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UIIC Last Week GK Digest

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Popular Government Welfare

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Schemes

Name of the Schemes	Purpose
AMRUT	UPA's (JNNURM) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission renamed as ' AMRUT '. Main aim is to develop the rural and urban infrastructure in efficient and effective manner
Housing For All	Main focus is to provide affordable house to urban poor ranging from Rs. 1,00,000 to 2,30,000 per house and promote slum free cities by 2022
Smart City	To provide high quality core infrastructure, better services, enhance quality of living, environmental improvement as well as economic growth
Jan Dhan Yojana	Main focus is to open more and more bank accounts, spread banking all over India especially in rural areas, pension facilities, insurance, credit etc. Maintain good economy by taking richness of Indian poor.
Digital India	Transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. Focus is on IT sector to link with every department of India and lead digitally.
Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana	Eligibility for this scheme is 18 to 50 years of age having saving account with public sector bank. Insurance company allows auto withdrawal for the payment of annual premium policy cost Rs. 330 per subscriber and coverage is Rs. 2,00,000. (Death due to any reason).
Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana	Eligibility for this insurance scheme is 18 to 70 years of age having a savings account with public sector bank. Insurance company allows auto withdrawal. Annual

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	<p>premium for Rs. 12 and coverage of Rs. 2,00,000. (Death due to accident or total physical disability due to accident)</p>
Atal Pension Yojana	<p>Subscriber should have saving account. Eligibility 18 to 40 years. Provides subscribers a fixed minimum pension of Rs. 1000 , Rs. 2000, Rs. 3000, Rs. 4000 or Rs. 5000 per month starting at the age of 60 years. Contribution should be equal or more than 20 years are required. Central Government will contribute 50% of the contribution by subscriber or Rs. 1000 per annum, whichever is lower for 5 years</p>
Mudra Bank Yojana	<p>MUDRA = Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency. It provides loan at low rates to small entrepreneurs.</p>
Digital Locker	<p>Launched by the Department of Electronics & Information Technology, Ministry of Communications & IT. You can store your documents digitally like mark sheets, Pan cards, Passports, certificates, voter id cards etc. as well as e-sign also.</p>
E – Basta	<p>It is an app. Download it. It is a platform where students, teachers and book retailers can come together and help each other.</p>
Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (Pmkvy)	<p>Impart skill based training to young men and women, making them capable of earning and supporting the nation’s anti-poverty endeavors.</p>
Skill India	<p>Main focus is to create opportunities, space and scope for the development of the talents of the Indian Youths.</p>
Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao	<p>The main focus of this scheme is to save girl child and</p>

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	increase the girl child sex ratio by aware the people in those states or districts where girl child sex ratio and girl child qualification is low for overall development of India. Without girls nation can never develop.
One Rank, One Pension	To provide pension to Indian Armed Forces.
Sukanya Samriddhi	Keep into mind the mission of Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao this scheme was launched. The scheme is about to save money for girl child education and her future by opening bank account. This scheme will encourage parents to save for the education and future of their girl child.
IAF & SMILE	India Aspiration Fund (IAF) & SIDBI Make in India Loan for Small Enterprises help to provide funds to Start ups in India and also for the development of small enterprises.
Accessible India	Also known as Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan . The main aim is to provide equal opportunities and raise standard of living of People with Disabilities .
Mission Indradhanush	The aim is to expand immunization coverage to all children and control the 7 diseases – Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus Polio, Tuberculosis, Measles and Hepatitis B .
Start Up India, Stand Up India	Main focus is to help entrepreneurs and encouragement of women entrepreneurs
Payment Banks	Especially for Poor people. People can open their savings account and can deposit in it up to Rs. 1,00,000 per customer, customers will get interest on it. Out of 41 companies, 11 are selected.

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Vidya Lakshmi Portal	A new website launched namely www.vidyalakshmi.co.in to help in providing educational loans and other governmental schemes. 13 Banks have registered for 22 educational loan schemes on Vidya Lakshmi Portal.
Swachh Bharat	Swachh Bharat Mission was started on 2nd October from Valmiki Basti . Throw waste paper and garbage in dustbins. Never make any damage to public property just for fun.
Make in India	The Make in India program was launched by Prime Minister Modi in September 2014. This scheme was devised to transform India into a global design and manufacturing hub
Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana	Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana was initiated to bring the member of parliament. Under this scheme, each member of parliament will choose one village each from the constituency that they represent, except their own village or their in-laws village and fix parameters and make it a model village by 2016.
LPG Subsidy Pahal Scheme and Ujwala yojana	The subsidy is now directly transferred to the consumer's saving bank account under two options. The first option of receiving subsidy is through Aadhar number. Even if a consumer does not have Aadhar number , He/she can receive the LPG subsidy in their saving bank account.
Modi's Sagar Mala	The Sagar Mala Yojana was formally approved on

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	25 th March 2015 by the then union cabinet. It is said that Modi's Sagar Mala Yojana would boost the country's Gross Domestic Product by 2 per cent.
School Nursery Yojana	One thousand schools will be covered under this scheme in the first year of its launch. A school Nursery will have a small space of a minimum of 100 sq meter.
Nayi Manzil Yojana	Nai Manzil Scheme has been launched by the central government to enable students of madrasas .This is not only be providing modern education but would also empower these students with skill training that would help them compete with the competitive environment of job hunting
Gold Monetization Scheme	This Direction shall be called the Reserve Bank of India (Gold Monetization Scheme) Direction, 2015 . The minimum deposit at any one time shall be 30 grams of raw gold.

Cabinet Ministers of India 2016 : Latest List

Portfolio	Minister
Home Affairs	Rajnath Singh
External Affairs, Overseas Indian Affairs	Sushma Swaraj
Finance , Corporate Affairs, Information & Broadcasting	Arun Jaitley
Urban Development , Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Parliamentary Affairs	M. Venkaiah Naidu

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Road Transport & Highways Shipping	Nitin Jairam Gadkari
Defence	Manohar Parrikar
Railways	Suresh Prabhu
Law & Justice	DV Sadananda Gowda
Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation	Uma Bharati
Minority Affairs	Dr. Najma A. Heptulla
Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution	Ramvilas Paswan
Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises	Kalraj Mishra
Women & Child Development	Maneka Sanjay Gandhi
Chemicals & Fertilizers	Ananthkumar
Communications & Information Technology	Ravi Shankar Prasad
Health & Family Welfare	Jagat Prakash Nadda
Civil Aviation	Ashok Gajapathi Raju
Heavy Industries & Public Enterprises	Anant Geete
Food Processing Industries	Harsimart Kaur Badal
Mines, Steel	Narendra Singh Tomar
Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, Drinking Water & Sanitation	Chaudhary Birender Singh
Tribal Affairs	Jual Oram
Agriculture	Radha Mohan Singh

Social Justice & Empowerment	Thaawar Chand Gehlot
Human Resource Development	Smriti Zubin Irani
Science & Technology, Earth Sciences	Dr. Harsh Vardhan

Population Census 2011 - At a Glance

The Census 2011 is the 15th National census survey conducted by the Census Organization of India. Mr. C. Chandramouli is the Commissioner & Registrar General of the Indian 2011 Census. The 2011 Indian National Census has been conducted in 2 phases - house listing and population. The national census survey covered all the 28 states of the country and 7 Union territories including 640 districts, 497 cities, 5767 tehsils & over 6 lakh villages.

Know about the Logo of Census 2011



Slogan

Our Census, Our Future

Highlights of Population Census 2011

1. It has been concluded after every 10 years, beginning in 1871.

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2. Census 2011 was the 15th Census of India and 7th Census after independence.
3. The provisional figures of India's largest Census 2011 were released in New Delhi on 31st March 2011 by Union Home Secretary GK Pillai and RGI C Chandramouli.
4. The estimated cost of the Census was 22 Billion Rupees.
5. Census 2011 was held in two phases:
 - i. Houselisting & Housing Census : (April to September 2010)
 - ii. Population Enumeration (9 th to 28 February 2011)
6. The population of the country as per the provisional figures of Census 2011 is 1210.19 million of which 623.7 million (51.54%) are males and 586.46 million (48.46%) are females.

Highlights of the Census 2011 (Provisional figures)

1. The population of India has increased by more than 181 million during the decade 2001-2011.
2. Total Population - 1,21,01,93,422.
3. India's Rank in population - 2nd with 17.5% (1st China with 19%)
4. Uttar Pradesh (199.5 million) is the most populous State in the country followed by Maharashtra with 112 million.
5. Five largest Populous State of the Country
 - a. Uttar Pradesh - 19,95,81,477
 - b. Maharashtra - 11,23,72,972
 - c. Bihar - 10,38,04,637
 - d. West Bengal - 9,13,47,736
 - e. Andhra Pradesh - 8,46,65,533
6. Five least Populous State of the Country
 - a. Lakshadweep - 64,429
 - b. Daman & Diu - 2,42,911

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- c. D & N Haveli - 3,42,853
 - d. A & N islands - 3,79,944
 - e. Sikkim - 6,07,688
7. Least Populous State – Sikkim
8. Density of Population in India - 382 sq. km
- a. Highest Density in State - Delhi (11297)
 - b. Lowest Density in State - Arunachal Pradesh (17)
9. National Sex Ratio - Female : Male (940 : 1000)
- a. Highest Sex Ratio (State) - Kerala (1084 : 1000)
 - b. Lowest Sex Ratio (State) - Haryana
 - c. Highest Sex Ratio (UT) - Puducherry
 - d. Least Sex Ratio (UT) - Damn & Diu (61 : 1000)
10. Child (0-6 years) National sex ratio - Female : Male (914:1000)
- a. Highest child (0-6) sex ratio in state - Mizoram (971)
 - b. Lowest child (0-6) sex ratio in state - Haryana (830)
11. Literacy Rate in India - 74%
- a. Literacy of Males - 82.14%
 - b. Literacy of Females - 65.46%
 - c. Highest Literacy Rate in state Kerala - 93.11%,
 - d. Lowest Literacy Rate in state Bihar - 63.82%.
 - e. Most literate Union territory - Lakshadweep (92.2%)
 - f. Least literate Union Territory - Dadra Nagar & Haveli
 - g. Most Literate District - Serechhip (Mizoram)
 - h. Least Literate District - Dadra Naga & Haveli
 - i. 100% Literacy District - Palakkad (Kerala)
12. Population Growth Rate - 17.64%
13. Highest fertility Rate - Meghalaya

14. Total number of districts - 640
15. Highest Populous District - Thane (Mumbai)

Banking Terms in Easy Language PDF

Term	Explanation
ATM	ATMs are Automatic Teller Machine. ATMs allows customers to complete some basic transactions, without the help of teller. These include accepting deposit, providing withdrawals and transferring funds. First ATM in India is Introduced by HSBC in1987.
Asset	An economic resource owned or controlled by a company and expected to generate future benefit for that company. Like land, building, machinery etc.
Accrued Interest	Interest that already earned , but not yet paid is known as Accrued Interest.
Amalgamation	Amalgamation means merger. When two companies merged by their mutual agreement for making a large organization is known as amalgamation.
Appreciation	Increase in the value of something (stocks, goods etc.) is term as Appreciation. It is due to Increase in the demand , scarcity of the goods or increase in earnings. Appreciation is opposite condition as to depreciation.
Arbitration	When there is dispute between two parties , Arbitrator come to resolve the dispute. Parties have to accept the decision taken by the arbitrator. It is for the settlement of the labor dispute between employer and employees by the third party i.e. arbitrator.
Asset Turnover Ratio	Asset turnover ratio is the ratio of a company's sales to its assets. It is an efficiency ratio which tells how successfully the company is using its assets to generate revenue. Asset Turnover = Sales or Revenues / Total Assets
Acid Test Ratio	Acid test ratio is also known as Quick ratio. It is a Liquidity ratio . Acid test ratio measures the ability of a organization to pay its current liabilities. In Quick asset we take cash, cash equivalents, short term investment or marketable securities or current account receivables as a Quick assets. Formula of acid test ratio = Quick Assets/Current Liabilities
American Depository	American Depository Receipt is a certificate Which is issued by US Bank to a Non – US Company For their (Non US Company) shares.

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Receipt (ADR)	ADRs can be traded in the US Stock market. It is a negotiable instrument and holder of ADRs get the benefit like a stock holder
Asset Management Company (AMC)	These companies are specialize to the recovery of the assets on the behalf of banks or other financial institutions. The non-performing assets can be assigned to AMC for the recovery purpose by the banks.
Annuity	Annuity is a type of payment at fixed intervals for a certain period or lifetime to a person who deposits some money in installments or lump sum. The amount which is paid back is includes principal and interest.
Bouncing of a Cheque	When there is not sufficient balance in the account of the customer who issued the cheque is return by the bank to the customer address. This is termed as Bouncing of cheque.
Beneficiary	A beneficiary can be a person or entity who is entitled to take the benefits on the behalf of some other person or entity.
Bonds	A instrument in which a person lends money to a corporate for a definite period of time at a fixed interest rate. Bonds are used by corporates or government to raise money.
Bank Ombudsman	Bank ombudsman is the authority to solve the complaint of the customers against any banks. This scheme covers all scheduled banks, co-operative and the RRBs. If customer is not satisfied with the decision of the bank ombudsman then they can forward their complain to the Deputy Governor of RBI.
Bankruptcy	If an organization is unable to pay debt then this condition is known as bankruptcy. This means organization has become insolvent and there for can't pay their obligations.
Bancassurance	Selling of the Different types of the insurance products (Life policies, non-life policies, car insurance, medical policies etc.) as corporate agents by the banks through their branches is known as bancaassurance.
Bear Market	A situation when price of securities in the stock market are generally declining is known as bear market.
Bank Rate	It is a rate at which RBI lends money to commercial banks without any security. It is used for Long Term Borrowing. Bank rate is not the main tool to control money supply. Repo Rate is the main tool to Control Money Supply. Penal rates are linked with Bank rate.
Balance of Payment (BOP)	Balance of payments is statement of economic transactions of a country with rest of the world. The balance of payment classifies these transaction in two accounts – the current account and capital account.

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Balance of Trade	The difference between the value of exports and imports of a country is known as Balance of payment. If difference between exports and imports are positive then it is favorable balance of trade and vice versa.
Balance Sheet	Balance Sheet is a statement a company showing the assets and liabilities of the business on a particular date. Balance Sheet is helpful to determining the financial position of the business.
Black Money	The money which is concealed from tax authorities and illegally obtained is known as black money. It is uncounted money.
Bull Market	Bull market is a situation of market where speculators buy shares by hoping of the rise of price in near future and then resale those share to earn profit.
Capital Reserves	This is also known as undistributed reserve. It is a part of the company profit which is not paid out as dividends to the shareholders.
Capital	Capital is money or wealth needed to produce goods and used to generate income by investing them in some other source. Business capital comes mainly from two sources – Debt and equity.
Capital Gain	An increase in the value of the capital asset which gives high price as than before is termed as capital gain.
Cheque	Cheque is a bill of exchange. Cheque is a order to bank to pay stated amount in the cheque from the drawer account. Cheque is always payable on demand.
Cheque Truncation	Cheque truncation is system to stopping the physical moment of the cheque. In this system scan copy (electronic image) of cheque is used for the clearing purpose of cheque.
Core Banking Solutions (CBS)	Centralized Online real Time Exchange (CORE) is system where banks and their branches are interconnected for fast communication.
Cash Flow	Movement of cash (cash equivalents) or incoming or outgoing of cash from different operations in an organization is called as cash flow. cash flow is the difference in amount of cash available at the beginning of a period (opening balance) and the amount at the end of that period (closing balance).
Current Account	Current account is only open for the business purpose. There is no limit of numbers of withdrawals from this type of account. No interest is given in this account.
Creditworthiness	It is ability of the borrower to repay the loan amount with interest as per agreed terms and conditions to the lender.
Cash Reserve	CRR is a monetary policy instrument used by RBI to control the

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Ratio (CRR)	supply of money. Banks have to keep some percentage of NDTL (Net Demand and Time Liability) with RBI this is known as CRR. The RBI have Authority to change the CRR Rate.
Certificate of deposits	Certificate of deposits is a money market negotiable instrument. It is generally issued for 7 days to 1 year. Minimum deposit amount in certificate deposits is rupees 1 Lakh.
Debit Card	Debit card is a plastic card issued by banks to customers to withdraw money electronically from their account without visiting the branch. Many bank issued Debit-Cum-Atm card.
Debentures	Debentures is a long term debt instrument issued by corporate to borrow money. A debentures holder gets fixed amount of interest.
Dividend	Dividend is portion of profit which is distributed by the company to its shareholders.
Debtor	A person or party buy goods on credit is termed as debtor. Debtor is current assets of the business.
Demat Account	Converting shares into electronic form and an electronic place where they are keep is known as demat account. Investor can buy or sell their shares by the help of demat account.
Dishonour of Cheque	When a cheque is not paid by the paying banker due to some reason stated memo on the cheque is termed as dishonor of cheque.
Depreciation	Gradually decreasing in the value of the fixed asset due to its wear and tear is known as depreciation.
Direct Tax	The impact and incidence of direct tax fall on the same person. Shifting of direct tax is not possible Income Tax is a example of direct tax.
Endorsement	When backside of a negotiable instrument contains signed by the holder or an order to transfer the title to some other person, this is called as endorsement
Electronic Fund Transfer (EFT)	Transfer Funds in electronic form is termed as EFT (Electronic Fund Transfer). EFT gives facility to banks to exchange information between them. Even one branch of bank can transfer information to branch of another bank by using EFT.
E- Banking	Electronic Banking is facility of banking through electronic signals. ATMs, Credit Card, Debit cards transaction are the type of E Banking. Fund transfer Facilities like SWIFT, RTGS, NEFT belong to this category. Internet-banking is also example of E-Banking.
Escheat	Acquiring of the properties of person after his death by the government , in case there is no legal heir or nominee of that person then this type of property is termed as Escheat.

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Exchange Rate	The expression of a unit of foreign currency in relation to domestic country is known as exchange rate. Exchange rate can float move up or down.
Face Value	Face value also known as Nominal value is the original value of a share written or print on the share certificate.
Fiscal Policy	Fiscal policy refers to the changing tax rates and levels of government spending to influence aggregate demand in the economy by government
Forgery	When any type of alteration is made on a document or in negotiable instrument with intention to fraud is known as forgery.
Fund Flow	Fund Flow is statement of change in a company net working capital during a fixed period of time.
GST	Good and Services tax is indirect tax levy on manufacture, sale and consumption of goods and services at a national level. The GST regime is expected to be functional from 1st April, 2016. But the bill is now stuck in the Rajya Sabha, because the current government does not hold a majority.
Gold Monetisation Scheme	The gold monetisation scheme was launched on November 5, 2015 by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, to reduce bullion imports and mobilise 22,000 tonnes of idle gold in the country. The amount of interest rate to be given is proposed to be left to the banks to decide. Both principal and interest to be paid to the depositors of gold, will be 'valued' in gold. For example if a customer deposits 100 gms of gold and gets 2 per cent interest, then, on maturity he has a credit of 102 gms.
GDR	Global Depository receipt (GDR) is a certificate issued by one country bank against a certain number of shares held in its custody but traded on the stock market of another country.
Guarantee	If debtor or borrowers take a loan or debt and the third person or entity take the responsibility on the behalf of borrowers if he fails to repay debt amount then they will settle loan amount, this condition is known as guarantee. It is a contract between guarantor and beneficiary.
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	Gross Domestic Product is the monetary value of the Goods and services produced within geographical Boundaries of the country during given period of time.
Government Bonds	Bonds are a kind of debt instrument. It is a promise to repay borrowed money after a period of time with certain rate of interest. The money raised through the bonds may be used for various activities like making new roads, hospitals etc.

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Gross National Product (GNP)	Value of the total goods and services produced by the citizens of a country during a given period of time is known as Gross National Product .
Hedging	Hedging is a method or a strategy of reducing the risk of loss caused by price fluctuation in future.
HDI	HDI is Human Development index. Three Dimensions are used in HDI – 1. healthy life 2. Knowledge 3. Standard of living.
Holder	Holder means any person who is entitled to receive or recover the amount due on the cheque, bill of exchange or promissory notes from the parties.
Holder in due Course	A person who receives a Document for value, before it was due and in good faith, without notice of any defect in it, he is called holder in due course.
House Hold Income	Combined Income of all members of a household is house hold income. It includes every form of income i.e. salaries, wages, pensions, income from other sources.
International Banking	Banking involves more than two countries. If an Indian Bank has branches in different countries like Bank of India, it is said International Banking.
Insolvent	Insolvent is a person or organization who is unable to pay his debts, as his liabilities are more than the assets .Courts declare such persons insolvent. Banks do not open accounts of insolvent persons as they cannot enter into contract as per law.
Indemnity	indemnity is a type of contract where the indemnifier undertakes to reimburse the beneficiary from any loss arising due to his actions or third party actions.
International Banking	When Banking involves more than two nations or countries. If an Indian Bank has branches in different countries like Bank of India, it is said to do International Banking.
Interest Rate	Interest rate is the price of borrowing money. As the "renting" of money creates credit, interest is the price of credit. The price of money is the cost of commodity or service bought with money.
IFSC	Indian Financial System Code (IFSC) which is an eleven alpha numeric character code. This code is used by electronic payment system applications such as RTGS, ,National Electronic Fund Transfer. The code is of 11 characters. The first part is the first 4 alphabet characters representing the Bank. Next character is 0(zero), this is reserved for future use and last six digit represents branch code.
Internet Banking	Online is a form of electronic banking which enables customers of

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	banks to do banking transactions on the web. E-Banking , Virtual Banking is also similar to the internet Banking.
Joint Account	When two or more Person Jointly Open account with bank, this is known as Joint Account.
Karta	Manager of a Hindu Undivided Family (HUF) who handles the family business is known as Karta. He is usually the eldest male member of the Hindu Undivided Family.
Kiosk Banking	KIOSK Banking is a facility provided by banks where customers have no need to go to the branch to make different transactions. The branch itself comes to the customer's village/place where the customer can make the transactions.
KYC Norms	KYC means "Know Your Customer". It is a process by which banks obtain personal information of the customer. The objective of doing so is to enable the Bank to have positive identification of its customers. Mainly three proofs include in KYC. They are 1) Proof of identity 2) Proof of Address 3) Photograph.
Long term Debt	Long term debt is obligations of the organization which are due after 1 year. It could be in the form of Bank loan, bonds, debentures etc.
Lease Financing	Financing for the business of renting houses for a fixed period of time is known as Lease Financing .Leasing of a machinery for a specific period at specific price is an example of Lease Financing.
Letter of Credit	A letter from a bank guaranteeing that a buyer's payment to a seller will be received on time is known as letter of credit. If the buyer is unable to make payment on the purchase, the bank will be required to cover the full or remaining amount of the purchase to the party.
Micro Finance	Micro Finance aims to assist poverty and empowerment of weaker sections in India. In micro finance, very small amounts are given as credit to poor in rural, semi-urban and urban areas to enable them to raise their income levels and improve living standards.
Maturity	Maturity is the time when a bond, insurance policy or security is matures and customer is eligible to get the realizable value from that instrument.
Market value	The current value of an asset or any financial instrument in the market is called as market value.
Mobile Banking	M-Banking or mobile banking helps the customer to check his bank balance, order a demand draft, stop payment of a cheque, request for a cheque book and have information about latest interest rates.
Money Laundering	When a customer uses banking channels to cover up his unlawful financial activities, it is called money laundering.

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Merchant Banking	When a bank provides to a customer various types of financial services like accepting bills arising out of trade, providing advice, information or assistance on starting new business, acquisitions, mergers and foreign exchange that is known as merchant Banking.
Monopoly	Monopoly is a condition where only one seller in the market who controls the entire market supply and no substitute of the product is available in the market. Indian railway is example of monopoly.
Monetary Policy	Monetary policy refers to changing the interest rate and influencing the money supply by Central Bank.
Mortgage	A mortgage is an agreement that allows a lender to seize property when a borrower fails to pay.
Mixed Economy	An economic system which have the characteristics of both Private and Government Enterprises. India is a mixed economy country.
Multinational Company (MNC)	MNCs are a large scale company which has its production base in several countries and the bulk of the production is produced in outside nations. This company produces more overseas production than they do in its parent country.
NPA Account	If bank dues are not paid in any loan account with in specified time period, then this type of account is treated as NPA Account and this Amount is being treated as Non-Performing Assets.
Non-Performing Assets (NPA)	a Non-Performing asset shall be a loan or an advance where: a) Interest or installment of principal remain overdue for a period of more than 90 days in respect of a term loan. b) The account remains out of order for a period of more than 90 days, in respect of an Overdraft / Cash Credit c) The bill remains overdue for a period of more than 90 days in the case of bills purchased d) Any amount to be received remains overdue for a period of more than 90 days in respect of other accounts.
NBFCs	A Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) is a company registered under the Companies Act, 1956 engaged in the business of loans and advances, acquisition of shares/debentures etc. NBFCs can not accept demand deposits.
NEFT	National Electronic Funds Transfer (NEFT) is a nation-wide electronic payment system. By NEFT one can transfer funds from a bank branch to any individual or corporate having a bank account with any bank branch with in India. There is no limit – either minimum or maximum – on the amount of funds that could be transferred using NEFT. However, maximum amount per transaction is limited to Rs.50,000/- for cash-based remittances within India and also for remittances to Nepal.

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Non- Resident	A person who is not considered a resident of a country for tax purposes is called as Non-Resident. A person who is not a resident of India is a non-resident.
Net Income	If the total income in a period of a organization is deducted from all expenses during the same period is known as Net income of the Organization.
Negotiation	Negotiation means an act of transferring of a money instrument from one person to another person in the course of business.
Oligopoly	An oligopoly is an economic market whereby a small number of companies generate and control the entire supply of a good or service.
OTP	One Time Password (OTP) is an additional security measure for authentication for all credit and debit card payment transactions made on IVR (interactive voice response) systems i.e. transactions on mobile.
Online Banking	Online Banking allows the customers of the banks to conduct banking transactions on the Website of the bank. Virtual Banking is also known as Online Banking.
Overdraft	It is a credit facility given by bank to a account holder. Overdraft facility provide excess withdraw to the account holder on a nominal charge.
Plastic Money	Debit Cards ,Credit Cards, ATM Cards (Visa, Master Cards etc.) are known as plastic money. These cards are like money enable us to get goods and services.
Pledge	A bailment of goods for security purpose for payment of a debt . for example- pledge of stock by a borrower to a banker for a credit limit. Pledge can be made in movable goods only.
Public Sector Bank	A bank in which Government acquired fully or partly share is called as Public Sector Bank.
Payee	Payee is the person whom money is paid is known as payee.
PPF	Public Provident Fund (PPF) scheme is a popular long term investment. PPF offers attractive interest rates. Investors can invest minimum Rs. 500 to maximum Rs. 1,50,000 in one financial year.
Payer	The person whose name is written on the document who has to pay to the holder is known as payer.
Personal Identification Number (PIN)	Personal Identification Number is a number which an ATM card holder has to used in before he is authorized to do any banking transaction. PIN is used for security purpose.

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Prime Lending Rate (PLR)	The rate of interest at which bank lends to their special customers is known as Prime Lending Rate. Generally PLR is less than the normal rate of interest.
Promissory Note	A signed , written and unconditional promise by one party to another party that commits the maker to pay a specified amount on a fixed or a determinable date. Promissory notes are negotiable instruments
Repo Rate	Repo rate is the interest rate which is charged by RBI when RBI lends money to commercial bank for short period of time.
Return on capital	Return on capital is a profitability ratio. Return on capital indicates how effective a company is at turning capital into profits.
Returns	In economic a profit from investment is termed as returns.
Recurring Deposits (R.D.)	Recurring Deposit is a special type of deposit account which enables a customer to save by paying into the account an agreed fixed sum of money monthly over a stipulated period. The deposits in this type of account earn compound interest..
RTGS	The acronym 'RTGS' stands for Real Time Gross Settlement, which can be defined as the real-time settlement of funds transfers. The minimum amount to be remitted through RTGS is ` 2 lakh. There is no upper limit for RTGS transactions._
Safe custody	When Customer keep their articles (like jewellery, boxes, wills, debentures, shares etc.) with bank for keeping them safe is called safe custody. Bank Charges some amount for safe custody.
Saving Bank Account	Saving account is used for personal purpose. It is not for Business purpose. In Saving Account, Account Holder Get Nominal Interest. In India all bank have facility to open a saving account.
Self Help Group (SHG)	SHG is a committee 10-20 people usually in village area mainly for the purpose of deposits their savings into bank by their mutual agreement. Small loan are given to members of SHG for fulfilling their business needs if they want to start a small business.
SWIFT	SOCIETY FOR WORLD-WIDE INTER-BANK FINANCIAL TELECOMMUNICATION (SWIFT) is international computerized telecommunication network. India became a SWIFT member in 1991. Each bank is given a unique code by SWIFT.
Sarfaesi Act	The Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 (Sarfaesi Act) allows banks to auction properties when borrowers fail to repay their loans. It enables banks to reduce their non-performing assets.
Sovereign Gold Bond	Sovereign Gold Bond is a Government security issued by Reserve Bank of India On the behalf of Government of India. SCBs aresubstitutes for holding physical gold. Investors gets market value

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	of gold at the time of maturity and periodical interest.
Security	These are the financing and investing instrument of the organization. Securities can be bought and sold in the stock market . shares, debentures, bonds , warrants are the types of securities.
Smart Cards	Smart card is a plastic card with embedded microprocessor . Smarts cards are used to perform various types of financial transactions.
Teller	Teller is bank employee, who provide several types of banking services to the customers of the bank.
Treasury Bills	TREASURY BILLS is a negotiable instrument. It is short term instrument of borrowing. RBI issue T- Bills on discount on the behalf of government and redeem at face value. Presently treasury bills of 91 days and 364 days are sold by RBI
Time Deposits (Fixed Deposits)	Time Deposit is a deposit in the bank which is not allowed to withdraw before a fixed period. If account holder wants to withdraw deposit before the fixed time then banks may charge some amount of penalty on it
Underwriting	Underwriting is an agreement by the underwriter to buy shares or debentures on a fixed date. Underwriter gets commission for this agreement.
Universal banking	In Universal Banking Banks are allowed to do all types of activities related to banking like acceptance of deposits, giving loans, issue of debit and credit cards, selling of insurance products etc.
Virtual banking	Virtual banking is also called internet banking. In virtual Banking banking services are accessed via internet's world wide web. It is called virtual banking because an internet bank has no boundaries of brick and it exists only on the internet.
Wholesale banking	Wholesale banking is different from common banking. In wholesale banking main focus is on providing financial assistance to the industries and other sectors.
Working Capital	Working capital is that capital of the organization which is used to fulfill the day to day expenses of the business. Working Capital = Current assets – Current Liabilities.
Zero Balance Account	The account in which one don't have to maintain a minimum balance . It is also known as Basic Saving Bank Account (BSBA) and Zero balance Saving Account.

List of Important Days for Bank Exams PDF

Day	Observed As
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January 1	Global Family Day
January 9	NRI Day
January 10	World Laughter Day
January 12	National Youth Day
January 15	Army Day
January 25	National Voters Day , National Tourism Day
January 26	India's Republic Day, International Customs Day
January 28	Data Protection Day
January 30	Martyrs Day; World Leprosy Eradication Day
February second Sunday	World Marriage Day
February 4	World Cancer Day
February 6	International Day against Female Genital Mutilation
February 12	Darwin Day ,World Day of the Sick
February 13	World Radio day
February 20	World Day of Social Justice
February 21	International Mother Language Day
February 22	World Scout Day
February 24	Central Excise Day
February 28	National Science Day
March second Monday	Commonwealth Day
March second Thursday	World Kidney Day
March 4	World Day of the Fight Against Sexual Exploitation
March 8	International Women's Day
March 15	World Consumer Rights Day
March 16	National Vaccination Day
March 18	Ordnance Factories Day
March 20	World Sparrow Day
March 21	World Forestry Day
March 22	World Water Day

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March 23	World Earth Day
March 24	World TB Day
March 27	World Drama Day
April 2	World Autism Awareness Day
April 5	International Day for Mine Awareness,
April 5	National Maritime Day
April 7	World Health Day
April 17	World Haemophilia Day
April 18	World Amateur Radio Day
April 18	World Heritage Day
April 21	Secretaries Day
April 21	National Civil Services Day
April 22	Earth Day
April 23	World Book and Copyright Day
April 25	World Malaria Day
April 26	World Intellectual Property Day
April 29	International Dance Day
May 1	International Labour Day
May 1st Tuesday	World Asthma Day
May 3	Press Freedom Day
May-2nd Sunday	Mother's Day
May 4	Coal Miners' Day
May 8	World Red Cross Day
May 9	World Thalassaemia Day
May 11	National Technology Day
May 12	World Hypertension Day
May 12	International Nurses Day
May 14	World Migratory day
May 15	International Day of the Family

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May 17	World Tele communication Day
May 18	International Museum Day
May 21	Anti-Terrorism day (Rajiv Gandhi dead)
May 22	International Day for Biological Diversity
May 24	Common wealth Day
May 28	World Hunger Day
May 31	Anti-tobacco Day
June 4	International Day of Innocent Children
June 4	Victims of Aggression
June 5	World Environment Day
June, 3rd Sunday	Father's Day
June 8	World Ocean Day
June 12	World Day against Child Labour
June 14	World Blood Donor Day
June 15	World Elder Abuse Awareness Day
June 17	World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought
June 20	World Refugee Day
June 21	World Music Day
June 23	International Olympic Day
June 23	UN Public Service Day
June 26	International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking
June 27	International Diabetes Day
July 1	Doctor's Day
July 6	World Zoonoses Day
July 11	World Population Day
July 12	Malala Day
July 18	Nelson Mandela International Day
July 30	International Day of Friendship
August first Sunday	International Friendship Day

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August 6	Hiroshima Day, Organ Donation Day
August 7	Forgiveness Day
August 8	World Senior Citizen Day
August 9	Nagasaki Day
August 12	International Youth Day
August 15	Indian Independence Day
August 18	International Day of the World Indigenous Peoples
August 19	Photography Day, World Humanitarian Day
August 20	Rajiv Gandhi Sadbhavana Divas
August 29	National Sports Day
September 2	Coconut Day
September 5	Teachers Day , International day of charity
September 8	International Literacy Day (UNESCO)
September 14	Hindi Diwas, World First Aid Day
September 15	Engineer Day
September 16	World Ozone Day
September 21	Alzheimer Day
September 21	Day for Peace and Non- violence (UN)
September 22	Welfare of cancer patients (Rose Day)
September 25	Social Justice Day
September 26	Day of the Deaf
September 27	World Tourism Day
September 28	World Rabies Day
September 29	World Heart Day
October 1	International Day for the Elderly
October 2	Gandhi Jayanthi
October 3	World Habitat Day
October 4	World Animal Welfare Day
October 8	Indian Air Force Day

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October 9	World Post Office Day
October 10	National Post Day
October, 2nd Thursday	World Sight Day
October 11	International Day of the Girl Child
October 12	World Arthritis Day
October 13	UN International Day for Natural Disaster Reduction
October 14	World Standards Day
October 15	World White Cane Day
October 15	International Day of Rural women
October 16	World Food Day
October 17	The International Day for the Eradication of Poverty
October 20	World Statistics Day
October 20	World Osteoporosis Day
October 21	Global Iodine Deficiency Disorders Prevention Day
October 24	World Development Information Day
October 24	World Polio Day, UN Day
October 28	International Animation Day
October 30	World Thrift Day
November 5	World Radiography Day
November 9	Legal Services Day
November 12	World Pneumonia Day
November 12	Public Service Broadcasting Day
November 14	Children Day
November 14	World Diabetes Day
November 16	International Day for Tolerance
November 17	National Epilepsy Day
November 17	National Journalism Day
November 19	Citizens Day
November 19	World Toilet Day

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November 19	National Integration Day
November 20	Africa Industrialisation Day
November 21	World Television Day
November 21	World Fisheries day
November 25	International Day for Elimination of Violence against Women
November 26	Constitution Day
November 29	International Day of Solidarity with Palestinian People
December 1	World AIDS Day
December 2	World Computer Literacy Day
December 3	World Day of the Handicapped
December 4	Indian Navy Day
December 5	International Volunteer Day
December 7	Armed Forces Flag Day
December 7	International Civil Aviation Day
December 10	Human Rights Day
December 10	International Children Day of Broadcasting
December 14	World Energy Day
December 18	Minorities Rights Day
December 22	National Mathematics Day
December 23	Farmer's Day
December 25	Good Governance Day

List of countries with their capitals, currencies and official languages

European Countries	Capital	Currency
United Kingdom	London	Pound Sterling
France	Paris	Euro
Spain	Madrid	Euro

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Portugal	Lisbon	Euro
Germany	Berlin	Euro
Italy	Rome	Euro
Vatican City	Vatican	Euro
Malta	Valletta	Euro
Switzerland	Bern	Swiss Franc
Belgium	Brussels	Euro
Netherlands	Amsterdam	Euro
Denmark	Copenhagen	Krone
Norway	Oslo	Norwegian krone
Sweden	Stockholm	Krona
Finland	Helsinki	Euro
Estonia	Tallinn	Euro
Latvia	Riga	Euro
Lithuania	Vilnius	Euro
Belarus	Minsk	Belarusian ruble
Ukraine	Kiev	Ukrainian hryvnia
Poland	Warsaw	Zloty
Czech Republic	Prague	Koruna
Austria	Vienna	Euro
Albania	Tirana	Lek
Bosnia	Sarajevo	Convertible mark
Bulgaria	Sofia	Lev
Croatia	Zagreb	Kuna
Macedonia	Skopje	Macedonian denar
Moldova	Chişinău	Moldovan leu
Romania	Bucharest	Romanian leu

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Slovakia	Bratislava	Euro
Slovenia	Ljubljana	Euro
Hungary	Budapest	Forint
Greece	Athens	Euro
Cyprus	Nicosia	Euro
Ireland	Dublin	Euro / Pound Sterling
Iceland	Reykjavík	Icelandic króna
Luxembourg	Luxembourg	Euro

North American Nations	Capital	Currency	Language
Antigua and Barbuda	St. John's	East Caribbean dollar	English
The Bahamas	Nassau	Bahamian dollar	English
Barbados	Bridgetown	Barbadian dollar	English
Belize	Belmopan	Belize dollar	English
Canada	Ottawa	Canadian dollar	English, French
Costa Rica	San José	Costa Rican colón	Spanish
Cuba	Havana	Peso	Spanish
Dominica	Roseau	East Caribbean dollar	English, French
Dominican Republic	Santo Domingo	Dominican Peso	Spanish
El Salvador	San Salvador	United States dollar	Spanish
Grenada	St. George's	East Caribbean dollar	English

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Guatemala	Guatemala City	Guatemalan quetzal	Spanish
Haiti	Port-au-Prince	Haitian gourde	French Haitian Creole
Honduras	Tegucigalpa	Honduran lempira	Spanish
Jamaica	Kingston	Jamaican dollar	English
Mexico	Mexico City	Peso	Spanish
Nicaragua	Managua	Nicaraguan córdoba	Spanish, English
Panama	Panama City	Panamanian balboa, United States dollar	Spanish
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Basseterre	East Caribbean dollar	English
Saint Lucia	Castries	East Caribbean dollar	English
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Kingstown	East Caribbean dollar	English
Trinidad and Tobago	Port of Spain	Trinidad and Tobago dollar	English
United States	Washington, D.C.	United States dollar	No Federal Language
South American Nations	Capital	Currency	Language
Argentina	Buenos Aires	Peso	Spanish
Bolivia	La Paz	Boliviano	Spanish
Brazil	Brasília	Real	Portuguese

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Chile	Santiago	Peso	Spanish
Colombia	Bogotá	Peso	Spanish
Ecuador	Quito	United States dollar	Spanish
Guyana	Georgetown	Guyanese dollar	English
Paraguay	Asunción	Guaraní	Spanish
Peru	Lima	Nuevo sol	Spanish
Suriname	Paramaribo	Surinamese dollar	Dutch
Uruguay	Montevideo	Uruguayan peso	Spanish
Venezuela	Caracas	Bolívar fuerte	Spanish

African Nations	Capital	Currency	Official language(s)
Algeria	Algiers	Algerian dinar	Arabic
Angola	Luanda	Kwanza	Portuguese
Benin	Porto Novo	West African CFA franc	French
Botswana	Gaborone	Pula	English
Burkina Faso	Ouagadougou	West African CFA franc	French
Burundi	Bujumbura	Burundi franc	French
Cameroon	Yaoundé	Central African CFA franc	French, English
Cape Verde	Praia	Cape Verdean escudo	Portuguese

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Central African Republic	Bangui	Central African CFA franc	French
Chad	N'Djamena	Central African CFA franc	French, Arabic
Comoros	Moroni	Comorian franc	Arabic, French,
<i>Congo</i>	Kinshasa	Congolese franc	French
Djibouti	Djibouti	Djiboutian Franc	Arabic, French
Egypt	Cairo	Egyptian Pound	Arabic
Equatorial Guinea	Malabo	Central African CFA franc	Spanish, French, Portuguese
Eritrea	Asmara	Nakfa	Arabic, English
Ethiopia	Addis Ababa	Ethiopian birr	Amharic
Gabon	Libreville	Central African CFA franc	French
Gambia	Banjul	Dalasi	English
Ghana	Accra	Ghanaian cedi	English
Guinea-Bissau	Bissau	West African CFA franc	Portuguese
Guinea	Conakry	Guinean franc	French
Ivory Coast	Yamoussoukro	West African CFA franc	French
Kenya	Nairobi	Kenyan shilling	English
Lesotho	Maseru	Loti	English
Liberia	Monrovia	Liberian dollar	English
Libya	Tripoli	Libyan dinar	Arabic
Madagascar	Antananarivo	Malagasy Ariary	French
AfricanNations	Capital	Currency	Official language(s)

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Malawi	Lilongwe	Malawian kwacha	English
Mali	Bamako	West African CFA franc	French
Mauritania	Nouakchott	Mauritanian Ouguiya	Arabic
Mauritius	Port Louis	Mauritian rupee	English
Morocco	Rabat	Moroccan dirham	Arabic
Mozambique	Maputo	Mozambican metical	Portuguese
Namibia	Windhoek	Namibian dollar	English
Niger	Niamey	West African CFA franc	French
Nigeria	Abuja	Nigerian naira	English
Republic of Congo	Brazzaville	Central African CFA franc	French
Rwanda	Kigali	Rwandan franc	French, English
Senegal	Dakar	West African CFA franc	French
Seychelles	Victoria	Seychellois rupee	English, French
Sierra Leone	Freetown	Leone	English
Somalia	Mogadishu	Somali shilling	Somali, Arabic
South Africa	Cape Town, and Pretoria	South African rand	English
South Sudan	Juba	South Sudanese pound	English
Sudan	Khartoum	Sudanese pound	Arabic, English
Swaziland	Lobamba	Lilangeni	English
São Tomé and Príncipe	São Tomé	São Tomé and Príncipe Dobra	Portuguese

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Tanzania	Dodoma	Tanzanian shilling	English
Togo	Lomé	West African CFA franc	French
Tunisia	Tunis	Tunisian dinar	Arabic
Uganda	Kampala	Ugandan shilling	English
Zambia	Lusaka	Zambian kwacha	English
Zimbabwe	Harare	United States dollar and South African rand	English
Oceania Nations	Capital	Currency	Language
Australia	Canberra	Australian dollar	English
Fiji	Suva	Fijian dollar	English
Kiribati	Tarawa	Kiribati dollar Australian dollar	English
Marshall Islands	Majuro	United States dollar	English
Micronesia	Palikir	United States dollar	English
Nauru	No official Capital	Australian dollar	English
New Zealand	Wellington	New Zealand dollar	English
Palau	Ngerulmud , Melekeok	United States dollar	English
Papua New Guinea	Port Moresby	Kina	English
Samoa	Apia	Tala	English
Solomon Islands	Honiara	Solomon Islands dollar	English
Tonga	Nuku'alofa	Pa'anga	English

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Tuvalu	Funafuti	Tuvaluan dollar Australian dollar	English
Vanuatu	Port Vila	Vanuatu vatu	French, English

List of important International Organizations with their headquarters, foundation years, heads and purpose.

Name	Headquarters	Heads	Foundation Year	Number of Members Countries	Purpose
International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)	Lyon, France	Mrs. Ballestrazzi	7 September, 1923	190	Connecting Police for a safer world
World Bank	Washington D.C. (U.S.A.)	Jim Yong Kim	July, 1944	189	Crediting, Working for a world free of Poverty
IBRD	Washington D.C. (U.S.A.)	Jim Yong Kim	1944	189	Development Assistance, Poverty Reduction
ICSID (International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes)	Washington D.C. (U.S.A.)	Jim Yong Kim	1957 (But operating starts in 1966)	159	International Arbitration
International Finance Corporation (IFC)	Washington D.C. (U.S.A.)	Philippe Le Hou�rou	24 July, 1956	184	Private Sector Development, Poverty Reduction
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)	Washington D.C. (U.S.A.)	Keiko Honda	1988	181	Political Risk Insurance, Foreign Direct Investment

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World Trade Organization (WTO)	Geneva, Switzerland	Roberto Azevedo	1 January, 1995	162	Regulate International Trade
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	Washington D.C. (U.S.A.)	Christine Lagarde	27 December, 1945	189	To promotes international economic cooperation
Bank for International Settlements (BIS)	Basel, Switzerland	Jaime Caruana	17 May, 1930	60 Central Banks	Central Bank Cooperation
Asian Development Bank (ADB)	Metro Manila, Philippines	Takehiko Nakao	22 August, 1966	67	Crediting
World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)	Geneva Switzerland	Francis Gurry	14 July, 1967	188	To promote the protection of intellectual property throughout the world
World Health Organization (WHO)	Geneva Switzerland	Margaret Chan	7 April, 1948	193	Health For All
International Labour Organization (ILO)	Geneva Switzerland	Guy Ryder	1919	186	
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	Rome, Italy	Kanayo F. Nwanze	1977	173	Enabling the Rural Poor to Overcome Poverty
UNICEF	New York	Anthony Lake	11-Dec-1946	191	To provide food and healthcare to children of those countries which devastated by world war II.

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UN International Training and Research Center (UNITAR)	Geneva Switzerland	Nikhil Seth	1963	--	To achieve the major objectives of UN through training and research
UN Environmental Program (UNEP)	Nairobi, Kenya	Achim Steiner	5 June, 1972	193	Protect our environment and conserve our future
UN Development Program (UNDP)	New York	Helen Clark	1965	166	Overall development
UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)	New York	Reuben Summerlin	1966	For 48 least developed countries	Eradicate extreme hunger poverty, Promotes equality, Ensures Environment Sustainability
International Cricket Council	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	Zaheer Abbas	15 June, 1909	125	Great Sport, Great Spirit
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)	Brussels, Belgium	Petr Pavel	4 April, 1949	28	A mind unfettered in deliberation

Banks with Headquarters, CMDs & Tag Lines

Sl. No.	Bank(s)	Headquarter	CMDs	Tag Line
1	Allahabad Bank	Kolkata	Shri Rakesh Sethi	A Tradition of Trust
2	Andhra Bank	Hyderabad	Shri Suresh N Patel	Where India Banks
3	Bank of Baroda	Baroda	P. S. Jayakumar	India's

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				International Bank
4	Bank of India	Mumbai	Shri Melwyn Rego	Relationship Beyond Banking
5	Bank of Maharashtra	Pune	Shri Sushil Muhnot	One Family One Bank
6	Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd	New Delhi	----Vacant----	Empowering Women Empowering India
7	Canara Bank	Bangalore	Rakesh Sharma	Together We Can
8	Central Bank of India	Mumbai	Shri Rajeev Rishi	Central to you Since 1911
9	Corporation Bank	Mangalore	Shri Jai Kumar Garg	A Premier Public Sector Bank
10	Dena Bank	Mumbai	Shri. Ashwani Kumar	Trusted Family Bank
11	IDBI Bank	Mumbai	Mr. Kishor Kharat	Banking For All, "Aao Sochein Bada"
12	Indian Bank	Chennai	Shri Mahesh Kumar Jain	Your Tech-Friendly Bank
13	Indian Overseas Bank	Chennai	Shri R. Koteeswaran	Good People to Grow With
14	Oriental Bank of Commerce	New Delhi	Animesh Chauhan	Where Every Individual Is Committed
15	Punjab National	New Delhi	Smt. Usha	The Name You Can

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	Bank		Ananthasubramanian	Bank Upon
16	Punjab and Sind Bank	New Delhi	Jatinder Bir Singh	Where Service Is A Way Of Life
17	State Bank of India	Mumbai	Smt Arundathi Bhattacharya	With You All The Way Pure Banking Nothing Else The Nation's Banks on Us
17.1	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	Jaipur	Smt Arundathi Bhattacharya	The Bank with a Vision
17.2	State Bank of Hyderabad	Hyderabad	Smt Arundathi Bhattacharya	Modern Innovative Dependable
17.3	State Bank of Mysore	Bangalore	Smt Arundathi Bhattacharya	Working for a Better Tomorrow
17.4	State Bank of Patiala	Patiala	Smt Arundathi Bhattacharya	Blending Modernity with Tradition
17.5	State Bank of Travancore	Thiruvananthapuram	Smt Arundathi Bhattacharya	A Long Tradition of Trust
18	Syndicate Bank	Karnataka	Arun Shrivastava	Faithful Friendly
19	UCO Bank	Kolkata	Shri Ravi Krishan Takkar	Honours Your Trust
20	Union Bank of India	Mumbai	Shri Arun Tiwari	Good People to Bank With
21	United Bank of	Kolkata	Shri P. Srinivas	The Bank That

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	India			Begins With "U"
22	Vijaya Bank	Bangalore	Kishore Kumar Sansi	A Friend You Can Bank On
23	Bandhan	Kolkata	Chandra Shekhar Ghosh	Hope for The Poor
24	ECGC Bank	Mumbai	Geetha Muralidhar	You Focus On Exports We Cover The Risks
25	HDFC	Mumbai	Mr. Aditya Puri	We Understand Your World Indeed
26	Axis Bank	Mumbai	Shikha Sharma	Badhti Ka Naam Zindagi
27	ICICI Bank	Mumbai	Chanda Kochhar	Hum Hai Na, Khyal Apka
28	HSBC	London	Stuart Gulliver	The World's Local Bank
29	IDFC	Mumbai	Mr. Vikram Limaye	-----

Summits & Conferences in Jan & Feb 2016

JANUARY 2016		
Summit & Conference	Hosted By	Remarks
Business Summit	New Delhi	16 Agreements signed b/w India and France
22nd CII Partnership Summit & 1st Sunrise AP	Visakhapatnam	Rs. 38,500 crores by RINL

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Investment Meet		
14th Pravasi Bharatiya Diwas	New Delhi	To bring together NRIs
Sustainable agriculture on conference	Gangtok, Sikkim	To transform agriculture based on sustainable and efficient use of resources like soil and water
19th National Conference on e-Governance	Nagpur, Maharashtra	To enabled education and cyber security framework for citizen centric services.
4th Indian African Hydrocarbons Conference	New Delhi	To enhance their energy security
Conference of QCG on Afghan peace & Reconciliation	Islamabad	To create consensus for talks b/w the Taliban and Afghanistan's Govt.
10th Ministerial Conference	Nairobi, Kenya	Nairobi package include Ministerial decisions on agriculture, cotton and issues related to least developed countries.

FEBRUARY 2016		
Summit & Conference	Hosted by	Remarks
Counter-Terrorism conference 2016	Jaipur	To prevent attacks through intelligence collection
3rd Asian Ministerial conference on Tiger	India	13 Nations- conserve the tiger population.

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conservation		
10th High Energy Materials conference	Hyderabad	Cryogenic mark-III based GSLV satellite launch vehicle in December.
India Investment Summit 2016	New Delhi	Ministry of finance in partnership with SBI caps is organised a "Make in India" campaign.
Global Maritime summit	India	India host it 1st time
U.S- Southeast Asian summit	California	To provide an opportunity to build out its economic approach for the US & ASEAN
World Government summit	Dubai,UAE	Karnataka mobile One m-Government model-gold medal
Resurgent Rajasthan Partnership summit	Rajasthan	Signed 295 MOU's amounting to Rs.3.21 lakh crores.

List of Reports published by International Organizations

Sr.	Name of Report	Organization
1.	World Investment Report	UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development)
2.	Human Development Index	UNDP (United Nations Development Programme)
3.	Gender Inequality Index	UNDP (United Nations Development Programme)
4.	Millennium Development Goals	UNO (United Nations Organization)

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5.	Global Financial System Report	BIS (Bureau of Indian Standards)
6.	Global Innovation Index Published	INSEAD
7.	World Development Report	IBRD (World Bank)
8.	Ease of Doing Business	IBRD (World Bank)
9.	Global Talent Competitiveness Index	INSEAD
10.	Intellectual Property Rights	WTO (World Trade Organization)
11.	The Energy Report & Living Planet Report by	WWF (World Wildlife Fund)
12.	Carbon Emission Index was Published by	UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change)
13.	Global Terrorism Index	IEP (Individualized Education Programme)
14.	Global Peace Index	IEP (Individualized Education Programme)
15.	Global Money Laundering Report	FATF (Financial Action Task Force)
16.	World Economic Outlook	IMF (International Monetary Fund)
17.	Global Competitive Index	WEF (World Economic Forum)
18.	Travel & Tourism Index	WEF (World Economic Forum)
19.	Environmental Performance Index	WEF (World Economic Forum)
20.	Global Information Index	WEF (World Economic Forum)

21.	Levels and Trends in Child Mortality Report	UN Inter-agency Group
22.	India State of Forest Report	Forest Survey of India
23.	Interest Subvention Report 2015-16	Reserve Bank of India
24.	Change the World List Data	Fortune

Payment Banks in India - All you need to know

- **Payment Bank** are going to establish especially for middle/poor class people.
- The guidelines for **Payment Banks** were announced in **November 2014**.
- **The minimum paid - up equity capital** for payment banks shall be **Rs. 100 Crore**.
- The payment bank should have a **leverage ratio of net less than 3%**.
- The cash limit in the accounts is just **Rs. 1,00,000**.
- It will be easier for anyone to open a bank account.
- Payment Banks can **accept deposits** up to **Rs. 1,00,000 per customer**. Customer will get **interest** on the money that is being deposited. They can be used for either **current account or savings accounts**.
- Payment banks can be integrated with your savings bank accounts via **IMPS and NEFT transfers**.
- Companies operated as mobile wallets is a big step as it raises the funds limit and it allows interest to be paid on the deposits. With this customers will more attract toward store their money in **Paytm or M - Pesa**.
- **Payment Banks** can not issue **Credit Cards**, they can issue **ATM and Debit Cards**. These **ATM and Debit Cards** will also work on all banks' machines.
- Out of **41 companies** only **11 companies** have been **selected**.
- Payment Banks can not accept **NRI deposits**.

- It is estimated that **Payment Banks** will ensure more money comes into the banking system and it will spread the banking in rural areas.
- Payment Bank licence will enable the network of **1,54,000 post offices (including 1,30,000 rural post offices)** to offer banking services in the country.
- The **selected 11 companies** are as under:
 - 1. Aditya Birla Nuvo Limited**
 - 2. Airtel M Commerce Services Limited**
 - 3. Cholamandalam Distribution Services Limited**
 - 4. Department of Posts**
 - 5. Fino PayTech Limited**
 - 6. National Securities Depository Limited**
 - 7. Reliance Industries Limited**
 - 8. Dilip Shantilal Shanghvi Limited**
 - 9. Vijay Shekhar Sharma Limited**
 - 10. Tech Mahindra Limited**
 - 11. Vodafone M- Pesa Limited**

NPA - Non Performing Assets -Definition, Types and Causes

One of the most important question asked in bank interviews is "Why NPA is so high in PSU banks ?"

If you are going to appear for even clerk interviews then you should learn this concept.

Definition of NPA

NPA (Non-performing Assets) - All those assets which don't generate regular income are known as NPA.

TYPES OF ASSETS

Standard assets :- An assets which is generating regular income to the bank

Sub-standard assets :- An asset which is overdue for a period of more than 90 days but less than 12 months

Doubtful assets :- An asset which is overdue for a period of more than 12 months.

Loss assets :- Assets which are doubtful and considered as non-recoverable by bank, internal or external auditor or central bank inspectors

Sub-standard assets, Doubtful assets and Loss assets are NPA.

CAUSES OF NPA

Default - One of the main reason behind NPA is default by borrowers.

Economic conditions - Economic condition of a region effected by natural calamities or any other reason may cause NPA.

No more proper risk management - Speculation is one of the major reason behind default. Sometimes banks provide loans to borrowers with bad credit history. There is high probability of default in these cases.

Mis-management - Often ill-minded borrowers bribe bank officials to get loans with an intention of default.

Diversion of funds - Many times borrowers divert the borrowed funds to purposes other than mentioned in loan documents. It is very hard to recover from these kind of borrowers.

In case you have any query or you want to add anything then comment below. If I find any comment is adding value to the post then I will add that comment to the post.

RBI - Organizational Structure and Functions

Reserve Bank's Head Office is located in **Mumbai**.

Organisation and Management

RBI is managed by the **Central Board of Directors**.

Presently, there are **21 members**:

Governor – for a period of 5 years

Four Deputy Governors – for a period of 5 years

Four Directors (Each nominated by four Local Boards)

Ten Directors (Nominated by Government of India)

Two government officers (Nominated by Government of India)

GOVERNORS OF RBI

First Governor of RBI – Sir Osborne Smith

First Indian Governor of RBI – Sir CD Deshmukh

Current Governor - Dr Raghuram Rajan (who took charge from Dr D Subbarao)

SUBSIDIARIES

RBI's fully owned subsidiaries are:

- National Housing Bank (NHB)
- Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC)
- Bhartiya Reserve Bank Note Mudran Private Limited (BRBNMPL)
- Majority stake in National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)

DEPARTMENTS OF RBI

DEPARTMENTS	FUNCTIONS
Currency Management	Responsible for administration of currency issuance. (Core function of RBI, RBI Act, 1934)
Banking Operations and Development	Responsible for regulations of Commercial Bank under provisions of Banking Regulation Act, 1934 and RBI Act, 1934
Rural Planning and Credit	Formulates policies related to rural population (Rural credit and employment programmes)
Foreign Exchange	Facilitate external trade and payment and promote the development and maintain the foreign exchange market in India. (FEMA, 1999)
Inspection	Assign duties on behalf of top management and provide feedback to top management for efficient and effective working of organisation.

FUNCTIONS OF RBI

The functions of RBI are mentioned in RBI Act, 1934. It acts as Central bank as well as Ordinary bank.

Central Banking Functions

Issuance of Paper Currency

- Sole note issuing authority (issue department)
- Notes denomination – 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1000

Indian Currency System

Maintain Minimum Reserve System, adopted in 1957.

Under Minimum Reserve System, RBI maintains minimum of gold and foreign securities to the extent of Rs. 200 crore (of which gold Rs 115 crore) and balance in rupee security is maintained.

Banker of the Government

- Agent of Central and State government (both at national and international level)
- Performs banking functions on behalf of government. (Accept deposits, taxes and make payments)
- Maintains government accounts, provides financial advice and overdraft facility to government.

Banker of banks and Lender of Last Resort

- All scheduled banks come under direct control of RBI
- Both Commercial and Schedule bank have to maintain minimum reserve with RBI
- Custodian of cash reserves of Commercial Bank

REGULATORY FUNCTIONS

Credit control is one of the principal functions of RBI. Credit Control means expansion and contraction of credit.

There are mainly two methods to control credit which are as follows:

Quantitative Credit Control

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To control the flow of quantum of credit, RBI adopts the measures which are given below:

- **Bank Rate** – It is the rate at which, RBI charges interest from the schedule banks on the loans (without security) given to them. It is also known as Re discount Rate.
 - **Differential Rates of Interest** - If any bank borrows before fixed quota, then it has to pay higher interest rate than prevailing bank rate.
 - **Open Market Operations** – It controls the flow of credit through sale and purchase of government securities in open market.
 - **Cash Reserve Ratio** – It is the amount of funds that the banks have to keep with the RBI.
 - **Statutory Liquidity Ratio** – It is the ratio of liquid asset, which all Commercial Banks keep in the form of cash, gold and unencumbered approved securities not more than 40 % of their demand and time deposits liabilities.
- # **Unencumbered Securities** – An asset that is clear and free from any creditor's claim

QUALITATIVE CREDIT CONTROL

- **Change in Margin Requirement on Loans** – It can direct the bank to change the margin requirement on loan from time to time.

Margin Requirement on Loans – It is the percentage value of security that can be used as collateral (additional) security at the time of loan.

- **Maximum Limit of Loans** - RBI fix the maximum limit of loan by the Commercial Banks.
- **Rationing of Credit** – RBI fix credit quota for member banks as well as their limits for the payment of bills.
- **Moral Suasion** - RBI holds meeting with member banks and seek their cooperation in controlling the monetary system of country.

GENERAL BANKING FUNCTIONS

- It accepts deposits of State and central government deposits without paying any interest and deals in bills and foreign securities.
- It gives loan to Central and State government (not more than 90 days)

MINTS

Coins are minted by **Government of India**. RBI acts as an agent of government for distribution, issue and handling of coins.

IMPORTANT RATES DETERMINED BY RBI

Bank Rate - It is the rate at which, RBI charges interest from the schedule banks on the loans (without security) given to them. It is also known as Rediscount Rate.

Effect – When Bank Rate will increase then commercial bank's interest rate will also increase which will result in decrease in demand and thus decrease in prices. (Decrease in inflation) and vice-versa

Repo Rate – It is the rate at which RBI lends money for short term against securities. It was introduced in December, 1992

Effect – If there will be increase in Repo rate than it will decrease the amount of funds with the banks or loans will be available at higher rate which will reduce the demand and thus decrease in the prices (Decrease in inflation) and vice-versa.

Reverse Repo Rate – It is the rate at which RBI borrows money from Commercial Banks.

Cash Reserve Ratio - It is the amount of funds that the banks have to keep with the RBI.

Effect – if CRR will be increase by the RBI than Banks have to keep more funds with RBI i.e. Banks will have less money to lend, which will result in decrease in demand and thus decrease in prices. (Decrease in inflation) and vice-versa

Statutory Liquidity Ratio - It is the ratio of liquid asset, which all Commercial Banks keep in the form of cash, gold and unencumbered approved securities not more than 40 % of their demand and time deposits liabilities.

Effect - If there will be increase the SLR, the bank will have to keep more money, this will result in decrease in the lending of money and thus decrease the demand of the people which will lead to decrease in the prices and thus decrease the inflation and vice-versa.

Marginal Standing Facility - It is the rate at which scheduled banks may borrow from funds overnight from RBI. Its rate is 1% higher than the Repo Rate.

CURRENT RATES

BANK RATE	7.75 %
REPO RATE	6.75 %
REVERSE REPO RATE	5.75 %
CASH RESEVE RATIO	4 %
STAUTORY LIQUIDITY RATIO	21.5 %
MARGINAL STANDARD FACILTIIY	7.75 %

IRDA - Role, Objectives and Functions

IRDA - Insurance Regulatory Development and Authority is the statutory, independent and apex body that governs and supervise the Insurance Industry in India.

It was constituted by Parliament of India Act called **Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDA of India)** after the formal declaration of Insurance Laws (Amendment) Ordinance 2014, by the President of India Pranab Mukherjee on December 26,2014.

Establishment:

- IRDA Act was passed upon the recommendations of **Malhotra Committee report** (7 Jan,1994), headed by **Mr R.N. Malhotra (Retired Governor, RBI)**
- Main Recommendations - Entrance of Private Sector Companies and Foreign promoters & An independent regulatory authority for Insurance Sector in India
- In April,2000, it was set up as statutory body, with its headquarters at New Delhi.
- The **headquarters** of the agency were shifted to **Hyderabad, Telangana** in 2001.

Objectives of IRDA:

- To promote the interest and rights of policy holders.
- To promote and ensure the growth of Insurance Industry.
- To ensure speedy settlement of genuine claims and to prevent frauds and malpractices
- To bring transparency and orderly conduct of in financial markets dealing with insurance.

Organisational Setup of IRDA:

IRDA is a **ten member body** consists of :

- One Chairman (For 5 Years & Maximum Age - 60 years)
- Five whole-time Members (For 5 Years and Maximum Age- 62 years)
- Four part-time Members (Not more than 5 years)

The chairman and members of IRDAI are appointed by **Government of India**.

The present Chairman of IRDAI is **Mr T.S Vijayan**.

Functions And Duties of IRDA:

Section 14 of IRDA Act,1999 lays down the duties and functions of IRDA:

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- It issues the registration certificates to insurance companies and regulates them.
- It protects the interest of policy holders.
- It provides license to insurance intermediaries such as agents and brokers after specifying the required qualifications and set norms/code of conduct for them.
- It promotes and regulates the professional organisations related with insurance business to promote efficiency in insurance sector.
- It regulates and supervise the premium rates and terms of insurance covers.
- It specifies the conditions and manners, according to which the insurance companies and other intermediaries have to make their financial reports.
- It regulates the investment of policyholder's funds by insurance companies.
- It also ensures the maintenance of solvency margin (company's ability to pay out claims) by insurance companies.

Related Facts :

- **FDI limit** in Insurance Sector has been **increased to 49% from 26%**, approved by The Union Cabinet. The proposal was made by Finance Minister Arun Jaitley.
- **IRDAI** has celebrated **19th April, 2015 as Insurance Awareness Day** at **Hyderabad**. (came into existence in 2000)
- **IRDAI** has imposed a **fine of Rs.10 lakh on TATA AIA Life Insurance** for violation of excess payment to corporate agents. TATA AIA Life Insurance is joint venture company formed by Tata Sons Ltd. and AIA Group Ltd. CEO and MD of the company is Mr Naveen Tahilyani.
- **IRDAI** has **changed the norms related to cancellation and change of name of nominee**. The insurer will charge fee for any such modification. **The fee is up to Rs. 50 for policies obtained online and up to Rs.100 for others.**
- **IRDAI** has imposed a **fine of Rs.20 lakh on APPOLO MUNICH HEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY** for selling its policies through non-authorized insurance selling website makemytrip.com. The CEO of APPOLO MUNICH

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HEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY is Antony Jacob and the Chairman and CEO of makemytrip.com is Deep Kalra.

Popular Sports Tournaments in the World

Names of Tournaments	Name of Games	Name of Countries
Agha Khan Cup	Hockey	India
Agarwal Cup	Badminton	India
Agarwal Cup	Badminton	India
Bandodkar Trophy	Football	India
Bombay Gold Cup	Hockey	India
British Open	Golf	International
Burdwan Trophy	Weight Lifting	India
Champions trophy	Hockey	International
Davis Cup	Tennis	International
DCM Trophy	Football	India
Derby	Horse Racing	International
Dhyanchand Trophy	Hockey	India
Dr. BC Roy Trophy	Football	India
Duleep Trophy	Cricket	India
Durand Cup	Football	India
Ghulam Ahmed Trophy	Cricket	India

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Names of Tournaments	Name of Games	Name of Countries
Gura Nanak Cup	Hockey	India
Heineken Cup	Lawn Tennis	International
Hopman Cup	Lawn Tennis	International
Irani Trophy	Cricket	India
IFA Shield	Football	India
Lady Ratan Tata Trophy	Hockey	India
League Championship Trophy	Football	International
Liners Open	Golf	International
Malaysian Open	Badminton	International
Moinuddaula Gold Cup	Cricket	India
Premier League Trophy	Football	International
Radha Mohan Cup	Polo	India
Ranaji Trophy	Cricket	India
Rangeshwari Cup	Hockey	India
Rovers Cup	Football	India
Scindia Gold Cup	Hockey	India
Subrato mukherjee Cup	Football	India
U. Thant Cup	Tennis	International
Wellington trophy	Rowing	India