territory.
- **Article 253** Parliament power to legislate for giving effect to the treaties and international agreements.

Administrative Relation

- **Article 260** Jurisdiction of the union in relation to territories outside India.
- **Article 263** Provisions with respect to an Inter-state council.

Financial Relation

- **Article 268** Duties levied by union but collected by state.
- **Article 269** Taxes levied and collected by union but assigned to the state.
- **Article 280** Financial Commission

COMMISSION ON CENTRE-STATE RELATION

- Setalvad Committee, 1966
- Raja Mannar Committee, 1969
- Sarkaria Commission, 1983
- Punchhi Commission, 2007

NATIONAL PARTY

It should secure not less than 6% of the total valid votes polled in its state during a general election. Besides, it has attained atleast 4 members to **Lok Sabha**.

STATE PARTY

It should secure not less than 6% of the total valid votes in that state in that General Election, besides attaining atleast two members to the Legislative Assembly of that state at the last Assembly elections.

EMERGENCY PROVISIONS

Types of Emergency

The President is empowered to promulgate three kinds of emergencies which are as follow

- i. On the ground of threat to the security of India or of any part of the territory by war or an external aggression or an armed rebellion (Article 352) known as National Emergency.
- ii. On the ground of the failure of the constitutional machinery in a state. (Article 356) known as the President's Rule or State Emergency.
- iii. On the ground of threat to the financial stability or credit of India or any part of the territory (Article 360), known as Financial Emergency.

Effects of Financial Emergency

- The Executive Authority of the centre extends to directions as the President may deem necessary and adequate for the purpose.
- It may include a provision requiring the reduction of salaries and allowances of public servant the reservation of all Money Bills for the consideration of the President.
- The President may issue direction for the reduction of salaries and allowance of union servants or the Judge of Supreme Court and High Court.
- Thus, during Financial Emergency, the centre acquires full control over the states in financial matters.
- During the operation of Financial Emergency the executive authority of the union extends to the giving of directions to any state to observe such canons of financial propriety as may be specified on the directions.

THE JUDICIARY

- We have an integrated judicial set-up (taken from 1953 Government of India Act) in our country. The Constitution of India is the supreme legal document.
- It's **Part V** and **Part VI** dealing with Union and State Governments respectively.
- Indian Constitution has established an integrated judicial system with the Supreme Court at the top.
- Judiciary is independent of other two organs of the state *i.e.*, executive and legislature.
- Judiciary is a part of the democratic structure of the country. It is therefore, democratic traditions and to the people of the country.

SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

- It is the highest court of justice in India. Having one Chief Justice + Not more than 30 other judges (after Amendment, earlier 25).
- The judges hold the office upto the age of 65 years.

Qualifications

- A citizen of India.
- Any person who has been a judge of a High Court for 5 years or an eminent jurist or has been a practising advocate in High Court for 10 years.

Functions

- It has important power of judicial review.
- It hears certain appeals of civil and criminal cases from the High Court.
- It hears disputes between the Union Government and the states and between states.
- It can issue writs for the enforcement of any of the Fundamental Rights conferred by the Constitution.
- It has advisory jurisdiction and it also functions as court of record.

Removal of a Judge

- A Judge of Supreme Court can only be removed from office by an order of the President after an address by each House of Parliament supported by a majority of the total membership of the house and by a majority of not less than 2/3rd of the members present and voting on the ground on (i) proved misbehaviour and (ii) incapacity.
- *The Constitution of India has ensured that*
 - they can be removed by Parliament (by complex procedure).
 - after retirement, they cannot practice in any Indian Court.

Salary

- Salary is given from consolidated fund which is not deducted (except during financial emergency).
- Chief Justice's salary ₹ 1 lakh.

Independence of Judges

- Decisions and actions of judges cannot be criticised.
- Any type of conduct of judges cannot be discussed in Parliament except in the case of removal.
- Chief Justice of India is appointed on seniority basis.

Jurisdiction

The functions and responsibilities of the Supreme Court are defined by the Constitution.

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court may be categorised as

Original Jurisdiction

- Disputes between the Government of India and one or more states.
- Dispute between the Government of India and one or more states on one side and one or more state on the other side.
- Disputes between two or more states (*e.g.*, Kaveri water dispute between Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry).

Public Interest Litigation

SP Gupta *vs* Union of India Case, 1982, Supreme Court held that any member of the public can approach the courts for violation of Fundamental Rights of others, (who may not have sufficient resources to reach the courts), even through a post card, PN Bhagwati and VR Krishna Ayer were the prominent justices to have laid down the conditions for such appeals, popularly called **PIL**. But PILs must work for public interest alone.

WRIT JURISDICTION

For the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights

Habeas Corpus It implies that a person imprisoned or detained by the law can enquire from the court of law, under what authority he has been imprisoned or detained.

Mandamus Literally means a 'command' issued by the court commanding a person or a public authority to do or forbade to do something in the nature of public duty.

Quo Warranto An order issued by the court to prevent a person from holding office to which he is not entitled and to oust him from that office.

Certiorari It is a writ, which orders the removal of a suit from an inferior court to superior court or to squash the order of lower court.

Prohibition By a higher court to stop proceedings in a lower court on the ground of overstepping of jurisdiction or isolation of the rules of natural justice.

Advisory Jurisdiction (Article 143)

As the highest court in the country, the Supreme Court can be consulted by the President on certain issues, if the President feels that an important legal question or fact of public interest has come to him he can ask the Supreme Court for its advice. The Supreme Court in such cases would consider it and give its opinion to the President, but such an opinion is not binding on the President.

Appellate Jurisdiction

Three types of appeal can be made to the Supreme Court, which are as follow

- (i) There can be an appeal against any decision or order of a High Court, if the High Court gives a certificate that it involves some question of interpretation of the Constitution.
- (ii) There can be an appeal against civil cases decided by a High Court, if the High Court gives a certificate that the case involves a substantial question of law.
- (iii) In respect of criminal cases too there can be an appeal to the Supreme Court. If a High Court has on appeal reversed an order of acquittal of an accused person and sentenced him to death or if by withdrawing a case from the lower court to itself it has sentenced a person to death, one can go for an appeal to Supreme Court.

Revisory Jurisdiction (Article 137)

The Supreme Court can review any judgement given by itself. The Supreme Court is also given the power under our Constitution to transfer a case that is being decided in any court and bring it to itself. If it feels that an important question of law is involved, Parliament can confer on the Supreme Court more powers by passing a law.

Election Jurisdiction

The Supreme Court has obligation to decide on the disputes regarding the election of the President and the Vice-President.

Court of Record (Article 129)

All the decisions and proceedings of the Supreme Court are kept as records and are quoted as precedents in the court. The court can punish for its own contempt, if any one does not abide by its decision. So, the Supreme Court is called a 'Court of Record'.

STATE GOVERNMENT

It deals with the government at state level, duties and functions of Chief Minister and his ministers, Governor, High Court Advocate General of the State.

The State Executive

The Governor and the Council of Ministers headed by the Chief-Minister constitute the State Executive.

GOVERNOR

Appointed by the President, on the advice of the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister. Same person can be appointed Governor for more than one state.

Qualification

- Under Article 158, *the Constitution lays down the following conditions for the Governors office*
 - i. He must be citizen of India.
 - ii. He should be more than 35 years of age.
 - iii. He should not be a member of either House of Parliament and the State Legislature.
 - iv. He must not hold any government office of profit.

Tenure

Constitution prescribes a 5 year term but it is subject to the pleasure of the President.

Power

- **Executive Powers** Appoints the Council of Ministers (on the advice of CM).
- Appoints the Advocate General, the Chairman and members of the State Public Service Commission.
- Acts as the representative of the President.

Legislative Powers

- He summons and prorogues the session of the State Legislative.
- He can dissolve the State Assembly before the expiry of its full term.
- He addresses the first session of the legislature after every election and first session every year.
- He can issue ordinances, appoints 1/6th members of Legislative Council on the advice of Chief Minister.
- Nominates one member from the Anglo-Indian community (if not proper representative).
- Gives assent to the bills to make it a law.

The Governor has three alternative, which are as follow

- i. He can give his assent to the Bill.
- ii. He can return it (other than a Money Bill) for reconsideration, suggestion, alterations. But such bills when passed again, have to be given assent.
- iii. He may reserve the Bill for the assent of the President.

Financial Powers

Ensures that the budget is laid. Money Bills can be introduced on his recommendation only.

Judicial Powers

- He is consulted by the President of India for the appointment of judges in the High Court.
- Appoints judges of courts below the High Court, can grant pardon, (same point) reprieve or remission of punishment for offence against state laws.

Emergency Powers

The Governor exercises important power during emergency which is also known as 'President Rule'. (Article 356)

Other Powers

Receives and tables the report by State Auditor General
Acts as Chancellor of state universities and appoints Vice-Chancellor.

CHIEF MINISTER

- **Article 164 (1)** Appointed by Governor, generally the majority party leader is appointed. A Chief Minister is the elected Head of Government of the State, and is vested with most of the Executive Power. He enjoys the supports of legislators of the political party or coalition commanding an assembly majority.
- The Governor is the Normal Executive authority (*de-jure executive*) and the Chief Minister is the Real Executive Authority (*de facto executive*).
- There are no educational or other qualification about his appointment. Under the Constitution, all that is needed is that such a person is a citizen of India and possesses such qualifications, as are required for becoming a member of the Legislative Assembly.
- Such a person could be member of either House of the Legislature or even an outside though incase he is not a member of State Legislative can be appointed CM, but he has to get himself elected within six months otherwise would have to be removed.
- The Governor may first appoint the Chief Minister then ask him to prove his majority in the Legislative Assembly within a reasonable period.
- If the Chief Minister resigns, entire ministry resigns.

The State Legislature

- Every state has a legislature. Some of the State Legislatures have 2 houses; Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha), the Lower House and Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad), the Upper House.

- **States having Bicameral Legislature** Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.
- State Legislative Council can be created and abolished by the Parliament on the recommendation of Legislative Assembly.

Legislative Council

- It is known as **Upper House**, it cannot be dissolved.
- The maximum strength of the council is fixed at one-third of the total strength of the Assembly and minimum strength is 40. Legislative Council are elected in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the Single Transferable Vote.
- The council is constituted as provided in Clause (3) of Article 171.

Strength and Election

- It cannot be larger than 1/3rd of the Legislative Assembly of the State. 1/3rd are elected by the local government bodies like Zila Parishad, municipalities. Another 1/3rd are elected by Members of Legislative Assembly of the State.
- 1/12th are elected by a constituency of graduates and another 1/12th by teachers of secondary schools, colleges and universities.
- 1/6th of the total members are nominated by the Governor from the persons of special knowledge or practical experience of literature, science, art, co-operative movement and tenure social service.
- 6 years tenure with 1/3rd members retiring every 2 years.

Qualifications

- A citizen of India, age not below 30 years.
- Chairman and Vice-Chairman elected from among its members.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

- **Term-5 years.**
- It can be dissolved before its term too. Term can be extended by 1 year during national emergency.
- The Constitution says that the Governor may appoint one member from the Anglo-Indian Community if it is not adequately represented in the house.
- Rest of the member are elected directly by the people from the territorial constituencies. **Article 170(1)** holds that the Legislative Assembly of each state shall consist of not more than five hundred, and not less than sixty, members chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the State.

Strength

The strength of legislative assemblies cannot be more than 500 and not less than 60. However in case of Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Goa. The minimum number is fixed at 30, in case of Mizoram and Nagaland it is 40 and 46 respectively.

Qualifications

- A citizen of India, age not less than 25 years.
- Speaker and Deputy Speaker chosen from among its members.
- Must possess other qualifications prescribed by Parliament, under the Representation of People Act, 1951.

HIGH COURTS

- The Constitution provides High Court for every state. But even two or more states can have a common High Court if provided by the Parliament.
 - Presently there are 24 high courts in India (21+3 State high courts). Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura are the new high courts.
 - The High Court consists of a Chief Justice and some other judges appointed by the President of India.
 - There is no upper limit on the number of judges.

Qualifications

- He/she must be a citizen of India.
- Must have held a judicial office for at least 10 years or be a distinguished jurist in the opinion of the President.
- He should have for at least 10 years been an advocate in High Court or of two or more such courts in succession.

Appointment

- For the appointment of the Chief Justice of a High Court the President consults the Chief Justice of India and Governor of the concerned state.
- Other judges are also appointed according to the same procedure.
- The Constitution bench of Supreme Court held that the opinion of Chief Justice (Supreme Court and High Court) will be given priority in both the appointment as well as transfer of senior judges.
- **Term** A Judge of High Court hold office till he attains the age of 62 years. Their term can be shortened, if he gives resignation and can be cut short if removed by the President.
- Judges of one High Court can be transferred to another High Court.
- **Removal** They can be removed through the same procedure as followed in the case of a Judge of the Supreme Court (Parliament passes the resolution by a 2/3rd majority of its members present and voting).

Jurisdiction of High Court

- The High Court is the highest court of appeal in both civil and criminal cases in the states.
- The high courts of Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai and Mumbai have both appellate and original jurisdiction. The original jurisdiction of the High Court of other states is limited only to the matters mentioned in the Constitution.
- In civil cases, an appeal can go to the High Court, if the amount involved in the case exceeds ₹ 20000.
- Appeals in criminal cases from the lower courts.
- The conduct of judges of High Court cannot be discussed in Parliament except on a motion for the removal of a judge.
- The High Court has a power to issue writs both for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights and for other purposes. (Article 226). But Supreme Court can issue writs only for the violation of Fundamental Rights. So, the Writ Jurisdiction of high courts is wider than that of Supreme Court.
- The High Court has a power of superintendence over all courts or tribunals (except military tribunals) within their respective jurisdiction.
- High Court has the power to transfer cases either to themselves or from one lower court to another lower court. High Court supervises the working of all subordinate courts and frames rules and regulations for the transaction of business and it examines records of lower courts also.

Subordinate Courts

- Articles 233 to 237 in part VI of the Constitution makes the provision to regulate the organisation of subordinate courts and to ensure their independence from executive.
- The appointment, posting and promotion of District Judge in a State are made by the Governor of the State in consultation with the High Court.

Gram Nyayalayas

- This act, came into force from 2nd October, 2009 to provide for the establishment of Gram Nyayalayas at the grass root level for the purpose of providing access to justice at the doorsteps of citizens.
- The Central Government will meet the non-securing expenditure of courts. More than 5000 Gram Nyayalayas are expected to be set-up.

Lok Adalat

- It is an alternative dispute settlement mechanism which settles disputes through conciliation and mediation.
- All legal disputes pending in civil, criminal, revenue courts and tribunals can be taken to Lok Adalat.

CONSTITUTIONAL BODIES OF INDIA

Attorney General

- The Attorney General of India is appointed by the President of India under Article 76 of the Constitution. A person qualified to be a Judge of Supreme Court is appointed to such a post.
- He is the highest legal advisor to the government and is consulted in all important cases. He also appears in the Supreme Court on behalf of Government of India to conduct cases. He has the right of audience in all the courts and can take part in the proceedings of either House of Parliament, but he is not entitled to vote. He holds office during the pleasure of the President.

Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG)

He is appointed by the President for control and audit of public accounts.

His main functions are as follow

- To keep a vigilant watch on the finance of Union and the States.
- To submit periodic reports to the President and governors of state for consideration of Parliament and State Legislature.
- To see that the amount voted by the legislature are spent under appropriate heads and they are not exceeded.

Finance Commission (Article 280)

Composition

Under Article 280 of the Constitution, provision has been made for the Constitution of a Finance Commission within two years of the commencement of the Constitution and thereafter on the expiry of 5th year. It consists of a Chairman and four other members appointed by the President.

Functions

It is duty of the Finance Commission to make recommendations to the President as to

- the distribution between the Union and States of net proceeds of the taxes which are divisible between the Union and the States.
- the principles which should govern the grants-in-aid of a revenue to the states out of Consolidated Funds of India.
- measure of augment Consolidated Fund of State.
- Any other matter referred to the commission by the President in the interest of sound finance.

Union Public Service Commission (UPSC)

- It is a constitutional body.
- The Chairman and other members of UPSC are appointed by the President.
- Every member holds office for a term of 6 years or until he attains age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.
- He can submit his resignation at any time to the President. He may be removed from his office by the President on grounds of misbehaviour or incapacity.

State Public Service Commission (SPSC)

- SPSC consists of a chairman and other members appointed by the governor of the state.
- The chairman and members of the commission hold office for a term of six years or until they attain the age of 62 years. They can relinquish their offices at any time by addressing their resignation to the governor.
- Although the chairman and members of a SPSC are appointed by the governor, they can be removed only by the President.

Election Commission (Article 329)

- It consist of Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) and two Election Commissioners (EC).
- The CEC and other EC are appointed by the President.
- **Tenure** for CEC and EC 6 years or 65 years of age whichever is earlier. First CEC of India **Sukumar Sen**.
- **Removal** CEC can be removed in the same manner as a Judge of Supreme Court of India.
- Other EC can be removed by President on the recommendation of CEC.

UNION TERRITORIES (ARTICLES 239-241)

It deals with Union Territories's

- Union Territories's are administered by the President.
- Administrators of Andamans and Nicobar Islands, Delhi and Puducherry are designated as **Lieutenant Governors**.
- Chandigarh administered by Chief Commissioner.

Jammu and Kashmir (Special Status)

- Article 370 gives special status to Jammu and Kashmir. Special status has been given to this state at the time of its accession to India.
- Jammu and Kashmir has its own separate Constitution which was formed by its own Constituent Assembly.
- The Parliament of India has no power to form laws regarding Jammu and Kashmir on the subjects of State List. Besides this all the residuary powers invest in the legislatures of Jammu and Kashmir.
- It exercises dual citizenship. Person who does not belong to the state of Jammu and Kashmir cannot purchase any immovable property in this state.
- In case of constitutional breakdown, besides the President rule, the Governor's rule can also be imposed for a maximum period of 6 months.
- The Union of India has no power for the proclamation of Financial Emergency in Jammu and Kashmir.
- The Indian Parliament has no power to change the name, boundary or territory of Jammu and Kashmir without the consent of State Legislature.
- Only National Emergency proclaimed on grounds of war and external aggression shall have automatic extension to Jammu and Kashmir. On the contrary, National Emergency proclaimed on the basis of armed rebellion shall not be automatically extended to Jammu and Kashmir.

PANCHAYATS

The idea of Panchayat Raj forms a basic test of the Gandhian philosophy that concision village councils as the units of left-governance.

Duration

It has five years of duration from the day appointed for its first meeting.

Election

- Before the expiry of its duration.

- Before the expiry of a period of 6 months from the date of its dissolution. Provided that where the remainder of the period for which the dissolved Panchayat would have continued is less than 6 months, it shall not be necessary to hold any election for such period.

Reservation in Panchayats

Seats shall be compulsorily reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes seats to be reserved for backward classes is left at the discretion of the State Government one third of the seats are reserved for women.

STATE FINANCE COMMISSION

There is a provision of State Finance Commission to review the financial position of Panchayats and recommended grant-in-aid.

It shall make the following recommendations to the Governor

- The distribution between the state and Panchayats of the net proceeds of taxes, tolls and fees be viable by the states.
- The determination of the taxes, duties, tolls and fees which may be assigned to the Panchayats.
- The principle that will determine grant-in-aid to the Panchayats.

Municipalities (Article 243)

- The first Municipal Corporation was established in Madras Presidency in 1687.
- **Duration** 5 years.
- **Election** must be held before the expiry of its duration or before the expiration of a period of 6 months from the date of its dissolution.

Amendments of the Constitution (Article 368)

It deals with constitutional amendment. An amendment to the Constitution can be initiated in either House of the Parliament and there is no provision of joint session here. President has to, under all conditions, provide his consent to such a bill. He cannot withhold his assent nor can be return it.

IMPORTANT CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

- **1st Amendment, 1951** to overcome certain practical difficulties related to Fundamental Rights. Also added 9th Schedule. It converted right of property to legal right.
- **7th Amendment, 1956** necessitated on account of reorganisation of states on linguistic basis and introduced changes in the 1st and 4th Schedule.
- **9th Amendment, 1960** gave effect to transfer certain territories to Pakistan following the 1958 Indo-Pak Agreement.
- **10th Amendment, 1961** incorporated Dadar and Nagar Haveli in India.
- **12th Amendment, 1962** incorporated Goa, Daman and Diu in India.
- **13th Amendment, 1962** created Nagaland as a state.
- **14th Amendment, 1963** incorporated Pondicherry in India from France.
- **18th Amendment, 1966** reorganised Punjab into Punjab, Haryana and UT of Chandigarh.
- **26th Amendment, 1971** was related to terminate the privy purses and privileges of the rulers of the former Indian states.
- **27th Amendment, 1971** established Manipur and Tripura as States and Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh as Union Territory.
- **31st Amendment, 1973** increased the elective strength of Lok Sabha from 525 to 545. The upper limit of representatives of state went up from 500 to 525.
- **42nd Amendment, 1976** provided supremacy of Parliament and gave very limited primacy to Directive Principles over Fundamental Rights. It also added 10 Fundamental Duties to the Constitution. The Preamble of the Constitution was also altered to 'Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic'. It is also called **Mini Constitution**.
- **44th Amendment, 1978** restored the normal duration of the Lok Sabha and Legislative Assembly to 5 years. The Right to Property was deleted from Part III. Also limited the power of the government to proclaim internal emergency.
- **52nd Amendment, 1985** 10th Schedule was added through this. (Anti-Defection Law)
- **61st Amendment, 1989** reduced the voting age from 21 to 18 years for the Lok Sabha as well as Assemblies.
- **62nd Amendment, 1989** extended reservation of seats for SC/ST till AD 2000.
- **69th Amendment** proposed to grant statehood to Delhi.
- **73rd Amendment, 1992** (Panchayati Raj) to provide among other things Gram Sabha in villages, Constitution of Panchayats at the village and other levels, direct elections to all seats in Panchayats and reservation of seats for the SC and ST and fixing of tenure of 5 years for Panchayats.
- **74th Amendment, 1992** (Nagar Palika) To provide for, among other things, Constitution for three types of municipalities, reservation of seats in every municipality for the SC and ST, women and the backward classes.
- **86th Amendment, 2002** Article 21 (A) which makes primary education a Fundamental Rights to children between age of 6-14 years was added.
 - Article 45 of Directive Principle.
 - 11th Fundamental Duty was added through this.
- **92nd Amendment, Act 2003** 4 languages were added in 8th Schedule—Bodo, Dogri, Maithili and Santhali.
- **93rd Amendment** Added Clause (5) to Article 15 making special provisions for advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes.
- **94th Amendment, 2006** To provide for a Minister of Tribal Welfare in Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh states including Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.
- **95th Amendment, 2010** To extend the reservation of seats for SCs and STs in the Lok Sabha and States Assemblies from 60 to 70 years.
- **96th Amendment, 2011** Substituted 'Odia' for 'Oriya'.
- **97th Amendment, 2012** Added the words 'or co-operative societies' after the word 'or unions' in Article 19 (1) (C) and insertion of Article 43 (B) i.e. promotion of co-operative societies and added part IXB i.e. the co-operative societies.
- **98th Amendment, 2013** To empower the Governor of Karnataka to take steps to develop the Hyderabad-Karnataka region.
- **99th Amendment, 2015** The amendment provides for the formation of a National Judicial Appointments Commission. The amendment was struck down by the Supreme Court on 16th October, 2015.
- **100th Amendment, 2015** Exchange of certain enclave territories with Bangladesh and conferment of citizenship rights to residents of enclaves consequent to signing of Land Boundary Agreement (LBA) Treaty between India and Bangladesh.
- **101st Amendment, 2016** Amendment of Articles 248, 249, 250, 268, 269, 270, 271, 286, 366, 368, 6th Schedule, 7th Schedule, Deletion of Article 268A in reference to the Goods and Services tax bill.

> PRACTICE EXERCISE

1. The Constitution of India borrowed the concept of the Directive Principle of State Policy from the Constitution of
 - (a) USA (b) Ireland
 - (c) Canada (d) UK
2. The Constitution of India was enacted by Constituent Assembly set-up
 - (a) under the Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946
 - (b) promulgation of the Rowlatt Act, 1919
 - (c) the Indian Council Act, 1892
 - (d) Indian Independence Act, 1947
3. The High Court at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras were established under the
 - (a) Indian High Court Act, 1861
 - (b) Indian High Court Act, 1865
 - (c) Indian High Court Act, 1911
 - (d) None of the above
4. Which of the following is the source of 'Satyameva Jayate'?
 - (a) Mundak Upanishad
 - (b) Rigved
 - (c) Katho Upanishad
 - (d) None of the above
5. The 10th Schedule of Constitution deals with the
 - (a) Anti-defection Law
 - (b) related with 52nd Amendment
 - (c) All of the above
 - (d) None of the above
6. Which one of the following articles of the directive principles of state policy deals with the promotion of International peace and security?
 - (a) 51 (b) 48 (A)
 - (c) 43 (A) (d) 41
7. Who is called the father of Indian Constitution?
 - (a) Dr BR Ambedkar
 - (b) Dr Rajendra Prasad
 - (c) Pt Jawahar Lal Nehru
 - (d) None of the above
8. Who was the first Chairman of the Planning Commission?
 - (a) Gulzari Lal Nanda
 - (b) J.L. Nehru
 - (c) CD Deshmukh
 - (d) KC Niyogy
9. Finance Commission is appointed under Article
 - (a) 270 (b) 280
 - (c) 281 (d) 282
10. Who presided as the temporary President of Constituent Assembly?
 - (a) Sachidanand Sinha
 - (b) Dr Rajendra Prasad
 - (c) Dr BR Ambedkar
 - (d) None of the above
11. Who followed Mr Sachidanand Sinha on 11th December, 1946 to become the President of Constituent Assembly?
 - (a) Mr Sachidanand Sinha
 - (b) Dr Rajendra Prasad
 - (c) Dr BR Ambedkar
 - (d) None of the above
12. Who was the first Speaker of Lok Sabha?
 - (a) P Upendra (b) Hukum Singh
 - (c) GV Mavalankar (d) None of these
13. Members of Council of Ministers (Union) are collectively responsible to
 - (a) Lok Sabha
 - (b) Rajya Sabha
 - (c) Election Commission
 - (d) President
14. Secularism means
 - (a) suppression of all religions
 - (b) freedom of worship in minorities
 - (c) separation of religion from state
 - (d) None of the above
15. India is a Democratic Republic because
 - (a) there is independence of judiciary
 - (b) the head of the state is elected by the people
 - (c) there is parliamentary supremacy
 - (d) there is distribution of power between centre and state
16. In accordance with the provision of our Constitution, All India Services can be created only by
 - (a) process of Amendment to the Constitution
 - (b) Union Government in Constitution with the UPSC
 - (c) Parliament
 - (d) None of the above
17. Which of the following states does not have a Bicameral Legislative?
 - (a) Bihar (b) Uttar Pradesh
 - (c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Rajasthan
18. Who is the highest law officer of the state?
 - (a) Attorney General
 - (b) Solicitor General
 - (c) Advocate General
 - (d) Secretary General, Law Department
19. As a Vice-President how much salary is drawn by the Vice-President?
 - (a) ₹ 25000 (b) ₹ 40000
 - (c) ₹ 30000 (d) Nothing
20. Which article of Indian Constitution prescribes Hindi in Devnagari script as the official language of the union?
 - (a) Article 341 (b) Article 342
 - (c) Article 343 (d) Article 344
21. Under which of the following circumstance, can the President declare an emergency?
 1. External aggression
 2. Internal disturbances
 3. Failure of the constitutional machinery in states
 4. Financial crisis

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

 - (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1, 3 and 4
 - (c) 2, 3 and 4 (d) 1, 2 and 4
22. Which of the following emergencies can be declared by the President on his own?
 1. Emergency on account of armed rebellion
 2. Financial Emergency
 3. President's Rule in a State

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

 - (a) Only 1 (b) Only 3
 - (c) All of these (d) None of these
23. Consider the following statements regarding the President's Ordinance making power
 1. It can abridge the Fundamental Rights.
 2. Ordinance could be challenged on the ground of violating substantive provisions.
 3. The President is competent to issue an ordinance amending the tax laws.
 4. It is a parallel law making power with executive.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- (a) 1, 2 and 4 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) All of these

- 24.** It denotes awarding a lesser sentence in place of one originally awarded due to some special fact. This is known as

- (a) Pardon (b) Commutation
(c) Remission (d) Respite

- 25.** Who among the following President(s) was/were Vice-President of India?

1. Mohammad Hidayatullah
2. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed
3. Neelam Sanjiva Reddy
4. Shankar Dayal Sharma

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- (a) 1 and 4 (b) 1, 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 3 (d) All of these

- 26.** Which of the following is the required qualification for becoming Vice-President of India?

1. Be a citizen of India
2. Have completed 30 years of age
3. Should not hold any office of profit

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
(c) All of these (d) 1 and 3

- 27.** Which of the following statements about the Vice-President of India are not correct?

1. In order to be Vice-President a person must be qualified for election as a member of the House of the People.
2. A member of the State Legislative Assembly can seek election to that office.
3. The term of the office of the Vice-President is the same as that of the President.
4. He can be removed through a formal impeachment.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- (a) 1, 2 and 4 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 4 (d) 3 and 4

- 28.** Consider the following statement(s)

1. The Constitution contains specific procedure for the selection and appointment of the Prime Minister.

2. Article 74 says that Prime Minister shall be appointed by the President.

3. The term of Prime Minister is not fixed and he holds office during the pleasure of the President.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 3 (b) Only 1
(c) 2 and 3 (d) All of these

- 29.** Which one of the following statements are incorrect?

1. The Prime Minister is appointed by the President, the other Minister is appointed by the president.
2. The Ministers of State are members of the Cabinet and attend the meeting of the Cabinet of their own.
3. Under our Constitution, there is no bar to appointment of a person from outside the Legislature as Minister.
4. The salaries and allowance of Ministers shall be such as President may from time to time by law determine.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- (a) 1 and 3 (b) 1, 2 and 4
(c) 1 and 4 (d) 2 and 4

- 30.** Which one of the following statements are correct?

1. The Prime Minister can appoint any persons as ministers.
2. The Prime Minister allocates and reshuffles various portfolios among the ministers.
3. The Prime Minister presides over the meeting of council of ministers and influences its decisions.
4. The Prime Minister can bring about the collapse of the Council of Ministers by resigning from office.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2, 3 and 4
(c) 1, 3 and 4 (d) 1, 2 and 4

- 31.** Consider the following statement(s)

1. The Chairman of the Committee on Public Accounts is appointed by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

2. The Committee on Public Accounts comprises Members of Lok Sabha, Members of Rajya Sabha and a few eminent persons of industry and trade.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

- 32.** Which of the following are the provisions of Article 75 of the Constitution?

1. Ministers shall be appointed by the President on the advice of Prime Minister.
2. The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of People.
3. The question whether any, and if so what, advice was tendered by ministers to the President shall be inquired into in any court.
4. The salaries and allowances of ministers shall be determined by Parliament.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1 and 2
(c) 2, 3 and 4 (d) 2 and 4

- 33.** Consider the following statement(s) with reference to the Union Government

1. The Constitution of India provides that all cabinet ministers shall compulsorily the sitting member of Lok Sabha only.
2. Union Cabinet Secretariat operates under the direction of the Ministry of Parliamentary affairs.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

- 34.** Identify the correct statement(s)

1. Kitchen cabinet is an informal body consisting of the Prime Minister and few of his influential colleagues.
2. Kitchen cabinet is composed of not only cabinet ministers but also outsiders like friends and family members of the Prime Minister.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

35. A bill referred to a joint sitting of the two houses of the Parliament is to be passed by

- (a) absolute majority of total membership
- (b) 3/4th majority
- (c) 2/3rd majority
- (d) a simple majority

36. The Oath of office to the Governor is administered by the

- (a) Chief Justice of India
- (b) President
- (c) Chief Justice of High Court
- (d) Speaker of Legislative Assembly

37. Consider the following statements

1. The highest criminal court of the district is the Court of District and Session Judge.
2. The District Judges are appointed by the Governor in consultation with the High Courts.
3. A person to be eligible for appointment as a District Judge should be an advocate or a pleader of seven year standing or more, or an officer in judicial service of the Union or the State.
4. When the Sessions Judge awards death sentence, it must be confirmed by the High Court before it is carried out.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2, 3 and 4
- (c) 3 and 4
- (d) All of these

38. Who decides the number of judges in a High Court?

- (a) State Government
- (b) President
- (c) Parliament
- (d) Chief Justice of India

39. Which one of the following offices is held during the pleasure of the President of India?

- (a) Vice-President
- (b) Chief Justice of India
- (c) Governor of a State
- (d) Chairman of UPSC

40. Which amendment bill proposed to grant statehood to Delhi?

- (a) 71st
- (b) 72nd
- (c) 70th
- (d) 69th

41. Consider the following statements regarding the Governor of a State in India

1. To be appointed as Governor, one should have completed the age of 45 years.
2. The Governor holds the office during the pleasure of the President.

3. After completing five years in office, the Governor cannot continue to hold the office even when his successor has not entered upon his office.

4. The executive power of the state is vested in the Governor.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2, 3 and 4
- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) 2 and 4

42. As regards Tax proceeds, the Constitution has

- (a) left the distribution to Finance Commission
- (b) made a distribution favourable to the centre
- (c) made a distribution favourable for the state
- (d) made an equitable distribution between centre and state

43. The Legislative Council of a state

1. is subject to dissolution.
2. can be abolished by the State Legislative Assembly.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

44. Consider the following statement(s) regarding Indian Polity

1. In India, a State cannot have more than 525 members in its Legislative Assembly.
2. To be a member of State Legislative Assembly, a citizen must not be less than 25 years of age.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

45. A person who is arrested and detained in police custody has to be produced before the nearest magistrate

- (a) immediately after arrest
- (b) within 12 hours
- (c) within 24 hours
- (d) within 48 hours

46. Consider the following statement(s)

1. If the Legislative Assembly of a State in India is dissolved in mid-term, the Speaker continues in office till the process of formation of next Legislative Assembly.

2. When the Speaker of a Legislative Assembly resigns, he addresses his letter to the Deputy-Chairman of the Assembly.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

47. The number of writs that can be prayed for and issued by the Supreme Court and a High Court is

- (a) 3
- (b) 4
- (c) 5
- (d) 6

48. India is a secular state, it is clearly proclaimed in

- (a) Fundamental Right
- (b) Preamble of the Constitution
- (c) Directive Principle of State Policy
- (d) 9th Schedule of the Constitution

49. Who holds the power of judicial review in India?

- (a) The Parliament
- (b) The Minister of Law
- (c) The Supreme Court and the High Court
- (d) Only Supreme Court

50. Consider the following statement(s) with reference to states in India.

1. Six months shall not intervene between the last sitting of the State Legislature and the first sitting of next session.
2. After every general election to the State Assembly the Governor has to address the State Assembly on the very first sitting and so also the first session of every year.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

51. Who finally approves the draft of Five Year Plans?

- (a) Parliament
- (b) Planning Commission
- (c) National Development Council
- (d) All of the above

52. Identify the correct statements regarding Quo-Warranto

1. It is issued by the court to enquire into the legality of claim of a person to a public office.
2. It prevents illegal usurpation of public office by a person.
3. It cannot be issued in case of ministerial office or private office.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 1 and 3
- (d) All of these

53. Mandamus can be issued against

1. the official administrative officials.
2. the private individuals.
3. the foreigners.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1 (b) 1 and 2
(c) Only 2 (d) 1 and 3

54. To appoint the Judges of High Court (except Chief Justice of the High Court) the President consults with

1. Chief Justice of India
2. The Chief Justice of the concerned High Court
3. Governor of the state concerned
4. Chief Minister of the state concerned

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 3 (b) 1, 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 3 (d) All of these

55. Consider the following statement(s)

1. There is an explicit Constitutional provision which allows parliamentary legislation for the implementation of international treaties.
2. The words socialist and secular were added to the Preamble by the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

56. Consider the following statement(s) regarding financial relations between Union and States

1. Stamp duties on bills of exchange are levied by the union but collected and appropriated by the states.
2. Income tax and excise tax are taxes levied and collected by the Union and distributed between the Union and the States.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

57. Generally the President appoint a person as Prime Minister who is the leader of

- (a) majority party in Parliament
- (b) majority party in Rajya Sabha
- (c) majority party in Lok Sabha
- (d) all elected members of Parliament

58. The constituents of Indian Parliament as mentioned in the Constitution are the

- (a) President, Lok Sabha and the Council of Ministers
- (b) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
- (c) President, Vice-President and the two Houses of Parliament
- (d) President, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

59. Who among the following became the Prime Minister of India without being earlier the Chief Minister of a State?

1. Morarji Desai
2. Charan Singh
3. VP Singh
4. Chandrashekhar
5. PV Narsimha Rao

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- (a) 1, 2 and 4
(b) 2, 3 and 5
(c) Only 2
(d) Only 4

60. By whom are the committees of Parliament appointed?

- (a) President
- (b) Prime Minister
- (c) Chairman of Rajya Sabha/ Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (d) Minister of Parliamentary Affairs

61. Which of these are qualifications for appointment as a Judge of a High Court?

1. He must be a citizen of India.
2. Must have held judicial office in the Territory of India for at least five years.
3. Must have been an advocate of a High Court or two or more such courts in succession for at least 10 years.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 3 (d) All of these

62. The President can declare emergency

- (a) by his own decision
- (b) on the advice of Prime Minister (Council of Ministers)
- (c) on the advice of Chief Minister
- (d) None of the above

63. Why is political power sharing through different levels of government desirable in a democracy?

1. It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between various social groups.
2. It decreases the possibility of arbitrary decision-making.
3. It prompts people's participation at different levels of government.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- (a) Only 3 (b) Only 2
(c) 1 and 3 (d) All of these

64. Which of the following is correct about the Fundamental Duties?

1. They are not enforceable.
2. They are primarily moral duties.
3. They are not related to any legal rights.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1 and 3
(c) 2 and 3 (d) All of these

65. A proclamation of emergency issued under Article 356 must be approved by the Parliament within

- (a) 1 month
- (b) 6 months
- (c) 2 months
- (d) 3 months

66. How many times was the financial emergency imposed?

- (a) Once
- (b) Twice
- (c) Many times
- (d) Not a single time

67. The only Union Territory which has a court of its own is

- (a) Andaman and Nicobar
- (b) Delhi
- (c) Lakshadweep
- (d) Daman and Diu

68. Which of the following states became 28th State of India?

- (a) Uttarakhand
- (b) Chhattisgarh
- (c) Jharkhand
- (d) Delhi

69. Which of the following statement(s) about Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) is incorrect?

- (a) He is appointed by the President
- (b) He is removed from his office in the same manner as that of a Supreme Court Judge
- (c) He may hold an office under the Union or a State Government apart from the office of CAG
- (d) His salary is determined by the Parliament

70. Who is the ex-officio chairman of Rajya Sabha?

- (a) Chief Minister (b) President
(c) Prime Minister (d) Vice-President

71. Match the following

List I	List II
A. Chief Election Commissioner	1. Elected by Rajya Sabha
B. Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha	2. Elected by Lok Sabha
C. Chairman of the PAC	3. Appointed by Speaker
D. Chairman of the Lok Sabha	4. Appointed by the President

Codes

A B C D A B C D

(a) 4 1 3 2 (b) 4 3 2 1

(c) 1 2 3 4 (d) 4 3 1 2

72. The President gives his resignation to the

- (a) Vice-President
(b) Prime Minister
(c) Chief Justice
(d) Chairman of Lok Sabha

73. Match the following

List I	List II
A. Uttarakhand	1. 25th State
B. Chhattisgarh	2. 26th State
C. Jharkhand	3. 27th State
D. Goa	4. 28th State

Codes

A B C D A B C D

(a) 1 2 3 4 (b) 4 3 2 1

(c) 1 2 4 3 (d) 3 2 4 1

74. Which of the following was adopted from the Mauryan dynasty in the emblem of Government of India?

- (a) Four Lions
(b) Chariot Wheel
(c) Horse
(d) Words Satyameva Jayate

75. Which of the following rights was described by Dr BR Ambedkar as, "The heart and soul of the Constitution"?

- (a) Right to Freedom of Religion
(b) Right to Property
(c) Right to Equality
(d) Right to Constitutional Remedies

76. When did the first linguistic State of Andhra come into existence?

- (a) 2nd October, 1953
(b) 1st October, 1953
(c) 1st April, 1953
(d) 5th January, 1953

77. The Constitution provides that Hindi shall be

- (a) the national language of India
(b) the language of communication between the State Government
(c) the official language of the Union of India
(d) the communication language between Union and State

78. The Indian Parliament can invade a State List, if

1. a subject in the State List assumes of national importance.
2. a proclamation of emergency has been issued by the President of India.
3. the Supreme Court authorises the Parliament to do so.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- (a) 2 and 3 (b) 1 and 2
(c) Only 2 (d) Only 3

79. What is zero hour?

- (a) When matter of utmost importance are raised without prior notice
(b) When a Money Bill is introduced in Lok Sabha
(c) When session became zero
(d) At 12'o clock

80. Who among the following has the final power to maintain order with in the House of People?

- (a) Speaker
(b) Chief of security staff
(c) Prime Minister
(d) President

81. Who presides over the Lok Sabha if neither Speaker nor the Deputy Speaker is available

- (a) the seniormost member of Rajya Sabha
(b) the seniormost member of Lok Sabha
(c) the Prime Minister
(d) None of the above

82. Which is not correct regarding a Money Bill?

- (a) It requires the prior approval of the President
(b) It is deemed to have been passed by both the houses if it is not returned by the Rajya Sabha within 14 days
(c) It can be passed by the Lok Sabha even if the Rajya Sabha rejects it
(d) It can be introduced in either House of Parliament

83. Which of the following states has the largest representation in the Lok Sabha?

- (a) Bihar (b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Odisha (d) Madhya Pradesh

84. Eligibility for a regional party to be recognised as a national party is

- (a) to be recognised in atleast 3 states
(b) to be recognised in atleast 4 states
(c) to get 1/10th of the seats of Lok Sabha
(d) to get 1/10th seats of Parliament

85. The Constitution of India does not mention the post of

- (a) Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha
(b) The Deputy Prime Minister
(c) Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha
(d) Deputy Speaker of State Legislature

86. The first woman Governor of a state of free India was

- (a) Sarojini Naidu
(b) Sucheta Kriplani
(c) Indira Gandhi
(d) Vijaya Laxmi Pandit

87. Under the Constitution, the residuary power vests with

- (a) President
(b) Supreme Court
(c) Union Government
(d) State Government

88. The President of India is elected by an electoral college having

- (a) elected members of both Houses of Parliament and State Assemblies
(b) elected Members of Parliament
(c) elected Members of State Assemblies
(d) None of the above

89. The Panchayati Raj Institution depends for funds mainly on

- (a) local taxes
(b) property tax
(c) government finances
(d) special taxes

90. Which of the following is a source of income of the Gram Panchayat?

- (a) Income tax (b) Sales tax
(c) Professional tax (d) Levy duties

91. Balwant Rai Mehta suggested the structure of Panchayati Raj should consist of

- (a) the village, block and the district level
(b) the mandal and the district level
(c) the village, the district and the state level
(d) the village, the mandal, the district and the state level

92. Match the following

List I	List II
A. Mandamus	1. Direction to an official for the performance of duty
B. Habeas Corpus	2. Release of an illegal detained person
C. Certiorari	3. Transferring of a case from an inferior court to a court of higher jurisdiction
D. Quo Warranto	4. Calling upon one to show by what authority he holds or claims a franchise or office

Codes

A B C D	A B C D
(a) 1 2 3 4	(b) 4 3 2 1
(c) 2 1 3 4	(d) 4 1 2 3

93. Match the following

List I	List II
A. Form of oath affirmation	1. 1st Schedule
B. Provision for Scheduled Tribes and Areas	2. 3rd Schedule
C. List of States and Union Territories	3. 4th Schedule
D. Allocation of seats in Rajya Sabha	4. 5th Schedule

Codes

A B C D	A B C D
(a) 2 4 1 3	(b) 1 2 3 4
(c) 2 3 1 4	(d) 4 2 3 1

94. Consider the following

1. Planning Commission
2. National Development Council
3. Indian Parliament
4. Finance Commission

Those associated with the planning process in India include

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1, 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 4 (d) 3 and 4

95. Expert legal advice to the Government of India is tendered by the

- (a) Attorney General of India
(b) Chief Justice of India
(c) Chairman, Law Commission
(d) Minister for Law Justice and Company Affairs in the Union Cabinet

96. Who is empowered by the Constitution to dissolve the Lok Sabha before the expiry of its term?

- (a) The Prime Minister
(b) The President

- (c) The President of India on the advice of the Prime Minister
(d) The Chief Election Commissioner

97. Match the following

List I	List II
A. Andhra Pradesh	1. 1953
B. Gujarat	2. 1960
C. Haryana	3. 1963
D. Nagaland	4. 1966

Codes

A B C D	A B C D
(a) 1 2 3 4	(b) 2 1 4 3
(c) 2 1 3 4	(d) 1 2 4 3

98. Which one of the following is not a type of relationship specified by the Indian Constitution between the Centre and the States?

- (a) Legislative
(b) Financial
(c) Judicial
(d) Administrative

99. Which one of the following is not within the duties of the Planning Commission?

- (a) To define the stages of growth and suggest allocation of resources
(b) To make an assessment of the material, capital and human resources of the country
(c) To determine the nature of machinery required for implementation of plan proposal
(d) to prepare the annual central budget

100. The maximum strength of Lok Sabha envisaged by the Constitution is now

- (a) 552 (b) 548 (c) 545 (d) 542

101. The Finance Commission derives its authority from the

- (a) Parliament (b) President
(c) Constitution (d) Supreme Court

102. Which one of the following statement(s) is correct, with reference to the passage of Money Bill in Indian Parliament?

- (a) The decision of the Union Finance Minister is final on the question whether a bill is Money Bill or not
(b) A Money Bill can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha
(c) After a Money Bill is passed by Lok Sabha and transmitted to Rajya Sabha, it should be returned within one month
(d) When Rajya Sabha returns the Money Bill with its recommendations, the Lok Sabha has to accept such recommendations

103. Who among the following was the President of the Constituent Assembly which drafted the Constitution of the Indian Republic?

- (a) Dr BR Ambedkar
(b) Liaqat Ali Khan
(c) Dr Radhakrishnan
(d) Dr Rajendra Prasad

104. Who wrote the objectives resolution, that later became the Preamble to our Constitution?

- (a) Dr Rajendra Prasad
(b) Pt Jawahar Lal Nehru
(c) Dr BR Ambedkar
(d) Mahatma Gandhi

105. Which of the following is a discretionary function available only to the Governor of a State?

- (a) Appointing a new Chief Minister when no single party or leader commands majority support
(b) Dissolution of the assembly when advised by Chief Minister on losing majority
(c) Advising the President of the failure of the constitutional machinery and to impose President's rule
(d) All of the above

106. Who among the following do not participate in the elections to the President?

- (a) Elected members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
(b) Elected members of Legislative Assemblies of States
(c) Elected members of Legislative Assemblies of Puducherry and Delhi
(d) Nominated members of Rajya Sabha

107. 9th Schedule to the Constitution was added by Amendment.

- (a) 36th
(b) 82nd
(c) 42nd
(d) 1st

108. Joint Parliamentary sessions in India are chaired by the

- (a) President of India
(b) Vice-President of India, who is the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
(c) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(d) Prime Minister of India

109. Which among the following statement(s) with respect to the Comptroller and Auditor General of India is/are correct?

1. The procedure and grounds for his removal from the office are the same as of a Judge of Supreme Court.
2. He prescribes the form in which accounts of the Union and the States are to be kept.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

110. In which among the following cases the joint session of both the Houses of Parliament can be summoned?

1. To amend the Constitution.
2. When a bill has been pending with one house for more than six months after it was passed by the other.
3. When both the houses disagree on the amendments to be made in a bill.
4. When a bill is passed by one house and is rejected by the other.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2, 3 and 4
(c) 2 and 3 (d) 1 and 4

111. When an Ordinary Bill is referred to a joint sitting of both the Houses of Indian Parliament, it has to be passed by a

- (a) simple majority of the total number of members of both the houses present and voting
- (b) two-third majority of the total number of members of both the houses
- (c) simple majority of the total number of members of both the houses
- (d) two-third majority of the houses present and voting

112. Which one among the following features of the Constitution of India is indicative of the fact that the real executive power is vested in the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister?

- (a) Federalism
- (b) Representative Legislature
- (c) Universal Adult Franchise
- (d) Parliamentary Democracy

113. Right to Information in India is a

- (a) Fundamental Right
- (b) Legal Right
- (c) All of the above
- (d) None of the above

114. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

- (a) Power of Parliament : Creating a new state
- (b) Power of State : Altering the name of a state
- (c) Equality before the law : Both Indian and non-Indian citizens
- (d) Equality of opportunity : Indian citizen

115. The Government Bill means a bill introduced by a

- (a) Member of the treasury bench in the Lok Sabha
- (b) Member of the Parliament who is not a Minister
- (c) Minister in the Lok Sabha
- (d) Minister in any House of the Parliament

116. The Legislative Council in a state in India can be created or abolished by the

- (a) Parliament on the recommendation of a Governor of the State
- (b) Parliament alone
- (c) Parliament after the State Assembly passes the resolution to that effect
- (d) Governor of the State on the recommendation of the Council of Ministers

117. Areawise, which one of the following is the largest Lok Sabha constituency?

- (a) Kutch (b) Kangra
- (c) Ladakh (d) Patna Sahib

118. Freedom of the press in India is

- (a) available to the people under the law of the Parliament
- (b) specifically provided in the Constitution
- (c) implied in the Right of Freedom of Expression
- (d) available to the people of India under executive order

119. The highest body that approves Five Year Plans in India was

- (a) Planning Commission
- (b) National Development Council
- (c) Interstate Council
- (d) Union Cabinet

120. Who can initiate impeachment proceedings against the President of India?

- (a) Only Lok Sabha
- (b) Only Rajya Sabha
- (c) Either House of the Parliament
- (d) Any Legislative Assembly

121. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha can resign his office by addressing his resignation to

- (a) the President
- (b) the Prime Minister
- (c) the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- (d) the Chief Justice of India

122. Which among the following is an extra constitutional growth in Indian democracy?

- (a) Attorney General of India
- (b) Autonomous districts
- (c) Political parties
- (d) Deputy Chairman of the Council of States

123. Consider the following statement(s)

1. Report of the Administrative Reforms Commission headed by late Morarji Desai, recommended the establishment of Lokpal and Lokayukta institutions.
2. Lokpal is the highest institution in India to investigate corruption at higher places in government.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

124. Which one of the following theories of communism is not a doctrine of Karl Marx?

- (a) Dialectical materialism
- (b) Historical materialism
- (c) Class struggle
- (d) Theory of new democracy

125. Which among the following is the exclusive jurisdiction of the State Government?

- (a) Customs duty (b) Corporation tax
- (c) Sales tax (d) Income tax

126. The idea of including the suspension of Fundamental Rights during emergency in the Constitution of India has been borrowed from the

- (a) Constitution of Canada
- (b) Weimar Constitution of Germany
- (c) Constitution of Ireland
- (d) Constitution of the USA

127. Who among the following was the advisor of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly?

- (a) B Shiva Rao
- (b) Dr BR Ambedkar
- (c) Sachidanand Sinha
- (d) BN Rao

128. The instrument of instructions on the Government of India Act, 1935 has been incorporated in the Constitution of India in the year 1950 as

- (a) Fundamental Rights
- (b) Directive Principles of State Policy
- (c) Fundamental Duties
- (d) Emergency Provisions

129. The entry 'Public Health and Sanitation' is included in the Constitution of India in

- (a) Union List
- (b) State List
- (c) Concurrent List
- (d) None of the above

130. Who was the first Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) of India?

- (a) Sukumar Sen
- (b) BO Jatti
- (c) KVK Sundaram
- (d) T Swaminathan

131. Part XVI of Indian Constitution deals with

- (a) the official languages and promotion of Hindi as well as mother tongues atleast in primary education
- (b) exemption of criminal proceeding for their official acts of President and Governors
- (c) the provision for quota of seats in Parliament for SCs, STs representatives
- (d) constitutional amendment

132. Article 267 of the Constitution of India deals with

- (a) Contingency Fund of India
- (b) Consolidated Fund of India
- (c) Public Account
- (d) Finance Commission

133. Which of the following is not a Fundamental Right?

- (a) Right to constitutional remedies
- (b) Right to education from age 6 to 14 years
- (c) Right of information
- (d) Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions

134. Who among the following were the members of the drafting committee of the Constitution?

- 1. KM Munshi
- 2. Jawahar Lal Nehru
- 3. Alladi Krishnaswamy Aiyar
- 4. Sardar Patel

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- (a) 1, 3 and 4
- (b) 1 and 4
- (c) 1 and 3
- (d) 2, 3 and 4

135. In which of the following points is the Indian Constitution similar to that of USA?

- (a) Rule of law
- (b) Fundamental Rights
- (c) DPSP
- (d) Rigid Constitution

136. Regarding India's Constitution, we may say it is

- (a) more rigid than flexible
- (b) very rigid
- (c) more flexible than rigid
- (d) blend of rigidity and flexibility

137. The Constituent Assembly met for the first time on

- (a) 9th December, 1946
- (b) 9th December, 1947
- (c) 9th December, 1948
- (d) 9th December, 1949

138. A National Emergency remains in operations, with the approval of the Parliament for

- (a) a maximum period of three years
- (b) a maximum period of one year
- (c) a maximum period of six months
- (d) an indefinite period

139. The Preamble of our Constitution reads: India is a

- (a) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic
- (b) Sovereign, Democratic, Socialist, Secular Republic
- (c) Socialist, Democratic, Secular Republic
- (d) Democratic, Sovereign, Secular, Socialist Republic

140. Indian citizenship is lost when

- (a) A person acquires a foreign citizenship
- (b) The person renounces the citizenship
- (c) The government deprives a person of citizenship for some cause
- (d) In all the above cases

141. The Preventive Detention Act has a restraining effect on

- (a) Right to Equality
- (b) Right to Freedom
- (c) Right to Religion
- (d) Right to Constitutional Remedies

142. Fundamental Rights guaranteed in the Indian Constitution can be suspended only by

- (a) a proclamation of national emergency
- (b) an act passed by Parliament
- (c) an amendment of the Constitution
- (d) the judicial decisions of the

143. The Fundamental Duties of a citizen include

- 1. Respect for the Constitution, the National Flag and the National Anthem.
- 2. To develop the scientific temper.
- 3. Respect for the government.
- 4. To protect wildlife.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1, 3 and 4
- (b) 1 and 4
- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) 1, 2 and 4

✓ QUESTIONS FROM NDA/NA EXAM (2012-2016)

2012 (I)

- Which of the statement(s) given below is/are correct?
 - The Speaker immediately vacates his/her office whenever the State Legislative Assembly is dissolved.
 - No member of a State Legislative Assembly shall be liable to any proceeding in any court in respect of anything said or any vote given by him/her in the legislature.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

- During the discussion on the demands for grants, motions can be moved to reduce the amount of a demand. Such a motion is called a 'cut-motion'. Which of the following categories is/are classified as 'cut-motion'?
 - Disapproval of policy cut
 - Economy cut
 - Token cut

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) Only 2
(c) 1 and 3 (d) All of these

2012 (II)

- The first Prime Minister of India in 1947 was appointed by
 - the Governor-General
 - the President of India
 - Mahatma Gandhi
 - a committee headed by Dr Rajendra Prasad
- Which one among the following statement(s) is correct? The press in democracy must
 - be free and impartial
 - be committed to the policies of the government
 - highlight the achievement of the government without criticising its policies
 - criticise the policies of the government
- Consider the following statement(s)
 - Justice Dalveer Bhandari was recently elected as the

President of International Court of Justice.

- Justice Bhandari was a senior judge of the Supreme Court of India.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

- Suppose, the naxalites have kidnapped a Deputy Commissioner from Bastar region in Chhattisgarh and taken him to the Abujmad area. In return for his release, the Naxals demand that all naxal prisoners must be released from jails across India. In such a situation, which among the following may be the best conflict resolution mechanism?
 - The paramilitary and local police attack the naxalites and attempt to release the kidnapped.
 - The state forces offer huge sums of money to the naxals as ransom and release all naxal prisoners.
 - The state forces engaged the naxals in a dialogue while simultaneously sending in a commando force to release the prisoners.
 - The state forces utilise local mediators to engage with the naxals to workout a resolution process for release of the kidnapped.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- (a) 1, 3 and 4 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 3 and 4 (d) Only 4

- Consider the following statement(s)

The State Government shall appoint a Finance Commission to review the financial position of the Panchayats and to make recommendations as to

- the distribution between the State and Panchayats of the net proceeds of taxes, tolls and fees leviable by the states.
- the determination of the taxes, duties, tolls and fees which may be assigned to the Panchayats.

- the principles that will determine grant-in-aid to the Panchayats.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 3 (d) All of these

- Which of the following statement(s) regarding the Preamble of the Constitution of India is/are correct?
 - The Preamble is an integral part of the Constitution.
 - The words 'Secular' and 'Socialist' have been a part of the Preamble since its inception.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

- Normally, the Parliament can legislate on the subjects enumerated in the

- (a) Union List
(b) Concurrent List
(c) State List
(d) Union as well as Concurrent List

- Who among the following has a right to speak and otherwise take part in proceedings of either House of Parliament and to be a member of any Parliamentary Committee, but is not entitled to vote?

- (a) Chairman, Finance Commission
(b) Attorney General
(c) Comptroller and Auditor General
(d) The Chief Election Commissioner

- Vice-President of India is elected by an electoral college consisting of
 - members of both Houses of Parliament
 - members of Rajya Sabha
 - elected members of both Houses of Parliament
 - elected members of Lok Sabha

2013 (I)

- Which one among the following is not a function of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India?
 - Auditing the transactions of Central and State Governments relating to contingency funds and public accounts
 - Compiling the accounts of defence
 - Auditing the accounts of institutions financed by the government
 - Compiling the accounts of states

- 13.** Joint Parliamentary sessions in India are chaired by the
- President of India
 - Vice-President of India, who is the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
 - Speaker of the Lok Sabha
 - Prime Minister of India

- 14.** Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct? Under Article 200 of the Constitution of India, the Governor of a State may
- withhold his assent to a bill passed by the State Legislature.
 - reserve the bill passed by the State Legislature for reconsideration of the President.
 - return the bill, other than a Money Bill for reconsideration of the legislature.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- Only 1
- 1 and 2
- 2 and 3
- All of these

- 15.** Point out the difference between the Local Government in India before and after the Constitutional Amendments in 1992.

- It has become mandatory to hold regular elections to the local government bodies.
- 1/3rd positions are reserved for women.
- Elected officials exercise supreme power in the government.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- Only 1
- 1 and 2
- All of these
- 2 and 3

- 16.** The President of India is elected by proportional representative system by a single transferable vote. This implies that
- elected MPs and MLAs of states have different number of votes
 - all MPs and MLAs of states have one vote each
 - all MPs and MLAs of states have equal number of votes
 - MPs of the Lok Sabha have equal number of votes

2014 (I)

- 17.** Which of the following statements are true for the Fundamental Right to Life and Personal Liberty as guaranteed under Article 21 of the Constitution of India?

- The Right is available to citizens as well as aliens.
- It covers protection against arbitrary executive and legislative action.
- It includes the right to live with human dignity.
- It can be taken away according to the procedure established by law.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- 1, 2 and 3
- 2, 3 and 4
- 1, 2, 3 and 4
- 1 and 4

- 18.** Which one among the following is not a characteristic of a federal system?

- There are two distinct levels of government
- The responsibilities and powers of each level of government are clearly defined in a written Constitution
- There is no separation of powers between the legislative and executive branches of government
- A Supreme Court is entrusted with the responsibility of interpreting these provisions and arbitrating in matters of dispute

- 19.** The Constitution of India guarantees the Fundamental Right of Freedom of Religion to all its citizens. Which among the following is incorrect of this Right?

- It gives freedom of conscience and freedom to profess, practise and propagate any religion
- It gives freedom to establish and maintain institution for religious and charitable purposes
- The Right is subject to public order, morality and health
- The state cannot make any law which abrogates this Right for citizens

- 20.** The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 may be seen as giving effect to which of the following Fundamental Rights?

- Equality before the Law
- Right against Discrimination
- Abolition of Untouchability
- Right to Freedom of Religion

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- 1, 2 and 3
- 2 and 3
- 2, 3 and 4
- All of these

- 21.** Under which of the following Acts is the National Population Register being created?

- The Citizenship Act of India, 1995 as amended in 2004
- The Census Act, 1948
- The UID Act, 2010
- None of the above

- 22.** The Financial Sector Legislative Reforms Commission Report submitted recently, among others, contained which of the following proposals?

- All regulators will have an empowered board, the role of each of the members has been defined.
- The Commission envisages an important process of judicial review of the regulations.
- The draft code does not mention about executive powers.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- 1 and 2
- Only 2
- 1 and 3
- All of these

2014 (II)

- 23.** Which of the following statement(s) is correct?

- The presiding officer of the Rajya Sabha is elected every year.
- The presiding officer of the Rajya Sabha is elected for a term of 5 years.
- The presiding officer of the Rajya Sabha is elected for a term of 6 years.
- The Vice-President of India is the ex-officio presiding officer of the Rajya Sabha.

- 24.** Who among the following was not a member of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution of India?

- BR Ambedkar
- KM Munshi
- Krishnaswamy Iyer
- MK Gandhi

- 25.** Which of the following is/are not related to Fundamental Duties?

- To cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom.
- To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.
- To promote the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, especially the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
- To protect all monuments of historic interest and national importance.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- 1 and 2
- 2 and 3
- 3 and 4
- Only 4

- 26.** Joint sittings of the two Houses of Indian Parliament are held to
- elect the President of India
 - elect the Vice-President of India
 - adopt a Constitution Amendment Bill
 - consider and pass a bill on which the two houses disagree

- 27.** The President of India can issue proclamation of emergency
- on the advice of the Prime Minister
 - on the advice of the Council of Ministers
 - in his own discretion
 - when the decision of the Union Cabinet for the issue of such proclamation has been communicated to him in writing

2015 (I)

- 28.** Which of the following is/are not Fundamental Right(s) under the Constitution of India?
- Right to Education
 - Right to Work
 - Right to Form Associations
 - Right to Practise any Profession
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below.*
- 1 and 2
 - 2 and 4
 - Only 2
 - 1 and 3

- 29.** The 7th Schedule of the Constitution of India contains
- provisions regarding the administration of tribal areas
 - the Union List, the State List and the Concurrent List
 - a list of recognised languages
 - provisions about the disqualification of Members of Legislatures on grounds of defection

- 30.** Article 368 of the Constitution of India deals with
- the powers of the Parliament of India to amend the Constitution
 - financial emergency
 - reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha
 - official language of the Union of India

- 31.** Which among the following is not a basic feature of the Constitution of India?
- Fundamental Rights
 - Independence of Judiciary
 - Federalism
 - The unquestioned right of the Parliament to amend any part of the Constitution

- 32.** Which one among the following is not a Fundamental Duty?

- To abide by the Constitution of India and respect the National Flag and National Anthem
- To safeguard public property
- To protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India
- To render compulsory military service

- 33.** Which of the following are the basic features of 73rd Amendment Act of the Constitution?

- Provides for a three-tier structure of Panchayats in the village, intermediary and district levels.
- Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and women in all the tiers of Panchayats.
- Election to Panchayats under the supervision of the State Election Commissions.
- Introduction of the 11th Schedule to the Constitution.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- 1, 2 and 3
- 3 and 4
- All of these
- 2 and 4

2015 (II)

- 34.** The word 'Secular' was inserted into the Constitution of India by
- 44th Amendment Act
 - 52nd Amendment Act
 - 42nd Amendment Act
 - 34th Amendment Act

- 35.** The two provisions of the Constitution of India that most clearly express the power of judicial review are
- Article 21 and Article 446
 - Article 32 and Article 226
 - Article 44 and Article 152
 - Article 17 and Article 143

- 36.** An emergency under Article 352 of the Constitution of India can be declared only during

- war, external aggression or internal disturbance
- war, external aggression or armed rebellion
- failure of constitutional machinery in the State
- financial instability in the country

- 37.** The 4th Schedule to the Constitution of India deals with

- provisions related to the administration of tribal areas
- allocation of seats in the Council of States
- the Union List, the State List and the Concurrent List
- recognised languages of the Union of India

- 38.** The 'Basic Structure Doctrine' was enunciated by the Supreme Court during the

- Golak Nath case
- Maneka Gandhi case
- Keshavananda Bharati case
- SR Bommai case

- 39.** The Panchayati Raj system under Part-IX of the Constitution of India does not apply to the states of

- Assam, Mizoram and Nagaland
- Nagaland, Meghalaya and Tripura
- Nagaland, Meghalaya and Mizoram
- Sikkim, Tripura and Meghalaya

2016 (I)

- 40.** Which of the following statement(s) relating to the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India is/are correct?

- The CAG can attend the sittings of the Committee on Public Accounts.
- The CAG can attend the sittings of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
- The jurisdiction of CAG is co-extensive with powers of the Union Government.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- Only 1
- 2 and 3
- 1 and 2
- All of these

- 41.** Which one of the following is not a feature of the Nehru-Mahalanobis model of development strategy?

- Development of capital goods industries
- Major involvement of the state in the economy
- Industrial deregulation and disinvestment in the public sector
- Enhancing the scope and importance of the public sector

- 42.** Consider the following statement(s)
- The amendment procedure has been provided in Article 368 of the Constitution of India.
 - The consent of the states is mandatory for all amendments to the Constitution of India.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- Only 1
- Only 2
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

43. Which of the following statement(s) relating to election as the President of India is/are correct?

1. A person above the age of 35 years is eligible for election as the President of India.
2. The President of India is eligible for re-election for more than one term.
3. A person is not eligible for election as the President of India if the person holds an office of profit.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) Only 2
(c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) Only 3

44. Consider the following statement(s)

1. The Constitution of India empowers the Parliament to form new states and to alter the areas, boundaries or names of existing states by passing a resolution in simple majority.

2. Jammu and Kashmir has been given special status under Article 370 of the Constitution of India.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

45. Which one of the following pairs of the Schedule in the Constitution of India and its content is not correctly matched?

Schedule	Content
(a) Eighth Schedule	Languages
(b) Second Schedule	The forms of oaths and affirmations
(c) Fourth Schedule	Allocation of seats in the Council of States
(d) Tenth Schedule	Provisions as to disqualification of the ground of defection

46. The citizens of India do not have which of the following Fundamental Rights?

- (a) Right to reside and settle in any part of India

- (b) Right to acquire, hold and dispose property
(c) Right to practice any profession
(d) Right to form cooperative societies

47. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha may resign his office by writing, addressed to the

- (a) President of India
(b) Prime Minister of India
(c) Vice-President of India
(d) Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha

48. The Election Commission recognises a political party as a national party if

1. it secures atleast 6% of the total valid votes polled in four or more states in a general election to the Lok Sabha or to the State Legislative Assemblies.
2. it wins atleast four seats in a general election to the Lok Sabha from any State or States.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

ANSWERS

Practice Exercise

1	b	2	a	3	a	4	a	5	c	6	a	7	a	8	b	9	b	10	a
11	b	12	c	13	a	14	c	15	b	16	c	17	d	18	a	19	d	20	c
21	b	22	d	23	b	24	d	25	a	26	d	27	c	28	a	29	d	30	b
31	a	32	b	33	d	34	c	35	d	36	c	37	d	38	b	39	c	40	d
41	d	42	a	43	d	44	b	45	c	46	c	47	c	48	b	49	c	50	c
51	a	52	d	53	a	54	b	55	a	56	c	57	c	58	d	59	d	60	c
61	c	62	b	63	d	64	d	65	c	66	d	67	b	68	c	69	c	70	d
71	a	72	a	73	d	74	a	75	d	76	b	77	c	78	b	79	a	80	a
81	d	82	d	83	b	84	b	85	b	86	a	87	c	88	a	89	c	90	d
91	a	92	a	93	a	94	b	95	a	96	c	97	d	98	c	99	d	100	a
101	a	102	b	103	d	104	b	105	d	106	d	107	d	108	c	109	c	110	b
111	c	112	d	113	b	114	b	115	d	116	c	117	c	118	c	119	b	120	c
121	c	122	d	123	c	124	d	125	c	126	b	127	d	128	b	129	b	130	a
131	c	132	a	133	c	134	c	135	b	136	d	137	a	138	c	139	a	140	d
141	b	142	a	143	d														

Questions from NDA/NA Exam (2012-16)

1	d	2	b	3	a	4	b	5	d	6	a	7	d	8	d	9	b	10	a
11	a	12	c	13	c	14	d	15	c	16	b	17	a	18	a	19	b	20	d
21	c	22	c	23	d	24	d	25	c	26	d	27	d	28	c	29	b	30	a
31	d	32	b	33	c	34	c	35	c	36	b	37	b	38	c	39	c	40	a
41	c	42	a	43	c	44	c	45	b	46	b	47	d	48	c				

04

ECONOMY

After proper analyses of previous year question papers, it has been noted that around 5-6 questions are asked from the Economy section. Concepts which are asked in the paper include national income, demographic dividend, important scheme related to welfare, health, housing, concept related to poverty and unemployment etc. Some questions are also asked based on current economy and international organisations.



INTRODUCTION OF ECONOMY

Economy defines the condition of a country in respect with production, consumption of goods and services and supply of money. The study of economy of any country helps us in finding out financial condition of the population as well as the different working sector of economy. It also helps in comparing the economic condition of different countries. The economy of India is the 7th largest in the world by nominal GDP and the 3rd largest by Purchasing Power Parity (PPP). In the Indian GDP, service sector's contribution is maximum followed by manufacturing and agriculture.

Characteristics of Indian Economy

Presently, Indian economy is a developing economy. *Following are the five main characteristics of Indian economy*

- i. More than 50% of population is engaged in the field of agriculture and related activities.
- ii. Both private and public sector co-exists. India opted for mixed economy in Industrial Policy of 1948.
- iii. Low per capita income (income per person, it is calculated by measuring total income from all sources and dividing it by the total population).
- iv. More persons are employed in the primary sector.
- v. Prevalence of under-employment and unemployment and unequal-distribution of wealth and assets.

Sectors of Indian Economy

Following are the three major sectors of Indian economy

- i. **Primary Sector** It is directly depend on environment as these refers to utilisation of Earth's resource ex-land and water. e.g. agriculture, forestry, fishing. This sector contributes 17% (approx) in Indian economy.
- ii. **Secondary Sector** It adds values to resources available on Earth and transform these resources into valuable product. e.g. manufacturing, mining, electricity, construction. This sector contributes 32% (approx) in Indian economy.
- iii. **Tertiary Sector** It is also known as *Service Sector*. In this different services are produced. e.g. business, transport, communication, banking, insurance etc.

The other sectors of economy are as follow

Quaternary Sector It is also a kind of service sector, but this sector is specifically based on knowledge. e.g. information technology, research, media, consultancy etc.

Quinary Sector It is a top economic sector. High level decision are made by top-level executive in the government, industry and non-profit organisations.

NATIONAL INCOME

- National income measures the net value of goods and services produced in a country and net earned foreign income during a year. National income is a flow not a stock and it measures the flow of goods and services in an economy.
- To estimate the National Income, first attempt was made by Dadabhai Naoriji in his book, *Poverty and Un-British Rule in India*.
- Professor VKRV Rao in 1931, divided Indian economy into 13 sectors.
- The Government of India appointed a National Income Committee under the chairmanship of Dr PC Mahalanobis in 1949.
- In January 2015, the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) introduced the new series of National Accounts Statistics (NAS) with the base year 2011-12 (Seventh series of the base year) in place of the previous series with the base year 2004-05.

Concepts of National Income

Six main concepts of National Income are as follow

- Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** It is a market value of all goods and services produced within the country. GDP includes net indirect tax and depreciation. GDP is the primary measure of National Income.

If GDP is calculated at current market price, it is called as Nominal GDP and when GDP is calculated at a price of base year it is called Real GDP.

- Gross National Product (GNP)** It is the monetary value of goods and services produced by citizens of country in the country and outside the country.
- Net National Product (NNP)** It is obtained by subtracting depreciation value from Gross National Product. Depreciation is the decrease in the monetary value of assets due to use, wear and tear.
- Net Domestic Product (NDP)** The NDP equals the Gross Domestic Product minus depreciation on a country's capital goods. NDP accounts for capital that has been consumed over the year in the form of housing, vehicle or machinery deterioration.
 $NDP = GDP - \text{Depreciation}$

- Per Capita Income (PCI)** It is a measure of the amount of the money that is being earned per person in a certain area.

$$\text{Per Capita Income of a country} = \frac{\text{National Income}}{\text{Population of the Country}}$$

- Gross Value Added (GVA)** It is a measure of the value of goods and services produced in an area, industry or sector of an economy. In national accounts, GVA is output minus intermediate consumption, it is a balancing item of the national accounts and production accounts.

Human Development Index (HDI)

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) introduced the HDI in its first Human Development Report (HDR), prepared under the stewardship of Mahbub-ul-Haq in 1990 HDR. 1990 defined human development as the process of widening people's choices as well as raising the level of well being achieved.

Three main indicators of HDI are as follow

- Life Expectancy Index
 - Educational Attainment Index
 - Standard of Living Index
- In the 2015 report of HDR, India with a score of 0.609 has been ranked 130 out of 188 countries in terms of HDI.

PLANNING IN INDIA

- Planning provides a forum, in which the union ministers and chief ministers of states discuss the plans at important stages in their formulation.
- The fundamental objective of planning in India is to achieve an increase in National Income and Per Capita Income.

History of Planning in India

- First attempt to initiate economic planning in India was made by Sir M Visvesvaraya, a noted engineer and politician, in 1934 through his book *Planned Economy for India*.
- In 1938, 'National Planning Committee' was set-up under the chairmanship of Jawaharlal Nehru by the Indian National Congress.
- In 1944, 'Bombay Plan' was presented by 8 leading industrialists of Bombay. It was drafted by GD Birla and JRD Tata.
- In 1944, 'Gandhian Plan' was given by Shriman Narayan Agarwal.
- In 1945, 'People's Plan' was given by MN Roy.
- In 1950, 'Sarvodaya Plan' was given by JP Narayan. A few points of this plan were accepted by the government.

Planning Commission

- The Planning Commission was set-up on 15th March, 1950 under the chairmanship of Jawaharlal Nehru, by a resolution of Union Cabinet.
- It was an extra-constitutional and non-statutory body. It consisted of Prime Minister as the ex-officio Chairman, one Deputy Chairman appointed by the Prime Minister and some full time members. Last Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission was Montek Singh Ahluwalia.

National Development Council (NDC)

- All the plans made by the Planning Commission were to be approved by National Development Council (NDC).
- NDC was constituted to build co-operation between the States and the Planning Commission for economic planning. It was an extra-constitutional and extra-legal body.
- It was set-up on 6th August, 1952 by a proposal of the government, the PM was the ex-officio chairman of NDC. Other members are Union Cabinet Ministers, Chief Ministers and Finance Ministers of all states, Lt. Governors of Union Territories and Governors of centrally-ruled states.
- Now, both Planning Commission and National Development Council have been abolished.

NITI Aayog

- National Institute for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog came into existence in 2015. It has taken place of Planning Commission, after Planning Commission was abolished by Modi Government in 2014.
- Its chairman is Prime Minister of India, vice-chairperson is Arvind Pangariya and CEO is Amitabh Kant. It is a policy think-tank which aims to foster involvement and participation of states and Government of India in decision-making process.
- The key difference between Planning Commission and Niti Aayog is that while Planning Commission had powers to allocate funds to ministries and states; this function will be now of finance ministry. Niti Aayog is essentially a think-tank and a truly advisory body.

FIVE YEAR PLANS

First Five Year Plan (1951-56)

- It was based on Harrod-Domar Model. Targeted growth rate was 2.1% and achieved rate was 3.6%. Only plan to see prices declining.
- Its objective to initiate a process of all-round balanced development to ensure a rising national income and a steady improvement in living standards. It emphasised on agriculture, price stability, power and transport.

Second Five Year Plan (1956-61)

- It is also called as **Mahalanobis Plan** after its chief architect PC Mahalanobis. Its objective was rapid industrialisation, particularly basic and heavy industries such as iron and steel, heavy chemicals like nitrogenous fertilizers, heavy engineering and machine building industry.
- The Industrial Policy of 1956 emphasised the role of public sector and accepted the establishment of a socialistic pattern of the society as the goal of economic policy. Durgapur, Bhilai and Rourkela steel plants were founded.

Third Five Year Plan (1961-66)

- It is also called **Gadgil Yojana**. The objectives of the plan included the expansion of basic industries, optimum utilisation of country's labour power and reducing the inequalities of income and wealth.
- Complete failure due to unforeseen misfortunes, viz. Chinese aggression (1962), Indo-Pak War (1965), severest drought (1965-66).

Annual Plans (1966-69)

- Due to the unfortunate failure of the Third Plan, the production in various sectors of the economy because stagnant.
- In 1966, the Government of India declared the devaluation of rupee, with a view to increase the exports of the country. So, the Fourth Plan was postponed and three Annual Plans were implemented. Some of the economists called this period (from 1966-1969) as Plan Holiday.

Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74)

- Its objectives were growth with stability and progress towards self-reliance. Main emphasis on agricultural growth rate targeted 5.7% but achieved 3.3% growth rate only.
- Nationalisation of 14 banks and the Green Revolution began.

Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79)

- The Fifth Plan prepared and launched by DD Dhar. He proposed to achieve two main objectives viz, 'Removal of Poverty' (*Garibi Hatao*) and 'Attainment of Self-reliance', through promotion of high rate of growth, better distribution of income and a very significant growth in the domestic rate of savings.
- It targeted a growth rate of 4.4% but achieved a growth rate of 4.8%. The plan was terminated in 1978 (instead of 1979) when Janta Government came to power.

Rolling Plan (1978-80)

- The Concept of Rolling Plan was given by Gunnar Myrdall. It was brought out by Janta Party. It meant that expenditures budgeted but unspent at the end of year would be carried over to the next year.

- The focus of the plan was enlargement of the employment potential in agriculture and allied activities, encouragement to household and small industries producing consumer goods for consumption and to raise the incomes of the lowest income classes through minimum needs programme.

Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)

- Sixth Five Year Plan targeted 5.2%, but achieved a growth rate of 5.7%
- It includes increase in national income, modernisation of technology, ensuring continuous decrease in poverty and unemployment, population control through family planning etc.

Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)

- The Seventh Plan aimed at rapid growth in foodgrains production, increased employment opportunities and modern technological development.
- The economy recorded 6% growth rate against the targeted 5%. Indian economy finally broke the Hindu growth rate barrier.

Annual Plan (1991-92)

Due to severe economic crisis, Eighth Five Year Plan was delayed by 2 years. The intervening years (1990-91 and 1991-92) were declared Annual Plans.

Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97)

- It was based on Rao and Manmohan mode of economic growth. It sought to gradually open the Indian economy through LPG Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation measures.
- The most notable feature of the Eighth Plan period was that the GDP grew at an average rate of 6.68% exceeding the target growth rate of 5.4%.

Ninth Five Year Plan (1997–2002)

- Its objective was growth with social justice and equity.
- Growth rate of GDP during the plan was 5.4% per annum as against the target of 6.5%.

Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007)

- Its objectives were to attain a growth rate of 8.1% and reduction of poverty ratio to 20% by 2007 and to 10% by 2012.
- Universal access to primary education by 2007.
- The Tenth Plan focussed on ways and means of correcting the regional imbalance, gender inequality education, health of mother, infants and reducing pollution.
- The growth strategy of the Tenth Plan sought to ensure the rapid growth of those sectors which are most likely to create high quality employment opportunities, which included such sectors as construction, real estate and

housing, transport, small-scale industries, modern retailing, entertainment, IT-enabled services etc.

- The Tenth Five Year Plan achieved a growth rate of 7.8% below the targeted 8.0%, but higher than all previous five year plans.

Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012)

- Faster and inclusive development was its central theme. The growth rate during the Eleventh Plan period was about 8.1%, which is higher than the 7.9% growth rate achieved in the Eleventh Plan.
- The service sector continued to register a growth rate of more than 10%. However, the industrial growth rate showed at 7.9%.

Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17)

- The approach paper to the plan is based on the theme “faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth”. Total plan size of Twelfth Plan is ₹ 37.7 lakh crore, 13.7% more than the Eleventh Plan.
- The paper indicates 14 key areas to be focussed by the Twelfth Five Year Plan. Some of these are energy transport, natural resources, rural transformation, health, transport, education and skill development.

Key Targets

There are eleven key targets of Twelfth Five Year Plan, which are as follow

- i. Real GDP growth rate 8% (down from earlier 8.1%).
- ii. Agricultural growth rate 4%.
- iii. Manufacturing growth rate 10%.
- iv. Consumption poverty to be reduced by 10% points.
- v. Employment 50 million new work opportunities in the non-farm sector.
- vi. Mean years of schooling increase it to 7 years by 2017.
- vii. Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) reduce to 25.
- viii. Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) reduce to 1 per 1000 live births.
- ix. Child (0-6) sex ratio raise it to 950 by 2017.
- x. Total fertility rate reduce it to 2.1.
- xi. Gross irrigated area increase it from 90 million hectare to 103 million hectare by 2017.



15 YEARS VISION DOCUMENT IN PLACE OF FIVE YEAR PLAN

The first 15 years vision document will come into effect from 2017-18 after the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan. It will be formulated with central objective of eradication of poverty. It will come along with a 7 years National Development Agenda which will lay down the programmes, schemes and strategies to achieve a long-term vision. The long vision document (perspective plan) will comprise of 3 years mass economic framework.

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES

The Government of National Democratic Alliance (NDA) was formed in May, 2014. In its tenure of more than 2 years, the present government has started various schemes, programmes and missions in different areas. It is very informative and helpful to know about these schemes and programmes. Here is the categorywise description of various schemes and programmes launched.

Financial Inclusion Schemes

Mission Indradhanush

It was launched as a seven pronged plan, to revamp functioning of public sector banks in August, 2015. The seven elements include appointments, board of bureau, capitalisation, de-stressing, empowerment, framework of accountability and governance reforms.

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) under the Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency (MUDRA). Bank is a new institution being set-up by the Government of India for development and refinancing activities relating to micro units. PMMY three categories of interventions has been named which includes— Shishu (loan upto ₹ 50000), Kishore (loan ranging upto ₹ 5 lakh) and Tarun (loan upto ₹ 10 lakh).

PAHAL Yojana

The full form of PAHAL Yojana is Pratyaksh Hanstantarit Labh and concerns the LPG customers. PAHAL has been launched in January, 2015.

Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana

It is India's National Mission for financial inclusion to ensure access to financial services, namely; banking savings and deposit accounts, remittance, credit, insurance, pension in an affordable manner. This financial inclusion campaign was launched on 28th August, 2014.

Social Security Schemes

Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana

Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana is a welfare scheme of the Government of India launched in May, 2016. Ujjwala Yojana is aimed at providing 5 crore LPG connections in the name of women in BPL (Below Poverty Line) households across the country.

Atal Pension Yojana (APY)

It is a government-backed pension scheme in India targeted at the unorganised sector. It was formally launched in May. The minimum age of joining APY is 18 years and maximum age is 40 years. The age of exit and start of pension would be 60 years. The subscribers are required to opt for a monthly pension from ₹ 1000 to ₹ 5000.

Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana

It is a government-backed accident insurance scheme in India. It was formally launched in May, 2015. It is available to people between 18 and 70 years of age with bank accounts. The premium is just ₹ 12 per annum for each member. In case of accidental death or full disability, the payment to the nominee will be ₹ 2 lakh and in case of partial permanent disability ₹ 1 lakh.

Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana

It is a government-backed Life Insurance Scheme in India launched in May, 2015. It is available to people between 18 and 50 years of age with bank accounts. It has an annual premium of ₹ 330.

Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao

It was launched in January, 2015. The scheme is designed to address the issue of declining Child Sex Ratio and related issues of empowerment of women through a life cycle continuum. The main objective is to prevent gender biased sex selective elimination by strict enforcement of laws with stringent punishment to violators.

Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana

It was launched in January, 2015, under the 'Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao' campaign. This scheme was launched to meet the expense of the girl child's higher education and marriage.

In the account, a minimum of ₹ 1000 and maximum of ₹ 1 lakh 50 thousand can be deposited annually, upon which interest of 8.6% will be accrued.

Health Schemes

Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Yojana

It was launched in June, 2016. The scheme namely Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Yojana Abhiyan, is for the pregnant women who are suffering from several diseases during their pregnancy.

Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan

The Union Government has launched Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan (Accessible India Campaign), a nationwide campaign in a bid to achieve universal accessibility to persons with disabilities. It was launched in December, 2015.

Mission Indradhanush

It was launched in December, 2014. Under it, children will be vaccinated against seven preventable diseases. The diseases include diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio, tuberculosis, measles and hepatitis-B. Under this universal vaccination programme, all vaccines will be made available free of cost.

Housing Schemes

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana–Gramin

It was launched in March, 2016. It will be implemented in rural areas across the country except Delhi and Chandigarh. An allowance of ₹ 120000 in plain areas and ₹ 130000 in hilly areas will be provided for construction of homes.

Housing for All

It was launched in June, 2015 with an aim to provide affordable housing to urban poor. Under PMAY, it is proposed to build 2 crore houses for urban poor including economically weaker sections and low income groups in urban areas by the year 2022.

Infrastructure Development Schemes

Setu Bharatam Project

It was launched in March, 2016 with an aim to make all national highways free of railway crossings by 2019. Under the project, as many as 208 rail over and under bridges would be constructed at unmanned railway crossings on national highways.

Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission

In an ambitious bid to transform rural areas to economically, socially and physically sustainable spaces. The Rurban Mission will thus, develop a cluster of smart villages.

Ujjwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY)

In November, 2015, the government had launched Ujjwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) scheme to provide a permanent solution for financial turn around and revival of Power Distribution companies (discoms).

Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DUGJY)

It was launched in July, 2015. The flagship scheme was launched with an aim to provide 24x7 uninterrupted electricity supply to each rural household across the country by 2022. It should be noted that, this scheme replaces Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY).

Digital India

It was launched in July, 2015. Digital India is a campaign launched by the Government of India to ensure that government services are made available to citizens electronically by improving online infrastructure and by increasing internet connectivity or by making the country digitally empowered in the field of technology.

Smart Cities Mission

Smart Cities Mission is an urban renewal and retrofitting programme by the Government of India with a mission to develop 100 cities all over the country making them citizen friendly and sustainable was launched on 25th June, 2015. Smart cities are projected to be equipped with basic infrastructure (citation needed) will offer a good quality of life through smart solutions.

AMRUT Mission

It was launched in June, 2015 with the focus of the urban renewal projects is to establish infrastructure that could ensure adequate robust sewerage networks and water supply for urban transformation.

Namami Ganga Yojana

This yojana is an ambitious Union Government project, which integrates the efforts to clean and protect the Ganga river in a comprehensive manner.

HRIDAY Yojana

National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY) was launched in January, 2015 with the aim of bringing together urban planning, economic growth and heritage conservation in an inclusive manner to preserve the heritage character of each heritage city.

Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana

It was launched in October, 2014 for the development of model villages. Under the yojana, Members of Parliament (MPs) will be responsible for developing the socio-economic and physical infrastructure of three villages each by 2019 and a total of eight villages each by 2024.

Swachh Bharat Mission

It was launched on 2nd October, 2014. To accelerate the efforts to achieve universal sanitation coverage and to put focus on sanitation. It aims to achieve Swachh Bharat by 2019, as a fitting tribute to the 150th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi.

Employment / Skill Development Schemes

Startup India/Standup India

In January, 2016 the Union Government has launched a 'Start-up India' action plan to give boost to the Start-up India Movement. The Stand-up India scheme aimed at providing credit to Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST), and women borrowers in the non-farm sector. Composite loan between ₹ 10 lakh and upto ₹ 1 crore will be provided to SC/ST and women and also inclusive of working capital component for setting-up any new enterprise.

Nai Manzil Scheme

It was launched in August, 2015. Under the scheme girls from minority communities will be imparted 3 months skill development training in seven identified sectors relevant to the region.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)

It was launched in July, 2015. PMKVY, a flagship programme of Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, has completed 10 lakh enrolments under the scheme. The scheme has been implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) through a network of 1012 training partners affiliated to the scheme.

Deen Dayal Upadhyay Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)

It is a Government of India youth employment scheme. It was launched in September, 2014 on the occasion of 98th birth anniversary of Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay. It aims to target youth, under the age group of 15-35 years. A corpus of ₹ 1500 crore and is aimed at enhancing the employability of rural youth.

Make in India

Make in India is an initiative launched by the Government of India to encourage multinational, as well as national companies to manufacture their products in India. It was launched in September, 2014. India hoped to emerge, after initiation of the programme in 2015 as the top destination globally for foreign direct investment, surpassing the United States of America as well as the People's Republic of China.

Skill India

Skill India is a campaign launched in July, 2015 with an aim to train over 40 crore people in India in different skills by 2022. It includes various initiatives of the government like National Skill Development Mission, National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2015, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and the Skill Loan scheme.

USTAAD Scheme

USTAAD (Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development) scheme has been launched in May, 2015. The scheme aims at upgrading skills and training of minority communities by preservation of traditional ancestral arts and crafts.

Agriculture-related Schemes

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana is the new crop damage insurance scheme that has been approved by the Union Cabinet in January, 2016. It will replace the existing two crop insurance schemes National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) and Modified NAIS.

This scheme will help in decreasing the burden of premiums on farmers who take loans for their cultivation and will also safeguard them against the inclement weather.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana

The broad objectives of PMKSY are – Har Khet ko Pani; enhance the physical access of water on the farm and expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, enhance adoption of precision-irrigation and other water saving technologies under More Crop Per Drop and promotion of micro-irrigation in the form of drips, sprinklers, pivots, rain-guns in the farm (Jal Sinchan).

Soil Health Card Scheme

The Soil Health Card scheme has been launched in February, 2015. The 'Soil Health Card' would carry crop-wise recommendations of nutrients/fertilizers required for farms in a particular village, so that the farmers can improve productivity by using inputs judiciously.

Rashtriya Gokul Mission

It was launched in July, 2014 by the government for conservation and development of indigenous breeds in a focussed and scientific manner.

Miscellaneous Schemes

Swadesh Darshan Scheme

It was approved by the Union Tourism Ministry for the development of Heritage circuit in Madhya Pradesh and Uttarakhand, Ramayana circuit in Uttar Pradesh, North-East circuit in Sikkim and coastal circuit of Tamil Nadu.

Gold India Schemes

Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched three gold related schemes *viz.* Gold Monetisation Scheme (GMS), Sovereign Gold Bond Scheme (SGBS) and Indian Gold Coins (IGC) in November, 2015 to reduce the physical demand for gold and fish out 20000 tonnes of the precious metal lying idle with households and institutions.

Mera Zila Meri Yojana

It aims to educate adults in the age group of 40-60. This scheme works under the guidance of the National Literacy Mission Authority, an independent wing of the Ministry of Human Resources and Development.

Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY)

It was launched in September, 2015 for the welfare of tribals and other affected persons in mining areas. Under this scheme, the mining companies will need to contribute 10 to 30% of royalty for welfare of people directly or indirectly affected by mining.

Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Shramev Jayate Karyakram (PDUSJK)

It was launched in October, 2014 by the Government of India. Objective of this scheme is to create conducive environment for industrial development and doing business with ease and also expanding government support to impart skill training for workers.

UJALA Scheme

The Union Government has launched National LED programme–Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All (UJALA) on 11th March, 2016. The scheme will help reduce electricity bills of consumers, contribute to the energy security of India and also help in environment protection.

POVERTY

It can be defined as paucity of certain basic means to live *viz* lacking monetary resource, social security etc.
It is of two types, which are as follow

Absolute Poverty

- It refers to lack of means necessary to meet very basic needs such as food, shelter and clothing. For measuring absolute poverty a minimum physical quantity of cereals, pulse etc and the price quotations convert the physical quantities into monetary term.
- Then aggregating all these quoted price, a figure expressing Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (PCE) determined. If a person is below the fixed PCE, person will be said to be living below poverty line. India uses this concept to determine the number of people living in poverty.

Relative Poverty

When poverty is measured with respect to some value taken as control value. e.g. this concept can be used to compare two different sections of population on the basis of their income or consumption expenditure. This concept also tells about the inequality by using Gini-co-efficient.

Committees for Estimation of Poverty

Suresh Tendulkar Committee

- It was constituted by Planning Commission in 2005. Committee recommended a shift away from the calorie based model and made concept of poverty line broader by including monthly spending on education, health, electricity and transport. Tendulkar committee adopted the cost of living as the basis for identifying the poor.
- This panel suggested a benchmark daily per capita expenditure of ₹ 27 for rural areas and ₹ 33 for urban areas for estimating population below poverty line. It arrived at final figure which said only 22% of population is below poverty line.

Rangarajan Committee

Because of criticism of very low level of expenditure fixed by Tendulkar committee to determine poverty, government appointed Rangarajan committee. Rangarajan committee raised the level of expenditure to ₹ 32 for rural and ₹ 47 for urban areas. Final estimation of poverty was raised to 30% by this committee.

UNEMPLOYMENT

It is a situation where in the person willing to work fails to find a job that earn them living.

Unemployment rate in India averaged 7.32% from 1980s to 2013. At present, it is around 5%.

Types of Unemployment

There are six categories of unemployment, which are as follow

- Open Unemployment** It is a condition where person has no work to do. Here persons are willing to work, but unable to find a work.
- Structural Unemployment** This unemployment occurs due to changes in the demand or due to structural shift in economy. Ex-shift from labour intensive to capital intensive, skill intensive and technology intensive economy.
- Frictional Unemployment** This unemployment occurs when person is switching from job to another. For temporary period in between old job and new job he may be unemployed for some time.
- Under Employment** It is a situation under which person is working well below his efficiency and he is capable of more productive work.
- Disguised Unemployment** When person's contribution to total output is nil. In this case, person seems to employed but he is not doing productive work. It is common in rural areas especially in agriculture.
- Seasonal Unemployment** In this peculiar case, person is employed during few month in a year and for rest of the months in a year he is unemployed. This type unemployment is common in agriculture and some agro-processing units.

POPULATION

Population is the dynamic factor of an economy. The growth of an economy is determined on the basis of development level of masses.

Census of India, 2011

- Census is useful for formation of development policies, plan and democrating constituencies of election.
- The Census of India has been conducted 15 times, as of 2011. Census 2011 were released in New Delhi on 31st March, 2011 by Union Home Secretary **GK Pillai** and Registrar General and Census Commissioner C Chandramouli.

- The Census 2011, was the 15th National census of the country. The census has covered 28 States and 7 Union Territories, 640 districts, 5767 tehsils, 7933 towns and more than 6 lakh villages. The motto of Census 2011 was 'Our census, Our future'.
- Census 2011 took place before the creation of Telangana, thus the census provides data for 28 states only. It may be noted that all the States and Union Territories have shown an increase in literacy rate during 2001-2011. India has the second largest population of older (60+) persons in the world.

Important Data of Census, 2011

India	Census 2011
Total population	1210854977
Males	623.7 million (51.54%)
Females	586.46 million (48.46%)
Population of 0-6 age group	164478150 (13.58%)
Population density (per sq km)	382
Literacy	73.0% (72.99%)
Decadal growth rate	181455986 (17.7%)
Population increase (2001-2011)	181 million

AGRICULTURE

- Agriculture is the largest sector of the Indian economy and has a crucial role to play in the country's economic development by providing food, raw materials and employment to a very large proportion of population, capital for its own development and surpluses for national economic development.
- Agricultural sector contributes a significantly large share to the national income of India. However, it has come down from as high as 56% during the 1950s to 17.4% in 2015-16.
- As against a growth target of 4% for agriculture and allied sector in the Twelfth Plan, the growth registered in the first four years is 1.6% (average).

Agricultural Revolutions

Revolution	Production
Brown Revolution	Leather/Non-conventional (India)/ Cocoa production
Golden Fibre Revolution	Jute production
Golden Revolution	Overall horticulture development/Honey production
Green Revolution	Foodgrains (cereals, wheat and leguminous plant) production
Grey Revolution	Fertilizer revolution
Pink Revolution	Onion production/Pharmaceutical (India)/ Prawn production

Revolution	Production
Red Revolution	Meat and tomato production
Round Revolution	Potato production
Silver Fibre Revolution	Cotton production
Silver Revolution	Egg/Poultry production
Yellow Revolution	Oil seeds production
White Revolution	Milk production
Evergreen Revolution	Organic agriculture and sustainability

Tricolour Revolution

The reference to a Tricolour Revolution was made by Prime Minister Narendra Modi. *This phrase has three components, which are as follow*

- Saffron Energy Revolution** This revolution is for promotion and better utilisation of solar energy.
- White Revolution** This is to ensure cattle welfare and further the goals of White Revolution.
- Blue Revolution** This revolution is for fishermen's welfare, cleansing rivers and sea and conserving water.

INDUSTRY

- Industry refers to an economic activity concerned with the processing of raw materials and manufacture of goods in factories. Industries are often classified based on their principle product e.g. steel industry, automobile industry, textile industry etc.
- Rapid growth of national income is possible only through industrialisation as growth in agriculture is limited by factors including natural factors.

Industrial Licensing

- The Government of India announced the New Industrial Policy on 24th July, 1991. The main objective of this policy is to unshackle the Indian industrial economy from administrative and legal controls.
- Its main aim is to raise industrial efficiency to the international level through substantial deregulation of the industrial sector of the country.

Industries Requiring Compulsory Licensing (Presently)

- Distillation and brewing of alcoholic drinks.
- Cigars and cigarettes of tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes.
- Electronic aerospace and defence equipment all types.
- Industrial explosives including match boxes.
- Specific hazardous chemicals viz hydrocyanic acid, phosgene, isocyanates and diisocyanates of hydrocarbon.

Important Industries of India

Iron and Steel Industry

- First Steel Industry was set-up at Kulti (West Bengal) 'Bengal Iron Works Company' in 1870.
- First large-scale steel plant TISCO was set-up at Jamshedpur in 1907 followed by IISCO at Burhanpur in 1919. Both belonged to private sector.
- The first public sector unit was 'Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Works' at Bhadravati.
- **Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)** was established in 1974 and was made responsible for the development of the steel industry.
- Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela were established during the Second Five Year Plan. Bokaro was established during the Third while the steel plants at Salem, Vijay Nagar and Visakhapatnam were established in the Fourth Five Year Plan.
- Presently, India is the 4th largest steel producing country in the world, ranked behind China, Japan, US in that order.

Public Sector Steel Plants

Location	Assistance
Rourkela (Odisha)	Germany - 1955
Bhilai (Chhattisgarh)	Russian Government - 1955
Durgapur (West Bengal)	Britain Government - 1955
Bokaro (Jharkhand)	Russian Government - 1964
Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh)	Russian Government - 1971

Cotton and Textile Industry

Oldest industry of India and employs largest number of workers. It is the largest organised and broad-based industry which accounts for about 4% of GDP, 14% to the industrial production and 11% of total export earnings.

Petroleum Industry

- Production of crude oil and natural gas has increased generally in the recent years except in few years. Refining capacity has been considerably increased in the recent year.
- Most of India's crude oil reserve are located in Western Coast, Gulf of Cambay (Mumbai High) and in the North-Eastern part of country. Undeveloped reserves are also found in offshore Bay of Bengal and in Rajasthan.
- Natural gas production in India is from Western offshore region Mumbai high complex, Gulf of Cambay, the onshore field in Asom, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat also produces natural gas.
- Production of crude oil and natural gas is not sufficient to meet the demands so they are imported. Petroleum is imported from Arabian countries, Iran, Iraq and Venezuela.

Refineries

- There are 23 refineries in India including both private sector and public sector. Most of the refineries are government owned.
- Jamnagar refinery in Gujarat is world largest refinery. Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited are government companies controlling public sector refineries in India.

Maharatnas

In 2009, the government established the Maharatnas status, which raises a company's investment ceiling from ₹ 1000 crore to ₹ 5000 crore. The Maharatna firms can now decide on investments of upto 15% of their net worth in a project. BHEL was the first company to be declared Maharatna International Organisation and groupings.

Criteria

The six criterias for eligibility as Maharatnas are as follow

- i. Having Navratna status.
- ii. Listed on Indian stock exchange with minimum prescribed public shareholding under SEBI regulations.
- iii. An average annual turnover of more than ₹ 20000 crore during the last 3 years. Earlier it was ₹ 25000 crore.
- iv. An average annual net worth of more than ₹ 10000 crore during the last 3 years. Earlier it was ₹ 15000 crore.
- v. An average annual net profit after tax of more than ₹ 2500 crore during the last 3 years. Earlier it was ₹ 5000 crore.
- vi. Should have significant global presence/international operations.

Maharatna Companies

- i. Coal India Limited (CIL)
- ii. Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL)
- iii. National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPCL)
- iv. Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC)
- v. Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)
- vi. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL)
- vii. Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL)

Navratnas

- Navratnas was the title given originally to **Nine Public Sector Enterprises** or PSE identified by the Government of India in 1997, which allowed them greater autonomy to compete in the global market.
- The number of PSEs having Navratna status is 17.

Navratna Companies

- i. Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL)
- ii. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL)
- iii. Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL)
- iv. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL)
- v. Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL)
- vi. National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO)
- vii. National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC)
- viii. Power Finance Corporation Limited (PFC)
- ix. Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGC)
- x. Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC)
- xi. Shipping Corporation of India Limited (SCL)
- xii. Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (NLCL)
- xiii. Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL)
- xiv. Oil India Limited (OIL)
- xv. Container Corporation of India Limited
- xvi. National Building Construction Corporation Limited
- xvii. Engineers India Limited

Miniratnas

In addition, the government created another category called Miniratna. Miniratna can also enter into joint ventures, set subsidiary companies and overseas offices, but with certain conditions.

Category-I Miniratna

This designation applies to PSEs that have made profits continuously for the last three years or earned a net profit of ₹ 30 crore or more in one of the 3 years. These miniratnas are granted certain autonomy like incurring capital expenditure without government approval upto ₹ 500 crore or equal to their networth, whichever is lower. Currently, there are 58 miniratnas in category-I.

Category-II Miniratna

This category includes those PSEs which have made profits for the last three years continuously and should have a positive networth. Category-II miniratnas have autonomy to incurring the capital expenditure without government approval upto ₹ 300 crore or upto 50% of their whichever is lower. Currently, there are 15 miniratnas in category-II.

The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)

Over the last five decades, the Small-Scale Industries (SSIs) sector has acquired place of prominence in the economy of the country. It has contributed significantly to the growth of the GDP, employment generation and exports.

In accordance with the provision of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006, the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are classified in these classes:

Enterprises	Manufacturing Sector	Service Sector
	Investment in Plant and Machineries	Investment in Equipments
Micro Enterprises	Does not exceed ₹ 25 lakh.	Does not exceed ₹ 10 lakh.
Small Enterprises	More than ₹ 25 lakh, but does not exceed ₹ 5 crore.	More than ₹ 10 lakh, but does not exceed ₹ 2 crore.
Medium Enterprises	More than ₹ 5 crore, but does not exceed ₹ 10 crore.	More than ₹ 2 crore, but does not exceed ₹ 5 crore.

MONEY MARKET

Money market is the cluster of financial institutions that deals in short-term securities and loans, gold and foreign exchange. It has a time value and therefore, it is bought and sold against a payment of interest.

The functions of money market are as follow

- It provides an equilibrating mechanism for demand and supply of short-term funds.
- It enables borrowers and lenders of short-term funds to fulfil their borrowing and investment requirements at an efficient market clearing price.
- Monetary market is regulated by RBI in India and it forms monetary policy to control the movement of rupees in the market.
- Monetary policy is made by Central Bank to manage money supply to achieve specific goal such as constraining inflation, maintaining an appropriate exchange rate, generating jobs and growth.
- Monetary policy involves changing interest rates either directly or indirectly through open market operations, setting reserve requirements or trading in foreign exchange.
- Monetary policy will be set by Monetary Policy Committee earlier it was duty of RBI Governor. Monetary policy is released every 2 months by RBI.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA (RBI)

- RBI is the Central Bank of the country. It was set-up on the basis of **Hilton Young Commission's** recommendation in April, 1935, with the enactment of RBI Act, 1934. Its first Governor was Sir Osborne Smith.
- RBI was nationalised in 1949 and its first Indian Governor was CD Deshmukh. The headquarter of the RBI is in **Mumbai**.
- There are 14 Directors in Central Board of Directors besides the Governor, four Deputy Governors and one Government Official.

Functions of RBI

The main functions of the RBI includes

- It issues currency except coins which are minted by the Union Government. It is banker and debt manager to government and banker of banks. It is regulator of banking system and manager of foreign exchange. It maintains financial stability and it is regulator and supervisor of the payment and settlement system.
- Since 1952, Monetary Policy of the RBI emphasise on twin goals. *These are as follow*
 - Economic growth
 - Inflation control
- Instrument of credit control can be divided into two namely; qualitative/selective credit control and quantitative credit control.
- RBI has signed agreement with government to control inflation.



BANKING OMBUDSMAN SCHEME

- The scheme is in operation since, 1995 and works under the control and supervision of the RBI.
- The scheme is applicable to all commercial banks, RRBs and scheduled primary co-operative banks.
- The Banking Ombudsman currently have their offices at 15 centres.
- The RBI's Quasi Judicial Authority for resolving disputes between commercial banks, primary co-operative and RRB's and their customers. At present, there are 15 Banking Ombudsmen in India.

Credit Control

Instruments of credit control can be divided into two parts, which are as follow

Quantitative/General Credit Control

Quantitative credit control is used to control the volume of credit and indirectly to control the inflationary and deflationary pressures caused by expansion and contraction of credit.

The quantitative/general credit control consists of

- **Bank Rate** It is also called the Rediscount Rate. It is the rate, at which the RBI gives finance to commercial banks.
- **Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR)** The RBI (Amendment) Bill, 2006, empowers RBI to prescribe CRR-Cash that banks deposits with the RBI without any floor rate or ceiling rate. An increase in the CRR takes out the money from the money market, while a decrease in the CRR injects additional resources in the economy.
- **Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR)** It is the ratio of liquid asset, which all commercial banks have to keep in the form of cash, gold and unencumbered approved securities equal to not more than 40% of their total demand and time deposits liabilities.

- **Repo Rate** It is the rate, at which RBI lends short-term money to the banks against securities. Repo rate injects liquidity in the market.
- **Reverse Repo Rate** It is the rate, at which banks park short-term excess liquidity with the RBI. Reverse repo rate withdraws liquidity from the market. This is always 100 base point 1% less than repo rate.
- **Open Market Operations (OMOs)** Under OMOs, when the RBI sells government securities in the market, it withdraws money liquidity from the market and thus, reduces volume of credit leading to control of inflation when it buys government securities, it injects liquidity into the market and thus, increases credit-volume leading to higher economic growth.
- **Marginal Cost of Funds Based Lender Rate** The RBI has issued now guidelines for setting lending rate by commercial banks under the name Marginal Cost of Funds based Lending Rate (MCLR). It has replaced the base rate system from April, 2016 onwards.

Qualitative/Selective/Direct Credit Control

Qualitative measures are used to make sure that purpose, for which loan is given is not misused. It is done through credit rationing and regulating loan to consumption etc.

INDIAN BANKING SYSTEM

Banking system is the pillar of an economic system. India's banking system is a stable one, under the supervision and regulatory framework of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

Indian banks are also following the basel norms of banking

- Currently, Basel-II is being followed from 2013.
- Basel-III regulation will come into force.

Types of Banking

There are three types of banking, which are as follow

- Core Banking** It is a banking service provided by a group of networked bank branches where customers may access their bank account and perform basic transactions from any of the member branch offices.
- Retail Banking** It is when a bank executes transactions directly with consumers, rather than corporations or other banks. Services offered include savings and transactional accounts, mortgages, personal loans, debit cards and credit cards.
- Narrow Banking** It is also called a Safe Bank. Narrow banking restricts banks to hold liquid and safe government bonds.

Scheduled and Non-Scheduled Banks

- Commercial banks are classified into two types, which are as follow
 - Schedule banks
 - Non-schedule banks
- The scheduled banks are those, which are entered in the Second Schedule of the RBI Act, 1934.
- All commercial banks (Indian and foreign), regional rural banks and state co-operative banks are scheduled banks. Non-scheduled banks are those, which are not included in the Second Scheduled of the RBI Act, 1934.

State Bank of India

- Bank of Calcutta (Bank of Bengal), Bank of Bombay and Bank of Madras were unified as the Imperial Bank of India in 1921. Imperial bank was reconstituted as SBI in 1955.
- In 1959, the State Bank of India (subsidiary banks) Act was passed. This made SBI take over eight former state-associated banks as its subsidiaries.

Bharatiya Mahila Bank (BMB)

- Former Prime Minister Dr Manmohan Singh and UPA Chairperson, Sonia Gandhi jointly inaugurated India's first all women bank, Bharatiya Mahila Bank in Mumbai on 19th November, 2013, on the birth anniversary of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.
- The main objective of the bank is to focus on the banking needs of women and to promote their economic empowerment.
- The Union Cabinet on June, 2016 approved the merger of five associate banks as well as BMB with SBI.

Bank Board Bureau

- The Bank Board Bureau is constituted on 28th February, 2016. The bureau is mandated to play a critical role in reforming the troubled public sector banks by recommending appointments to leadership positions and boards in those banks and advise them on ways to raise funds and how to go ahead with mergers and acquisitions.
- Vinod Rai, former Comptroller and Auditor General of India, was named the first Chairman of the Banks Board Bureau.

INDRADHANUSH SCHEME, 2015

The Public Sector Banks (PSBs) play a vital role in Indian financial system. The assets quality of PSBs have deteriorated because of rising Non-Performing Assets (NPA). Indradhanush Scheme is for the banking reforms in India. The seven key reforms of Indradhanush mission includes appointments, de-stressing capitalisation, empowerment, framework of accountability and governance reforms.

Development Banks

They provide long-term capital for industries and agriculture. e.g. NABARD, SIDBI, IFCI, EXIM Bank.

EXIM

It is established in 1982 by government. Recognising the important role of exports in maintaining the viability of external sector and in generating employment, RBI had sought to ensure adequate availability of concessional bank credit to exporters. Main function of EXIM is to promote export.

NABARD

- It is a National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) established in 12th July, 1982.
- It is an apex body handles matters concerning policy, planning and operating the field of credit for agriculture and other development activities in rural areas.
- It gives long-term loans to state governments to enable them to subscribe to the share of corporative credit societies. It acts as an apex refinancing bank for agriculture.

PAYMENT BANKS

These banks have been conceptualised by RBI. They can accept deposits which is currently limited to 1 lakh per customer account. These banks cannot issue loans. They can operate current and saving accounts and can also issue ATM card, debit card, online banking and mobile banking.

Private Sector Banks in India

- All those banks, where greater parts of stake or equity are held by the private shareholders and not by the government are called private sector banks.
- There are two categories of private sector bank **old** and **new**.
- Banking Regulation Act, 1949 was amended in 1993 and once again in 2001 to permit the entry of new private sector banks in the Indian banking sector; the objective was to instill greater competition in the banking system to increase productivity and efficiency.

Criteria for Private Sector Banks

2001 revised guidelines have set certain criteria for the establishment of the new private sector banks. *Some of these are as follow*

- The bank should have minimum net worth of ₹ 100 crore.

- The promoters holding should be a minimum of 25% of the paid-up capital.
- Within 3 years of the starting of the operations, the bank should offer shares to public.

Top Five Private Sector Banks

Top five private sector banks are as follow

- ICICI Bank, 1994 Vadodara
- HDFC Bank, 1994 Mumbai
- Axis Bank, 1994 Ahmedabad
- Kotak Mahindra Bank, 1985 Mumbai
- Yes Bank, 2004 Mumbai

RBI Guidelines for New Bank Licensing

While preparing guidelines, RBI recognises the need for an explicit policy on banking structure in India keeping in view the recommendations of the Narsimham committee, Raghuram Rajan committee and others view points.

New Bank

- These new banks will be provided license under the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (Section 22(1)), only after the fulfilment of these two conditions.
- **Bandhan Finance** It is a microfinance company, based in West Bengal. It is headed by Shri Chandra Shekhar Ghosh and has a net worth of ₹ 1100 crore. About 45 % of its branches in the rural areas. Bandhan Bank received the inprinciple approval of the RBI in April 2014, the banking regulator gave its final nod in June, 2015.
- **IDFC** The Infrastructure Development and Finance Corporation is based in Mumbai. It is originally an investment finance company, headed by Shri Rajiv Lal. IDFC has the net worth of ₹ 21000 crore, but with a lower rural presence. IDFC started operating banking services on 1st October, 2015 under RBI Banking licence.

Important Committees

The various committees related to development in the field of banking are as follow

Narasimham Committee	Banking reform
Raghuram Rajan Committee	Financial sector reform
Urjit Patel Committee	Monetary policy
Nachiket Mor	Financial inclusion
Dr Raja J Chelliah	Tax reform
C Rangarajan Committee	Public expenditure
Bimal Jalan Committee	Expenditure management (to reduce subsidy)
Kelkar Committee	Fiscal consolidation
BN Srikrishna Committee	Financial sector legislative reform

MUDRA Bank

Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency Bank (MUDRA Bank) was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 8th April, 2015 with a corpus of ₹ 20000 crore and a credit guarantee corpus of ₹ 3000 crore. It is a public sector financial institution in India. It provides loans at low rates to small entrepreneurs.

Classification of MUDRA Bank

- MUDRA Bank has rightly classified the borrowers into three segments: the starters, the mid-stage finance seekers and the next level growth seekers.
- *To address the three segments, MUDRA Bank has launched three loan instruments which are as follow*
 - i. Shishu-cover loans upto ₹ 50000.
 - ii. Kishor-cover loans above ₹ 50000 and upto ₹ 5 lakh.
 - iii. Tarun-cover loans above ₹ 5 lakh and upto ₹ 10 lakh.

CURRENCY

- Rupee was first minted in India during the reign of **Sher Shah Suri** around 1542.
- India became a member of International Monetary Fund (IMF) in 1947 and exchange value of rupee came to be fixed by IMF standards.
- All coins and one rupee note are issued by Government of India. That's why one rupee note doesn't bear the signature of Governor of RBI. It bears the signature of **Finance Secretary**, Government of India.
- The symbol of Indian rupee (₹) came into use on 15th July, 2010.

Printing of Securities and Minting in India

Security Press	Station	Established Year	Related by
Currency Notes Press	Nasik, Maharashtra	1928	Bank notes from ₹ 1 to ₹ 100
Security Paper	Hoshangabad	1967-68	Banks and currency notes paper
Bank Notes Press	Dewas	1974	Bank notes of ₹ 20, ₹ 50, ₹ 100 and ₹ 500
Modernised Currency Notes Press	Mysore (Karnataka), Salbani (West Bengal)	1995	
Coins are minted at four places viz, Mumbai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Noida.			

Capital Market

- It refers to market for funds with a maturity of 1 year and above, funds include medium or long-term funds.
- The demand for funds comes from both the government for its investment and also private sectors.
- Bank, Public Financial Institutions like LIC, GIC, Non-banking Financial Company, Development Financial Institutions like ICICI, IDBI, IDFC etc. FII (Foreign Institutional Investors) mutual funds like UTI are main participants in the market.

Stock Exchange in India

- Stock is the capital raised by a corporation through issuance and sale of shares. It is market for dealing in shares, debentures and financial securities. In a stock exchange investors through stock brokers buy and sell shares in a wide range of listed companies.
- There are 25 stock exchanges in the country. 21 of them are regional one. *Some stock exchange of India are as follow*
 - National Stock Exchange
 - Bombay Stock Exchange
 - OTC Exchange of India
 - Inter-Connected Stock Exchange
- Bombay Stock Exchange in Asia's first stock exchange and was established in 1875.
- National Stock Exchange was established in 1992 and started trading in 1993.
- LIBOR and MIBOR are reference rate of NSE.
- Over The Counter Exchange of India (OTCEI) was incorporated in 1990.
- BSE GREENEX measures the performance of the company's interims of carbon emissions, launched in 2012.

Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)

- It was established in 1988 and given a statutory basis in 1992. The capital market in India are regulated by SEBI.
- SEBI regulates the working of stock exchange and intermediaries such as stock broker and merchant bankers.
- SEBI accords approval for mutual funds and register Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs). It prohibits fraudulent, unfair trade practices and insider trading. SEBI protects the interest of investor in securities.
- SEBI has head office in Mumbai and three regional offices are in New Delhi, Kolkata and Chennai. UK Sinha is present Chairman of SEBI.

INSURANCE

- It is an important part of Indian financial system. Previously, only public sector companies were eligible to provide insurance services but now private sector companies are also allowed.
- Foreign Direct Investment is allowed in insurance sector. 49% FDI is now allowed under automatic route.
- There are 52 insurance companies in India of which 24 are in life insurance business and 28 in general insurance.
- Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) established in 1956 and General Insurance Corporation (GIC) established in 1973 are two important public sector insurance companies.
- Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) constituted in April, 2000 aims to protect the interest of holder of insurance policies to regulate, promote and ensure growth of insurance industry.

INFLATION

- Inflation is that state in which the prices of goods and services rise on the one hand and value of money falls on the other. When money circulation exceeds the production of goods and services, the state of inflation takes place in the economy.
- Inflation can also be due to reduction in supply of goods and services in comparison with demand. So more demand than supply inflation will happen.

Types of Inflation

Four types of inflation, which are as follow

- i. Demand Pull Inflation** Inflation created and sustained by excess of aggregate demand for goods and services over the aggregate supply. In other words, demand pull inflation takes place when increase in production lags behind the increase in money supply.
- ii. Cost Push Inflation** Inflation which is created and sustained by increase in cost of production which is independent of the state of demand (e.g. trade unions can bargain for higher wages and hence, contribute to inflation).
- iii. Stagflation** In this type, there is fall in the output and employment levels. Due to various pressures, the entrepreneurs have to raise the price to maintain their margin of profit. But as they only partially succeed in raising the prices, they are faced with a situation of declining output and investment. Thus, on one side there is a rise in the general price level and on the other side, there is a fall in the output and employment.
- iv. Hyper Inflation** It is very rapid growth in the rate of inflation in which money loses its value to the point where alternative mediums of exchanges-such as barter or foreign currency are commonly used. It is also called Galloping Inflation.

DEFLATION

- Deflation is that state in which the value of money rises and the price of goods and services falls.
- *The state of deflation may appear in the economy due to following reasons*
 - When the government withdraws money from circulation.
 - When government imposes heavy direct taxes or takes heavy loans from the public (voluntary or compulsory or both).
 - When the Central Bank sells the securities in open market (which reduces the quantity of money in circulation).
 - When the Central Bank increases the bank rate (which curtails the quantity of credit in the economy).

Measures of Checking Deflation

- To increase money supply. To promote credit creation by the banks.
- Curtailment in taxes so as to increase the purchasing power of people.
- To increase the public expenditure and to increase the employment opportunities in the economy.
- To increase the money supply in circulation by repayment of old public debts.
- To provide economic subsidy by the government to the industrial sector of the economy.

Special Economic Zones (SEZ)

A special economic zone is a designated area in a country that has economic and other laws for more free market oriented than regular national laws. With quality infrastructure and attractive fiscal package, SEZ aims to promote exports of goods and services and generation of additional economic activity.

FINANCE COMMISSION

Finance Commission is constituted to define financial relations between the Centre and the States. Under the provision of Article 280 of the Constitution, the President appoints a Finance Commission for the specific purpose of devolution of non-plan revenue resources.

Functions of Finance Commission

The functions of the Finance Commission are to make recommendations to the President in respect of the distribution of net proceeds of taxes to be shared between the Union and the States.

14th Finance Commission

- 14th Finance Commission was constituted by the Government of India consisting of **Dr YV Reddy**, former Governor Reserve Bank of India, as the Chairman and the following four members
 - i. Professor Abhijit Sen
 - ii. Ms Sushma Nath
 - iii. Dr M Govinda Rao
 - iv. Dr Sudipto Mundle
- The 14th Finance Commission is of the view that tax devolution should be the primary route for transfer of resources to the states.
- In understanding the states needs, it has ignored the plan and non-plan distinctions.
- 14th Finance Commission recommended increase in the share of states in the centre's tax revenue from the current 32% to 42%.

State Finance Commission

States in India appoint a State Finance Commission. It reviews the financial position of the panchayats.

- Recommends as to the distribution of taxes, tolls and fees between the state and panchayats.
- Determines taxes, duties, tolls and fees that can be assigned to panchayats.
- Recommends on principles to determine grant-in-aid to the panchayats.

UNION BUDGET

- The budget is an extensive account of the governments finances, in which revenues from all sources and expenses of all activities undertaken are aggregated.
- The Finance Minister presents the Union Budget every year in the Parliament that contains the Government of India's revenue and expenditure for one fiscal year, which runs from 1st April to 31st March.
- In the Constitution of India the term budget is nowhere used. It is rather mentioned as Annual Financial Statement under Article 112 comprising the revenue budget capital budget and also the estimates for the next fiscal year called Budgeted Estimates.
- *Government has two kinds of accounts, which are as follow*
 - i. Capital account
 - ii. Revenue account
- Government gets money by capital receipts and revenue receipts.
- *Government spends money by two ways, which are as follow*
 - i. Capital expenditure
 - ii. Revenue expenditure
- Capital receipts include loans from banks, money from disinvestment, loan from multi-lateral institution.
- Revenue receipts include earning from taxes, penalties and from maintenance charges.

- Capital expenditure are those which are used for asset building. e.g. infrastructure development.
- **Revenue expenditure** It includes expenditure on maintenance, salary to employees etc.
- Revenue deficit is difference between revenue receipt and revenue expenditure.
- Fiscal deficit is the difference between government total earning and its total expenditure.

$$\text{Primary deficit} = \text{Gross fiscal deficit} - \text{Net interest liabilities}$$

TAX STRUCTURE

Tax is a compulsory payment by the citizens to the government to meet the public expenditure. It is legally imposed by the government on the taxpayer and in no case taxpayer can deny to pay taxes to the government.

Taxes are of two types, which are as follow

- Direct Tax** A direct tax is that tax, which is borne by the person on whom it is levied. A direct tax cannot be shifted to other person.
- Indirect Tax** Indirect taxes are those taxes, which are charged on the goods and services consumed by person.

List of Taxes

Direct Tax	Indirect Tax
Personal Income Tax	Excise Duty
Corporation Tax	Custom Duty
Wealth Tax	Sales Tax
Gift Tax	Service Tax
Land Revenue	Value Added Tax
Profession Tax	Passenger Tax
Stamp Duty and Registration Charges	Entertainment Tax
Securities Transaction Tax	Electricity Duty
Banking Cash Transaction Tax	Motor Vehicles Tax

Sources of Revenue : Union and State

The following list will show the respective sources of revenue for the Union and the State.

Union/Central Sources

The central sources of revenue are as follow

- Corporation tax, currency, coinage and legal tender, foreign exchange.
- Duties of customs including export duties.
- Duties of excise on tobacco and certain goods manufactured or produced in India.
- Estate duty in respect of property other than agricultural land.
- Foreign loans, lotteries organised by the Government of India or the Government of a State.
- Post office, savings bank, posts and telegraphs, telephones, wireless, broadcasting and other like forms of communication.

- Property of the union and public debt of the union.
- Railways, rates of stamps duty in respect of bills of exchanges, cheques, promissory notes, etc.
- Taxes on transactions in stock exchanges and future markets.
- Terminal taxes on goods or passengers, carried by railways, sea or air.

State Sources

The state sources of revenue are as follow

- Capitation tax, duties in respect of succession to agricultural land.
- Duties of excise on certain goods produced or manufactured in the state, such as alcoholic liquids, opium, etc, estate duty in respect of agricultural land.
- Fees in respect of any of the matters in the State List, but not including fees taken in any court.
- Land revenue, rates of stamps duty in respect of documents other than those specified in the Union List.
- Taxes on agricultural income and on land and buildings.
- Taxes on the consumption or sale of electricity.
- Taxes on the sale and purchase of goods other than newspapers. Taxes on advertisements other than those published in newspapers.
- Taxes on goods and passengers carried by road or on inland waterways, taxes on vehicles.
- Taxes on animals and boats, taxes on professions, trades callings and employments.
- Taxes on luxuries, including taxes on entertainments, amusements, betting and gambling, tolls.

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

The Goods and Services Tax (GST) will simplify and harmonise the indirect tax regime in country. The GST will be levied both on goods (manufacturing) and services. It will convert the country into unified market, replacing most indirect taxes with one tax. It would have a dual structure—a central component levied and collected by the Centre and a State component administered by State. Government of India planned GST to be implemented on 1st April, 2017.

MERGING OF TAXES IN GOODS AND SERVICES TAX (GST)

The final consumer will bear only the GST charged by the last dealer in the supply chain, at the central level, central excise duty, additional excise duty, service tax, countervailing duty and special additional duty of customs will be subsumed. At the state value-added tax/sales tax, entertainment tax, central sales tax, octroi and entry tax, purchase tax, luxury tax and taxes on lottery, betting and gambling will be subsumed.

India's Export-Import

- India was 19th largest exporter and 12th largest importer of merchandise trade in world. In services, India's export ranking is 8th and of import is 10th.
- Top five countries to which India exports are USA, UAE, Hong Kong, China and Saudi Arabia.
- Top five countries from which India imports are China, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Switzerland and USA.
- India exports mostly petroleum products, gem and jewellery, textile products, chemical and related products and agri-allied products etc. They are given in descending order of their share.
- India imports crude petroleum, gem and jewellery, chemical and related products, electronic items and machinery etc. They are given in descending order of their share in total imports.
- India has signed Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with different countries, which are India-Sri Lanka, India-Nepal, India-Bhutan, India-Thailand, India-Singapore, India-South Korea, India-Japan and India-Malaysia.

Balance of Payment

- The Balance of Payment (BoP) records the transaction in goods, services and assets between resident of the country and rest of the world for a specified time period mostly for a year (April-March).
- The two main accounts in the Balance of Payment (BoP), which are the current account and the capital account.
- The current account record-trade of goods (export and import of goods), trade of services (export and import of services) and transfer payments. Trade in services also called as trade in invisibles. Transfer payment includes remittance and gifts.
- Capital account includes all international purchase, sale of assets, such as stock, bond etc, investment made in India, foreign direct investment in India, borrowing or loans from other countries and organisation. India giving loans to other countries and investing in foreign lands.
- Balance of capital account can be determined by subtracting money went from India with money came to India. If more money came to India then it went then this is called capital account surplus and *vice-versa* condition will be capital account deficit.

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

- FDI is a type of investment that involves the injection of foreign funds into an enterprises that operates in a different country of origin from the investor. FDI play an extraordinary and growing role in global business. It can provide a firm with new markets and marketing channels, cheaper production facilities, access to new technology, products, skill and financing.

- FDI occurs when a company invests in a business that is located in another country and it is investing not less than 10% of shares belonging to the foreign company. It is a non-debt capital flow. **FII** (Foreign Institutional Investment). Foreign portfolio investment occurs, when foreign investment in the form of shares, equities and bonds, is made by a foreign company.
- The three main institutions that handle FDI related issues in India are the Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB), the Foreign Investment Implementation Authority (FIIA) and the Secretariat for Industrial Assistance (SIA) activities/sectors not opened to private sector, *viz* railways and atomic energy.
- Since, 20th May, 2011 FDI in Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) has been allowed.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS AND REGIONAL GROUPS

An International Organisation has been defined as a form of co-operation of Sovereign states based on multilateral international agreement and comprising of a relatively stable range of participants.

Bretton Woods Conference

The Bretton Woods Conference, officially known as the **United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference**, was a gathering of delegates from 44 nations that met from 1st to 22nd July, 1944, in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, to agree upon a series of new rules for the post World War II.

The two major accomplishments of the conference were the creation of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Bank for Reconstruct and Development (IBRD) also known as World Bank.

World Bank

Since, its inception in 1944, the World Bank has expanded from a single institution to a closely associated group of five development institutions.

Their mission evolved from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) as facilitator of post-war reconstruction and development to the present-day mandate of worldwide poverty alleviation in close coordination with the International Development Association and other Members of the World Bank Group.

On 1st July, 2012, Jim Yong Kim became the 12th President of the World Bank Group. He has been reappointed for a Second Five Year term beginning July 2017.

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

International Monetary Fund (IMF) was established along with the IBRD at the Conference of 44 nations held at **Bretton Woods**, New Hampshire, USA in July 1944. At present, 189 nations are Members of IMF. India is a founder Member of the IMF.

The IMF's primary purpose is to ensure the stability of the International Monetary System—the system of exchange rates and international payments that enables countries (and their citizens) to transact with one another.

World Trade Organisation (WTO)

The World Trade Organisation (WTO) is the only global International Organisation dealing with the rules of trade between nations. The goal is to help producers of goods and services, exporters and importers conduct their businesses smoothly. The members of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) agree to accord MFN status to each other.

✓ TRIPS (TRADE RELATED ASPECTS OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS)

The 1995 TRIPS Agreement provided for both Product patents and Process patents. Product patents are meant to protect the individual product, while Process patent protect the process used to create the product. The agreement gave developing countries 10 years to enact laws to protect intellectual property. Thus, India enacted its Patents (Amendment) Act in 2005 to confirm to the agreement. Developed countries on the other hand had to enact laws in 1995 itself. Under the agreement, protection to patents had to be provided for 20 years. TRIPS agreement is administered by WTO.

GATS

GATS (General Agreement on Trade in Service) was one of the three agreements signed in 1995, along with Agreement on Agriculture and TRIPS. It provided for regulations on International Trade in services for the first time, which were not there even in GATS.

GATS negotiations are conducted among nations bilaterally on the basis of requests and offers. GATS cover broad range of economic activity— health care, education, telecommunication, banking, insurance, tourism, BPO etc.

ILO

The International Labour Organisation (ILO) emerged with the League of Nations from the Treaty of Versailles in 1919. It was founded to give expression to the growing concern for social reform after World War I and the conviction that any reform had to be conducted at an international level.

The ILO has generated such hallmarks of industrial society as the eight-hour working day, maternity protection, child labour laws and a range of policies, which promote workplace safety and peaceful industrial relations.

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

Established on	11th April, 1919
Associated with UNO	14th December, 1946
Headquarters	Geneva
Membership	185
Director-General	Guy Ryder (2012-17)
Nobel Peace Prize	1969

OPEC

It is the Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). It is an oil cartel whose mission is to coordinate the policies of the oil-producing countries. The goal is to secure a steady income to the member states and to secure supply of oil to the consumers.

Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)

The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) is an agency of the United Nations that leads international efforts to defeat hunger. Serving both developed and developing countries, FAO acts as a neutral forum where all nations meet as equal to negotiate agreements and debate policy.

OECD

OECD (Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development) is an international economic organisation of 35 countries founded in 1961 to stimulate economic progress and world trade. It is a forum of countries committed to democracy and free market economy. Its headquarter is located in Paris.

Asian Development Bank (ADB)

The Asian Development Bank (ADB), an International Partnership of 67 member countries, was established in 1966 with its headquarters at Manila, Philippines. India is a founder member. The Asian Development Bank was established following the recommendations of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. It was formed to foster economic growth and cooperation in the region of Asia and the Pacific.

IBSA (India- Brazil- South Africa)

The IBSA is a international group for promoting international co-operation between India, Brazil and South Africa. The main objective of IBSA is to promote co-operation and build consensus on the issue of international importance.

APEC

Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation or APEC, is the premier forum for facilitating economic growth, co-operation, trade and investment in the Asia-Pacific region. APEC is the only inter-governmental grouping in the world operating on the basis of non-binding commitments, open dialogue and equal respect for the views of all participants.

BRICS

BRICS is an acronym that refer to countries Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa which are all deemed to be at similar stage of newly advanced economic development. BRICS bank have opened in year 2014 with headquarter at Shanghai. Bank is known by name of *New Development Bank*.

New Development Bank (NDB)

The New Development Bank (NDB) formerly referred to as the BRICS Development Bank, created by Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) nations formally started its operations on 21st July, 2015 from its headquarters in Shanghai, China.

Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)

International financial institution that aims to support the building of infrastructure in the Asia-Pacific region. Bank has 57 members and it started working from January, 2016. Its headquarter is located at Beijing, China. India is founding member of AIIB.

D-8

The Developing-8 (D-8) is a group of developing countries with large Muslim populations that have formed economic development alliance. It consists of Bangladesh, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan and Turkey.

The objectives of D-8 are to improve member states position in the global economy, diversify and create new opportunities in trade relations, enhance participation in decision-making at international level and improve standards of living.

IFAD

IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development) is a specialised agency of the United Nations dedicated to eradicate rural poverty in developing countries. It was established as an international financial institution in 1977 as one of the major outcomes of the 1974 World Food Conference.

SAARC

SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation) is an organisation of South Asian nations, founded in December, 1985 and dedicated to economic, technological, social and cultural development emphasising collective self-reliance. Its seven founding members are Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. Afghanistan joined it in 2007.

Motor vehicle agreement has been signed to ease the movement of people and goods between Nepal, Bhutan, India and Bangladesh. India has decided to dedicate a satellite to SAARC country. Secretariat of SAARC is situated in Nepal.

ASEAN

ASEAN (Association of South-East Asian Nations) was established on 8th August, 1967, in Bangkok, Thailand, with the signing of the ASEAN Declaration (Bangkok Declaration) by the Founding Fathers of ASEAN, namely; Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. Now, it has 10 members Brunei, Myanmar and Vietnam have joined it.

SAFTA and SAPTA

The South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) is an agreement reached on 6th January, 2004 at the 12th SAARC Summit in Islamabad, Pakistan. It created a free trade area of 1.6 billion people in Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

In December, 1991, the Sixth Summit held in Colombo approved the establishment of an Inter-Governmental Group (IGG) to formulate an agreement to establish a South Asian Preferential Trading Arrangement (SAPTA) by 1997.

Given the consensus within SAARC, the Agreement on SAPTA was signed on 11th April, 1993 and entered into force on 7th December, 1995 well in advance of the date stipulated by the Colombo Summit.

European Union

The European Union (EU) is an economic and political union of 28 member states that are located primarily in Europe. The European Union received the 2012 Nobel Peace Prize for having “contributed to the advancement of peace and reconciliation, democracy and human rights in Europe.” On 1st July, 2013, Croatia became the 28th EU member.



BREXIT

Brexit is an acronym for British Exit. It is used for the separation of the UK from European Union. In the Brexit referendum; the ‘leave’ side won decisively by securing 51.9% of the total votes.

Financial Action Task Force (FATF)

It is an inter-governmental body responsible for setting global standards for anti-money laundering and combating financing of terrorism. Its secretariat is located at the headquarters of OECD in Paris.

> PRACTICE EXERCISE

1. India has
 - (a) socialistic economy
 - (b) gandhian economy
 - (c) mixed economy
 - (d) free economy
 2. India opted for 'mixed economy' in
 - (a) Framing of the Constitution
 - (b) Second Five Year Plan
 - (c) Industrial Policy of 1948
 - (d) None of the above
 3. Which one of the following was the task of the Planning Commission?
 - (a) Preparation of the plan
 - (b) Implementation of the plan
 - (c) Financing of the plan
 - (d) Both 'a' and 'b'
 4. Who wrote the book 'Planned Economy for India'?
 - (a) M Visvesvaraya
 - (b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
 - (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (d) Mahatma Gandhi
 5. The contribution of agriculture to India's economy is
 - (a) increasing
 - (b) decreasing
 - (c) constant
 - (d) None of these
 6. Planning in India drew on
 - (a) the New Economic Programme of Lenin
 - (b) the Fabian Socialism of Sidney and Beatrice Web
 - (c) the British welfare mechanism
 - (d) new democratic development packages
 7. National Development Council was set-up in
 - (a) 1948
 - (b) 1950
 - (c) 1951
 - (d) 1952
 8. Economic Planning is a subject
 - (a) in the Union List
 - (b) in the State List
 - (c) in the Concurrent List
 - (d) unspecified in any Special List
 9. Economic survey is published by
 - (a) Ministry of Finance
 - (b) Planning Commission
 - (c) Government of India
 - (d) Indian Statistical Institute
 10. The Planning Commission of India
 1. was set-up in 1950.
 2. is a constitutional body.
 3. is an advisory body.
 4. is a government department.
- Codes**
 (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
 (c) 1 and 3 (d) Only 3
11. Rolling plan was designed for the period
 - (a) 1978-80
 - (b) 1980-85
 - (c) 1985-90
 - (d) 1974-97
 12. Which one of the following can aid in furthering the government objective of inclusive growth?
 1. Promotion of self help groups.
 2. Promotion of micro, small and medium enterprises.
 3. Implementing the right to education.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

 - (a) Only 1
 - (b) 1 and 3
 - (c) 1 and 2
 - (d) All of these
 13. Consider the following statements regarding the underdeveloped nature of the economy of India
 1. Inequitable distribution of income.
 2. High unemployment in the economy.
 3. Slow rate of increase in national income.
 4. Slow rate of growth of road infrastructure.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

 - (a) 3 and 4
 - (b) 1, 2 and 3
 - (c) 2 and 3
 - (d) All of these
 14. Which one of the following statements is/are correct about the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)?
 - (a) It provides connectivity to all the unconnected habitations of more than 1000 persons in the rural areas by good quality all-weather roads
 - (b) It was launched in 2005 as a fully funded centrally sponsored scheme
 - (c) It provides connectivity to all unconnected habitations of more than 250 persons in the hilly and desert areas by good quality all-weather roads
 - (d) Both 'a' and 'c'
 15. Inflation implies
 - (a) rise in budget deficit
 - (b) rise in money supply
 - (c) rise in general price index
 - (d) rise in prices of consumer goods
 16. Consider the following statement(s)
 1. NABARD is an apex institution handling matters concerning policy, planning and operating the field of credit for agriculture and other developmental activities in rural India.
 2. NABARD operates through its head office at Delhi.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

 - (a) Only 1
 - (b) Only 2
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
 17. Consider the following statement(s)
 1. MNREGA was launched in the Eleventh Five Year Plan.
 2. Indira Awas Yojana was launched in the Ninth Five Year Plan.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

 - (a) Only 1
 - (b) Only 2
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
 18. Hard Currency is defined as currency
 - (a) which can hardly be used for international transactions
 - (b) which is used in times of war
 - (c) which loses its value very fast
 - (d) traded in foreign exchange market for which demand is persistently relative to the supply
 19. A Scheduled Bank is one which is included in the
 - (a) Second Schedule of Banking Regulation Act
 - (b) Second Schedule of Constitution
 - (c) Second Schedule of Reserve Bank of India Act
 - (d) None of the above
 20. When was the Reserve Bank of India taken over by the Government?
 - (a) 1945
 - (b) 1949
 - (c) 1952
 - (d) 1956

21. Match the following

List I (Five Year Plans)	List II (Objectives)
A. First Plan	1. Growth with social justice
B. Third Plan	2. Sustainable inclusive growth
C. Ninth Plan	3. Self-reliant and self-generating economy
D. Twelfth Plan	4. Agriculture, irrigation and power projects

Codes	
A B C D	A B C D
(a) 2 4 3 1	(b) 2 3 4 1
(c) 4 3 1 2	(d) 1 3 2 4

- 22.** For regulation of the Insurance Trade in the country the Government has formed
 (a) SEBI
 (b) Reserve Bank of India
 (c) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority
 (d) General Insurance Corporation
- 23.** The Reserve Bank of India issues
 (a) all the currency notes
 (b) all the currency notes except the one rupee note
 (c) all the currency notes except the hundred rupee note
 (d) only notes of ₹ 10 and above
- 24.** Consider the following statement(s)
 1. NABARD inherited all the apex roles from Reserve Bank of India.
 2. NABARD gives long-term loans to State Governments to enable them to subscribe to the share of co-operative credit societies.
Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
 (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
- 25.** The 'Rolling Plan' concept in national planning was introduced by
 (a) Indira Gandhi
 (b) The National Front Government
 (c) The Janata Government
 (d) Rajeev Gandhi
- 26.** 'Repo rate' is the rate at which
 (a) the Reserve Bank of India lends to State Government
 (b) the international aid agencies lend to Reserve Bank of India
 (c) the Reserve Bank of India lends to banks
 (d) the bank lend to Reserve Bank of India

- 27.** Exim Bank was set-up in
 (a) 1980 (b) 1982
 (c) 1985 (d) 1986
- 28.** Open market operations of a Central Bank are sale and purchase of
 (a) foreign currencies
 (b) corporate securities
 (c) trade bills
 (d) government securities
- 29.** The place where bankers meet and settle their mutual claims and accounts is known as
 (a) treasury
 (b) clearing house
 (c) collection centre
 (d) dumping ground
- 30.** The Imperial Bank of India, after nationalisation was given the name of
 (a) Reserve Bank of India
 (b) Bank of India
 (c) State Bank of India
 (d) Indian Overseas Bank
- 31.** If the cash reserve ratio is lowered by the Central Bank, what will be its effect on credit creation?
 (a) Decrease (b) Increase
 (c) No change (d) None of these
- 32.** The main function of the Exim Bank is
 (a) to help RBI in the regulation of foreign exchange
 (b) to prevent unlicensed transaction
 (c) to promote exports and imports
 (d) to conserve foreign exchange
- 33.** Which of the following are the functions of the Central Bank of India?
 1. Regulation of currency and flow of credit system.
 2. Maintaining exchange value of rupee.
 3. Formulating Monetary policy of India.
 4. Supervisory powers over the indigenous bankers and leasing companies.
Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
 (a) 1 and 3 (b) 1, 2 and 3
 (c) 1, 2 and 4 (d) All of these
- 34.** Which bank gives long-term loans to farmers?
 (a) NABARD
 (b) Land Development Bank
 (c) SBI
 (d) Rural banks

- 35.** Consider the following statements
 1. Life Insurance Corporation of India is the oldest insurance company in India.
 2. National Insurance Company Limited was nationalised in the year 1972 and made a subsidiary of General Insurance Corporation of India.
 3. Headquarters of United India Insurance Company Limited are located at Chennai.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
 (a) 1 and 3 (b) 1 and 2
 (c) 2 and 3 (d) All of these
- 36.** In 1921, the presidency banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay were nationalised to give birth to
 (a) Punjab National Bank
 (b) Syndicate Bank
 (c) State Bank of India
 (d) Punjab and Sind Bank
- 37.** The standard of living in a country is represented by its
 (a) national income
 (b) per capita income
 (c) poverty ratio
 (d) unemployment rate
- 38.** Consider the following statements with regard to Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR)
 1. To meet SLR, commercial banks can use cash only.
 2. SLR is maintained by the banks with themselves.
 3. SLR restricts the banks leverage in pumping more money into the economy.
Which of the statement(s) given above are correct?
 (a) 1 and 2
 (b) 1 and 3
 (c) 3 and 2
 (d) All of the above
- 39.** Which of the following is not true about 'vote-on account'?
 (a) It is a budget presented in the Parliament to cover the deficit left by the last budget
 (b) It does not allow the government to set for the economic policies of the new plan which starts from 1st April
 (c) It prevents the government from imposing fresh taxes or withdrawing old one
 (d) This allows the government to withdraw an amount for a period with the consent of Parliament

- 40.** Which one of the following statements is correct? Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act (FRBMA) concerns
- fiscal deficit
 - revenue deficit
 - Both fiscal and revenue deficit
 - neither fiscal deficit nor revenue deficit

- 41.** Temporary tax levied to obtain additional revenue is called

- cess
- rate
- fee
- surcharge

Codes

- 1 and 2
- 1 and 4
- 2 and 4
- Only 3

- 42.** Which among the following formulates fiscal policy?

- RBI
- Finance Ministry
- SEBI
- Planning Commission

- 43.** What is 'Recession'?

- Rise in the cost of production, especially because of wage increase
- Increase in money supply without a matching increase in production
- Reduction in production and employment for want of sufficient demand for goods
- None of the above

- 44.** Funds belonging to Government of India are kept in

- Consolidated Fund of India.
- Public Account Fund of India.
- Contingency Fund of India.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- 1 and 2
- 2 and 3
- 1 and 3
- All of these

- 45.** Deficit financing is spending

- by getting foreign aid
- less than what is needed
- in excess of revenue
- by borrowing from RBI

- 46.** Excise duties are taxes on

- sale of commodities
- export of commodities
- production of commodities
- import of commodities

- 47.** The maximum effect of direct taxes is on

- food price
- consumer goods
- capital goods
- income

- 48.** The National Income is more at current prices than at constant prices because

- increase in price is equal to increase in production
- increase in price is more than production
- increase in production is more than increase in price
- of decrease in production only

- 49.** Which of the following taxes is not levied by the Union Government?

- Corporation Tax
- Excise Duty
- Octroi
- Income Tax

- 50.** The principal source of revenue to the State Government in India is

- Income tax
- Sales tax
- State Excise duties
- Land revenue

- 51.** Which of the following is an indirect tax?

- Corporation tax
- Excise duty
- Wealth tax
- Capital Gains tax

- 52.** Customs duties, export duties, corporation taxes, taxes on capital value of assets (excluding agricultural land of individuals and companies) are

- taxes and duties levied by the Centre but collected by the States
- taxes and duties levied by the Centre but wholly appropriated by the States
- taxes levied and collected by the Union but shared with the States
- taxes and duties that accrue wholly to the Union Government

- 53.** The largest contribution in India's National Income is from

- primary sector
- secondary sector
- tertiary sector
- Any of the above

- 54.** What are 'Open Market Operations'?

- Activities of SEBI-registered brokers
- Selling of securities by the RBI
- Selling of gilt-edged securities by the Government
- Sale of shares by FIIs

- 55.** Which of the following sectors does not come under tertiary sector?

- Transport
- Trade
- Business Services
- Electricity

- 56.** Match the following

List I	List II
A. Depression	1. Co-existence of inflation and stagnation
B. Recession	2. Recovery from depression
C. Reflation	3. Reduction in production over a short period
D. Stagflation	4. Insufficient demand leading to idle men machinery over a long time
	5. Reduction in level of economy due to falling prices

Codes

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| A B C D | A B C D |
| (a) 1 2 3 5 | (b) 4 3 2 5 |
| (c) 4 3 2 1 | (d) 3 4 2 1 |

- 57.** The headquarters of International Monetary Fund and World Bank are located at

- Geneva and Montreal
- Geneva and Vienna
- New York and Geneva
- Both Washington DC

- 58.** Which one of the following is not a member of Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)?

- Algeria
- Brazil
- Ecuador
- Nigeria

- 59.** Which of the following thing India exports in large quantity?

- Petroleum products, gems and jewellery, chemicals
- Petroleum, electronic products, medical equipments
- Gold metal, platinum, coal

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- 1 and 3
- 2 and 3
- Only 1
- Only 2

- 60.** Consider the following statement(s) regarding Monetary Policy Committee are correct?

- This committee will have 3 members from RBI and other 3 members will be appointed by Central Government.
- Governor of RBI will be the ex-officio chairman of committee.
- Monetary Policy Committee will be entrusted with fixing benchmark policy rates.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- 1 and 2
- 2 and 3
- Only 3
- All of these

61. Which of the following pairs are correct?

- (a) Sugamya Bharat : For disable person
- (b) SWAYAM : Online portal for Labour Ministry
- (c) Diamond quadrilateral : Ministry of Transport
- (d) Mission Indradhanush : Insurance sector

62. Consider the following regarding Good and Service Tax

1. Initially GST will not apply to petroleum crude, high speed diesel, petrol and natural gas.
2. Tobacco and its product will be subjected to GST.
3. Alcoholic liquor will be free from GST.

Which of the statement(s) given above are correct?

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

63. Arrange the following taxes in descending order according to the amount collected by government.

1. Income tax
2. Corporation tax
3. Service tax
4. Excise duty

Codes

- (a) 1 > 2 > 3 > 4
- (b) 2 > 1 > 3 > 4
- (c) 2 > 1 > 4 > 3
- (d) 1 > 2 > 4 > 3

64. India is member in ongoing multilateral trade agreement discussion known as Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership. Along with India who others are also members of this group?

- (a) Australia, Canada, China
- (b) Japan, South Korea, Asian members
- (c) New Zealand, Australia, Chile
- (d) Canada, US, China

65. Consider the following statements regarding NITI Aayog

1. It is statutory body.
2. It has governing council comprises of Chief Ministers, Governors of Union Territories and Union Minister.

3. Its advices are binding on the government.

4. Cabinet Secretary will be the CEO of NITI Aayog.

Which of the statements given above are not correct?

- (a) 2 and 4
- (b) 1, 3 and 4
- (c) 3 and 4
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

66. Which of the following statements is true about GST?

- (a) Government of India planned GST to be implemented on 1st April, 2017
- (b) The GST will be levied both on goods (manufacturing) and services
- (c) It will convert the country into a unified market, replacing most indirect taxes with one tax
- (d) All of the above

67. The Government of India has implemented a modified version of GAAR, from

- (a) 1st March, 2016
- (b) 31st March, 2016
- (c) 1st April, 2016
- (d) 31st April, 2016

68. Consider the following statement(s) about 14th Finance Commission

1. The Commission recommended increase in the share of states in the centre's tax revenue from the current 32% to 42%, the single largest increase ever recommended.
2. The 14th Finance Commission, headed by former RBI Governor YV Reddy, has called for an autonomous and independent GST compensation fund.
3. The 14th Finance Commission is of the view that tax devolution should be the primary route for transfer of resources to the states.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

69. When the Basel III is going to be fully implemented.

- (a) 31st March, 2017
- (b) 31st March, 2018
- (c) 31st March, 2019
- (d) None of the above

70. Which of the following scheme provide the insurance coverage and financial support to the farmers in the event of failure of crops and subsequent low crop yield?

- (a) NNAIS
- (b) MNAIS
- (c) GIC
- (d) LNAIS

71. Which one among the following statements regarding the Eighth Five Year Plan in India is not correct?

- (a) The plan was postponed by two years because of political upheavals at the centre
- (b) It aimed at high growth of both agriculture and manufacturing sectors
- (c) Its emphasis was on growth in export and import, improvement in trade and current account deficit
- (d) It set before itself the two principal objectives of 'growth with stability' and 'growth with justice'

72. Which among the following statement(s) is/are true with regard to WTO membership?

1. All WTO members automatically receive the 'most favoured nation' status.
2. Over 75% of WTO members are from developing countries, WTO membership allows them access to developed markets at the lower tariff.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

73. TRIPS (Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights) agreement is administered by

- (a) United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
- (b) United Nations Organisation (UNO)
- (c) World Trade Organisation (WTO)
- (d) World Bank (WB)

QUESTIONS FROM **NDA/NA EXAM (2012-2016)**

2012 (I)

1. Schemes run under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act are sponsored (NREGA)
 - (a) by the Central Government alone
 - (b) partly by the Central Government and partly by the State Government
 - (c) by Centre, State and Panchayat bodies together
 - (d) on public-private partnership basis

2. The World Bank was created immediately after the World War II. Its activities are focused on the developing countries.

Which among the following are the activities of the bank?

1. Human development.
2. Agriculture and rural development.
3. Environmental protection and governance.
4. Loans and grants to the member countries.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 3 and 4
- (c) 2 and 4
- (d) All of the above

3. Consider the following statement(s) relating to planning in India.
 1. In the year 1938, the National Planning Committee was set up in India under the chairmanship of Jawaharlal Nehru.
 2. The Bombay Plan was prepared by the Indian industrialists.
 3. Acharya Kripalani prepared the Gandhian Plan.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) 1 and 2
- (d) All of these

2012 (II)

4. Consider the following characteristics of industries
 1. They can be located in a wide variety of places.
 2. They are not dependent on any specific raw material.
 3. They are generally not polluting industries.
 4. The most important factor in their location is accessibility.

Which one of the following types of industries has the above characteristics?

- (a) Market-oriented
- (b) Foot loose
- (c) Sunset
- (d) Sunrise

5. A high level committee set-up by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, conducted a survey of the slum populations in India's states. Which one among the following states was identified as being the one with highest slum population?
 - (a) Andhra Pradesh
 - (b) Madhya Pradesh
 - (c) Maharashtra
 - (d) Tamil Nadu

2013 (I)

6. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?
 1. The 14th Finance Commission was constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri Vijay Kelkar.
 2. The 14th Finance Commission has been specifically asked also to recommend how non-priority PSUs be relinquished.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

7. Which one among the following stock exchanges was closed for two continuous days in October, 2012 due to the devastating effects of Hurricane Sandy?
 - (a) New York Stock Exchange
 - (b) Toronto Stock Exchange
 - (c) National Stock Exchange of Australia
 - (d) London Stock Exchange

2013 (II)

8. Which of the following statement(s) about 'Chit Fund' in India is/are correct?

1. It is a kind of savings scheme.
2. There are no acts regulating the activities relating the activities relation to Chit Funds in India.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

2014 (II)

9. Which one of the following is the correct sequence of economic sectors in terms of their contribution to the GDP of India in decreasing order?
 - (a) Service—Industry—Agriculture
 - (b) Agriculture—Industry—Service
 - (c) Industry—Service—Agriculture
 - (d) Agriculture—Service—Industry

10. Which one of the following is not an ASEAN member?

- (a) Cambodia
- (b) Laos
- (c) Myanmar
- (d) Taiwan

11. Which one among the following countries was the top contributor to India's FDI for the year 2013-14?

- (a) Mauritius
- (b) Singapore
- (c) USA
- (d) Japan

2015 (I)

12. The Concept of Demographic Transition provides a model for
 - (a) analysing government responses to changing pattern of population growth
 - (b) explaining major patterns of global population movement throughout the history
 - (c) analysing spatial variations in the distribution, growth and movement of population overtime
 - (d) examining the relationship between economic development and natural population change

13. The Second Five Year Plan that called for the establishment of socialist pattern of society was commonly referred to as the

- (a) Harrod-Domar Plan
- (b) Mahalanobis Plan
- (c) Nehru Plan
- (d) People's Plan

2015 (II)

- 14.** Which one of the following continents accounts for the maximum share in exports from India?
 (a) Asia (b) Europe
 (c) Africa (d) North America

- 15.** During the Eleventh Five Year Plan, agriculture sector in India witnessed a growth rate of 3.3% per annum which is higher than 2.4% per annum in the previous Five Year Plan. This is largely due to better performance of
 (a) crops and livestock
 (b) oilseeds and fibres
 (c) fishing and oilseeds
 (d) fibres and fishing

- 16.** Which of the following statement(s) about the livestock sector in India is/are correct?
 1. Livestock contributed about 25% of gross value added in agriculture.
 2. It provides self employment to a large segment of population.
 3. Rapid growth of livestock sector can be egalitarian and inclusive.
Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
 (a) Only 3 (b) 1 and 2
 (c) 2 and 3 (d) All of these

- 17.** Which one of the following is not correct in the current Indian scenario?
 (a) Life expectancy is on the increase and is about 67 years as of now
 (b) Infant mortality rate is on the decline and has reached 47 per thousand

- (c) Maternal mortality rate is on the rise due to lack of medical facilities
 (d) Percentage of women giving birth in health institutions is on the rise

- 18.** The First Five Year Plan (1951-56) was drafted by
 (a) PC Mahalanobis (b) KN Raj
 (c) JC Kumarappa (d) Jawaharlal Nehru

2016 (I)

- 19.** Areas which are engines for economic growth supported by quality infrastructure and complemented by an attractive fiscal package are known as
 (a) Export Processing Zones
 (b) Duty Free Tariff Zones
 (c) Special Economic Zones
 (d) Technology Parks

- 20.** Which one of the following is not a feature of the Nehru-Mahalanobis model of development strategy?
 (a) Development of capital goods industries
 (b) Major involvement of the state in the economy
 (c) Industrial deregulation and disinvestment in the public sector
 (d) Enhancing the scope and importance of the public sector

- 21.** Which of the following best explains the stated broad vision and aspirations of the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17)?
 (a) Faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth
 (b) Modernisation of industries and strengthening infrastructure

- (c) Enhancing agricultural and rural incomes
 (d) Checking inflation and strengthening non-economic variables like nutritional requirements, health and family planning

- 22.** Which of the following is/are the component/component(s) of the Integrated Power Development Scheme launched by the Government of India recently?

1. Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution networks in the urban areas.
 2. Metering of distribution transformers/feeders/ consumers in the rural areas.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

- 23.** Which of the following is/are not FDI policy change(s) after 2010?

1. Permission of 100% FDI in automotive sector.
 2. Permitting foreign airlines to make FDI upto 49%.
 3. Permission of upto 51% FDI under the government approval route in multi-brand retailing, subject to specified conditions.
 4. Amendment of policy on FDI in single-brand product retail trading for aligning with global practices.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- (a) Only 1 (b) 2 and 4
 (c) 1 and 2 (d) 1, 2 and 3

ANSWERS

Practice Exercise

1	c	2	c	3	a	4	a	5	b	6	a	7	d	8	c	9	a	10	c
11	a	12	d	13	b	14	d	15	c	16	a	17	b	18	d	19	c	20	b
21	c	22	c	23	b	24	b	25	c	26	c	27	b	28	d	29	b	30	c
31	b	32	c	33	d	34	b	35	c	36	c	37	b	38	c	39	d	40	c
41	b	42	b	43	c	44	d	45	c	46	c	47	d	48	c	49	c	50	b
51	b	52	d	53	c	54	b	55	d	56	c	57	d	58	b	59	c	60	d
61	a	62	d	63	c	64	b	65	b	66	d	67	c	68	d	69	c	70	b
71	b	72	c	73	c														

Questions From NDA/NA Exam 2012-16

1	b	2	d	3	c	4	b	5	c	6	b	7	a	8	a	9	a	10	d
11	a	12	d	13	b	14	a	15	a	16	d	17	c	18	b	19	c	20	c
21	a	22	a	23	a														

05

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

The General Knowledge section of the NDA examination is the most important section as around 12-15 questions are asked based on current events.

A candidate must brush-up the topics pertaining to Sports, Awards in different fields, Famous Authors and their works, Defence, Famous Personalities, Geographical locations etc in a manner that keeps



First in World

First in World (Male)

First Secretary-General of United Nations	Trygve Lie (Norway)
First President of United States of America	George Washington
First President of the Republic of China	Dr Sun Yat Sen (1912)
First Prime Minister of Great Britain	Robert Walpole (1715)
Pakistan's first Governor-General	Mohammed Ali Jinnah
First Ethnic-Indian Prime Minister of Fiji	Mahendra Choudhary
First American President to visit India	Dwight David Eisenhower
First Russian (Soviet) Prime Minister to visit India	Nikolai Bulganin
First European invader of Indian soil	Alexander The Great
First man to go into space	Major Yuri Gagarin (USSR)
First man to walk in space	Alexey Leonov (Russia)
First space tourist	Dennis Tito (USA)
First man to set foot on the Moon	Neil Armstrong (USA)
First man to fly an aeroplane	Wright Brothers
First man to reach North pole	Robert Peary
First man to reach South pole	Roald Amundsen
First man to climb Mount Everest	Sherpa Tenzing Norgay and Sir Edmund Hillary (29th May, 1953)
First man to climb Mount Everest twice	Nawang Gombu (1965)
First blind man to scale Mount Everest	Erik Weihenmayer (25th May, 2001)
First person to sail around the world	Ferdinand Magellan
First deaf and dumb to cross the Strait of Gibraltar	Taranath Shenoy (India)

First European to visit China	Marco Polo
First man to draw the map of Earth	Anaximander
First man to compile encyclopaedia	Aspheosis (Athens)
First man to win Nobel Prize for Literature	Sully Prudhomme (France)
First man to win Nobel Prize for Peace	Henry Dunant (Switzerland) and Frederic Passy (France)
First man to win Nobel Prize for Physics	Wk Roentgen (Germany)
First man to win Nobel Prize for Chemistry	Jacobus H Van't Hoft (Holland)
First man to win Nobel Prize for Medicine	AE Von Behring (Germany)
First man to win Nobel Prize for Economics	Ragnar Frisch (Norway) and Jan Tinbergen (Holland)
First and only black man ever to win singles Wimbledon Trophy	Arthur Ashe (USA)
First Asian to head the International Cricket Council	Jagmohan Dalmiya
First man to hit double century in One Day International Match	Sachin Tendulkar (India)

First in World (Female)

First woman President of UN General Assembly	Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit (1953)
First woman President of a country	Maria Estela Peron (Argentina)
First woman Prime Minister of a country	S Bhandarnayake (Sri Lanka)
First woman Prime Minister of England	Margaret Thatcher
First woman Prime Minister of any Muslim country	Benazir Bhutto (Pakistan)
First woman cosmonaut in space	Valentina Tereshkova (USSR)

First woman space tourist	Anousheh Ansari (<i>Irani American</i>)
First woman to reach the North pole	Frances Phipps
First woman to set foot on the North pole	Ann Bancroft, USA
First woman to reach Antarctica	Caroline Michaelson
First woman to climb Mount Everest	Junko Tabei (<i>Japan</i>)
First woman in the world to cross the Strait of Gibraltar	Sophie Psilolignou (<i>Greek</i>)
First woman to chair US Central Bank 'Federal Reserve'	Janet Yellen
First UN Deputy Secretary-General	Louise Frechette (<i>Canada</i>)

First in World (Miscellaneous)

First city to be attacked with atom bomb	Hiroshima (Japan)
First country to launch satellite into space	Russia (former USSR)
First country to host the modern Olympic Games	Greece
First religion of the world	Sanatan Dharma
First country to print books	China
First country to issue paper currency	China
First country to start civil services competition	China
First country to make education compulsory	Prussia
First country to win the World Cup Football	Uruguay (1930)
First country to make a Constitution	United States of America
First country to launch satellite into space	Russia
First country to host modern olympics	Greece
First space shuttle launched	Columbia
First spaceship landed on Moon	Viking-1
First university of the world	Taxila University

First in India

First in India (Male)

First mountaineer to climb the Mount Everest 10 times	Ang Rita Sherpa
First Chairman of National Human Rights Commission	Rangnath Mishra
First Chief Justice of India	Hiralal J Kania
First Muslim President of Indian National Congress	Badruddin Tayyabji
First Muslim President of India	Dr Zakir Hussain
First Governor General of Free India	Lord Mountbatten
First and last Indian to be Governor General of Free India	C Rajagopalachari
First Indian to receive Bharat Ratna Award	Dr Radhakrishnan
First Education Minister	Abdul Kalam Azad
First person to receive Nobel Prize in Economics	Amartya Sen
First Wax Statue of a Living Indian	Mahatma Gandhi at Madame Tussaud's in 1939

First in India (Female)

First lady to become Miss World	Reita Faria
First woman Judge in Supreme Court	Mrs Fatima Beevi
First woman Governor of a State in free India	Mrs Sarojini Naidu
First woman Prime Minister	Mrs Indira Gandhi
First woman to climb Mount Everest	Bachhendri Pal
First woman to receive Ashoka Chakra	Nirja Bhanot
First woman to receive Jnanpith Award	Ashapurna Devi
First woman to receive Nobel Prize	Mother Teresa
First woman Director General of Police	Kanchan Chaudhary Bhattacharya
First woman Lieutenant General	Puneeta Arora

First in India (Miscellaneous)

Census	1872
Regular decadal census	1881 onwards
Newspaper	Bengal Gazette
University	Nalanda University
Defence University	Indian National Defence University, Gurgaon
Bank	Bank of Hindustan
Telephone in India	1851
Telegraph line	Diamond Harbour to Calcutta
First rail line	Mumbai to Thane
First expressway	Mumbai-Pune
First metro train	Kolkata Metro
Marine National Park	Kutch
National Park	Jim Corbett National Park
Biosphere Reserve	Nilgiri
First Stock Exchange	Bombay Stock Exchange
Silent Film	Raja Harishchandra
Talkie Movie	Aalam Ara
First Satellite	Aryabhatta
First to implement Panchayati Raj	Rajasthan
First Indian in International Court of Justice	Dr Nagendra Singh
First test tube baby	Harsha (Indira)

Superlatives in World

(The Largest, Biggest, Smallest, Longest, Highest)

Airliner	Longest—Boeing 747-8
Airport	Largest—King Abdul Khalid International Airport (Riyadh, Saudi Arabia) Highest—Bangda Airport, Tibet (Now in China)
Bay	Largest—Hudson Bay, Canada
Building	Tallest—Burj Khalifa, Dubai (828 m)

GENERAL STUDIES > General Knowledge

Continent	Smallest—Australia Largest—Asia
Coral formation	Largest—The Great Barrier Reef (Australia)
Country	Largest (in area)—Russia Highest—Tibet (The Pamirs)
	Largest (in population)—China
Day	Longest—21st June (in Northern hemisphere) Shortest—22nd December (in Northern hemisphere)
Delta	Largest—Sundarbans, India
Democracy	Largest—India
Desert	Largest—Sahara, Africa
Gulf	Longest—Gulf of Mexico
Island	Largest—Greenland (renamed Kalaallit Nunaat)
Lake	Deepest—Baikal (Siberia) Highest—Titicaca (Bolivia) Largest (Fresh Water)—Lake Superior, USA Largest (Artificial)—Lake Mead (Boulder)
Minar (Free standing)	Tallest—Qutub Minar, Delhi (238 ft)
Mosque	Largest Masjid—al-Haram, Saudi Arabia
Mountain Peak (World)	Highest—Mt Everest (Nepal), Himalayas
Mountain Range	Longest—Andes S America
Ocean	Deepest and Biggest—The Pacific
Peninsula	Largest—Arabia
Place	Coldest—Oymyakon (Russia) Temperature -58°F. Hottest—Al-Aziziyah (Libya, Africa) 136°F Driest—Mc Murdo Dry Valleys, Antarctica
River	Longest—Nile (6690 km) Largest (Basin)—Amazon Basin
Sea (Inland)	Largest—Mediterranean
Statue	Tallest—Spring Temple Buddha, China
Tunnel	Longest and Largest (Canal)—Le Rove Tunnel (South of France) Longest (Railway)—Gotthard Base Tunnel (Switzerland)
Volcano	Largest—Mauna Loa (Hawaii) Highest—Ojos del Salado, Andes, Argentine-Chile (6885 m)
Waterfall	Highest—Salto Angel Falls (Venezuela)
World's Rainiest Spot	Mawsynram (Meghalaya, India)

Superlatives in India

(Biggest, Highest, Largest, Longest, Smallest etc.)

The longest River	The Ganga (2640 km)
The longest Canal	Indira Gandhi Canal or Rajasthan Canal (Rajasthan)
The longest Dam	Hirakud Dam (Odisha)
The largest Lake	Wular Lake (Jammu and Kashmir)
The highest Dam	Bhakhra Dam on Sutlej river (Punjab)
The highest Waterfall	Jog or Gersoppa (Karnataka)
The State with longest Coastline	Gujarat
The longest Sea Bridge	Bandra-Worli sea link

The longest Road	NH-44 (North-South corridor)
The highest Road	Road at Khardungla (in Leh-Manali Sector)
The highest Airport	Leh Airport (Ladakh)
The largest Desert	Thar (Rajasthan)
The largest Delta	Sunderbans (Paschim Banga)
The largest Zoo	Zoological Garden (Kolkata)
The tallest TV Tower	Rameswaram Tower, Tamil Nadu
The highest Peak	Godwin Austin, K-2 (8611 m)
The largest Mosque	Jama Masjid (Delhi)
The tallest Statue	Gomateswara (Karnataka)
The oldest Church	St Thomas Church at Palayur, Trichur (Kerala)
The biggest Church	Saint Cathedral at Old Goa (Goa)
The longest Beach	Mariana Beach, Chennai
The largest Dome	Gol Gumbaz (Bizapur, Karnataka)
The heaviest Rainfall	Mawsynram (Meghalaya)
The oldest Refinery	Digboi (Assam)
The longest Glacier	Siachen Glacier (Indo-Pak Border)
Most populous city	Mumbai (Maharashtra)
The fastest Train	Gatimaan Express (Delhi-Agra)
The largest Cave Temple	Ellora Temples (Aurangabad, Maharashtra)
The longest National Highway	NH7 (from Varanasi to Kanyakumari)
The largest concentration of Scheduled Tribes	Madhya Pradesh
The largest concentration of Scheduled Caste Population	Uttar Pradesh
The largest Plateau	Deccan Plateau
The largest Public Sector Bank	State Bank of India

Countries with Capitals, Currencies and Languages

Country	Capital(s)	Currency	Primary Language(s)
Afghanistan	Kabul	Afghani	Dari Persian; Pashto
Albania	Tirane	Lek	Albanian
Algeria	Algiers	Algerian Dinar	Arabic; Tamazight; French
Angola	Luanda	Kwanza	Portuguese
Argentina	Buenos Aires	Argentine Peso	Spanish
Australia	Canberra	Australian Dollar	English
Austria	Vienna	Euro	German
Bahrain	Manama	Bahraini Dinar	Arabic
Bangladesh	Dhaka	Taka	Bangla
Belgium	Brussels	Euro	Dutch; French; German
Bhutan	Thimphu	Ngultrum	Dzongkha
Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Riel	Khmer
Canada	Ottawa	Canadian Dollar	English; French
Chile	Santiago	Chilean Peso	Spanish
China	Beijing	Chinese Yuan	Mandarin

Country	Capital(s)	Currency	Primary Language(s)
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Kinshasa	Congolese Franc	French
Cyprus	Nicosia	Euro	Greek; Turkish
Denmark	Copenhagen	Danish Krone	Danish
Egypt	Cairo	Egyptian Pound	Arabic
Ethiopia	Addis Ababa	Birr	Amharic
France	Paris	Euro; CFP Franc	French
Germany	Berlin	Euro	German
Ghana	Accra	Ghanaian Cedi	English
Greece	Athens	Euro	Greek
India	New Delhi	Indian Rupee	Hindi; English
Indonesia	Jakarta	Rupiah	Indonesian
Iran	Tehran	Rial	Persian
Iraq	Baghdad	Iraqi Dinar	Arabic; Kurdish
Japan	Tokyo	Yen	Japanese
Jordan	Amman	Jordanian Dinar	Arabic
Kazakhstan	Astana	Tenge	Kazakh; Russian
Kenya	Nairobi	Kenyan Shilling	Swahili; English
Libya	Tripoli	Libyan Dinar	Arabic
Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	Ringgit	Malay
Mali	Bamako	West African CFA Franc	French
Mauritius	Port Louis	Mauritian Rupee	English
Mongolia	Ulaanbaatar	Togrog	Mongolian
Mexico	Mexico City	Mexican Peso	Spanish
Myanmar (Burma)	Naypyidaw	Kyat	Burmese
Nepal	Kathmandu	Nepalese Rupee	Nepali
New Zealand	Wellington	New Zealand Dollar	English
North Korea	Pyongyang	North Korean Won	Korean
Norway	Oslo	Norwegian Krone	Norwegian
Pakistan	Islamabad	Pakistani Rupee	Urdu; English
Philippines	Manila	Phillipine Peso	Filipino; English
Poland	Warsaw	Zloty	Polish
Portugal	Lisbon	Euro	Portuguese
Qatar	Doha	Qatari Riyal	Arabic
Russia	Moscow	Ruble	Russian
Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	Saudi Riyal	Arabic
Singapore	Singapore	Singapore Dollar	English; Malay; Mandarin Chinese
South Korea	Seoul	South Korean Won	Korean
South Africa	Pretoria; Cape Town; Bloemfontein	Rand	Zulu; Xhosa; Afrikaans
Sri Lanka	Colombo	Sri Lankan Rupee	Sinhala; Tamil
Sudan	Khartoum	Sudanese Pound	Arabic; English

Country	Capital(s)	Currency	Primary Language(s)
Syria	Damascus	Syrian Pound	Arabic
Thailand	Bangkok	Thai Baht	Thai
Uganda	Kampala	Uganda Shilling	Swahili; English
United Kingdom	London	Pound Sterling	English
Ukraine	Kiev	Hryvnia	Ukrainian; Russian
United States of America	Washington DC	United States Dollar	English; Spanish
United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi	Dirham	Arabic
Vatican City	Vatican City	Euro	Latin; Italian
Vietnam	Hanoi	Dong	Vietnamese
Venezuela	Caracas	Bolivar Fuerte	Spanish
Zimbabwe	Harare	United States Dollar	English

National Emblem of Major Countries

Country	Emblem	Country	Emblem
Australia	Kangaroo		
Bangladesh	Water Lily	Israel	Candelabrum
Belgium	Lion	Italy	White Lily
Canada	White Lily, Maple Leaf	Japan	Chrysanthemum
Chile	Candor and Huemul	Netherlands	Lion
Denmark	Beach	New Zealand	Southern Cross, Kiwi, Fern
France	Lily	Norway	Lion
Germany	Corn Flower	Pakistan	Crescent and Star
India	Lion Capital	Spain	Eagle
Iran	Rose	UK	Rose
Ireland	The Harp	USA	Golden Rod

Principal Languages of India

India is home to several hundred languages. The Constitution of India recognises 22 languages.

Language	Region
Assamese	Assam
Bengali	West Bengal
Bodo	North-East States
Dogri	Himachal Pradesh, Jammu
Gujarati	Gujarat
Hindi	Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand
Kannada	Karnataka
Kashmiri	Jammu & Kashmir
Konkani	Goa
Malayalam	Kerala

GENERAL STUDIES > General Knowledge

Language	Region
Manipuri	Manipur
Maithili	Mithilanchal (Bihar)
Marathi	Maharashtra
Nepali	Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Assam
Oriya	Odisha
Punjabi	Punjab
Sanskrit	Earliest language in world
Santhali	Chotanagpur Plateau
Sindhi	Indo-Aryan language
Tamil	Tamil Nadu
Telugu	Andhra Pradesh
Urdu	Jammu & Kashmir

Places Related to Famous Personalities

Place	Personality
Chittor (Haldighati)	Maharana Pratap
Lumbini, Kushinagar, Kapilvastu	Gautam Buddha
Porbandar, Sabarmati, Sewagram	Mahatma Gandhi
Shanti Niketan	Rabindranath Thakur (Tagore)
Talwandi	Guru Nanak
Pavapuri, Kundagram	Mahavir Swami
Fatehpur Sikri	Akbar
Pondicherry	Arvind Ghosh
Anandvan	Baba Amte
Belur Math	Ramkrishna Paramhans
Pavnar	Vinoba Bhave
Srirangpattnam	Tipu Sultan
Jiradei	Dr Rajendra Prasad
Cuttak	Subhashchandra Bose
Trimurti Bhavan, Anand Bhavan	Jawaharlal Nehru
Bardoli	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Great Foundations and their Founders

Foundation	Founder
Kashi Hindu Vishwavidyalaya (1916)	Pandit Madanmohan Malviya
Shanti Niketan	Ravindranath Tagore
Swaraj Party (1923)	CR Das and Motilal Nehru
Indian Association (1876)	Surendranath Banerjee and Anand Mohan Bose
Theosophical Society (1875)	Madam Blavatsky
Asiatic Society (1984)	William Jones
Indian National Congress (1885)	AO Hume
Ramkrishna Mission (1897)	Swami Vivekanada
Prathana Samaj (1867)	Aatmaram Pandurang
Tatvabodhini Sabha	Devendranath Tagore
Harijan Sewak Sangh (1932)	Mahatma Gandhi

Crematorium of Famous Persons

Crematorium	Person	Crematorium	Person
Samata Sthal	Jagjeevan Ram	Veer Bhumi	Rajiv Gandhi
Karma Bhumi	Dr Shankar Dayal Sharma	Ekta Sthal	Giani Zail Singh, Chandra Shekhar
Mahaprayan Ghat	Dr Rajendra Prasad	Uday Bhoomi	KR Narayanan
Raj Ghat	Mahatma Gandhi	Shanti Van	Jawaharlal Nehru
Vijay Ghat	Lal Bahadur Shastri	Shakti Sthal	Indira Gandhi
Kishan Ghat	Chaudhary Charan Singh	Abhay Ghat	Morarji Desai

State and Folk Dances

Andhra Pradesh	Kuchipudi, Ghantamardala, Ottam Thedal, Siddhi Madhuri
Assam	Bihu, Bichhua, Maharas, Kaligopal, Naga dance, Khel Gopal, Tabal Chongli, Jhumura Hobjanai
Arunachal Pradesh	Mask dance, Wardance
Bihar	Jata-Jatin, Bakho-Bakhain, Panwariya, Sama-Chakwa, Bidesia
Chhattisgarh	Goudi, Karma, Jhumar, Dagia, Navrani, Mundari, Tapeli, Pali
Gujarat	Garba, Dandiya Ras, Juriun
Goa	Mandi, Jhagor, Khol, Dakni etc
Haryana	Jhumar, Phag, Daph, Dhamal, Loor, Khor
Himachal Pradesh	Jhora, Jhali, Dhaman, Chhapeli, Nati, Dangi, Stick dance
Jammu & Kashmir	Rauf, Hikar, Kud Dandi Nach, Damali
Jharkhand	Chhau, Sarhul, Karma, Sohrai, Bidesia
Karnataka	Yakshagan, Suggi, Kuniha, Karga, Lambi
Kerala	Kathakali (Classical), Ottam Thulal, Mohiniattam
Maharashtra	Lavani, Nakata, Koli, Lezim, Gafa, Dahikala Dasavtar or Bohada, Tamasha, Gouricha
Meghalaya	Laho, Baagia
Manipur	Manipuri, Rakhal, Nat Rash, Maha Rash, Riukhat etc
Mizoram	Khanatm, Pakhupila, Cherokan
Nagaland	Chong, Khaiva, Lim, Nuralim
Odisha	Odissi (Classical), Savari, Ghumara, Painka, Munari, Chhau
West Bengal	Kathi, Gambhira, Dhali, Jatra, Baul, Mahal, Keertan etc
Punjab	Bhangra, Giddha, Daff, Dhaman etc
Rajasthan	Ghumar, Chakri, Ganagor, Jhulan Leela, Jhuma, Ghapal, Kalbeliya
Tamil Nadu	Bharatnatyam, Kumi, Kolattam
Uttar Pradesh	Nautanki, Rasilila, Kajri, Jhora, Chappeli
Uttarakhand	Garhwali, Kumayuni, Kajari, Jhora, Rasilila, Chappeli

Indian Authors and their Books

Writers	Books
Dr APJ Abdul Kalam	Ignited Minds, Inspiring Thoughts, You are Born to Blossom, Envisioning an Empowered Nation, Turning Points (2012), India 2020 : A Vision for the New Millennium, Target 3 Billion, The Family and the Nation (2008), Wings of Fire (Autobiography), Evolution of Enlightened Societies, Transcendence : My Spiritual Experience with Swami Ji
Jawaharlal Nehru	A Bunch of Old Letters, Glimpses of World History, Letters from Father to his Daughter, The Discovery of India
Indira Gandhi	My Truth, On People and Problems
Dr Hamid Ansari	Travelling through Conflict, Citizen and Society
Narendra Modi	Jyoti Punj (Hindi), Sakshi Bhaav (Hindi), Social Harmony (English), Convenient Action to Climate Change (English)
Pranab Mukherjee	The Dramatic Decade: The Indira Gandhi Years, The Turbulent Years (1980-1996) Vol-II, Thought and Reflection
Dr Rajendra Prasad	India Divided, Idea of a Nation
Sarvapalli Radha Krishnan	The Philosophy of Rabindranath Tagore, Indian Philosophy, The Hindu View of Life, Religion and Society, Recovery of Faith
Aurobindo Ghosh	Life Divine, Essays on Gita
BR Ambedkar	Annihilation of Caste, What Congress and Gandhi have Done to Untouchables
Dada Bhai Naoroji	Poverty and Un-British Rule in India
Jyotiba Phule	Gulamgiri
JP Narayan	Prison Diary
Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan	Pakhtoon
Sarojini Naidu	The Feather of Dawn, Broken Wing, Golden Threshold
Lala Lajpat Rai	Unhappy India
Mahatma Gandhi	My Experiment with Truth, Hind Swaraj, Pathway to God, India of My Dreams
Raja Ram Mohan Roy	Precept of Jesus, Mirat-ul Akbar
Shashi Tharoor	Bookless in Bagdad, Show business, India Shastra, The Elephant, Packs Indica, Great Indian Novel
Subhash Chandra Bose	The Indian Struggle
VD Savarkar	Indian War of Independence
Amartya Sen	Development as Freedom, The Idea of Justice, The Argumentative Indians, Rationality and Freedom, Inequality Re-examined, Commodities and Capabilities, Between the Assassination
Bankim Chandra Chathopadhyay	Anand Math Devi, Devi Chaudharani
Cyrus Mistry	Passion Flower
Dilip Kumar	The Substance and the Shadow
Khushwant Singh	The Sunset Club, Train to Pakistan, Sahibs who Loved India, To the Thinkers Prayer Book, Why I Supported the Emergency

Writers	Books
Vimal Kumar	Sachin: Cricketer of the Century
Meghnad Desai	The Rediscovery of India
Mulk Raj Anand	The Village, Untouchable, Confession of a Lover, Seven Summers, Two Leaves and a Bud, Coolie
Ruskin Bond	Our Tree Still Grow in Dehra, The Blue Umbrella
Rabindranath Tagore	Gitanjali, Gora, Dak Ghar, Raja
Kailash Satyarthi	Azad Bachpan Ki Aur
TS Sudhir	Saina Nehwal: An Inspirational Biography
Kiran Desai	The Inheritance of Loss, Hullabaloo in the Guava Orchard
Anita Desai	Fire on the Mountain, The Zig Zag Way
Mahasweta Devi	Rudaali, Hazaar Chaurasi Ki Maa
Annie Besant	Wake up India, An Introduction to Yoga, The Case for India, My Path of Atheism
Shobhaa De	Second Thoughts, Superstar India : From Incredible to Unstoppable, Sweet Sixteen
Mother Teresa	Down Memory Lane
Shobha Narayanan	Return to India
Milkha Singh	The Race of My Life
Luis Suarez	Crossing the Line
Kapil Dev	Straight from the Heart
PT Usha	Golden Girl
Saina Nehwal	Playing to Win
MC Mary Kom	Unbreakable
Salman Rushdie	Midnight's Children, Two Years Eight Months and Twenty-Eight Nights, Shame, The Moor's Last Sigh, Fury, The Satanic Verses
Aravind Adiga	The White Tiger, The Last Man in Tower
Vikram Seth	A Suitable Boy, An Equal Music, Two Lives, The Golden Gate
Arundhati Roy	The God of Small Things, The Algebra of Infinite Justice
Rohinton Mistry	Such a Long Journey, Family Matters, A Fine Balance
VS Naipaul	A House for Mr Biswas, India : A Wounded Civilisation, An Area of Darkness, India : A Million Mutinies Now, The Masque of Africa, A Bend in the River
Amitav Ghosh	The Circle of Reason, Flood of Fire, River of Smoke, The Glass Palace, The Shadow Lines, The Calcutta Chromosome, The Hungry Tide, Sea of Poppies, In an Antique Land
Nayantara Sehgal	Plans for Departure, A voice of Indian
Parashar Kulkarni	Cow and Company
Jhumpa Lahiri	Namesake, The Interpreter of Maladies, The Lowland, Unaccustomed Earth
Akhil Sharma	Family Life (Novel)
Dilip D'souza	Ride Across the River
Nilotpal Mrinal Shandilya	Dark Horse : A Story
Chetan Bhagat	Five Point Someone, The three Mistakes of My Life, Two States, Revolution 2020

IMPORTANT DATES AND DAYS OF THE YEAR

January

- 9 Pravasi Bhartiya Diwas
- 12 National Youth Day (Birthday of Swami Vivekanand)
- 15 Army Day
- 24 Girl Child Day
- 25 National Tourism Day, Voter's Day
- 26 Indian Republic Day
- 30 Martyr's Day (Mahatma Gandhi's Martyrdom), World Leprosy Eradication Day

February

- 1 Indian Coast Guard Day
- 2 World Wetlands Day
- 28 National Science Day

March

- 3 National Defence Day, World Wildlife Day
- 4 National Security Day
- 8 International Women's Day
- 15 World Consumer Rights Day
- 21 World Forestry Day, International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
- 22 World Water Day
- 24 World TB Day

April

- 5 National Maritime Day
- 7 World Health Day
- 13 Jallianwala Bagh Massacre Day (1919)
- 14 BR Ambedkar Remembrance Day
- 18 World Heritage Day
- 22 World Earth Day
- 24 Panchayat Divas

May

- 1 International Labour Day (May Day)
- 8 World Red Cross Day
- 21 Anti-Terrorism Day
- 22 World Biodiversity Day
- 31 World Anti-Tobacco Day

June

- 5 World Environment Day
- 20 World Refugee Day
- 21 International Yoga Day

July

- 11 World Population Day

26 Kargil Victory Day

28 World Nature Conservation Day, World Hepatitis Day

August

- 6 Hiroshima Day (World Peace Day)
- 9 Nagasaki Day
- 15 India's Independence Day
- 20 Sadbhavna Diwas
- 29 National Sports Day (Dhyanchand's birthday)

September

- 5 Teacher's Day, Dr Radhakrishnan's Birthday
- 8 International Literacy Day (UNESCO)
- 15 International Day of Democracy
- 16 World Ozone Day
- 21 International Day of Peace
- 27 World Tourism Day

October

- 2 International Non-violence Day, Lal Bahadur Shastri and Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday
- 8 Indian Air Force Day
- 10 World Mental Health Day; National Post Day
- 11 International Girl Child Day
- 20 National Solidarity Day (China attacked India on that day)
- 24 United Nations Day
- 31 Unity Day

November

- 11 National Education Day
- 14 Children's Day, World Diabetes Day
- 16 National Press Day
- 17 National Epilepsy Day
- 19 National Integration Day
- 20 Universal Children's Day (UN)
- 26 Constitution Day

December

- 1 World AIDS Day
- 2 International Day for the Abolition of Slavery
- 3 World Disabled Day
- 4 Navy Day
- 10 Human Rights Day
- 16 Vijay Divas
- 23 Kisan Divas (Farmer's Day)
- 25 National Good Governance Day X-Mas Day

ABBREVIATIONS

A

AD	Anno Domini (After the birth of Jesus)
AFSPA	Armed Forces Special Power Act
AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
APPLE	Ariane Passenger Payload Experiment
ASI	Archaeological Survey of India
AWACS	Airborne Warning And Control System

B

BC SBI	Banking Codes and Standard Board of India
BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation
BC	Before Christ (Before the birth of Jesus Christ)
BCG	Bacillus Calmette Guerin (Anti-Tuberculosis Vaccine)
BIMSTEC	Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Co-operation
BIS	Bureau of Indian Standards
BMDS	Ballistic Missile Defence System
BRO	Border Roads Organisation
BRT	Bus Rapid Transit

C

CAG	Comptroller and Auditor General
CAIR	Centre for Artificial Intelligence and Robotics
CAZRI	Central Arid Zone Research Institute
CBI	Central Bureau of Investigation
CISF	Central Industrial Security Force
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
CNG	Compressed Natural Gas
CPCB	Central Pollution Control Board
CPRI	Central Power Research Institute
CSIR	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research
CVC	Central Vigilance Commission

D

DDT	Dichlorodiphenyl Trichloroethane
DFDR	Digital Flight Data Recorder (Black Box)
DIG	Deputy Inspector General
DPT	Diphtheria Pertussis Tetanus
DRDO	Defence Research and Development Organisation

E

ECG	Electro Cardiogram
ECT	Electro Convulsive Therapy (electric shock treatment)
EEG	Electro-Encephalography
ELISA	Enzyme Linked Immuno Sorbent Assay (used for testing AIDS)
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
EVM	Electronic Voting Machine

F

FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FII	Foreign Institutional Investor
FERA	Foreign Exchange Regulation Act
FEMA	Foreign Exchange Management Act
FICCI	Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry

G

GATS	General Agreement on Trade in Services
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GMT	Greenwich Mean Time
GNSS	Global Navigation Satellite System
GPS	Global Positioning System
GSLV	Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle

H

HAL	Hindustan Aeronautics Limited
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus

I

IAAI	International Airport Authority of India
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IMO	International Maritime Organisation
INSAT	Indian National Satellite
IPC	Indian Penal Code
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IRBM	Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile
IRS	Indian Remote Sensing Satellite
ISRO	Indian Space Research Organisation

J, K, L

JAM	Jandhan Yojana Aadhar, Mobile Number
LCA	Light Combat Aircraft
LOC	Line of Control
LOAC	Line of Actual Control
LTA	Light Transport Aircraft

M

MAT	Minimum Alternative Tax
MMS	Multimedia Message Service
MTCR	Missile Technology Control Regime

N

NACO	National AIDS Control Organisation
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Agreement
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
NEPA	National Environment Protection Authority
NTPC	National Thermal Power Corporation

|| O ||

OCI Overseas Citizen of India
ODS Ozone Depletion Substances

|| P ||

PIB Press Information Bureau
PSLV Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle

|| Q, R ||

RAF Rapid Action Force
RBI Reserve Bank of India
RLV Reusable Launch Vehicle

|| S ||

SAFTA South Asian Free Trade Area
SAIL Steel Authority of India Limited
SAPTA SAARC Preferential Trading Agreement
SATNAV Satellite Navigation
SAVE SAARC Audio Visual Exchange
SCO Shanghai Co-operation Organisation
SEBI Securities and Exchange Board of India
SIDBI Small Industries Development Bank of India
STARTS Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty Station

|| T ||

TIN Tax Identification Number
TRAI Telecom Regulatory Authority of India
TRIPS Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights

|| U ||

UAV Unmanned Aerial Vehicle
UNCTAD United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP United Nations Development Programme
UNEP United Nations Environment Programme
UNFPA United Nations Fund for Population Activities

|| V ||

VAT Value Added Tax
VOIP Voice Over Internet Protocol

|| W ||

WADA World Anti-Doping Agency
WFP World Food Programme
WWF World Wide Fund for Nature

|| X, Y, Z ||

ZSI Zoological Survey of India

AWARDS AND HONOURS

INTERNATIONAL AWARDS AND HONOURS

Nobel Prize

- The nobel prizes are given under the will of Alfred Bernhard Nobel, who died in 1896.
- Nobel prizes are given each year in the six fields. The nobel prizes for Peace, Physics, Chemistry, Medicine and Literature were started in 1901. The Nobel Prize for Economics was started in 1968.
- The awards are presented in stockholm in an annual ceremony on 10th December, except the Peace Prize, which awarded in OSLO, Norway.
- The prize is not awarded posthumously however, if a person is awarded a prize and dies before receiving it, the prize may still be presented.

Indian Nobel Laureates

<i>Name</i>	<i>Field</i>	<i>Year</i>
Rabindranath Tagore	Literature (Gitanjali)	1913
CV Raman	Physics (Raman Effect)	1930
Hargobind Khorana (of Indian Descent)	Medicine (Genetic Code)	1968
Mother Teresa	Peace	1979
Subramanian Chandrashekar (of Indian Descent)	Physics (Chandrashekar's Limit)	1983
Amartya Sen	Economics (Welfare Economics)	1998
Sir VS Naipaul (of Indian Descent)	Literature	2001
Venkatraman Ramakrishnan (of Indian Descent)	Chemistry (Ribosomes)	2009
Kailash Satyarthi (with Malala Yousafzai of Pakistan)	Peace	2014

Ramon Magsaysay Award

- Ramon Magsaysay Award is an annual award given in memory of former Philippine President Ramon Magsaysay. Basic objective of award is to perpetuate the former President exemplary integrity in governance, courageous service to the people and ideal decision-making in democratic society.
- Award is given by Ramon Magsaysay award foundation to only Asian individuals. Since its inception in 1958, award were given in six different categories viz Government service, public service, community leadership, journalism, literature and creative communication arts, peace and international understanding and emergent leadership. But, from 2009 onwards awards are given for emergent leadership or in uncategorised category.
- Vinoba Bhave was first Indian to receive Magsaysay Award.

Pulitzer Prize

- Pulitzer Prize is an award for achievements in newspaper, magazine and online journalism, literature and musical composition in the United States.
- It was established in 1917 by provisions in the will of American (Hungarian-born) Joseph Pulitzer, who had made his fortune as a newspaper publisher. Award is administered by Columbia University in New York City.
- The winner in the public service category of the journalism competition is awarded a gold medal, while other gets a certificate and US \$ 10000 cash award.

Indians Who have Won Pulitzer Prize

Gobind Behari Lal (for reporting)	1937
Jhumpa Lahiri (Interpreter of Maladies) for Fiction	2000
Geeta Anand (for journalism)	2003
Dr Siddhartha Mukherjee (for Non-Fiction) (The Emperor of all Maladies: A Biography of Cancer)	2011
Vijay Seshadri (Poem)	2014

Man Booker Prize

The name of Booker Prize has been renamed as **Man Booker Prize** in 2002, reflecting the sponsorship by an investment of company, The Man Group PLC. The award is given each year, it is an international literary award hosted in Britain.

Import Facts about Man Booker Prize

Awarded for	Best full-length English novel
Presented by	Man Group
Country	Commonwealth of Nations, Ireland and Zimbabwe
Prize Money	50000 pound
First Awarded	1969
Lost Winner	Paul Beatty (2016) for his fiction 'The Sellout'.

Indians Who have Won Winner of Man Booker Prize

VS Naipaul (Novel-In a Free State)	1971
Salman Rushdie (Novel-Midnight Children)	1981
Rohinton Mistry (Such a Long Journey)	1991
Arundhati Roy (Novel-The God of Small Things)	1997
Kiran Desai (Novel-The Inheritance of Loss)	2006
Aravind Adiga (Novel- The White Tiger)	2008

Man Booker International Prize

Man Booker International Prize is an International Literary Award. Earlier award was given biennially now it is being given annually. Albanian novelist Ismail Kadare was named the first winner in 2005. An author can win this award only once.

Important Facts About this Award

Awarded for	Best English (or Available for Translation into English Fiction)
Presented by	Man Group
Country	Any Nationality
Cash Award	60000 Pounds
First Awarded	2005

Film, Music and Art Awards

Oscar Award

The Academy Awards informally known as the Oscar, are a set of awards given annually for excellence in cinematic achievement. It is organised and overseen by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Science (AMPAS) of United States.

Important Facts About the Oscar Award

Founder	Margaret Hareke on behalf of its first father Herman Oscar.
Nature of Prize	Citation (Academy Award for Merit)
5 Spikes-Designate	For Producer, Writer, Director, Actor and Technician

Some Important Facts Related to Oscar

Only person, who won both Oscar Prize as well as Nobel Prize	George Bernard Shaw (Ireland)
Titanic (1997), Ben-Hur (1959) and The Lord of the Rings : The Return of the King (2003) these three films have won	11 Oscars
Most nominations for Oscar	Walt Disney (59 times), John Williams (50 times)
Youngest to get Oscar Prize	Tatum O Neil (Paper Moon), 10 years
First Posthumously Nominated Actor	James Dean (2 Times)
Oldest to get nominated	Gloria Stuart (87 years) (California)
First film to win Oscar	Wings 1927-28 directed by William A Wellman, a silent movie

Indians Who have Won Oscar Awards

Name	Category	Year
Bhanu Athaiya	Costume Design (Gandhi) (First Indian who won Oscar)	1982
Satyajit Ray	Lifetime Achievement Award	1992
AR Rahman	Best original score and best original song (Slumdog Millionaire)	2009
Gulzar	Best original song (Slumdog Millionaire)	2009
Resul Pookutty	Best sound mixing (Slumdog Millionaire)	2009
Rahul Thakkar (Indian-American)	Dream Works Animation Media Review System (Sci-Tech. Award)	2016
Cottalango Leon (Indian-American)	Sony Pictures Image Works (Sci-Tech. Award)	2016

Grammy Awards

A Grammy award or Grammy, is an honor awarded by the recording academy to recognise outstanding achievement in the mainly English-language music industry.

Important Facts About the Grammy Award

Presented by	National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences of the United States
First Awarded	1959
Categories	108
Award Description	The Gold-Plated trophies, each depicting a gilded gramophone. They are made and assembled by hand by Billings Artworks in Ridgway, Colorado

Indians Who have Won Grammy Award

Name	Year
Pandit Ravi Shankar (5 Grammy Awards)	1967, 1973, 2002, 2013 and Lifetime Achievement Award received at the 55th Annual Grammy Awards
Zakir Hussain (2 times)	1992, 2009
Vishwa Mohan Bhatt	1994
Vikku Vinayak	1991
AR Rahman	2009
PA Deepak	2010
Rickey Kej	2015

International Beauty Contest**Miss Universe**

Formation	1952, Founded by-California Clothing Company, Pacific Mills
Headquarters	New York City, United States
Slogan	Redefined for Today
Indian Winners	(a) Sushmita Sen (1994) (b) Lara Dutta (2000)
Cash prize	US \$ 70000

Miss World

Formation	In 1951, By Eric Morley, UK (It is the oldest surviving major international beauty pageant)
Headquarters	London, England
Official Language	English
Slogan	Beauty with a Purpose
Indian Winners	(a) Reita Faria (1966) (First Asian Winner) (b) Aishwarya Rai (1994) (c) Diana Hayden (1997) (d) Yukta Mookhey (1999) (e) Priyanka Chopra (2000)
Cash prize	50000 British pound

Miss Earth

Motto	Beauties for a Cause
Formation	In 2001
Headquarters	Philippines
Indian Winner (2010)	Nicole Faria

Miss India

Formation	1963, Organised by Femina, a women's magazine published by Bennett, Coleman and Company Limited
Headquarters	Mumbai, India

INDIAN AWARDS AND HONOURS**India's International Awards****International Gandhi Peace Prize**

- It was instituted in 1995 by Government of India to encourage and promote Gandhian values world wide.
- The award carries ₹ 10 million in cash, convertible in any currency in the world, a plaque and citation. It is open to all persons regardless of nationality, race, creed or sex.
- The Peace Prize is awarded annually by the Government of India. The Award is given to individual and institutions for their contribution towards social, economic and political transformation through non-violence and other Gandhian methods.
- The Jury consists of Prime Minister of India, Leader of opposition in the Lok Sabha, Chief Justice of India and two other eminent personalities.
- In 2014, ISRO was awarded International Gandhi Peace Prize.

Indira Gandhi Prize

- It is also known as Indira Gandhi Peace Prize or the Indira Gandhi Prize for Peace, Disarmament and Development. It was instituted in 1986 and awarded by Indira Gandhi Memorial Trust.

- The prize carries a cash award of ₹ 25 lakhs Indian rupees and a citation. A written work in order, to be eligible for consideration, should have been published.

Kalinga Prize

Award is given for popularisation of science by UNESCO. Award was established in 1952 by Kalinga Foundation Biju-Patnaik.

Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding

Jawaharlal Nehru awarded for International understanding was instituted by the Government of India in the memory of India's first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. It is open to the citizens and institutions of all countries who have made an outstanding contribution to the promotion of International understanding, goodwill and friendship among people of the world.

Rabindranath Tagore Peace Award

The Tagore award is an award given in commemoration of the 150th birth anniversary of the nobel laureate Rabindranath Tagore for cultural harmony. Established in 2011 by Government of India, it is given for outstanding achievement in fostering harmony and universalism and values of cultural harmony especially in conflict or extreme situations through innovative systems/strategies and which have an enduring and transformational impact.

National Awards

Bharat Ratna

- Bharat Ratna is India's highest Civilian Award. It was first awarded in 1954. The actual award is designed in the shape of a Peepal leaf with *Bharat Ratna* inscribed in Devanagari script in the Sun Figure.
- The reverse side of the decoration *Satyamev Jayate* has been written in Hindi with an inscription of state emblem. The emblem, the Sun and the rim are of platinum. The inscriptions are in burnished bronze.
- The first recipients of the Bharat Ratna were politician C Rajagopalachari, Philosopher Sarvapalli Radha Krishnan and Scientist CV Raman who were honoured in 1954.
- Abdul Gaffar Khan was the first foreigner to be honoured with this award in 1987.

Winners of Bharat Ratna

1954	Dr Chandra Sekhar Venkat Raman, Dr Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, Shri Chakravarti Rajagopalachari
1955	Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya, Dr Bhagwan Das
1957	Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant
1958	Dr Dhondo Keshav Karve
1961	Dr Bidhan Chandra Roy, Shri Purushottam Das Tandon
1962	Dr Rajendra Prasad
1963	Dr Zakir Hussain, Dr Pandurang Vaman Kane
1966	Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri (<i>Posthumously</i>)
1971	Smt Indira Gandhi
1975	Shri Varahagiri Venkata Giri
1976	Shri Kumaraswamy Kamraj (<i>Posthumously</i>)
1980	Mother Teresa
1983	Shri Acharya Vinoba Bhave (<i>Posthumously</i>)
1987	Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan (<i>First Foreign Recipient</i>)
1988	Shri Marudur Gopalan Ramachandran (<i>Posthumously</i>)
1990	Dr Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela, Dr Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar (<i>Posthumously</i>)
1991	Shri Rajiv Gandhi (<i>Posthumously</i>), Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (<i>Posthumously</i>), Shri Morarji Ranchhodji Desai
1992	Shri Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (<i>Posthumously</i>), Shri Satyajit Ray, Shri Jehangir Ratanji Dadabhai Tata
1997	Dr APJ Abdul Kalam, Smt Aruna Asaf Ali (<i>Posthumously</i>), Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda
1998	Smt MS Subbulakshmi, Shri Chidambaram Subramaniam
1999	Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoloi (<i>Posthumously</i>), Professor Amartya Sen, Loknayak Jayaprakash Narayan (<i>Posthumously</i>), Pandit Ravi Shankar
2001	Ustad Bismillah Khan, Lata Dinanath Mangeshkar
2009	Pandit Bhimsen Gururaj Joshi
2014	Sachin Ramesh Tendulkar, CNR Rao
2015	Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Madan Mohan Malaviya

Padma Vibhushan It is the second highest Civilian Award after Bharat Ratna and is awarded by the President of India. It was established on 2nd January, 1954. The first recipients of this award were Satyendranath Bose, Nand Lal Bose, Zakir Hussain, VK Krishna Menon etc.

Padma Bhushan The award was established on 2nd January, 1954. This is the third highest Civilian Award after Bharat Ratna and Padma Vibhushan. It is announced on the occasion of Republic Day every year. Shivam Shetty Manohar was the youngest to have achieved this award. Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar and MS Subbulakshmi were among the first recipients of this award.

Padma Shri This is the fourth highest Civilian Award after Bharat Ratna, Padma Vibhushan and Padma Bhushan. It is awarded irrespective citizenship to recognise their distinguished contribution in various spheres of activities including the arts, education, industry, literature, science, sports, medicine, social service and public affairs.

Valour Awards

Param Vir Chakra, Maha Vir Chakra and Vir Chakra are awarded for the highest degree of valour or self-sacrifice in the presence of enemy. These are awarded by Government of India. All these awards were established on 26th January, 1950.

Param Vir Chakra (PVC) It is India's highest military decoration, awards for the highest degree of valour or self-sacrifice in the presence of the enemy. Medal is a circular bronze disc of 1.375 inches in diameter and purple ribbon holds it.

In the centre of medal emblem of India is made on a crafted circle and outside the circle replica of vajra is in four direction and other side Param Vir Chakra was written in Hindi and English and it was separated by lotus. Major Somnath Sharma was first army man to receive this honour.

Maha Vir Chakra (MVC) It is the second highest military decoration in India and is awarded for acts of conspicuous gallantry in the presence of the enemy, whether on land, at sea or in the air. It may be awarded posthumously.

The words Maha Vir Chakra are embossed in Hindi and English on the reverse with two lotus flowers in the middle. The decoration is worn on the left chest with a half-white and half-orange ribbon about 3.2 cm in width, the orange being near the left shoulder. Lt Col Dewan Ranjit Rai was first army man to won Mahavir Chakra.

Vir Chakra It is an Indian gallantry award presented for acts of bravery in the battlefield. It is third in precedence in the war time gallantry awards and comes after the Param Vir Chakra and Maha Vir Chakra.

Peace Time Gallantry Awards

These awards include Ashoka Chakra, Kirti Chakra and Shaurya Chakra. These are Indian military decoration awarded for valour, courageous action or self sacrifice away from the battlefield. These awards are given by Government of India and was established on 4th January, 1952.

Award	Year of Institution	Awarded by	Awarded for
Ashoka Chakra	4th January, 1952 with effect-from 15th August, 1947	Government of India	National bravery away from battle field
Kirti Chakra	4th January, 1952 with effect-from 15th August, 1947	Government of India	National bravery away from battle field
Shaurya Chakra	4th January, 1952 with effect-from 15th August, 1947	Government of India	National bravery generally for counter insurgency operations and action against the enemy during peace time

All the three awards are also given posthumously.

Other Military Awards

Category	Award
Wartime/Peacetime Service and Gallantry	Sena Medal (Army), Nao Sena Medal (Navy), Vayusena Medal (Air Force)
Wartime Distinguished Service	Sarvottam Yudh Seva Medal, Uttam Yudh Seva Medal, Yudh Seva Medal
Peacetime Distinguished Service	Param Vishisht Seva Medal, Ati Vishisht Seva Medal, Vishisht Seva Medal

National Bravery Award

- It was started in 1957 by Indian Council for child welfare to recognise and honour children who have performed outstanding deeds of bravery and self-sacrifice.
- Awards are given to children below age of 18 years. Awards are announced on 14th November (Childrens' day) and presented by Prime Minister on eve of Republic day. The awardees received a medal, certificate and cash.

Literary and Cultural Awards

Bharatiya Jnanpith Award The Jnanpith Award is an Indian literary award presented annually by the Bharatiya Jnanpith to an author for their outstanding contribution towards literature.

Instituted in 1961, the award is bestowed only on the Indian writers who have been writing in Indian languages included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India and English. As of 2015, the cash prize has been revised to 11 lakh with a bronze replica of Saraswati.

G Shankara Kurup was the first recipient in 1965.

Shankha Ghosh was awarded Jnanpith Award for 2016, for his contribution to Bengali literature.

Sahitya Akademi Awards It started in 1954. These awards are conferred by government to the most outstanding literary work published in language recognised by Constitution, English and Rajasthani.

Saraswati Samman Award The Saraswati Samman is an annual award for outstanding prose or poetry literary works in any 22 Indian languages listed in Sec-VIII of the Constitution of India. The award was instituted in 1991 by the KK Birla Foundation. It consists of ` 10 lakh, a citation and a plaque. The first recipient of this award was Harivansh Rai Bachchan.

Moorti Devi Award It is an annual literary award presented by the Bharatiya Jnanpith for work which emphasises Indian philosophy and culture. Award was first given in 1954. Award include a plaque, a statue of saraswati and a shawl.

Science Award

Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Prize of Science and Technology Award presented by CSIR for notable and outstanding research in field of basic science, engineering, medicine and mathematics. This awards was established in 1958.

Borlaug Award Award is conferred to eminent Indian scientist for his/her contribution in the field of agriculture and environment. Award was created in 1972 and is conferred by fertilizer company, Coromandel International.

Dr Vikram Sarabhai Award Award is conferred by Gujarat Council of Science and Technology to promote and encourage research in the field of Energy, Environment, Biotechnology, Industry and IT. Indian Science Congress also gives it for contribution to space research.

Dr BC Roy Award Award was instituted by the Medical Council of India in 1976. It is given in the field of medicine and relate field of social service.

RD Birla Award Award is established by RD Birla foundation in 1979. Award is conferred for outstanding work in the field of medicine.

Kurien Prize Award is given by National Dairy Research Organisation for outstanding contribution in development of dairy and farming product.

Homi Bhabha Award This award is conferred by Government of India for Excellence in the field of atomic energy.

Environment Awards

Awards and Honour	Estab.	Foundation/Organisation	Specialisation
Indira Priyadarshini Vrikshamitra Puraskar (₹ 2.5 lakh + Medal + Citation)	1986	Ministry of Environment and Forests (Government of India)	For excellence in the afforestation and wasteland development
Indira Gandhi Paryavaran Puraskar (₹ 1 lakh + Citation + Silver medal)	1987	Ministry of Environment and Forests (Government of India)	For significant contribution in the field of environment
Rajiv Gandhi Quality Award	1991	BIS (Bureau of Indian Standards)	To control quality in the industries
Rajiv Gandhi Paryavaran Puraskar (₹ 2 lakh + Trophy + Citation)	1993	Ministry of Environment and Forests (Government of India)	For significant contribution in the field of environment, which have measurable impact on the protection/overall improvement of the environment
Amrita Devi Bishnoi Wildlife Protection Award (₹ 1 lakh + Medallion + Citation)	—	Ministry of Environment and Forests	Given to individual/institution pertaining to rural community for significant role in the field of protection of wildlife
Medini Puraskar (₹ 15000 to 31000)	—	Ministry of Environment and Forests	Given to authors each year to encourage original works in Hindi on environment and its related subjects such as wildlife water resources conservation
Rajiv Gandhi Wildlife Conservation Award (₹ 1 lakh + Medallion + Trophy + Citation)	—	Ministry of Environment and Forests	Given to individual/institution for significant role in the field of wildlife protection
National Award for Pollution Control	—	Ministry of Environment and Forests	For adopting various pollution control measures

Sports Award

Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award It is India's highest honour given for achievement in sports. It is awarded by Government of India, since 1991-92.

It recognises the spectacular and most outstanding performance by a sports person over a period of 4 years immediately preceding the year during which award is given.

First Khel Ratna award was given to Viswanathan Anand in 1991. In 2016, the award was given jointly to PV Sindhu, Sakshi Malik, Dipu Karmakar and Jitu Rai.

Arjuna Award Instituted in 1961. Carries a cash prize of ₹ 500000, a bronze statuette of Arjuna and a scroll. The Arjuna awards are given by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Government of India to recognise outstanding achievement in National sports.

Dronacharya Award Dronacharya Award is an award presented by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Government of India for excellence in sports coaching. The award comprises a bronze statuette of Dronacharya, a scroll of honour and a cash component of ₹ 700000 (seven lakhs). The award was instituted in 1985. BI Fernandez (Cuba) is the first foreign coach to be awarded Dronacharya Award.

Dhyanchand Award Instituted in 2002, in honour of famous hockey player, Major Dhyanchand. Carries a cash prize of ₹ 500000. Dhyanchand Award is India's highest award for lifetime achievement in sports and games, given by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.

Rashtriya Khel Protsahan Puruskar It was introduced in 2009 to promote involvement of corporates and institutional boards in sports.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (MAKA) Trophy Instituted in 1956-57. It is given to top performer of inter-state university tournament. It is a rolling trophy.

Some Famous Awards by State Governments

Award	Awarded/ Instituted by	Field of Honour
Mahatma Gandhi Award	Madhya Pradesh Government	To an institution working according to Gandhi philosophy and ideology
Tansen Award	Madhya Pradesh Government	Indian classical music
Kalidas Award	Madhya Pradesh Government	Classical dance and music, theatre, painting and sculpture
Tulsidas Award	Madhya Pradesh Government	Folk and traditional tribal art (only for male artist)
Lata Mangeskar Award	Madhya Pradesh Government	For music direction and playback singing in field of light music
Santhala Dance Award	Karnataka Government	Santhal dance (a tribal dance form)
Konark Samman	Odisha State Council of Culture	Literature, art sculpture, music, dance and socio-cultural work

Film Awards

National Film Awards

It is administered by the Directorate of film festivals. Every year the award ceremony in New Delhi and President of India presents the awards. It started from the year 1954.

Dada Saheb Phalke Award

- National Film Award named the most prestigious and coveted award of Indian cinema after the father of Indian cinema, Dhundiraj Govind Phalke.
- Dada Saheb Phalke award is given to film personality for his/her outstanding contribution to the growth and development of Indian cinema.
- Award was introduced by Government of India in 1969 and award comprises of ₹ 1000000 (a cash prize), Swarna Kamal and a Shawl. Devika Rani Roerich was the first person to receive this award.

Filmfare Awards

The filmfare awards are presented annually by the Times Group to honour both artistic and technical excellence of professionals in the Hindi language film industry of India. The filmfare ceremony is one of the oldest film events in India. The awards were first introduced in 1954. The 61st Filmfare awards were held on 15th January, 2016 at the Prince Ahuja Studio in Mumbai.

SPORTS

Olympics

- Held for the first time in 776 BC on Mount Olympic. The International Olympic Committee (IOC) was founded in 1894 in Paris. It acts as the umbrella organisation of the olympic. Its headquarter is at Lausanne (Switzerland). Olympic symbol contains five rings as circles representing the five continents.
- First game under the auspices of IOC was held in 1896 in Athens. Separate winter olympic started in 1924 and first paralympics was held in 1960.
- Youth olympic game meant for 14-18 year age of player was held for first time in Singapore 2010.

List of Indian Athletes who have Won Olymic Medals

Name/Team	Medal	Years, Venue	Sport	Event
National team	Gold	1928, Amsterdam	Hockey	Men's competition
National team	Gold	1932, Los Angeles	Hockey	Men's competition
National team	Gold	1936, Berlin	Hockey	Men's competition
National team	Gold	1948, London	Hockey	Men's competition
National team	Gold	1952, Helsinki	Hockey	Men's competition
Khashaba Dadasaheb Jadhav	Bronze	1952, Helsinki	Wrestling	Men's freestyle Bantamweight
National team	Gold	1956, Melbourne	Hockey	Men's competition
National team	Silver	1960, Rome	Hockey	Men's competition
National team	Gold	1964, Tokyo	Hockey	Men's competition
National team	Bronze	1968, Mexico	Hockey	Men's competition
National team	Bronze	1972, Munich	Hockey	Men's competition
National team	Gold	1980, Moscow	Hockey	Men's competition
Leander Paes	Bronze	1996, Atlanta	Tennis	Men's singles
Karnam Malleswari	Bronze	2000, Sydney	Weightlifting	Women's 69 kg
Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore	Silver	2004, Athens	Shooting	Men's double trap
Abhinav Bindra	Gold	2008, Beijing	Shooting	Men's 10 m Air Rifle
Vijender Singh	Bronze	2008, Beijing	Boxing	Men's 75 kg
Sushil Kumar	Bronze	2008, Beijing	Wrestling	Men's 66 kg Freestyle
Gagan Narang	Bronze	2012, London	Shooting	Men's 10m Air Rifle
Vijay Kumar	Silver	2012, London	Shooting	Men's 25 Rapid Fire Pistol
Saina Nehwal	Bronze	2012, London	Badminton	Women's Singles
Mary Kom	Bronze	2012, London	Boxing	Women's Flyweight
Yogeshwar Dutt	Bronze	2012, London	Wrestling	Men's 60 kg Freestyle
Sushil Kumar	Silver	2012, London	Wrestling	Men's 66 kg Freestyle
Sakshi Malik	Bronze	2016, Rio	Wrestling	Women's 58 kg Freestyle
Sindhu PV	Silver	2016, Rio	Badminton	Women's Singles

Paralympics

- It is a multi-sport event for differently abled athletes or players. Paralympic games are organised at a same venue after the olympic games. It is organised by International para-olympic committee. Officially games were organised in 1960, but unofficially it was being organised since, 1948.
- In 2016 paralympics, India won 2 gold, 1 silver, 1 bronze and overall it was on 43rd place in medals tally. Mariyappan Thangavelu and Devendra Jhajharia won gold in high jump and Javelin Throw respectively. While Deepa Malik got silver in shotput and Varun Bhati won Bronze for high jump.

Commonwealth Games

- First Commonwealth games were held in 1930 in Hamilton, Canada. In 2010, Commonwealth games were held in Delhi.
- 20th Commonwealth Games of 2014 was held in Glasgow, Scotland and next Commonwealth games will be held in Australia in 2018. Currently, 71 nations and territories participate in these games.

Asian Games

- Also known as Asiad. It is a pan continental multi-sport event organised after every 4 years. Athlete from all over the Asia participates in it. It was organised for first time in 1951 at New Delhi.
- Asian games are organised by Olympic Council of Asia. These games are described as the second largest multi-sport event after the olympics. In 2014, games were held in Incheon, South Korea. The next games is scheduled to be held in Jakarta and Palembang, Indonesia in 2018.

Other Games

Cricket

- India played its first match against England in 1932 and won its first match also against England in 1952. First overseas test victory for India in cricket was against New Zealand under captaincy of MAK Pataudi.
- India has played its 500th test match against New Zealand at Kanpur in 2016.
- Indian cricketer Sachin Tendulkar hold record for maximum number of runs in test and one-day internationals and he also holds record for maximum number of centuries.
- Maximum number of wickets have been taken by Sri Lankan cricketer Muralidharan. Australia has won maximum number of matches in cricket.

- Two Indian cricketer have been awarded Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award– Sachin Tendulkar and MS Dhoni.
- Cricket World Cup is held every four years since, 1975. The event is organised by the International Cricket Council (ICC). First World Cup was held in England and it was won by West Indies.

List of Cricket World Cup

1975	Lord's, England	West Indies beat Australia
1979	Lord's, England	West Indies beat England
1983	Lord's, England	India beat West Indies
1987	Kolkata, India	Australia beat England
1992	Melbourne, (Australia)	Pakistan beat England
1996	Lahore, Pakistan	Sri Lanka beat Australia
1999	Lord's, England	Australia beat Pakistan
2003	Johannesburg, South Africa	Australia beat India
2007	Bridgetown, West Indies	Australia beat Sri Lanka
2011	Mumbai, India	India beat Sri Lanka
2015	Australia/New Zealand	Australia beat New Zealand
2019	England and Wales	Scheduled

T-20 World Cup

It is organised by the International Cricket Council (ICC) every two years.

ICC Twenty-20 Cricket World Cup

Year	Host Nations	Final Venue	Winner	Runner-up
2012	Sri Lanka	R Premadasa Stadium, Colombo	West Indies	Sri Lanka
2014	Bangladesh	Sher-e-Bangla Cricket Stadium, Dhaka	Sri Lanka	India
2016	India	Eden Garden, Kolkata	West Indies	England
2018	The venue is not fixed			
2020	Australia			

Women's Cricket World Cup

Year	Place	Won	Year	Place	Won
2000	New Zealand	New Zealand	2013	India	Australia
2005	South Africa	Australia	2017	England	Scheduled
2009	Australia	England	2021	New Zealand	Scheduled

Football

- The Football World Cup is organised by FIFA (Federation of International Football Association). The headquarters of FIFA is located in Zurich, Switzerland.
- The World Cup is also called 'Jules Rimet Cup' named after the name of FIFA President Jules Rimet. The first Football World Cup was organised in Uruguay in 1930 and it was won by Uruguay. 2018 Football World Cup will be held in Russia.

- Womens Football World Cup was held for first time in 1991 in China.
- Brazil was the host of 2014 Football World Cup. Germany was the winner and Argentina became the runner-up. Brazil has won maximum number of times world cup in football i.e. 5 times.
- Germany's Miroslav Klose holds record for maximum number of goals in World Cup followed by Pele (Brazil) and Jurgen Klinsmann.
- Euro Cup is played between the European countries. Recent addition 2016 of Euro Cup was held in France in 2016 and winner of that edition was Portugal.
- Brazil won olympic gold medal in men's and Germany won gold medal in women's format in 2016 olympic games.
- India Super Leage (ISL), a men's professional football league in India. Currently, it is not part of Indian football pyramid.

Hockey

- The Hockey World Cup is organised by the International Hockey Federation (FIH) once in four years. The headquarters of FIH is located in Lausanne, Switzerland.
- The first Hockey World Cup was organised in Barcelona (Spain) in 1971 and winner was Pakistan.
- Women's Hockey World Cup has been held since, 1974.
- The 13th Hockey World Cup was held in Hague (Netherlands) in 2014 and its winner was Australia.
- In 2010, Hockey World Cup was held in New Delhi and winner was Australia.
- India has won Hockey World Cup only once i.e. in the year 1975. India has won eight gold medals in the olympics in the hockey. India has also won Sultan Aslam Shah Cup 5 times.
- Argentina has won gold medal for hockey in Rio olympics 2016.
- Hockey India League (HIL) is professional field hockey league in India.

Lawn Tennis

- It was invented in 1870 by Major Wing Field in Wales. Wimbledon championship started in 1877 for men only. For women it was introduced in 1884. India first time participated in Davis Cup in 1921.
- Leander Paes has won maximum number of grand slams from India in mixed doubles and doubles.
- Sania Mirza has won her first double grand slam in Wimbledon, 2015.
- Leander Paes hold record for maximum wins in Davis Cup for India.

Grand Slam Tournaments

<i>Tournament</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Surface</i>	<i>First Held</i>
Australian Open	January	Melbourne	Hard (Plexicushion)	1905
French Open	May-June	Paris	Clay	1925
Wimbledon	June-July	London	Grass	1877
US Open	August-September	New York City	Hard (Deco Turf)	1881

Boxing

- It is regular feature in olympics and commonwealth games, and along with these it has its own world championship.
- Mary Kom is only Indian to have won medal in every edition of world championship and she has won Bronze in olympics 2012.
- She has also won 5 edition of Asian's Women Boxing Championship.
- Vijendra Singh famous boxer of India has won bronze medal in Beijing olympics and in world championship. He was India's first boxer to win a medal in olympics.

Wrestling

- It features in olympic, commonwealth and it has its own world championship.
- Khashaba Dadasaheb Jadhav is first Indian to won medal in olympic in wrestling. He won bronze in 1952 in Helsinki.
- Sushil Kumar is most successful boxer from India. He has won two Olympic Medal (2008, 2012), World Championship (2010), two golds at commonwealth (2010, 2014) and many Asian championship.

Badminton

- It is played in olympics, commonwealth games and it has its own championship. It was first played in olympics in 1992.
- Saina Nehwal is the first Indian to win a olympic medal in badminton from India. She won bronze medal in London olympics. Alongwith olympic medals, she has won silver medal in World Championship, 2015, Bronze in Asian Championship (2010, 2016) and Gold in 2010 Delhi Commonwealth games.
- Saina Nehwal held rank-I in 2015 and she is also recipient of Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award, Arjun Award and Padma Shri.
- PV Sindhu won silver medal in Rio olympics, medals at world championship, commonwealth games and Asian championship and apart for these she is youngest Indian to receive Padma Shri.
- Primer/Indian Badminton League started in year 2013, in 2016 its 2nd season was held and winner of 2nd season was Delhi Acers.

Kabaddi

- The game of Kabaddi originated in India. The modern form of Kabaddi came up in 1920. All India Kabaddi Federation (AIKF) was formed in 1950.
- The game was included in the Asian Games of 1982. Men's Kabaddi World Cup has been held in 2004, 2007, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014, and India has won all of them.
- Kabaddi world cup, 2016 was won by India, who defeated Iran.

Chess

- The Federation Internationale Des Echecs or World Chess Federation is governing body of international chess competition. FIDE administers the world championship.
- In the year 2016 world championship Magnus Carlsen has won. India has got two very top rankers and world renowned chess player viz Viswanathan Anand who is world No. 2 and Koneru Humpy is female world No. 3.

Shooting

- Shooting is regular feature in olympics since its inception and for first time its world championship was held in 1897. Shooting is governed by International Shooting Sports Federation.
- Indian players have consistently won accolades in shooting either be it olympics, commonwealth or world championship. India's first individual gold in olympics has been won through shooting. Abhinav Bindra won gold in mens 10 m Air Rifle in 2008 Beijing olympics.

Billiards

Billiards started in England in 16th century. It is of two types - 8 ball billiards and 9 ball billiards. Geet Sethi and Pankaj Advani are two very famous players of billiards in India.

Golf

- The modern game of Golf originated in 15th century in Scotland. The rules of Golf were compiled by the Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers.
- The Open Championship, which is world's oldest golf tournament in existence, was first played on 17th October, 1860, at Ayrshire, Scotland. It was included in Delhi Asiad in 1982.
- The Masters is one of the most prestigious professional golf tournaments, held every April in Georgia. Willie Park Sr. was the first person to win any Golf Open Championship major in 1860.

Polo

- Sometimes called **The Sport of Kings**, polo was started by the Persians. The modern game of polo, originated in Manipur.
- The first Polo Club was established in the town of Silchar in Assam, India in 1833. It reached England in 1869.
- The first international polo match was played in 1886, between England and USA. Federation of International Polo is the highest governing body, established in 1930 and its headquarters is in Beverly Hills, USA.

Important Cups and Trophies

Sport	Cup and Trophy
Cricket	Irani Trophy, Dilip Trophy, Ranji Trophy, Vizzy Trophy, Asia Cup, Deodhar Trophy, CK Naidu Trophy, Cooch-Bihar Trophy
Football	Durand Cup, Nizam Gold Cup, Rovers Cup, Sanjay Gold Cup, Santosh Trophy, Subroto Mukherjee Cup, Vittal Trophy, Nehru Gold Cup
Hockey	Agha Khan Cup, Azlan Shah Cup, Nehru Trophy, Dhyan Chand Trophy, Beighton Cup, Scindia Gold Cup, Modi Gold Cup, Indira Gandhi Gold Cup, Rangaswami Cup, Khan Abdul Gaffar Cup
Golf	Canada Cup, Muthian Gold Cup, Ryder Cup, Walker Cup
Table Tennis	Corbillion Cup (women), Jayalaxmi Cup (women), Swaythling Cup (men)
Lawn Tennis	Davis Cup, Hamlet Cup, Australian Open, French Open, Wimbledon, US Open
Badminton	Thomas Cup (men), Uber Cup (women), Narang Cup
Boxing	Aspy Adjanja Trophy
Rowing	Wollington Trophy
Bridge	Ruia Trophy
Polo	Ezra Cup, Winchester Cup, Radha Mohan Cup

- Anthony De Mello trophy is associated with the test cricket series played between England and India.

Specific Names of Playing Areas

Sport	Name of Playing Area	Sport	Name of Playing Area
Badminton	Court	Golf	Link, Green**
Baseball	Diamond	Lawn Tennis	Court
Boxing	Ring	Ice Skating	Rink
Cricket	Pitch*	Wrestling	Ring, Arena

* *Pitch in fact is the space between the wickets and not the entire cricket field.*

** *It is the area around the hole only.*

GENERAL STUDIES > General Knowledge

Important Sport Terms

Sport	Terms
Basketball	Dunk, front court, lay up, held ball, pivot, rebound, steal
Cricket	Bye, draw, googly, topspin, over throw, duck, hit wicket
Football	Bend dribble, dissent, dummy, feint, free kick, header, red card, throwins
Hockey	Bully, striking, circle, post back
Chess	Castle, diagonaes, files, pawns, peices, promote, gambit, pawn
Boxing	Jab, laying on knock, second out habbit punch, upper cut
Badminton	Loab, let, drive, drop, love
Polo	Chuker, bunker
Baseball	Diamond, home run, put out, strike, ant-rubber.
Rifle Shooting	Target, muzzle fulb, bulls eye
Wrestling	Half, nelson, hold sager, rebuts
Golf	Fore some, stymie, T, put hole, caddy, nib lick, iron, the green, bunker
Billiards	Jigger, pot, break pot, in off, cans, bolting, long, hazard, cue
Swimming	Breast stroke, twist, butterfly, crawl, spring board
Volley Ball	Antennae, attack hit, libero, service, set-up, blocking, dribbling
Lawn Tennis	Advantage, ace, dence, volley, foot foul, smash, grand-slam, slice, love
Table Tennis	End line, flat hit, foil, service, phnholder grip, reverse, top-spin, couter-hitting, let

Sports Organisations

FIDE	Federation International Des Echecs (World Chess Federation)	Chess
FIFA	Federation International de Football Association	Football
IHF	Indian Hockey Federation	Hockey
ICC	International Cricket Council	Cricket
ITTF	International Table Tennis Federation	Table Tennis
BWF	Badminton World Federation	Badminton

Famous Sports Stadiums

Stadium	Sports	Place
Brookland	Football	England (UK)
Twickenham	Rugby Football	England (UK)
Putney Mart Lake	Boat Race	England (UK)
Yankee Stadium	Boxing	New York (USA)
Brooklyn	Baseball	New York (USA)
Forest Hill	Tennis	USA
Sendy Lodge	Golf	Scotland
Flemington	Horse Racing	Melbourne (Australia)
Headingley Manchester	Cricket	England (UK)
Lords, Oval, Leeds	Cricket	England (UK)
Black Heath	Rugby Football	London (UK)

Stadium	Sports	Place
Wimbledon	Lawn Tennis	London (UK)
Wembley Stadium	Football	London (UK)
Shivaji Stadium	Hockey	Delhi
National Stadium	Hockey	Delhi
National Stadium	Hockey and others	Mumbai
Wankhede Stadium	Cricket	Mumbai
Brabourne Stadium	Cricket	Mumbai
Eden Garden	Cricket	Kolkata
Green Park Stadium	Cricket	Kanpur
Keenan Stadium	Cricket	Jamshedpur
Trent Bridge	Cricket	England (UK)
White City	Dog race	England (UK)
Hurlington	Polo	England (UK)
Henlay Regatta	Regata	England
Brisbance, Melbourne, Perth, Sydney	Cricket	Australia
Indraprastha Stadium	Indoor Games	Delhi
Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium	Athletics	Delhi
Ferozeshah Kotla Ground	Cricket	Delhi
Ambedkar Stadium	Football	Delhi
Nehru, Chepauk Stadium	Cricket	Chennai
Barabati Stadium	Cricket	Cuttack
Aintree, Doncaster Epsom	Horse Racing	England (UK)

Players and their Associated Games

Players	Game	Country
Jhansher Khan	Squash	Pakistan
Jaspal Rana	Shooting	India
Geet Sethi	Billiards	India
Ian James Thorpe	Swimming	Australia
Anju B George	Long Jump	India
Michael J Jordan	Basket Ball	USA
Pankaj Arjan Advani	Snooker	India
Saina Nehwal	Badminton	India
Surya Sekhar Ganguly	Chess	India
Shikha Tandon	Swimming	India
Ignace Tirkey	Hockey	India
Soma Biswas	Athletics	India
Arjun Singh Atwal	Golf	India
Narayan Karthikeyan	Formula One	India
Tiger Woods	Golf	USA
Andi Murray	Tennis	Scotland
Kim Clijster	Tennis	Belgium
Caroline Wozniaciki	Tennis	Den Mark
Victoria Anzarenka	Tennis	Belarush
Sania Mirza	Tennis	India

Nickname of Players

<i>Player</i>	<i>Nickname</i>
Major Dhyanchand	Hockey ka Jadoogar
Milkha Singh	Flying Sikh
PT Usha	Payyoli Express, Golden Girl
Shoaib Akhtar	Rawalpindi Express
Rahul Dravid	The Wall
Harbhajan Singh	Bhajji, The Turbanator
Javagal Srinath	Mysore Express
Paes and Bhupati	Indian Express

National Sports

<i>Country</i>	<i>National Sport</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>National Sport</i>
Australia	Cricket	Japan	Sumo
Canada	Lacrose (Ice Hockey)	Malaysia	Badminton
China	Table Tennis	Scotland	Ring by Football
England	Cricket	Spain	Bull Fighting
India	Hockey	USA	Baseball

Players and their Books

<i>Player</i>	<i>Book</i>
Balvir Singh	Golden Hatrick
Viswanathan Anand	My Best Game of Chess
David Beckham	My Side
Major Dhyanchand	Goal
Sunil Gavaskar	Sunny Days, Idols
Tiger Woods	How I Paly Golf
Kapil Dev	Cricket My Style
Sachin Tendulkar	Playing It My Way
Yuvraj Singh	The Test of My Life

World's Important Sports Venues

Yankee Stadium	New York, USA
Melbourne Cricket Ground	Melbourne, Australia
Camp Nou	Barcelona, Spain
Rungrado May Day Stadium	Pyongyang, North Korea
Wimbledon	London, UK
Indianapolis Motor Speedway	Indiana, USA
Estadio Azteca	Mexico city
Augusta National Golf Club	Georgia, USA
Circuit de Monaco	Monaco
Wembley Stadium	London

Number of Players in Different Sport

<i>Sport</i>	<i>Players</i>	<i>Sport</i>	<i>Players</i>
Badminton	1 or 2	Rugby Football	15
Baseball	9	Kabaddi	7
Basketball	5	Hockey	11
Bridge	2	Polo	4
Carrom	1 or 2	Tennis	1 or 2
Cricket	11	Volleyball	6
Chess	1	Water Polo	7
Football	11		

Names of National Players

<i>Sport</i>	<i>Players</i>
Badminton	Sayyed Modi, Nandu Natekar, Aparna Popah, Saina Nehwal, Prakash Padukone, Dipankar Bhattacharya, PV Sindhu, Jwala Gutta, Gopichand, P Kashyap.
Boxing	Mary Kom, Dingko Singh, Shiva Thapa, Vijendra Singh, Manoj Kumar.
Archery	Atanu Das, Deepika Kumari, Lakshmirani Majhi, Bombayala Devi Laishram.
Athletes	Dipa Karmakar, Dutee Chand, Indrajeet Singh, Tintu Luka, Lalita Babar, Gurmeet Singh, Ashwini Akkunji, Vikas Gowda, Jisna Mathew.
Cricket	Sunil Gavaskar, Kapil Dev, Dilip Vengsarkar, Sachin Tendulkar, Virat Kohli, MS Dhoni, Shikhar Dhawan, Saurav Ganguly.
Car Racing	Narain Karthikeyan, Armaan Ebrahim, Karun Chandhok.
Squash	Cyrus Poncha, Ritwik Bhattacharya, Saurav Ghosal, Joshna Chinappa, Dipika, Pallikal Karthik.
Table Tennis	Chetan Baboor, Poulomi Ghatak, Mouma Das.
Swimming	Mihir Sen, Bula Choudhary, Sajjan Prakash, Shivani Kataria.
Shooting	Abhinav Bindra, Gagan Narang, Manvjit Singh Sandhu, Anjali Bhagwat, Gurpreet Singh, Henna, Siddhu, Mairaj Ahmed Khan, Apurvi Chandela, Jitu Rai, Chain Singh, Prakash Nanjappa, Ayonika Paul.
Golf	Arjun Atwal, Jyoti Randhawa, Jeev Milkha Singh
Billiards and Snooker	Pankaj Advani, Ashok Shandilya.
Hockey	Sardara Singh, Sushila Chanu, Rupinder Pal Singh, Dhyanchand Singh, Dhanraj Pillai, Rani Devi, Pagah Singh, Jaspal Singh.
Chess	Aman Sharma, SL Narayanan, Vishwanathan Anand, Padmini Rout, Anish Giri, Pendayala Hari Krishna, Krishna Shashi Kiran.
Football	Baichung Bhutia, Dr Talimeran AO, Sunil Chettri.
Lawn Tennis	Leander Paes, Anand Amritraj, Mahesh Bhupathi, Sania Mirza, Somdev Debvarman, Rohan Bopanna.
Weight Lifting	Saikhom Mirabai Chanu, Sudhir Kumar Chitradurga.
Wrestling	Narsingh Pancham Yadav, Yogeshwar Dutt, Babita Kumari, Sushil Kumar, Sakshi Malik, Praveen Rana, Ravindra Khatri, Satish Shiv lengim

Names of International Players

<i>Sport</i>	<i>Players</i>
Badminton	Carolina Marin (<i>Spain</i>), Lin Dan (<i>China</i>), Lee Chong Wei (<i>Malaysia</i>).
Football	Lionel Messi (<i>Argentina</i>), Pele (<i>Brazil</i>), David Beckham (<i>Britain</i>), Nehma (<i>Brazil</i>), Diago Mardona (<i>Argentina</i>).
Hockey	Peter Kelly (<i>Australia</i>), Juan Martin Lopez (<i>Argentina</i>), Mathew Phillips (<i>Britain</i>), Rehan Butt (<i>Pakistan</i>), Matias Vila (<i>Argentina</i>), Sukhvinder Singh Gabbar (<i>Canada</i>).
Cricket	Ricky Ponting (<i>Australia</i>), AB De Villers (<i>South Africa</i>), Mohammed Hafeez (<i>Pakistan</i>), Dwayne Bravo (<i>West Indies</i>), James Peter Faulkner (<i>Australia</i>).
Table Tennis	Ma Long (<i>China</i>), Timo Boll (<i>Germany</i>), Li Xiaoxia (<i>China</i>), Jun Mizutani (<i>Japan</i>), Dimitrij Ovtcharov (<i>Ukraine</i>).
Car Racing	Michael Schumacher (<i>Germany</i>), Lewis Hamilton (<i>Britain</i>), Sebastian Vettel (<i>Germany</i>).
Lawn Tennis	Andre Agassi (<i>US</i>), Boris Becker (<i>Germany</i>), Novak Djokovic (<i>Serbia</i>), Roger Federer (<i>Switzerland</i>), Rafeal Nadal (<i>Spain</i>).
Chess	Magnus Carlson (<i>Norway</i>), David Baramidze (<i>Germany</i>), Bobby Fischer (<i>America</i>), Fabiano Karuana (<i>Italy</i>), Garry Kasparov (<i>Russia</i>).
Atheletics	Usain Bolt (<i>Jamaica</i>), Micken Johnson (<i>Norway</i>), Robert Harting (<i>Germany</i>), Darya Klishina (<i>Russia</i>), Neko Hiroshi (<i>Cambodia</i>).
Swimming	Michael Phelps (<i>America</i>), Gabriele Detti (<i>Italy</i>), Yulia Efimova (<i>Russia</i>).
Wrestling	Jackeline Renteria (<i>Columbia</i>), Hassan Yazdani (<i>Iran</i>), Mijain Lopez (<i>Cuba</i>), Yohana Melson (<i>Sweden</i>).
Weight Lifting	Sopila Tanasan (<i>Thailand</i>), Qingquan Long (<i>China</i>), Nijat Rahimor (<i>Kazakistan</i>), Wei Deng (<i>China</i>).
Boxing	Mohammed Ali (<i>America</i>), Mike Tysen (<i>America</i>), Wladimir Klitschko (<i>Ukraine</i>), Floyd Joy Mayweather (<i>USA</i>).
Squash	David Troy Palmer (<i>Australia</i>), Nour El Sherbini (<i>Egypt</i>).
Golf	Rory McIlroy (<i>North Ireland</i>), Phil Mickelson (<i>United States</i>).
Billiards and Snooker	Neil Robertson (<i>Australia</i>), Mark Selby (<i>England</i>).
Shooting	Andrea Arsovic (<i>Serbia</i>), Zorana Arunovic (<i>Serbia</i>), Niccolo Campriani (<i>Italy</i>).
Archery	Ku Bon-chan (<i>South Korea</i>), Brady Ellison (<i>United States</i>), Sjef van den Berg (<i>Netherlands</i>), Jean-Charles Valladont (<i>France</i>).

SPACE PROGRAMME OF INDIA

- The Indian Space Programme was launched in 1962, when the Indian National Committee for Space Research was formed. To this were added the Indian Space Research Organisation in 1969 and the Space Commission and Department of Space in 1972.
- The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is responsible for the planning, execution and management of space research activities and space application programmes. The ISRO has its headquarters at Bengaluru.
- India's first Satellite Communication Earth station was set-up at Arvi near Pune. The first Indian Satellite Aryabhata was launched on 19th April, 1975 from Baikonur (erstwhile USSR).
- The first Indian Remote Sensing Satellite was launched on 17th March, 1988. The first Indian Communication Satellite, APPLE was launched on 19th June, 1981 from Kourou in French Guiana. It was the first Indian satellite that was placed in geostationary orbit.

Cartosat-2c Earth observatory satellite launched by PSLV in Sun-synchronous orbit on 22nd June, 2016. Its primary objective are design and develop highly agile satellite with a spatial resolution of 1.0 in panchromatic band and meet user demand for cartographic application at cadastral level, urban planning etc.

GSAT-15 A communication satellite launched on 10th November, 2015 from Kourou using Rocket Ariane. Satellite was placed in Geostationary orbit. Satellite carried 24 km bond transponders and 2 Gagan navigational pay loads.

Astrosat It was launched on 28th September, 2015 using polar satellite launch vehicle (PSLV-XL) into equatorial orbit. It is multiwavelength-space observatory. It can study x-ray, visible, near UV, far UV and hard x-ray radiations.

Indian Regional Navigational Satellite System (IRNSS)/ NAVIC It has 7 satellite (IRNSSA to IRNSSG), all the satellite have been launched. Satellites are in Geo-stationary orbit and Geo-synchronous transfer orbit. Satellites were launched by Polar satellite launch vehicle. It is designed to provide position information services to user in India as well as 1500 km from its boundary. It will provide standard positioning service to all users and restricted service to authorised users.

Mars Orbiter Mission or Mangalyaan It was launched on 5th November in 2013 and it is orbiting mars since 24th September, 2014. Primary aim of Mars Orbiter Mission was to showcase India's launch system, spacecraft building and operation capabilities for operation of interplanetary mission. Missions 2nd objective was to study mar's surface feature, mineralogy morphology and motion atmosphere. It was launched by PSLV-XLC25.

Chandrayan It was launched in 2008 using PSLV-XLC11. Primary objective of this mission was to develop a technology to study feature of moon, its chemical composition, detect water-ice on the moon. Chandrayan II is being planned to be launched in 2017.

GAGAN The GPS Aided GEO Augmented Navigation (GAGAN) is an implementation of a regional Satellite-Based Augmentation System (SBAS) by the Indian Government. It is a system to improve the accuracy of a GNSS receiver by providing reference signals. The AAI's efforts towards implementation of operational SBAS can be viewed as the first step towards introduction of modern communication, navigation, surveillance/Air Traffic Management system over Indian airspace. The project has established 15 Indian Reference Stations, 3 Indian Navigation Land Uplink Stations, 3 Indian Mission Control Centers and installation of all associated software and communication links. It will be able to help pilots to navigate in the Indian airspace by an accuracy of 3 m. This will be helpful for landing aircraft in tough weather and terrain like Mangalore and Leh airports.

INDIA'S ATOMIC RESEARCH

India's atomic energy research started with the establishment of the Atomic Energy Commission on 10th August, 1948. Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) was established in 1954, for implementation of atomic energy programmes. *It has five Research Centres*

Name	Year	Location
Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC)	1954	Trombay, Mumbai
Raja Ramanna Centre for Advanced Technology (RRCAT)	1984	Indore (Madhya Pradesh)
Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR), Kalpakkam	1971	Tamil Nadu
Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre (VECC)	1977	Kolkata
Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD)	1998	Hyderabad

Nuclear Power Plants in India

Power Station	State
Tarapur	Maharashtra (India and USA)
Rawatbhata	Kota, Rajasthan (India and Canada)
Kudankulam (Tirunelveli)	Tamil Nadu (India and Russia)
Kaiga	Karnataka
Kalpakkam	Tamil Nadu
Kakrapar	Gujarat
Narora	Uttar Pradesh

India's Nuclear Test

- On 18th May, 1974 India conducted her first underground nuclear explosion at Pokhran (Rajasthan) in the Thar desert at a depth of 100 metres. The code name used to convey the success of the test to the then Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi, was 'Buddha is Smiling'.
- For the second time, India conducted on 11th May, 1998 three underground nuclear explosions at the same place i.e., Pokhran in the Thar desert of Rajasthan at a depth of 100 metres. The test were code named 'Operation Shakti'.
- The Indian Government has officially declared the 11th May as National Technology Day in India to commemorate the first of the five nuclear tests that were carried out on 11th May, 1998. The day is celebrated by giving awards to various individuals and industries in the field of science and technology.

INDIAN DEFENCE

- The President of India is the Supreme Commander of the Indian Armed Forces (Army, Navy and Air Force).
- Administrative and operational control is with the Defence Ministry of India.

The Ministry of Defence comprises of four departments, which are as follow

- Department of Defence
- Department of Defence production
- Department of Defence Research and Development (DRDO)
- Department of Ex-Service man welfare

Field Formations of the Indian Army

Division	It usually consists of 15000 combat troops and 8000 support elements. Each division is composed of several Brigades.
Brigade	A Brigade generally consists of around 3000 combat troops with supporting elements. An Infantry Brigade usually has 3 Infantry Battalions along with various Support Arms and Services.
Battalion	A Battalion is commanded by a Colonel and is the Infantry's main fighting unit. It consists of more than 900 combat personnel.
Company	Headed by the major a company comprises 120 soldiers.
Platoon	An intermediate between a company and section a Platoon is headed by a Lieutenant. It has a total strength of about 32 troops.
Section	Smallest military outfit with a strength of 10 Personnel.

Indian Army

HQ	New Delhi
Motto	Service Before Self
Battle Cry	Bharat Mata ki Jai
Founded on	1947
Army Day	15th January
Active Personnel	1129900
Reserve Personnel	960000
Colours	Gold, Red and Black
First Army Chief	Robert Mc Gregor Lockhart (1947)

➤ *Indian Army is organised into seven Regional Commands*

Army Commands and their Headquarters

Army Commands	Headquarters
Northern Command	Udhampur
Southern Command	Pune
Eastern Command	Kolkata
Western Command	Chandi mandir (Panchkula, Haryana)
Central Command	Lucknow
South-Western Command	Jaipur
Army Training Centre (ARTRAC)	Shimla

➤ *Vairengte is the Indian Army's counter-insurgency school.*

Commissioned Ranks of Three Forces

The following are the commissioned ranks in the three services. Each rank is shown opposite its equivalent in the other service.

Army	Navy	Air Force
General	Admiral	Air Chief Marshal
Lieutenant General	Vice-Admiral	Air Marshal
Major General	Rear Admiral	Air Vice-Marshal
Brigadier	Commodore	Air Commodore
Colonel	Captain	Group Captain
Lieutenant Colonel	Commander	Wing Commander
Major	Lieutenant Commander	Squadron Leader
Captain	Lieutenant	Flight Lieutenant
Lieutenant	Sub-Lieutenant	Flying Officer

Indian Navy

HQ	New Delhi
Motto	Sham no varunah
Navy Day	4th December
Personnel	58350
Founded	1947

Functional Commands and Headquarters

Navy Commands	Headquarter
Eastern Command	Visakhapatnam
Western Command	Mumbai
Southern Command	Kochi

➤ *Kanwar is the operational Naval Base which is exclusively controlled by Indian Navy. Hindustan shipyard is located at Visakhapatnam. Goa shipyard is in Vasco-da-Gama.*

Indian Airforce

Founded	8th October, 1932
Air Force Day	8th October Motto - Nabha Sparsham Deeptam (Touch the Sky with Glory)
HQ	New Delhi
Personnel	127000
Colours	Navy blue, sky blue and white

Functional Commands and Headquarters

Training Command (TC)	Bengaluru, Karnataka
Maintenance Command (MC)	Nagpur, Maharashtra

Operational Commands and Headquarters

Central Air Command (CAC)	Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh
Eastern Air Command (EAC)	Shillong, Meghalaya
Southern Air Command (SAC)	Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala
South Western Air Command (SWAC)	Gandhinagar, Gujarat
Western Air Command (WAC)	Subroto park, New Delhi

Territorial Army (TA)

It is a citizens voluntary force, which functions on a part time basis. It was established on 9th October, 1949 and is designed to give the citizens an opportunity to receive military training during their spare time.

Internal Security of India

Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)	It was established in 1962, after the Chinese attack. It protects India-China border.
National Security Guards (NSG)	Mandate to fight in anti-terrorist operation and in security of VVIPs.
Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)	It was set-up in 1969, its work is to secure industrial complex of government.
Assam Rifles	It was established in 1835 and is the oldest paramilitary force in the country. It patrols India-Myanmar border and insurgency in North-East.
Border Security Force (BSF)	It was established in 1965. It patrol Pakistan and Bangladesh.
National Cadet Corps (NCC)	It was established in 1948. Its main objective is to stimulate interest among the youth in the defence of the country in order to build up a reserve manpower to expand armed forces.
Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)	It was set-up in 1939. Its main objective is to assist the State/Union Territory Police in maintenance of law and order. The 88th Battalion of CRPF, known as 'Mahila Battalion' (commissioned on 30th March, 1986) is the world's first paramilitary force comprising entirely of women.
Home Guard	It was established in 1946, to assist the police in maintaining security, to help defence forces and to help local authorities.
Coast Guard	It was set-up in 1978. Its objective is to protect the maritime and other national interests in the maritime zones of India.
Intelligence Bureau (IB)	It was set-up in 1920. Its objective is to collect secret information relating to country's security. It was originally set-up as Central Special Branch (CSB) in 1887 and renamed IB in 1920.

Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)	It was established in 1953. Its objective is to investigate cases of misconduct by public servants, cases of cheating, embezzlement, fraud also work on International crime cases in collaboration with INTERPOL.
National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)	It was established in 1986. Its objective is to collect crime statistics at the national level.
Rapid Action Force (RAF)	It was established in 1991, wing of CRPF. It deals with riot, crowd control, relief operation.

DRDO

It is responsible for the development of technology for use by the military and is headquartered in New Delhi, India. Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) was formed in 1958, by the merger of Technical Development Establishment and the Directorate of Technical Development and Production with the Defence Science Organisation.

Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme (IGMDP)

The IGMDP was launched in 1983, for the development of a comprehensive range of missiles including the intermediate range Agni Missile (surface to surface) and short range missiles such as the Prithvi Ballistic Missile (surface to surface), Akash Missile (surface to air), Astra Missile (air to air), Trishul Missile (surface to air) and Nag Missile (anti tank).

Indian Missiles

Agni (I-VI)	Agni series of missile is a ballistic missile having 6 missiles in it with a range varying from 700-10000 km. Agni I-V are in operational stage while VI is in testing and developmental stage.
Prithvi	Prithvi is a tactical surface to surface Short-Range Ballistic Missile (SRBM). It has three versions - Prithvi I, II, III with range of 150-350 km.
Dhanush (SS-350)	Dhanush is reportedly a naval version of Prithvi-III, which can be launched from ships. It can carry 500 kg of conventional or nuclear warhead.
Astra	Astra is Beyond Visual Range (BVR) air to air missile. Astra is designed to be capable of engaging targets at varying range and altitudes allowing for both short-range targets (upto 20 km) and long range targets (upto 80 km) using alternative propulsion modes.
Akash	Akash is a medium range surface to air missile. The missile can target aircraft upto 30 km away, at altitudes of 18000 m. Akash can be fired from both tracked and wheeled platforms. Akash is said to be capable of both conventional and nuclear warheads, with a reported payload of 60 kg.
Trishul	Trishul is a short range surface to air missile. The range of the missile is 12 km and is fitted with a 15 kg warhead. The weight of the missile is 130 kg.
Nag	Nag is India's third generation 'Fire-and-Forget' anti-tank missile. It is an all weather, top attack missile with a range of 3 to 7 km.
Sagarika	K-15 Sagarika is a nuclear-capable submarine launched ballistic missile with a range of 700 km. It belongs to the K Missile family. The latest test of the K-15 Missile was done on 11th March, 2012.

Brahmos	Brahmos is a stealth supersonic cruise missile that can be launched from submarines, ships, aircraft or land. It is a jointly developed by India and Russia. It is the world's fastest cruise missile in operation. The missile travels at a speed of mach 2.8 to 3.0. It has a range of 290 km. It can carry 300 kg of conventional or nuclear warhead.
Shaurya	The Shaurya Missile is a short-range surface to surface ballistic missile developed by DRDO for use by the Indian Army capable of hypersonic speeds, it has a range of 600 km and is capable of carrying a payload of one to one conventional or nuclear warhead. Shaurya Missile is a land version of the under-water launched K-15 Missile, Sagarika.
Nirbhay	Nirbhay is a long range, subsonic cruise missile developed in India. The missile has a range of 1000 km. The missile will have a speed of 0.8 mach. The Nirbhay will be able to be launched from multiple platforms on land, sea and air.
NOVATOR K-100	It is an air to air missile designed as an AWACS killer for ranges upto 300-400 km.
BARAK-8	It is an India-Israel long range surface to air missile.
Ashwin	It is an anti-ballistic missile designed to intercept in coming ballistic missiles in endo-atmosphere at an altitude of 30 km.

Defence Production Undertakings

Name and Established in	Factories at
Bharat Dynamics Ltd (BDL) 1970	Hyderabad
Bharat Earth Movers Ltd (BEML) 1964	Bengaluru, Mysore, Kolar
Bharat Electronics Ltd (BEL) 1954	Bengaluru, Ghaziabad, Pune, Machilipatnam, Taloja (Maharashtra), Panchkula (Haryana), Kotdwara (Uttarakhand), Hyderabad, Chennai
Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Ltd (GRSE) 1934 (Government acquired in 1960)	Kolkata
Goa Shipyards Ltd (GSL) 1957	Goa
Heavy Vehicles Factory	Avadi
Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd (HAL) 1964	Bengaluru (five factories), Koraput, Nashik, Karwa, Kanpur, Lucknow, Barrackpore, Hyderabad
Mazagaon Docks Ltd (MDL) 1960	Mumbai
Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd (MIDHANI) 1973	Hyderabad
Praga Tools	Hyderabad

List of Submarines of the Indian Navy

INS Vibhuti	It was India's first indigenously built missile boat launched at Mazgaon Docks in Mumbai. It is a veer class corvette.
INS Shakti	It was India's first indigenously built submarine. The ship is one of the largest in the Indian Navy as it is 175 m in length and 32 m in width.
INS Kadamba	It is India's largest naval base located near Karwar in Karnataka. It was commissioned in 2005, under the project Seabird.
INS Talwar	It is the leadership of the Talwar class frigates of the Indian Navy. Its name means 'Sword' in Hindi. It was built in Russia and commissioned into the Indian Navy in 2003.
INS Vikrant	The first aircraft carrier of Indian Navy was INS Vikrant. India purchased the INS Vikrant from the United Kingdom in 1957.

INS Mysore	It is a Delhi class guided missile destroyer currently in active service with the Indian Navy. INS Mysore was built at Mazagaon Dock Limited in Mumbai and it was commissioned in 1999.
INS Beas	It is a Brahmaputra class frigate of the Indian Navy. It was commissioned in 2005.
INS Chakra II	The INS Chakra II (K-152 Nerpa) is a 8140 tonne project 518 (NATO Akula II) type nuclear-powered attack submarine.
INS Arihant	Powered by 83 MW PWR. It is a part of Indian Navy's Advanced Technology Vessel.

UNITED NATIONS

The United Nations (UN) is an international organisation, whose stated aims are facilitating co-operation in international law, international security, economic development, social progress, human rights and achievement of world peace. The United Nations Day is celebrated on 24th October each year. Presently, there are 193 member states of the United Nations.

Principle Organs

There are six principle organs of the United Nations, which are as follow

1. General Assembly

- Headquarters of General Assembly is at New York. General Assembly consist of all member states of the UN. Each member nation can send five delegates, but each nation has only one vote.
- The General Assembly meets at least once in a year and the session commences on the first Tuesday of September. It appoints the Secretary General of UN Secretariat on the recommendation of the Security Council.
- The presidency of the Assembly rotates each year among the five geographical groups of the countries *viz* Asia, African, Latin America, East European and West European and other states.

2. Security Council

- The main aim of Security Council is the maintenance of the international peace and security. The Security Council originally consisted of eleven members, but increases to fifteen in 1965.
- Security Council comprises of five permanent members namely China, UK, Russia, France and USA and 10 non-permanent members, elected for a term of 2 years by a two-third majority of the General Assembly, five non-permanent members retire every year. Retiring members cannot be re-elected immediately.
- Permanent member have veto power, which can be cast against any decision supported by the majority members. The headquarters of Security Council is at New York (US).

3. Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

Its main aim is to promote social progress and better standards of life. ECOSOC comprises 54 members, 18 (one third) of whom are elected every year by the General Assembly of UN, to serve a 3 years term. The retiring members as well as the President are eligible for immediate re-elections. The headquarters of ECOSOC is at New York (US).

4. The Trusteeship Council

- The United Nations Trusteeship Council was established to help ensure that trust territories were administered in the best interests of their inhabitants and of international peace and security.
- Trusteeship Council was formed in 1945. The headquarters of Trusteeship Council was at New York (US). The Trusteeship Council suspended operation on 1st November, 1994. With the independence of Polau, the last remaining United Nations trust territory, on 1st October, 1994.

5. The International Court of Justice (ICJ)

- The International Court of Justice (ICJ) is the primary judicial organ of the United Nations. The ICJ was established in 1945. It consists of 15 judges. The judges of the court are elected by the General Assembly along with the Security Council for a 9 years term.
- Its main functions are to settle legal disputes submitted to it by states and to provide advisory opinions on legal questions submitted to it by only authorised international organs, agencies and the UN General Assembly. The headquarters of ICJ is at Hague (Netherland).

6. The Secretariat

- The United Nations Secretariat is one of the principle organs of the United Nations, an inter governmental organisation charged with aiding/helping states to collectively maintain international peace and security. It serves as a forum for member-states to discuss and resolve pressing issues in the international field through primarily diplomatic resources.
- The Secretariat is composed of a Secretary General, assisted by a staff of international civil servants worldwide. The Secretary General is appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.
- The Secretary General of the UN is elected for 5 years and eligible for re-election, although, none so far has held office for more than two terms.
- The present Secretary General of the UN is Antonio Guterres.

Important International Agencies

Name of Agency	Estd in	Headquarter	Objectives
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	1865	Geneva	Sets international regulations for radio telegraph, telephone and space radio communications.
International Labour Organisation (ILO)	1919	Geneva	To improve conditions and living standard of workers.
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	1945	Washington DC	Promotes international monetary co-operation.
Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO)	1945	Rome	To improve living conditions of rural population.
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)	1944	Washington DC	To provide funds from different sources, offers loans to middle income developing countries.
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)	1945	Paris	To promote collaboration among nations through education, science and culture.
United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)	1946	New York	To promote children's welfare all over the world.
World Health Organisation (WHO)	1948	Geneva	Attainment of highest possible level of health by all people.
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	1957	Vienna	To promote peaceful uses of atomic energy.
International Development Association (IDA)	1960	Washington DC	An affiliate of the World Bank, aims to help under-developed countries raise living standards.
United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP)	1972	Nairobi	Promotes international co-operation in human environment.
World Trade Organisation (WTO)	1995	Geneva	Setting rules for world trade to reduce tariffs.

International Organisations and Groups

Organisations and HQ	Members	Objectives
Red Cross Estd in 1863 (Geneva, Switzerland)	190	International Humanitarian Movement for relief of suffering in time of war/disaster.
International Criminal Police Organisation (INTERPOL) Estd in 1923 (Lyon, France)	190	To promote international co-operation among criminal police authorities.
Arab League (AL) Estd in 1945 [Cairo (Egypt)] Syria suspended following the 2011 uprising	22	To promote economic, social, political and military co-operation.
International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) Estd in 1947 (Switzerland)	163	To promote the development of international standards.
North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) Estd in 1949 (Brussels)	28	Mutual defence and co-operation
South-East Asia Treaty Organisation (SEATO) Estd in 1954 (Bangkok)	8	To provide for collective and economic co-operation in South-East Asia.
Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) Estd in 1960 [Vienna (Austria)]	14	Attempts to set world prices by controlling oil production and also pursues member interest in trade and development.
World Wildlife Fund For Nature (WWF) Estd in 1961 (Switzerland)	–	To save the wildlife from extinction.
Amnesty International (AI) Estd in 1961 (London)	–	To keep a watch over human rights violation worldwide. Got Nobel Prize in 1977 for peace.
Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) Estd in 1961	114	Political co-operation and establishment of separate identity from both USA and USSR (in the Cold-War era).
Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Estd in 1967 (Jakarta)	10	Regional economic social and cultural co-operation among the non-communist countries of South-East Asia.
Group of 8 (G-8) on 24th March, 2014, Russia was suspended, due to association with crimean crises	8	To promote co-operation among major non-communist economic power.
World Economic Forum (WEF) Estd in 1971 (Geneva)	–	To improve the state of the world by engaging leaders in partnerships to shape global, regional and industry agendas.
Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) Estd in 1981	6	It is a political and economic union of the Arab states.
South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) Estd in 1985 (Kathmandu)	8	To promote economic, social and cultural co-operation.
Group of 15 (G-15) Estd in 1989	17	To promote economic co-operation among developing nations.
Asia Pacific Economic Co-operation (APEC) Estd in 1989 (Singapore)	21	To promote trade and investment in the Pacific basin.
Group of Twenty (G-20) Estd in 1999-2014 summit-Brisbane	20	For co-operation and consultation on matters pertaining to the International Financial System.
BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) First formal summit-Yekaterinburg, 2009	5	To improve the economical condition of the country.

> PRACTICE EXERCISE

1. Consider the following regarding AGNI-IV

- Most advanced long range missile system.
- Missile has two stages of solid propulsion.
- It was earlier known as 'AGNI II' Prime.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
(c) Only 3 (d) All of these

2. Which of the following pair(s) is/are correctly matched?

List I	List II
1. PRAHAAR	Surface to surface missile
2. SHOURYA	First hypersonic missile
3. PRITHVI-II	Surface to surface ballistic strategic missile

Codes

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
(c) Only 3 (d) All of these

3. Consider the following about Olympics games

- It is held every four years.
- Their creation was inspired by the ancient Olympic games.
- Only developed countries can participate in Olympic games.
- International Olympic Committee is founded in 1894.

Which of the statement(s) given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 1, 2 and 4 (d) All of these

4. Which of the following players are honorary officers of the Indian Army?

- MS Dhoni
- Abhinav Bindra
- Deepak Rao

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- (a) 2 and 3 (b) 1 and 2
(c) 1 and 3 (d) All of these

5. Who is the India's first sportsperson to receive Padma Vibhushan Award?

- (a) Sachin Tendulkar
(b) Saina Nehwal
(c) Viswanathan Anand
(d) Mahesh Bhupathi

6. Match the following

List I	List II
A. Last Man in Tower	1. Arvind Adiga
B. The Valley of Masks	2. Tarun Tejpal
C. Thorns to Competition	3. Walter Isaacson
D. Steve Jobs	4. Rajita Chaudhary

Codes

- A B C D A B C D
(a) 1 2 4 3 (b) 2 3 4 1
(c) 4 3 1 2 (d) 2 4 1 3

7. Consider the following statement(s) about Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA)

- The scheme of SSA was launched in 2001.
- It is to provide useful and relevant elementary education for children in the 6-14 age group.
- It is 100% centrally sponsored scheme.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 3 (b) Only 2
(c) 2 and 3 (d) 1 and 2

8. Consider the following statement(s)

- The first Indian to win an individual medal in olympics was KD Jadhav.
- Kunjarani Devi is associated with weight lifting.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

9. Consider the following statement(s) about the Twenty-20 cricket.

- It was introduced by the England and Wales Cricket Board.
- It is not recognised by International Cricket Council.
- 1st Twenty-20 World Cup is played in 2007.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1 (b) 1 and 3
(c) 2 and 3 (d) All of these

10. Who is the first Indian woman to win an Asian games gold in 400 m run?

- (a) ML Valsanna (b) PT Vish
(c) Kamaljeet Sandhu (d) K Maheshwari

11. Which day is the 'International Human Rights Day'?

- (a) 10th December
(b) 24th October
(c) 25th November
(d) None of the above

12. Consider the following statement(s)

- North Atlantic Co-operation Council (NACC) is the name of the new organisation which has replaced the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO).
- The United States of America and the United Kingdom became the members of the NATO when it was formed in the year 1949.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

13. Which award is given for excellence in sports?

- (a) Jamnalal Bajaj Award
(b) Arjuna Award
(c) Tagore Award
(d) Moortidevi Award

14. Which one of the following statement(s) is/are true about Ranji Trophy?

- Ranji Trophy is a domestic first class Cricket Championship.
- The trophy is named after England and sussex cricketer Kunwar Shri Ranjit Singh Ji.
- It was first played in 1934.
- It is played between national teams.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1, 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 3 (d) All of these

15. Who among the following is a Hindustani Classical Singer?

- (a) Geeta Chandran (b) Leela Samson
(c) Gangubai Hangal (d) Swapnasundari

16. Arrange the following Nobel Laureates in correct chronological order.

1. Amartya Sen
2. Hargobind Khorana
3. Subramanian Chandrasekhar
4. Mother Teresa

Codes

- (a) 2, 1, 3, 4 (b) 3, 2, 4, 1
(c) 2, 4, 3, 1 (d) 3, 4, 2, 1

17. What is the correct chronological order of conferring Bharat Ratna for the following persons?

1. MS Subbalakshmi
2. Amartya Sen
3. APJ Abdul Kalam
4. Lata Mangeshkar

Codes

- (a) 1, 2, 3, 4 (b) 3, 1, 2, 4
(c) 2, 1, 4, 3 (d) 4, 3, 1, 2

18. Which one of the following is correctly matched?

Special Bodies of the UN	Headquarters
(a) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	Nairobi, Kenya
(b) United Nations Children's Fund	Paris, France
(c) United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	Vienna, Austria
(d) None of the above	

19. Consider the following statement(s)

1. The currency of IMF is SDR.
2. The IAEA was set-up in the year 1957.
3. Russia is not a member (permanent) of UN's Security Council.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 3 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 2 (d) All of these

20. When International 'Yoga Divas' is celebrated?

- (a) 1st May (b) 21st June
(c) 25th April (d) 2nd July

21. When is 'World Environment Day', recognised by the UN, observed?

- (a) 11th December (b) 20th December
(c) 15th September (d) 5th June

22. The ancient Hindu temple 'Preah Vihear' is a source of dispute between

- (a) Nepal and Bhutan
(b) Bhutan and Bangladesh
(c) Thailand and Singapore
(d) Cambodia and Thailand

23. Which among the following is/are true about Sarojini Naidu?

1. She was the first woman President of the Congress.
2. She was the first woman Governor of independent India.
3. She was the first Health Minister of independent India.
4. She wrote the Golden Bough.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- (a) 1, 2 and 4 (b) 1 and 2
(c) 1 and 3 (d) Only 2

24. Consider the following statements about APEC

1. Established in the year 1989.
2. A forum for 21 Pacific Rim Countries.
3. APEC members account for approximately 40% of the world's population.
4. India and Pakistan are not members.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2, 3 and 4
(c) 1, 3 and 4 (d) All of these

25. SWAN stands for

- (a) State Wild Life Area Networks
(b) State Wide Acceleration of Networks
(c) State Water Augmentation Network
(d) State Wide Area Networks

26. Match the following

List I (Organisations)	List-II (Reports)
A. WEF	1. Trade and Development Report
B. UNCTAD	2. The Global Competitiveness Report
C. Charities Aid Foundation	3. World Giving Index
D. RICS, India	4. Sustainable Competitiveness Report

Codes

- A B C D A B C D
(a) 2 1 3 4 (b) 1 3 4 2
(c) 3 2 1 4 (d) 4 1 2 3

27. Consider the following statement(s)

1. National Cadet Corps (NCC) is a pre-independence organisation.
2. The motto of NCC is unity and discipline.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

28. The National Defence Academy has foreign cadets from which of the following countries?

1. Bhutan 2. Bangladesh
3. Nepal 4. Afghanistan

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1, 3 and 4
(c) 3 and 4 (d) All of these

29. India's first airport-based dedicated cargo handling zone, exclusively for pharmaceutical products is at

- (a) Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Hyderabad
(b) Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi
(c) Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport, Mumbai
(d) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport, Kolkata

30. Consider the following statement(s)

1. The main decision-making forum of the Commonwealth of Nations is the biennial Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM).
2. The Commonwealth of Nations comprises 54 countries across all six inhabited continents.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

31. Which of the following pair(s) is/are correctly matched?

List I	List II
1. HDI	UNDP
2. Red Data Book	ICUN
3. Economic Survey	Ministry of Finance

Codes

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
(c) Only 3 (d) All of these

32. Which one of the following is not an issue straining Indo-China relations?

- (a) Construction of a dam across the river Brahmaputra in Tibet
(b) Visit of Dalai Lama to Arunachal Pradesh
(c) Stapling of Chinese visa for the people of Jammu and Kashmir
(d) Linking Kashmir Valley with the Indian Railways Network

33. Match the following

List I	List II
A. Grand Slam	1. Chess
B. Grand Prix	2. Bridge
C. Grand Master	3. International Race

Codes

A B C	A B C
(a) 1 2 3	(b) 2 1 3
(c) 3 2 1	(d) 3 1 2

34. Consider the following statement(s)

1. Usain Bolt, the 100-metres race world record holder is from Jamaica.
2. Narain Karthikeyan is the sportsman in the field of Formula One Car Racing.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

35. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

List I (Reports)	List II (Organisations)
1. World Investment Report	UNCTAD
2. Scores	SEBI
3. Rich Club	OECD
4. Economic	World Bank

Codes

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2, 3 and 4
(c) 1, 3 and 4 (d) All of these

36. Consider the following statement(s)

1. Justice Verma Committee was constituted to recommends amendments to the Criminal Laws for committing sexual assault against women.
2. The committee recommended that the gradation of sexual offences should be retained in the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

37. Transchart is the

- (a) chartering wing of the Ministry of Surface Transport
(b) container service established by Indian Railways
(c) Training Institute of Maritime Studies and Research
(d) Passenger Insurance Scheme or Indian Railways

38. Consider the following statement(s)

1. The Kalinga Prize is an award given by UNESCO for exceptional skill in presenting scientific ideas to laypeople.
2. Dorairajan Balasubramanian was the last person from India to receive the Kalinga Prize.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

39. Match the following

List I	List II
A. Borlaug Award	1. Agricultural Research
B. Dhanwantri Award	2. Medical Services
C. Bhasin Award	3. Sciences

Codes

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| A B C | A B C |
| (a) 1 2 3 | (b) 2 3 1 |
| (c) 3 2 1 | (d) 1 3 2 |

40. Consider the following statement(s)

1. The Nobel Prize Awarding Ceremony takes place on 10th December of every year.
2. The Nobel Prize for Literature was added later on to the other five areas-Physics, Chemistry, Physiology or Medicine, Peace and Economics.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

41. Which one of the following statements regarding Bharat Ratna Award is not correct?

- (a) The original specifications for the award called for a circular gold medal, 35 mm in diameter, with the Sun and the Hindi legend 'Bharat Ratna' above and a floral wreath below. The reverse was to carry the state emblem and motto
(b) The provision of Bharat Ratna was introduced in 1954
(c) Bharat Ratna is awarded to Indian citizens only
(d) The first ever Indian to receive this award was the famous scientist, Chandrasekhara Ventkata Raman

42. Consider the following statement(s)

1. The Golden Lion is the highest prize given to a film at the Venice film festival.
2. The Venice film festival is the oldest film festival in the world.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

43. Aam Admi Bima Yojana is an insurance scheme for rural landless households introduced by

- (a) LIC (b) UTI
(c) ICICI (d) None of these

44. Consider the following statements about Jnanpith Award

1. It is the highest literary award.
2. The award was instituted in 1961.
3. G Sankara Kurup, was its first recipient in 1965.
4. Only official languages of Indian's writing are eligible for the honour.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2, 3 and 4
(c) 2 and 4 (d) All of these

45. Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched?

List I	List II
1. True Colours	Adam Gilchrist
2. Two States	Chetan Bhagat
3. Rivers of Smoke	Amitav Ghosh

Codes

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 3 (d) All of these

46. An "Autobiography of a Yogi" is a book written by

- (a) Paramhansa Yogananda
(b) Orham Pamuk
(c) Tony Blair
(d) None of the above

47. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

List I	List II
1. IQ 84	Haruki Marakami
2. The good Muslim	Greg Chappell
3. The sense of an ending	Julian Barnes

Codes

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 3 (d) All of these

48. Match the following

List I	List II
A. Tale of Two Cities	1. Charles Dickens
B. The Tenth Parellel	2. Paul Allen
C. Fierce Focus	3. Greg Chappel
D. Idea Man	4. Eliza Griswold

Codes

A B C D	A B C D
(a) 2 3 4 1	(b) 1 4 3 2
(c) 1 4 2 3	(d) 2 3 1 4

49. Consider the following statement(s)

1. The Arundhati Roy and Arvind Adiga were the Debut Novelists when they won the Booker.
2. The Ramon Magsaysay Award is given only to individuals.
3. The Ramon Magsaysay Award is given only to Asians.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 3 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 3 (d) Only 1

50. Match the following

List I	List II
A. Anti Tobacco Day	1. 17th November
B. Diabetes Day	2. 22nd September
C. International Peace Day	3. 14th November
D. National Epilepsy Day	4. 31st May

Codes

A B C D	A B C D
(a) 1 2 3 4	(b) 4 3 2 1
(c) 4 3 1 2	(d) 3 2 1 4

51. Often our computer systems are said to be attacked by virus. What does VIRUS stand for?

- (a) Very important Resources Under Seige
(b) Vital Imports Reduced Under Seige
(c) Vital Inputs Removed Under Seige
(d) Vital Information Resources Under Seige

52. Match the following

List I	List II
A. 24th October	1. Human Rights Day
B. 10th December	2. Commonwealth Day
C. 24th May	3. UN Day
D. 21st September	4. International Day of Peace

Codes

A B C D	A B C D
(a) 4 1 2 3	(b) 3 1 2 4
(c) 3 2 1 4	(d) 4 2 1 3

53. Kargil Vijay Diwas is celebrated on, in India.

- (a) 26th July (b) 25th July
(c) 24th July (d) 20th July

54. is celebrated as Victory Day in Bangladesh and Vijay Diwas in India.

- (a) 16th December (b) 18th December
(c) 16th November (d) 18th November

55. Consider the following statement(s)

1. 5th June is a day that stimulates awareness of the environment and enhances political action.
2. From 5th-6th June, 1972, the UN Conference on the Human Environment was held.
3. The first World Environment Day was held in 1974.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are incorrect?

- (a) 1 and 3 (b) Only 2
(c) Only 3 (d) Only 1

56. Which of the following pairs is/are correct?

1. BASIC : Brazil, Africa, Sudan, India, China.
2. IBSA : India, Brazil, South Africa.

Codes

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

57. POPs are organic compounds that are resistant to environmental degradation through chemical, biological and photolytic processes. POP stands for

- (a) Pre-existing Organisms Pool
(b) Persistent Organic Pollution
(c) Persistent Organism Pollutant
(d) Persistent Organic Pollutant

58. Consider the following statement(s) about the National Youth Day.

1. It is celebrated on 20th January every year.
2. Since 1985, this day has been celebrated.
3. It is celebrated on the birthday of Swami Vivekananda.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are incorrect?

- (a) 2 and 3 (b) Only 3
(c) Only 1 (d) 1 and 2

59. DTAA is signed with the countries in order to provide relief to persons, while TIEA is signed to exchange information.

TIEA stands for

- (a) Targeted Information Exchange Agreement
(b) Tax Information Exchange Agreement
(c) Targeted Information Exchange Association
(d) Tax Information Exchange Association

60. Consider the following statement(s)

1. In India, there are several days declared as Martyr's Day that honour those recognised as Martyrs for the nation.
2. The most prominent Martyr's Day at the national level is 30th January.
3. 30th January is celebrated as Martyr's Day as it marks the assassination of MK Gandhi in 1948.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
(c) 1 and 3 (d) All of these

61. Which among the following is the unit raised to protect the naval assets?

- (a) Sagar Rakshak Bal
(b) Sagar Suraksha Bal
(c) Sagar Prahari Bal
(d) Sagar Nigrani Bal

62. Consider the following statements about 'Rafale'.

1. It is a French twin engine, delta-wing, multi-role jet fighter aircraft.
2. It is designed and built by Dassault Aviation.
3. It has been purchased by India to enhance its military power.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 3 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 2 (d) All of these

63. Consider the following statement(s)

1. The DRDO developed two variants of Prithvi Missile.
2. Prithvi II is equipped with features of maneuverability to deceive the enemy defence system.
3. Induction of Prithvi Missile enhances the capability of the Indian Army to attack multiple targets simultaneously.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- (a) 2 and 3 (b) Only 2
(c) 1 and 3 (d) All of these

64. Match the following

List I (Organisations)	List II (Reports)
A. World Bank	1. Doing Business Index
B. Yale University	2. Better Life Index
C. OECD	3. Environmental Performance Index
D. UNDP	4. Global HDI

Codes

A B C D	A B C D
(a) 3 1 2 4	(b) 1 3 2 4
(c) 3 2 1 4	(d) 4 1 2 3

65. Given below are six most populous states of India. Arrange them in decending order

1. West Bengal
2. Uttar Pradesh
3. Bihar
4. Andhra Pradesh
5. Maharashtra
6. Madhya Pradesh

Codes

- (a) 6, 2, 3, 1, 5, 4 (b) 2, 6, 3, 1, 5, 4
(c) 2, 5, 3, 1, 6, 4 (d) 6, 1, 3, 4, 5, 2

66. Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan Yojana is associated with?

- (a) Making community latrines in slums
(b) Educating rural women
(c) Drinking water
(d) Building dams

67. Which of the statements given below correctly defines the difference between PSLV and GSLV?

1. The Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) launches satellites into Sun synchronous orbits, while the Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) launches satellites into Geostatic orbit.
2. The PSLV launches satellite on the Earth's poles while the GSLV launches satellites into the solar orbit.
3. The PSLV is a three-stage launch vehicle, while the GSLV is a four-stage launch vehicle.
4. The PSLV is a four stage launch vehicle while the GSLV is a three-stage launch vehicle.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- (a) 1 and 4 (b) 2 and 4
(c) 1 and 3 (d) 2 and 3

68. Cryogenic Engine is used in

- (a) boeing aircraft
(b) high speed rail engines
(c) space shuttle
(d) nuclear testing

69. Which one of the following pair(s) is not correctly matched?

- (a) China : Xichang Space Launch Center
(b) India : Sriharikota Island
(c) USA : Moron Air Base
(d) Japan : Tanegashima Island

70. Apart from India, which of the following countries celebrate Independence Day on 15th August?

1. Pakistan
2. Bahrain
3. Republic of Congo
4. South Korea

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- (a) 2 and 3 (b) 1, 2 and 3
(c) 1, 3 and 4 (d) 2, 3 and 4

71. Match the following

List I	List II
A. UNEP	1. 1957
B. UNICEF	2. 1972
C. IAEA	3. 1985
D. UNIDO	4. 1946

Codes

A B C D	A B C D
(a) 2 4 1 3	(b) 2 4 3 1
(c) 4 2 1 3	(d) 1 2 3 4

72. The World Asthma Day is observed across the world to spread awareness and care including India, with the theme-Its Time to Control Asthma. The day is observed on

- (a) first Monday of May
(b) first Tuesday of May
(c) first Sunday of May
(d) 1st May every year

73. The term P5 + 1 refers to the five permanent members of the UN Security Council plus

- (a) Germany (b) India
(c) Japan (d) South Korea

74. The 'Abyei region' is a disputed area between which of the following countries?

- (a) Pakistan and Afghanistan
(b) China and Japan
(c) Switzerland and Germany
(d) Sudan and South Sudan

75. Consider the following statements UNESCO's World Heritage Mission is to

1. takeover the management, maintenance and preservation of World Heritage Sites.
2. encourage state parties to the convention concerning the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage to nominate sites within their national territory for inclusion on the World Heritage List.
3. provide emergency assistance for World Heritage Sites in immediate danger.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 2 and 3 (b) 1 and 3
(c) 1 and 2 (d) All of these

76. Well-known Suzlon Group of India is engaged in which one of the following as its major operations?

- (a) Telecommunications
(b) Automotive components
(c) Wind energy
(d) Hotels

77. The 'Courage and Conviction' is the autobiography of

- (a) Shashi Tharoor (b) VK Singh
(c) Narendra Modi (d) Yashwant Sinha

78. Match the following

List I (Libraries)	List II (Locations)
A. Saraswati Mahal Library	1. Patna
B. Library of Tibetan Work and Archives	2. Dharamsala
C. Raza Library	3. Thanjavur
D. Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library	4. Rampur

Codes

A B C D	A B C D
(a) 3 2 4 1	(b) 3 2 1 4
(c) 2 3 1 4	(d) 2 3 4 1

79. Consider the following heritage sites

1. Jantar Mantar, Jaipur
2. Red Fort, Delhi
3. Valley of Flowers, Uttarakhand
4. Nilgiri Mountain Railway, Tamil Nadu

Which of the heritage sites given above are included in the UNESCO's list of World Heritage Sites?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1, 2 and 4
(c) 2, 3 and 4 (d) All of these

80. The UNESCO declared which of the following islands as a World Biosphere Reserve under its Man and the Biosphere Programme in India?

- (a) Lakshadweep
- (b) Miconi Islands
- (c) Nicobar Islands
- (d) Andaman and Nicobar Islands

81. Match the following

List I (Institutes)	List II (Locations)
A. Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies	1. Hyderabad
B. Indira Gandhi Institute of Development and Research	2. Mumbai
C. National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro- Science	3. Bengaluru
D. Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages	4. Dharamsala
	5. Varanasi

Codes

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| A B C D | A B C D |
| (a) 5 3 4 1 | (b) 5 2 3 1 |
| (c) 3 2 4 5 | (d) 4 5 1 2 |

82. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?

Cup Trophies Games

- (a) CK Nayudu Trophy : Cricket
- (b) Sivanthi Gold Cup : Volleyball
- (c) Chennai Open Cup : Badminton
- (d) Durand Cup : Football

83. Match the following

List I	List II
A. 2nd February	1. World Forestry Day
B. 21st March	2. World Wetland Day
C. 21st September	3. World Alzheimer's Day

Codes

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| A B C | A B C |
| (a) 1 2 3 | (b) 2 1 3 |
| (c) 1 3 2 | (d) 3 2 1 |

84. The book titled '1283' is about of the career illustration of which football legend?

- (a) David Beckham
- (b) Pele
- (c) Baichung Bhutia
- (d) Lionel Messi

85. Match the following

List I	List II
A. Bull's Eye	1. Cricket
B. Caddy	2. Tennis
C. Deuce	3. Shooting
D. Googly	4. Golf

Codes

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| A B C D | A B C D |
| (a) 1 2 3 4 | (b) 2 1 3 4 |
| (c) 4 2 3 1 | (d) 3 4 2 1 |

86. Lionel Messi, who has been chosen for Golden Boot Trophy for third time, is from which country?

- (a) Germany
- (b) France
- (c) Italy
- (d) Argentina

87. Consider the following statement(s)

1. Colombo cup is associated with the game of Football.
2. Sultan Azlan Shah Tournament is associated with Boat race.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

88. Which of the following are member(s) of BRICS?

- (a) Bhutan, Russia, India, China and Sri Lanka
- (b) Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa
- (c) Brazil, Russia, Indonesia, China and Singapore
- (d) Bangladesh, Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Canada and Sri Lanka

89. The 'City Next' an initiative technology for sustainable growth of cities in India has been launched by

- (a) Facebook
- (b) IBM
- (c) Microsoft
- (d) Yahoo

90. Consider the following statement(s)

1. The Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna (RGKR) is India's highest honour given for achievement in sports.
2. It carries a medal, a scroll of honour and a substantial cash component.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

91. What is General Agreement on Trade is Services (GATS)?

1. It is a treaty of the World Trade Organisation (WTO).
2. It entered into force in January, 2005 as a result of the Uruguay Round negotiations.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

92. The United States announced a new initiative called BRAIN which refers to as

- (a) name of NASA's new mission on Mars
- (b) name of the new computer technology to curb terrorism
- (c) brain research through advancing innovative neuro technologies
- (d) None of the above

93. Which of the following island is the cause of dispute between China and Japan and controlled by Tokyo?

- (a) Senkaku
- (b) South China Sea
- (c) Falkland
- (d) None of these

94. Identify the port

1. It is a popular mountain resort.
2. Nestling in the Western Ghats.
3. It is the main gateway for the trade of North-West India.

Codes

- (a) Trombay
- (b) Kandla
- (c) Cochin
- (d) Mangaluru

95. Which of the following countries became the first NATO and also the first European country to make military services obligatory for male as well as the females?

- (a) Norway
- (b) Britain
- (c) Italy
- (d) France

96. Consider the following UN organisations

1. UNEP : United National Environment Programme
2. UNESCO : United Nations Economic Society and Cultural Organisations
3. UNFPA : United Nations for Population Activities
4. UNHCR : United Nations High Commission for Refugees

Which of the above are incorrect abbreviated?

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 3 and 4
- (d) 1 and 4

97. Consider the following statement(s)

1. The Paralympic games are where athletes with a physical disability compete.
2. All Paralympic Games are governed by the International Paralympic Committee (IPC).

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

98. Match the following

List I (Trophies)	List II (Games)
A. Aga Khan Cup	1. Bridge
B. Durand Cup	2. Hockey
C. Irani Trophy	3. Football
D. Holker Trophy	4. Cricket

Codes

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| A B C D | A B C D |
| (a) 1 2 3 4 | (b) 2 3 4 1 |
| (c) 3 2 4 1 | (d) 3 4 1 2 |

99. Match the following

List I	List II
A. Vatican City	1. Most populous city in the world
B. Shanghai	2. The largest metropolitan area by population
C. Manila	3. City having the highest density in the world
D. Tokyo	4. The smallest country in the world

Codes

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| A B C D | A B C D |
| (a) 2 4 3 1 | (b) 2 3 4 1 |
| (c) 4 3 1 2 | (d) 4 1 3 2 |

100. Consider the following statement(s)

1. Bharat Dynamics Limited (BDL), a Mini-Ratna company, was incorporated in the year 1970 and it is a pioneer in the manufacture of Anti-Tank Guided Missiles.
2. MIDHANI, a Mini-Ratna company, was established in November, 1973 to achieve self-reliance in the manufacture of a wide range of super alloys, titanium alloys, special purpose steels etc primarily for defence and strategic sectors.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

101. Consider the following statement(s)

1. Ramon Magsaysay is awarded only to Asian individuals achieving excellence in their respective fields.
2. The maximum number Indian received the award in the field of Peace and International Understanding.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

102. Match the following list

List I (Days)	List II (Observances)
A. 26th January	1. World AIDS Vaccine Day
B. 20th February	2. International Customs Day
C. 12th April	3. World Day of Social Justice
D. 18th May	4. International Day for Street Children

Codes

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| A B C D | A B C D |
| (a) 2 4 3 1 | (b) 2 3 4 1 |
| (c) 4 3 1 2 | (d) 4 1 3 2 |

103. Consider the following statement(s)

1. The Pritzker Architecture Prize is awarded annually to honour a architect, whose built work demonstrates a combination of those qualities of talent, vision and commitment posthumously.
2. The Stirling Prize is a British Prize for excellence in architecture.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

104. Consider the following statement(s)

1. Australia is the only country to win the ICC Cricket World Cup three times consecutively.
2. India won the ICC Cricket World Cup for the first time in 1979.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

105. Consider the following statements

1. French Open is the only Grand Slam held on clay.
2. French Open is also known as Roland Garros.
3. Roland Garros is named after the famous French Aviator Roland Garros.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) All of these
(c) 2 and 3 (d) 1 and 3

106. Which one of the following is the oldest Grand Slam of the world?

- (a) Wimbledon (b) French Open
(c) Australian Open (d) US Open

107. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

List I	List II
1. Davis Cup	Men's Tennis
2. Azlan Shah Cup	Hockey
3. Chess	National Game of Russia
4. Basket Ball	National Game of USA

Codes

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1, 2 and 4
(c) 2, 3 and 4 (d) All of these

108. Match the following

List I (Name of the Shipyards)	List II (Locations)
A. Hindustan Shipyard Limited	1. Kolkata
B. Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited	2. Vasco-da-Gama
C. Goa Shipyard Limited	3. Mumbai
D. Mazagaon Dock Limited	4. Visakhapatnam

Codes

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| A B C D | A B C D |
| (a) 4 2 1 3 | (b) 3 1 2 4 |
| (c) 4 1 2 3 | (d) 3 2 1 4 |

109. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

List I	List II
1. Santosh Trophy	Football
2. Ranji Trophy	Cricket
3. ICC Award	Cricket
4. Dhyan Chand Award	National Sports Award

Codes

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2, 3 and 4
(c) 1, 3 and 4 (d) All of these

110. Indian Army's counter-insurgency school is situated in

- (a) Kanker (b) Srinager
(c) Tezpur (d) Vairengte

111. Which among the following is not correct about Borlaug Award?

- (a) It is given for outstanding performance in the field of agriculture and environment
(b) It was created in 1974
(c) It carries a cash prize of ₹ 5 lakhs
(d) It was named in honour of Nobel Laureate Norman E Borlaug

112. In which state is the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development located?

- (a) Tamil Nadu
(b) Karnataka
(c) Himachal Pradesh
(d) Uttarakhand

113. Match the following

List I (Ships)	List II (Types)
A. INS Arihant	1. Aircraft carrier
B. INS Vikrant	2. Landing platform dock
C. INS Shivalik	3. Nuclear submarine
D. INS Airavat	4. Stealth frigate

Codes

- A B C D A B C D
(a) 3 4 1 2 (b) 3 1 4 2
(c) 2 1 4 3 (d) 2 4 1 3

114. Consider the following pair(s)

1. Pinaka : Multi barrel rocket launcher system
2. Nag : Anti-tank missile system
3. Lakshya : Unmanned aerial vehicle

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- (a) Only 1 (b) 1 and 2
(c) 2 and 3 (d) All of these

115. Which one among the following is the unit raised to protect the naval assets?

- (a) Sagar Rakshak Bal
(b) Sagar Suraksha Bal
(c) Sagar Prahari Bal
(d) Sagar Nigrani Bal

116. Arrange the following Military Training Institutes in India in terms of their geographical location from North to South

1. Indian Military Academy
2. Officers Training Academy
3. National Defence Academy
4. National Defence College
5. College of Defence Management

Codes

- (a) 1, 3, 5, 4, 2 (b) 1, 4, 3, 5, 2
(c) 4, 5, 3, 2, 1 (d) 3, 4, 1, 2, 5

117. Which city was selected as the host for the 2022 Commonwealth Games at the Federation's General Assembly in New Zealand?

- (a) Johannesburg (b) Gauteng
(c) Durban (d) Pretoria

118. Consider the following statement(s)

1. Nag is a third generation fire and forget anti-tank missile which can be fired in both night and day time.
2. It has a length of 1.90 m.
3. It can be fired against only fixed targets.
4. The missiles has land water-launched and man portable (weighing 14 kg) versions.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 2, 3 and 4 (d) All of these

119. Ms Reena Kaushal Dharmshaktu is the first Indian woman

- (a) to reach Antarctica
(b) pilot inducted in Indian Air Force
(c) to ski to the South Pole
(d) to win the gold medal in Asian Boxing Championship

120. START (Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty) is a treaty between/among

- (a) China and Japan
(b) USA and USSR
(c) USA and European Union
(d) China, India, USA and Russia

121. Which one of the following is not a member of BASIC bloc of countries?

- (a) South Africa (b) China
(c) India (d) Australia

122. Why has China ended its one-child policy?

1. An aging population and slowing economic growth rates fed calls to change the policy and over time it was eased.

2. The longer-term problem for China is the rather skewed structure of its age pyramid following on from big reductions in births in the 1970s and 1980s.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

123. Which of the following organisation issue the rules of global trade?

- (a) World Bank
(b) World Trade Organisation
(c) Foreign Exchange Dealer's Association
(d) Directorate General of Foreign Trade

124. Main objective of Antyodaya programme is to

- (a) uplift the urban poor
(b) uplift the farmer
(c) uplift the landless labour
(d) uplift the poor

125. Consider the following statement(s)

1. ASEAN is India's fourth largest trading partner.
2. European Union (EU) is India's largest trading partner.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

126. Which of the following is incorrectly matched?

- (a) Anna Hazare : Anti Corruption Movement
(b) Dr Pramod : Jaipur Foot
Karan Sethi
(c) Dr MS : Agriculture
Swaminathan
(d) Dr Abdul : Development
Kalam of Economics

127. Rajiv Gandhi Environment Award is given for outstanding contribution to

- (a) afforestation and conservation of wasteland
(b) clean technology and development
(c) wildlife conservation
(d) writing of Hindi books on environment

128. The Nobel Prize was instituted by which country?

- (a) USA (b) UK
(c) Russia (d) Sweden

129. Which one of the following countries had hosted the first winter Paralympic Games?

- (a) United States (b) Russia
(c) Sweden (d) Germany

130. Consider the following statement(s) regarded Pro Kabaddi League (PKL)

1. PKL is a professional Kabaddi (indigenous sport) league based on the format of the Indian Premier League (IPL) T-20 cricket tournament.
2. The first edition of the tournament was played in 2014.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

131. The five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council are

- (a) Canada, China, France, USA, UK
(b) China, France, Russia, USA, UK
(c) Japan, Germany, Russia, USA, UK
(d) Germany, China, Russia, USA, UK

132. Which of the following committees is not constituted for poverty estimation?

1. Lakdawala
2. SD Tendulkar
3. NC Saxena

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
(c) 2 and 3 (d) None of these

133. Consider the following statements about historic Paris Climate Agreement on Earth day.

1. All the countries agreed to work to limit global temperature rise to well below 2° celsius.
2. Take into account principle of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities.
3. Developed countries will provide 100 billion dollars annually to the developing counterparts beginning in 2010.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 3 (d) All of these

134. India has got its first online interactive portal 'Sahapedia' on the cultural heritage of the country in May, 2016.

1. Sahapedia aims to educate the people of India about the traditions, visual arts, performing arts, literature and languages that is scattered across the country.
2. This online portal is a collection of resources on the diverse heritage of India.
3. It is non-profit society, led by former TCS chairman S Ramadorai, who is the head of the National Skill Development Agency.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1 (b) 1 and 2
(c) All of these (d) None of these

135. Which of the following ministries has launched UDAY scheme?

- (a) Ministry of Minority Affairs
(b) Ministry of Law and Justice
(c) Ministry of Power
(d) Ministry of Shipping Ministry of Power

136. Consider the following statement(s)

1. Dadasaheb Phalke Award is India's highest award in cinema given annually by the Government of India for lifetime contribution to Indian cinema.
2. Prithviraj Kapoor is the first recipient of the Dadasaheb Phalke Award.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

137. Which of the statement(s) given below is/are correct?

- (a) World Economic Outlook is basically a survey conducted and published by International Monetary Fund
(b) It portrays the world economy in the near and medium context

- (c) WEO forecasts include the macro-economic indicators, such as GDP, inflation, current account and fiscal balance of countries
(d) It is published once in 5 years

138. Which is sometimes called 'The Sport of Kings'?

- (a) Horse race (b) Chess
(c) Polo (d) Squash

139. Consider the following statement(s)

1. The first Indian to participate in Olympic games was Norman Pritchard.
2. Women's participation started from 2nd Olympic games in 1900.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

140. Stand-up India scheme is about

- (a) providing credit to young entrepreneurs in IT sector
(b) providing credit to farmers in drought affected region
(c) providing credit to Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST) and women borrowers in the non-farm sector
(d) providing credit to students for higher education

141. Which of the following is/are correctly abbreviated?

1. ASEAN is Association of South-East Asian Nations.
2. APEC is Asian Pacific Economic Co-operation.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

142. Consider the following statement(s)

1. Stanley Cup is associated with the hockey.
2. Heisman Trophy is associated with the football.
3. Wightman Cup is associated with the track and field.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are incorrect?

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
(c) Only 3 (d) None of these

✓ QUESTIONS FROM NDA/NA EXAM (2012-2016)

2012 (I)

- Which among the following islands in the South China Sea are the source of conflict between several countries?
(a) Marshall Islands
(b) Solomon Islands
(c) Kuril Islands
(d) Spratly Islands
- Who among the following led India to their first overseas test victory in cricket?
(a) CK Nayudu
(b) MAK Pataudi
(c) Sunil Gavaskar
(d) Bishen Singh Bedi
- Dhanush, a missile inducted into the Indian Navy
(a) is a customised and naval variant of Prithvi missile
(b) has a range of 700 km
(c) can be launched from an aircraft
(d) cannot carry nuclear warheads
- Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?
1. The Indian Army is organised into five Regional Commands.
2. The headquarters of Northern Command is located at Lucknow.
Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
(a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
- Dhanush, a missile inducted into the Indian Navy
(a) is a customised and naval variant of Prithvi missile
(b) has a range of 700 km
(c) can be launched from an aircraft
(d) cannot carry nuclear warheads
- Who among the following led India to their first overseas test victory in cricket?
(a) CK Nayudu
(b) MAK Pataudi
(c) Sunil Gavaskar
(d) Bishen Singh Bedi
- The only operational Naval Base exclusively controlled by the Indian Navy is located at
(a) Puducherry (b) Okha
(c) Karwar (d) Kakinada

2012 (II)

- Match the following

List I	List II
A. Jabalpur	1. Petro-Chemical
B. Bengaluru	2. Information Technology
C. Modinagar	3. Paper
D. Ballarpur	4. Automobile

Codes

A B C D	A B C D
(a) 4 1 2 3	(b) 3 1 2 4
(c) 3 2 1 4	(d) 4 2 1 3

- 'Operation Cactus' is the name given to Indian military intervention in
(a) Maldives (b) Sri Lanka
(c) Bangladesh (d) Bhutan
- 'Navroze' is a festival celebrated in India by the
(a) Hindus (b) Muslims
(c) Parsis (d) Christians
- Which one among the following monuments was earlier known as 'All India War Memorial'?
(a) Gateway of India (b) India Gate
(c) Charminar (d) Lal Quila
- Who among the following was awarded the first Tagore Award for Cultural Harmony for the year 2012?
(a) Jasraj
(b) Ravi Shankar
(c) Nikhil Bannerjee
(d) Bhimsen Joshi

2013 (I)

- Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?
1. UN General Assembly in December, 2012 adopted a resolution banning death penalty.
2. India voted against the resolution.
Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
(a) Only 1
(b) Only 2
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

- Ward Cunningham is famous for developing for the first time
(a) 'Wiki', the free encyclopedia on internet
(b) a computer language called 'Java'
(c) a digital camera
(d) a software, which can take Hebrew language as input
- 'Catch me if you can' is a Hollywood movie made on the life of Frank Abagnale who was
(a) a famous lawyer
(b) a famous swimmer
(c) a famous sprinter
(d) an infamous imposter
- Anthony De Mello Trophy is associated with test cricket series played between
(a) Australia and India
(b) England and India
(c) England and Australia
(d) South Africa and India
- Which one among the following European countries has the maximum number of running nuclear reactors?
(a) Germany
(b) Switzerland
(c) France
(d) Norway
- Anthony De Mello Trophy is associated with test cricket series played between
(a) Australia and India
(b) England and India
(c) England and Australia
(d) South Africa and India
- Who among the following is a sports person, who has won the maximum number of gold medals in Summer Olympic Games?
(a) Paavo Nurmi
(b) Carl Lewis
(c) Michael Phelps
(d) Mark Spitz
- Which one among the following films won the prestigious Golden Globe Award, 2013 in the best motion picture 'Drama' category?
(a) Life of Pi
(b) Argo
(c) Lincoln
(d) Les Misérables

2013 (II)

- 21.** Which of the following statement(s) about 'chit fund' in India is/are correct?

1. It is a kind of savings scheme.
2. There are no acts regulating the activities relating to chit funds in India.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

- 22.** Which one among the following about Professor CNR Rao is not correct?

- (a) He worked mainly in solid-state and structural chemistry
- (b) He is the head of the Scientific Advisory Council to the President of India
- (c) He was conferred with China's top science award for the year 2013 for his contributions in boosting Sino-Indian scientific co-operation
- (d) He is a member of the US National Academy of Sciences

- 23.** Identify the person from the information given below.

He was a popular Urdu poet and Hindi lyricist, who worked extensively in Hindi films. He was a Padma Shri and won two Filmfare awards. The President of India recently released a commemorative postage stamp on his birth anniversary at Rashtrapati Bhavan.

- (a) Khayyam (b) Sahir Ludhianvi
(c) Ali Sardar Jafri (d) Salik Lucknawi

- 24.** Which one among the following is an indigenously built Weapon System Integrated helicopter handed over to the Indian Army in February, 2013 by Hindustan Aeronautics Limited?

- (a) Varun (b) Indra
(c) Rudra (d) Shiva

- 25.** Which of the following statement(s) about Dr Aparajita Datta is/are correct?

1. She is a wildlife biologist.
2. She has been working for the conservation of hornbills in the dense tropical forests of Arunachal Pradesh.
3. She was honoured with the Whitley Award, also known as Green Oscar, in the year 2013 in London.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- (a) Only 3 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 2 (d) All of these

2014 (I)

- 26.** Which of the following is/are true relating to Nelson Mandela?

1. He was the first President of South Africa.
2. Mandela spent 18 years in prison on Robben island.
3. Mandela became the President in 1990 after his release from the prison.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- (a) 1 and 3 (b) 2 and 3
(c) Only 2 (d) All of these

- 27.** Which of the following books was written by BR Ambedkar?

- (a) The Discovery of India
- (b) My Life
- (c) Buddha or Karl Marx
- (d) Hind Swaraj

- 28.** Consider the following statement(s) about 'Sahayog Kaijin'

1. It is a joint exercise of the Coast Guards of India and Japan.
2. Its 13th edition was held recently off Chennai Port.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

- 29.** Consider the following statement(s) about grand slam tennis tournaments.

1. There are four grand slam annual tennis tournaments.
2. The first grand slam of a year is the US Open.
3. The Australian and the US tournaments are played on grass court.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1 (b) 1 and 2
(c) All of these (d) 2 and 3

- 30.** EV Ramaswami Naicker was associated with

1. reforming Brahminism
2. the Self-Respect Movement
3. the Low Caste Movement
4. the Communist Movement

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- (a) 2 and 3 (b) 1 and 3
(c) 1 and 4 (d) All of these

- 31.** Consider the following statement(s) about 'Param Vir Chakra'

1. It is the highest peacetime gallantry award.
2. It is the replacement of British Victoria Cross.
3. It can be awarded to civilians.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
(c) 2 and 3 (d) All of these

- 32.** What was the code name for the Indian Air Force operations during the Kargil Conflict of 1999?

- (a) Operation Vijay
- (b) Operation Meghdoot
- (c) Operation Indradhanush
- (d) Operation Safed Sagar

- 33.** The Bali Ministerial Declaration and the ministerial decisions that were adopted on 7th December, 2013 contained several issues. Which of the following are related to the Least-Developed countries?

1. Preferential Rules of Origin for Least-Developed Countries.
2. Operationalisation of the Waiver Concerning Preferential Treatment to service.
3. Duty-Free and Quota-Free (DFQF) Market Access for Least-Developed Countries.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- (a) 2 and 3 (b) 1 and 2
(c) 1 and 3 (d) All of these

- 34.** The Indian National Army was organised to fight against

- (a) Germany and Japan
- (b) British in India
- (c) Japan
- (d) Russia

- 35.** Consider the following statement(s)

1. 'SAMARTH 2014', a national festival for showcasing abilities of persons with disabilities, was organised recently in New Delhi by the Ministry of Culture.
2. India is a party to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

- 36.** Which one among the following is not true about Bal Gangadhar Tilak?
- He started the New English School in Poona
 - He founded the Shri Shivaji Fund Committee for celebration of Shiv Jayanti
 - He preached the cult of self-reliance
 - He transformed the household worshipping of Ganesha into a public event

2014 (II)

- 37.** In the term GIS, 'G' stands for
- Global
 - Geographic
 - Goodness
 - Geological
- 38.** Consider the following statement(s) about Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System (IRNSS).
- IRNSS is a constellation of five satellites, which were launched by PSLV.
 - It is an independent regional navigation satellite system designed to provide position information in the Indian region.
- Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?*
- Only 1
 - Only 2
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
- 39.** The National Defence Academy has foreign cadets from which of the following countries?
- Bhutan
 - Bangladesh
 - Nepal
 - Afghanistan
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below.*
- 1 and 2
 - 1, 3 and 4
 - 3 and 4
 - All of these
- 40.** Consider the following statement(s)
- China won both Thomas Cup and Uber Cup badminton tournaments, 2014.
 - The Uber Cup is the World Team Championship for women and the Thomas Cup is for men.
- Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?*
- Only 1
 - Only 2
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2

- 41.** Consider the following statement(s) about Drishti system
- It is a sophisticated instrument to assess the runway visual range.
 - This system is developed by Airports Authority of India.
- Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?*
- Only 1
 - Only 2
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2

- 42.** Which of the following about Malavath Poorna is correct?
- First Indian swimmer to cross Suez Canal
 - Youngest woman to scale Everest
 - First Indian to win FIDE World Junior Championship
 - Winner of Young Scientist Award, 2014

- 43.** Which of the following statement(s) about SIMBEX 14 is/are correct?
- It was a bilateral naval exercise between Indian Navy and Sri Lankan Navy.
 - It was the 21st in the series.
 - It was conducted in the Andaman Sea.
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below.*
- 1 and 3
 - 2 and 3
 - Only 2
 - All of these

- 44.** Consider the following statement(s)
- Mobile Seva*, the National Mobile Governance Initiative of Department of Electronics and Information Technology of India, has won the United Nations Public Service Award, 2014.
 - The innovative initiative is aimed at mainstreaming mobile governance in the country.
- Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?*
- Only 1
 - Only 2
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2

- 45.** Consider the following statement(s) about Prithvi-II missile.
- It is a nuclear-capable ballistic missile.
 - It has a maximum range of 100 km.

3. It is India's first native made ballistic missile.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- 2 and 3
- Only 1
- 1 and 3
- All of these

2015 (I)

- 46.** Which of the following country/countries successfully inserted a spacecraft into Mars' orbit by maiden attempt?
- The USA
 - The USA and Russia
 - India
 - China
- 47.** The European Space Agency (ESA) successfully landed a spacecraft on a speeding comet that lies 310 million miles away from Earth. As a result, the scientists may find out
- the age of the Sun
 - the age of the Universe
 - new fundamental atomic particles
 - the role of the comets in bringing organic matter and water to Earth
- 48.** Who among the following nobel laureates has recently announced to put his Nobel Medal under auction?
- Kailash Satyarthi
 - JD Watson
 - Mikhail Gorbachev
 - Jody Williams
- 49.** Which one among the following statements with regard to a climate deal adopted between the USA and China in November, 2014 is not correct?
- China committed to cap its output of carbon pollution by the year 2030 or earlier
 - China committed to increase its use of zero emission energy to 20% by the year 2030
 - The USA agreed to reduce its emissions by 26% - 28% below its year 2005 levels in the year 2025
 - Both the countries agreed to completely phase out coal technologies by the year 2020
- 50.** Which one among the following books is centered around 'environment'?
- The Late, Great Planet Earth
 - Silent Spring
 - Here I Stand
 - And Then One Day

- 51.** Who among the following cricket players has not died while playing a match?
(a) Wasim Raja (b) Phillip Hughes
(c) Vijay Hazare (d) Raman Lamba
- 52.** Which one among the following films was conferred the 'Golden Peacock' Award at the 45th International Film Festival of India 2014?
(a) Ek Hazarachi Note
(b) A Short Story (c) Leviathan
(d) Ajeyo
- 53.** Which one of the following books won the Man Booker Prize, 2014?
(a) History of the Rain
(b) The Lives of Others
(c) The Narrow Road to the Deep North
(d) How to be Both
- 54.** East zone won the prestigious Deodhar Trophy cricket tournament 2014-15 by defeating
(a) South zone (b) Central zone
(c) West zone (d) North zone

2015 (II)

- 55.** The first Indian satellite, Aryabhata, was launched in the year
(a) 1972 (b) 1975
(c) 1976 (d) 1979
- 56.** Which one of the following sea routes is the shortest from point to point?
(a) Kolkata to Yangon
(b) Kolkata to Chennai
(c) Chennai to Port Blair
(d) Mumbai to Colombo

- 57.** The SAARC Secretariat is located at
(a) New Delhi (b) Columbo
(c) Kathmandu (d) Karachi
- 58.** Who among the following is the author of the book 'Pakistan Paradox : Instability and Resilience'?
(a) Christopher Jaffrelot
(b) G Parthasarathy
(c) Imran Khan
(d) Mamnoon Hussain
- 59.** Which one of the following was the theme of the 'International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers' for the year 2015?
(a) Peacekeeping is a Global Partnership
(b) UN70 and UN Peacekeeping : Past, Present and Future
(c) Women in Peacekeeping
(d) A Force for the Future

- 60.** Indian athlete Vikas Gowda is associated with
(a) wrestling (b) sprint
(c) discus throw (d) archery

- 61.** The 19th Federation Cup National Senior Athletics Championships (2015) was held in
(a) Karnataka (b) Haryana
(c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Kerala

2016 (I)

- 62.** Which one of the following is not an International Boundary Line?
(a) Dresden Line (b) Durand Line
(c) Maginot Line (d) 38th Parallel

- 63.** Who among the following is the founder of the 'Bachapan Bachao Andolan'?
(a) Shantha Sinha (b) Kailash Satyarthi
(c) Aruna Roy (d) Anil Agarwal
- 64.** Which one of the following nations adopted its first democratic Constitution in September, 2015?
(a) Bhutan (b) Myanmar
(c) Nepal (d) Singapore
- 65.** Who among the following was defeated Novak Djokovic in the final of the US Open Tennis Tournament Men's Singles Event (2015)?
(a) Tommy Robredo
(b) Fabio Fognini
(c) Roger Federer
(d) Pablo Cuevas
- 66.** Which of the following statement(s) about the aims of the United Nations is/are correct?
1. To foster a mutual appreciation of each other's culture and literature among nations.
2. To achieve international co-operation in solving problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character.
3. To foster relations between scholars and academics in different countries.
4. To organise international conferences.
Select the correct answer using the codes given below.
(a) Only 1 (b) 1, 2 and 4
(c) Only 2 (d) 1, 2 and 3

ANSWERS

Practice Exercise

1	d	2	d	3	c	4	b	5	c	6	a	7	d	8	c	9	b	10	c
11	a	12	b	13	b	14	d	15	c	16	c	17	b	18	c	19	c	20	b
21	d	22	d	23	d	24	d	25	d	26	a	27	b	28	b	29	a	30	c
31	d	32	d	33	c	34	c	35	d	36	c	37	a	38	a	39	a	40	a
41	c	42	c	43	a	44	d	45	d	46	a	47	c	48	b	49	b	50	b
51	d	52	b	53	a	54	a	55	c	56	b	57	d	58	d	59	b	60	d
61	c	62	d	63	d	64	b	65	c	66	a	67	a	68	c	69	c	70	d
71	a	72	b	73	a	74	d	75	d	76	c	77	b	78	a	79	d	80	c
81	b	82	c	83	b	84	b	85	c	86	d	87	a	88	b	89	c	90	c
91	a	92	c	93	a	94	b	95	a	96	b	97	c	98	b	99	b	100	c
101	c	102	b	103	c	104	a	105	b	106	a	107	a	108	c	109	d	110	d
111	b	112	a	113	b	114	d	115	c	116	b	117	c	118	d	119	c	120	b
121	d	122	c	123	b	124	d	125	c	126	d	127	b	128	d	129	c	130	c
131	b	132	d	133	d	134	c	135	c	136	a	137	a	138	c	139	c	140	c
141	c	142	c																

Questions from NDA/NA Exam (2012-16)

1	d	2	b	3	a	4	a	5	a	6	b	7	c	8	d	9	a	10	c
11	b	12	b	13	c	14	a	15	d	16	b	17	c	18	b	19	c	20	a
21	a	22	b	23	b	24	c	25	d	26	c	27	c	28	a	29	a	30	a
31	b	32	d	33	d	34	d	35	d	36	c	37	b	38	b	39	b	40	b
41	a	42	b	43	b	44	c	45	c	46	c	47	d	48	b	49	b	50	b
51	c	52	c	53	c	54	c	55	b	56	c	57	c	58	a	59	b	60	c
61	a	62	a	63	b	64	c	65	c	66	b								