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Monetary Policy Tools

Cash Reserve Ratio

CRR is the minimum percentage of deposits with commercial banks that they need to deposit with central bank of RBI.

Impact of increased CRR

Positive impact - It is a quick fix to control inflation. By increasing CRR, commercial banks need to deposit more money with RBI. Thus commercial banks left with less money. Now loans become dearer, so people have less money. As

Less money with Commercial banks → **Less money with people** → **Lower demand for goods and services** → **Lower prices**

Higher CRR simply sucks money from the economy.

Impact of decreased CRR

More money with Commercial banks → **More money with people** → **Higher demand for goods and services** → **Higher prices**

CRR should be aligned with supply and production levels. If people are producing more then they deserve to spend more. Decreased CRR provides a short term fix as it increases demand for short term.

Statutory liquidity ratio

This is the percentage of liabilities and time deposits that commercial banks need to keep with them in form of cash, gold or government approved securities.

Impact of increase in SLR

Commercial banks need to keep more liquid funds → **Provides less loans to people** → **Lower demand for good and services** → **Lower prices**

Impact on decrease in SLR

Commercial banks need to keep less liquid funds → **Provides more loans to people** → **Higher demand for good and services** → **Higher prices**

Repo and Reverse Repo rates

Repo rate

It is the rate at which RBI lends money to commercial banks against securities in case commercial banks fall short of funds.

Reverse Repo Rate

Rate at which RBI borrows money from commercial banks.

Impact

If commercial banks get more money they will lend more money to people which will lead more demand in economy. Thus prices will increase.

Bank rate

It is a rate at which RBI lends money to commercial banks **without any security**.

Impact

When bank rate is increased interest rate also increases which have negative impact on demand thus prices increases.

Marginal Standing

Funding

By this mechanism commercial banks can get loans from RBI for their emergency needs. Commercial banks can take loan only upto 1% of their liabilities and time deposits.

Open market operations

Buying and selling government securities and bonds in order to manage liquidity in the economy.

Impact of purchasing securities

More money in economy → **More demand** → **Higher growth rate**

Impact of selling

Less money in economy → **Less demand** → **Lower prices**

Conclusion

Many economist says effect of "More demand" is higher growth rate while some says higher prices. While it is actually state of economy. Money supply should be aligned with production rate.

Important Books and Authors

List of Famous Books and their Authors for competitive Exams

- Two Year Eight Months and Twenty –Eight Night –**Salman Rushdi**
- The Red Sari –**Javier Moro**
- Neither a Hawk nor a dove –**Khurshid M Kasuari**
- Faces and Places Professor –**Deepak Nayyar**
- Indian Parliamentary Diplomacy- **Meira Kumar**
- Farishta –**Kapil Isapuari**
- Super Economies –**Raghav Bahal**
- China :Confucius in the Shadow –**Poonam Surie**
- My country My Life - **L.K.Advani**
- Joseph Anton - **Sulman Rushdie (Autobiography)**

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- The Sahara Testaments - **Tade Ipadeola**
- Narendra Modi: A Political Biography - **Andy Marino**
- My Unforgettable Memories - **Mamata Banerjee**
- Rationalised Roman for Kashmiri - **Dr R L Bhat**
- Strictly Personal, Manmohan and Gursharan - **Daman Singh**
- The Wrong Enemy: America in Afghanistan, 2001- 2014 - **Carlotta Gall**
- Lal Bahadur Shastri: Lessons in Leadership - **Pavan Choudary**
- Walking With Giants - **G. Ramachandran(former Finance Secretary)**
- Crusader or Conspirator? Coalgate and other Truths - **PC Parakh**
- The Accidental Prime Minister: the making and unmaking of Manmohan Singh - **Sanjaya Baru**
- God of Antarctica - **13 year old Yashwardhan Shukla**
- My Years with Rajiv and Sonia - **R.D.Pradhan**
- Khushwantnama -The Lessons of My Life - **Khushwant singh**
- Syntheism – Creating God in The Internet Age - **Alexander Bard**
- One Life is Not Enough - **Natwar Singh**
- The Lives of Others - **Neel Mukherjee**
- My Music My Life - **Pt Ravi Shankar**
- I am Malala - **Malala Yousufzai and Christina Lamb**
- A Man and A Motorcycle, How Hamid Karzai Came to Power - **Bette Dam**
- True Colours — **Adam Gilchrist**
- Assassination of Rajiv Gandhi: An Inside Job? - **Faraz Ahmad**
- The God of Small Things - **Arundhati Roy**
- Interpreter of Maladies - **Jhumpa Lahiri**
- And then One Day: A Memoir - **Nasiruddin Shah (Autobiography)**
- Unaccustomed Earth - **Jhumpa Lahiri**
- Lowland - **Jhumpa Lahiri**
- Truth Always Prevails - **Sadrudin Hashwani**
- Playing It My Way – **Sachin Tendulkar and Boria Mazumder**
- Unbreakable (Autobiography of Mary Kom) - **Mary Kom**
- Enoch, I am a British Indian - **Sarinder Joshua**
- Duroch ModiNomics - **Sameer Kochar**
- Public Issues Before Parliament - **Vijay Darda**
- Water, Peace and War – Confronting the Global Water Crisis - **Brahma Chellaney Ambedkar**
- Awakening India's Social Conscience - **Dr. Narendra Jadhav**
- Munger through the Ages - **Late DP Yadav**
- Akbar – The Aesthete - **Dr. Indu Anand**
- Runs in Ruins — **Sunil Gavaskar**
- India at Risk - **Jaswant Singh**
- The Narrow Road to the Deep North - **Richard Flanagan (Australian)(Man Booker)**
- Untold Story of the Indian Public Sector - **Dr UD Choubey**
- Final Test: Exit Sachin Tendulkar - **Dilip D'Souza**

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- Worthy Fights: A Memoir of Leadership in War and Peace - **Leon Panetta and Jim Newton**
- Not Just an Accountant - **former CAG Vinod Rai**
- Grandmaster Repertoire - 1.e4 vs The French, Caro-Kann and Philidor - **Parimarjan Negi**
- A Bend in the river - **V.S. Naipaul**
- Dark Star: The Loneliness of Being Rajesh Khanna - **Gautam Chintamani**
- Half Girlfriend - **Chetan Bhagat**
- Iqbal: The Life of a Poet, Philosopher and Politician - **Biography of Allama Muhammad Iqbal (Spiritual Father of Pakistan)**
- 50 years of man in space - **Garik Israelien, Brian May and David J Eicher**
- Black Tornado: The Three Sieges of Mumbai 26/11 - **Sandeep Unnithan**
- Dramatic Decade: The Indira Gandhi Years - Pranab Mukherjee 2014: The Election That Changed India -**Rajdeep Sardesai**
- Your Dreams Are Mine Now: She Showed him What Love - **Ravinder Singh**
- Born Again on the Mountain- **Arunima Sinha**
- Flood of Fire –**Amitav Ghosh**
- 30 Women in Power: Their Voices, Their Stories- **Naina Lal Kidwai**
- The Courage to Act – A Memoir of a Crisis and Its Aftermath : **Ben S. Bernanke**
- To the Brink and Back: India's 1991 Story :**Jairam Ramesh**
- Globalisation, Democratization and Distributive Justice : **Dr. Mool Chand Sharma**
- Ramcharitmanas (105-year-old Urdu copy): **Shiv Brat Lal**
- Mrs Funny bones :**Twinkle Khanna**
- Making India Awesome : **Chetan Bhagat**
- The Kumbh Mela: Mapping the Ephemeral Megacity :**Tarun Khanna**
- R.D. Burman: The Prince of Music :**Khagesh Dev Burman**
- Ghosts of Calcutta :**Sebastian Ortiz**
- Green Signals: Ecology, Growth, and Democracy in India :**Jairam Ramesh**
- Transcendence: My Spiritual Experiences with Pramukh Swamiji : **Abdul Kalam**
- Beyond Doubt: A Dossier on Gandhi's Assassination : **Teesta Setalvad**
- Modi – Incredible emergence of a star (in Chinese language): **Tarun Vijay**
- Education of Muslims : **Professor JS Rajput**
- Sourav Ganguly: Cricket, Captaincy and Controversy:**Saptarshi Sarkar**
- Flood of fire : **Amitav Ghosh**
- Super Economies :Raghav Bahl
- Complete Story of Indian Reforms: 2G, Power & Private Enterprise : **Pradeep Baijal**
- Unbelievable – Delhi to Islamabad : **Prof Bhim Singh**
- Food for All:**Uma Lele**
- Family Life :**Akhil Sharma(winner of the Folio Prize 2015)**
- Faces and Places :**Prof. Deepak Nayyar**
- Indian Parliamentary Diplomacy- Speaker's Perspective :**Meira Kumar**

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- Editor Unplugged: Media, Magnates, Netas and Me : **Vinod Mehta**
- Fragile Frontiers: The Secret History of Mumbai Terror Attacks : **SK Rath**
- Why I Assassinated Gandhi : **Nathuram Godse and Gopal Godse**
- 2014 – The Election That Changed India (2014) : Rajdeep Sardesai
- A Bad Character (2014) : Deepti Kapoor
- A Stamp is Born (2014) : C. R. Pakrashi
- An Uncertain Glory: India and its Contradictions (2013) : Amartya Sen & Jean Dreze
- And Then One Day (2014) (Autobiography) : Naseeruddin Shah
- Blood Feud: The Clintons vs. The Obamas (2014) : Edward Klein
- Capital: A portrait of Twenty first Century Delhi (2014) : Rana Dasgupta
- Courage and Conviction : Gen. V. K. Singh
- Crusader or Conspirator? – Coalgate and other truths (2014) : P. C. Parakh (ex- Coal Secretary)
- Gandhi's Outstanding Leadership (2014) : P. A. Nazarath
- Gas Wars: Crony Capitalism and the Ambanis(2014) : controversial book on gas prices.
- Pranajoy Guha Thakurta, Subir Ghosh, Jyotirmoy Choudhuri Half Girlfriend (2014) : Chetan Bhagat
- Hard Choices (2014) (Autobiography) : Hillary Clinton
- I am Malala (2013) (Autobiography) : Malala Yousufzai
- India at Risk (2013) : Jaswant Singh
- Lowland – 2013 Booker Prize Nominee (2013) : Jhumpa Lahiri
- Munger through the Ages (2014) : Devendra Prasad Yadav
- My Years with Rajiv and Sonia (2014) : R. D. Pradhan
- Narendra Modi: A Political Biography (2014) : Andy Marino
- Not Just an Accountant (2014) : Vinod Rai, ex-CAG
- One Life is not Enough (2014) : Natwar Singh
- Playing it My Way (2014) (Autobiography) : Sachin Tendulkar
- Prem Naam Hai Mera - (Biography of Prem Chopra) (2014) : Rakita Nanda
- Reflections on Contemporary India : Shekhar Dutt
- Strictly Personal, Manmohan and Gursharan (2014) : Daman Singh, daughter of ex-PM Manmohan Singh
- The Accidental Prime Minister – The Making and Unmaking of Manmohan Singh (2014) : Sanjaya Baru
- The Candidate (2014) : Anirudh Bhattacharya
- The Lives of Others (2014) –short-listed for Booker 2014 : Neel Mukherjee
- The Making of the Great Indian Election (2014) : S. Y. Quirashi, ex-Election Commissioner

- The Narrow Road to the Deep North (2014) – Winner of Man Booker Prize 2014 : Richard Flanagan
- The Political Economy of Energy and Growth (2014) : Najeeb Jung
- The Substance and the Shadow (2014) (Biography of Dilip Kumar) : Uday Tara Nayar
- The Test of My Life: From Cricket to Cancer and Back (2013) (Autobiography) : Yuvraj Singh
- The Vijay Mallya Story (2014) : K. Giriprakash
- To Dad with Love (2014) : Sunaina Roshan
- Unbreakable (2014) (Autobiography) : M. C. Mary Kom
- Walking with Lions: Tales from Diplomatic Past (2013) : Jaswant Singh

States of India - Capital, CM, Governor and Demographics

State	Capital	CM	Literacy Rate	Governor	Population Density	Borders
Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada, Hyderabad	N.Chandrababu Naidu	67.66%	ESL Narasimhan	308 km sq	Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Telangana
Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	Prem Khandu Thungan	66.96%	V. Shanmuganathan	17 per km. sq	Assam, Nagaland
Assam	Dispur	Sarbananda Sonowal	73.18%	Syed Sibtey Razi	397 per km. sq	Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur,

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						Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura
Bihar	Patna	SHRI NITISH KUMAR	63.82%	Ram Nath Kovind	1102 per km. sq	Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Raman Singh	71.04%	Balramji Das Tandon	190 per km. sq	Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh
Goa	Panaji	Laxmikant Parsekar	88.70%	Mridula Sinha	390 per km.	Maharashtra, Karnataka
Gujarat	Gandhinagar	Vijay Rupani	80.18%	Om Prakash Kohli	310 per km.	Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh
Haryana	Chandigarh	Manohar Lal Khattar	76.64%	Kaptan Singh Solanki	573 per km. sq	Punjab, Himachal, Rajasthan
Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Virbhadra Singh	83.78%	Acharya Dev Vrat	123 per km. sq	Jammu and Kashmir,

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						Punjab, Haryana
Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu (Winter) Srinagar (Summer)	Mehbooba Mufti Sayeed	66.7%	Narinder Nath Vohra	56 per km. sq	Himachal Pradesh, Punjab
Jharkhand	Ranchi	Raghubar Das	67.6%	Draupadi Murmu	414 per km. sq	Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, West Bengal
Karnataka	Bengaluru	Shri K. Siddaramaiah	75.60%	Vajubhai Vala	320 per km. sq	Goa, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala
Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Pinarayi Vijayan	93.91%	P. Sathasivam	860 per km. sq	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Shivraj Singh Chauhan	70.60%	Ram Naresh Yadav	236 per km. sq	Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Rajasthan
Maharashtra	Mumbai	Devendra Fadnavis	82.9%	Chennamaneni Vidyasagar Rao	370 per km. sq	Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Andhra

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						Pradesh, Goa
Manipur	Imphal	Okram Ibobi Singh	79.21%	Najma Heptullah	120 per km. sq	Nagaland, Mizoram, Assam
Meghalaya	Shillong	Mukul Sangma	75.84%	V Shanmuganathan	130 per km. sq	Assam
Mizoram	Aizawl	Pu Lalthanhawla	91.58%	Nirbhay Sharma	52 per km. sq	Assam, Manipur, Tripura
Nagaland	Kohima	T.R. Zeliang	80.11%	Padmanabha Acharya	119 per km. sq	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur
Odisha	Bhubaneswar	Naveen Patnaik	73.45%	S.C. Jamir	270 per km. sq	Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, West Bengal
Punjab	Chandigarh	Parkash Singh Badal	76.68%	V P Singh Badnore	550 per km. sq	Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan
Rajasthan	Jaipur	Vasundhara Raje	68%	Kalyan Singh	201 per km. sq	Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab
Sikkim	Gangtok	Pawan	82.2%	Shriniwas	86 per km.	West Bengal

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		Chamling		Dadasaheb Patil	sq	
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	J. Jayalalithaa	80.33%	Konijeti Rosaiah	479 km sq	Kerela, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh
Telangana	Hyderabad	Kalvakuntla Chandrashekar Rao	66.50%	ESL Narasimhan	310 per km. sq	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka
Tripura	Agartala	Manik Sarkar	87.75%	Tathagata Roy	350 per km. sq	Assam, Mizoram
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Akhilesh Yadav	67.68%	Ram Naik	820 per km. sq	Bihar, Chhattisgar, Haryana, Jharkhand
Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Harish Rawat	79.63%	Krishan Kant Paul	189 per km. sq	Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh
West Bengal	Kolkata	Km. Mamata Banerjee	77.08%	Keshari Nath Tripathi	1000 per km. sq	Odisha, Jharkhand, Bihar, Sikkim

Summits & Conferences in 2016

Summit & Conference	Hosted By	Remarks

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Business Summit	New Delhi	16 Agreements signed b/w India and France
22nd CII Partnership Summit & 1st Sunrise AP Investment Meet	Visakhapatnam	Rs. 38,500 crores by RINL
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.

Summit & Conference	Hosted by	Remarks
Counter-Terrorism conference 2016	Jaipur	To prevent attacks through intelligence collection

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3rd Asian Ministerial conference on Tiger conservation	India	13 Nations-conserve the tiger population.
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.

Summit/Conference	Remarks
Happening Haryana Global Investors Summit	The first two-day 2016' has kicked off in Gurgaon, which has seen participation from 12 countries.
Indian Maritime Summit	Central government is

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	<p>expected to sign agreements worth over Rs. 72,000 crore with private players on port-related projects at the Indian Maritime Summit to be held in Mumbai.</p>
<p>Maritime India Summit 2016 (MIS 2016),</p>	<p>Maritime India Summit 2016 (MIS 2016), the maiden flagship initiative of the Union Ministry of Shipping, will be organised from 14 to 16 April 2016 at Bombay Convention and Exhibition Centre, Mumbai. Republic of Korea is the partner country for MIS 2016.</p>
<p>Annual Summit of BRICS</p>	<p>India will host the eighth annual Summit of BRICS from October 15-16 in Goa in its capacity as chair of the influential bloc comprising five countries with 42 per cent of the world population and combined GDP of over \$16 trillion.</p>
<p>Raisina-Dialogue 2016</p>	<p>The first Raisina-Dialogue 2016, a flagship conference on Geopolitics and Geo-economics began in New Delhi.</p>

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National conference on 'Women Legislators: Building Resurgent India	President Pranab Mukherjee inaugurated a National conference on 'Women Legislators: Building Resurgent India' in New Delhi.
India Aviation 2016	The India Aviation 2016, an international exhibition and conference on civil aviation kicked off in Hyderabad, Telangana.
Make in India Conference	Finance Minister Arun Jaitley has launched Make in India conference in Sydney and asked Australian businesses to be the part of India's growth story.

Summit/Conference	Remarks
Global Analyst Summit 2016	Huawei has announced its third Global Connectivity Index report during the Global Analyst Summit 2016 in Shenzhen, China. In terms of numbers, United States, Singapore and Sweden top the rankings, while India is ranked 44.
International Seminar on Wheat and Wheat Products	The eighth International Seminar on Wheat and Wheat Products is scheduled to be held in Panaji, Goa, on July 17-18, 2016.
The Heart of Asia conference	The heart of Asia conference has begun today

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	<p>in New Delhi. The conference aims to bring peace and stability to Afghanistan and speeding up its reconstruction with a focus on enhancing investment and connectivity to the country.</p>
All India Handloom Board Summit	<p>The first meeting of the recently constituted All India Handloom Board was held in New Delhi.</p>
International Yoga Fest	<p>The Three day Curtain Raiser International Yoga Fest inaugurated by Shri Shripad Yesso Naik. As per the Ayush Minister, National level event for celebration of International Yoga Day this year proposed to be held at Chandigarh.</p>
Global Exhibition on Services	<p>The second edition of 'Global Exhibition on Services' was inaugurated in UP's Greater Noida at India Expo Centre & Mart, Greater Noida by President of India, Pranab Mukherjee.</p>
North East-ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) Business Summit	<p>The first ever two day North East-ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) Business Summit was inaugurated at the City Convention Centre in Imphal, Manipur.</p>
3rd Asia Ministerial Conference on the Tiger Conservation	<p>The three day 3rd Asia Ministerial Conference on the Tiger Conservation is going to inaugurate by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in New Delhi on 12th April, 2016 which will continue till 14th of April, 2016.</p>

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Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	India will take part in a special meeting of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in Paris tomorrow to firm up cooperation between countries in the wake of the 'Panama Papers' leak.
G7 Foreign Ministers' Meeting	The G7 Foreign Ministers' Meeting is one of the ministerial meetings that held in advance of the G7 Summit in Hiroshima on 10th & 11th April, 2016.
Maritime India Summit 2016	Prime Minister of India Mr. Narendra Modi has inaugurated the two days Maritime India Summit 2016 (MIS 2016) in Gurgaon, Mumbai.
Spring Meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank	The G20 countries meeting of its Finance Ministers and Governors of Central Banks on the sidelines of the annual Spring Meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank at Washington.
14th meeting of Foreign Ministers of Russia, India and China	14th meeting of Foreign Ministers of Russia, India and China held in Moscow.
Regional Conference of North Eastern States on Child Adoption	The Union Minister for Women & Child Development, Smt Maneka Sanjay Gandhi inaugurated the Regional Conference of North Eastern States on Child Adoption in Shillong, Meghalaya.
Nuclear Security Summit (NSS)	The fourth edition of Nuclear Security Summit (NSS) began in Washington, United States to discuss a gamut of issues pertaining to nuclear security.

List of Important Dams in India

S. NO.	DAMS	POWER GENERATION CAPACITY (in MW)	HEIGHT	STATE
1.	Bhakra Dam	1,325 MW	740 Ft.	Himachal Pradesh
2.	Baglihar Dam	900 MW	472 Ft.	Jammu & Kashmir
3.	Tehri Dam	2,400 MW	855 Ft.	Uttarakhand
4.	Nagarjuna Sagar Dam	816 MW	407 Ft.	Telangana, Andhra Pradesh
5.	Bansagar Dam	425 MW	220 Ft.	Madhya Pradesh
6.	Hirakud Dam	347.5 MW	200 Ft.	Orissa
7.	Sardar Sarovar Dam	1,450 MW	535 Ft.	Gujarat
8.	Indirasagar Dam	1,000 MW	302 Ft.	Madhya Pradesh
9.	Bhavanisagar Dam	1,920 MW	105 Ft.	Tamil Nadu
10.	Idukki Dam	780 MW	554 Ft.	Kerala
11.	Mettur Dam	840 MW	120 Ft.	Tamil Nadu
12.	Srisaïlam Dam	1,670 MW	476 Ft.	Telangana, Andhra Pradesh
13.	Koyna Dam	1,960 MW	339 Ft.	Maharashtra
14.	Tungabhadra Dam	72 MW	162 Ft.	Karnataka

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15.	Mullaperiyar Dam	175 MW	176 Ft.	Tamil Nadu
16.	Pong Dam	396 MW	436 Ft.	Himachal Pradesh
17.	Nathpa Dam	1,500 MW	205 Ft.	Shimla, Himachal Pradesh
18.	Rana Pratap Sagar Dam	172 MW	177 Ft.	Rajasthan
19.	Chamera Dam	1071 MW	741 Ft.	Himachal Pradesh
	First Phase	540 MW		
	Second Phase	300 MW		
	Third Phase	231 MW		
20.	Rangit Dam	60 MW	148 Ft.	Sikkim

Important River Projects in India

River Project	River, State, Height and Length
Baglihar Dam	Jammu and Kashmir, on Chenab River, Height 143 meters, Length 364.362 meters
Bhakra Nangal Dam	Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, on Sutlej River, Height 226 meters, Length 520 meters
Bhavanisagar Dam	Tamil Nadu, on Bhavani River, Height 105 feet, Length 1700 meters
Bisalpur Dam	Rajasthan, on Banas River, Height 130 feet, Length 1883 feet
Cheruthoni Dam	Kerela, on Cheruthoni River, Height 450 feet, length 2300 feet

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Hirakud Dam	Odisha, on Mahanadi River, Height 60.96 meters, Length 25.8 km
Indira Sagar Dam	Madhya Pradesh, on Narmada River, Height 92m, Length 653m
Jamrani Dam	Uttarakhand, on Gola River, Height 130.6 meters, Length 465 meters
Koyna Dam	Maharashtra, Koyna River, Height 339 feet, Length 2648 feet
Krishnarajasagar Dam	Karnataka, on Kaveri River, Height 125 feet, Length 3.5 km
Maithon Dam	Jharkhand, on Barakar River, Height 165 feet, Length 15712 feet
Mettur Dam	Tamil Nadu, on Kaveri River, Height 120 feet, Length 1700 meters
Nagarjuna Sagar Dam	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, on Krishna River, Height 124 meters, Length 1450 meters
Nagi Dam	Bihar, on Nagi River, Height 113.5 meters, Length 1884 meters
Pakal Dul Dam	Jammu and Kashmir, on Marusudar River, Height 167 meters, Length 305 meters
Pong Dam	Himachal Pradesh, on Beas River, Height 132.59 meters, Length 1950.7 meters
Ranjit Sagar Dam	Punjab, on Ravi River, Height 145 meters, Length 617 meters
Rihand Dam	Uttar Pradesh, on Rihand River, Height 299 feet, Length 3064 feet
Salal Dam	Jammu and Kashmir, on Chenab River, Height 113 meters, Length 487 meters
Sardar Sarovar Dam (Narmada Dam)	Gujarat, on Narmada River, Height 163 meters, Length 1210 meters

Subansiri Lower HE Dam	Arunachal Pradesh, on Subansiri River, Height 130 meters, Length 284 meters
Teesta-V Dam	Sikkim, on Teesta River, Height 86.8 meters, Length 176.5 meters
Tehri Dam	Uttarakhand, on Bhagirathi River, Height 260 meters, Length 575 meters
TungaBhadra Dam	Karnataka, on Tungabhadra River, Height 49.38 meters, Length 2441 meters
Ukai Dam	Gujarat, on Tapi River, Height 81 meters, Length 4927 meters

Payment Banks in India

INTRODUCTION -

- Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on 17th July issued draft guideline for two new categories of bank ⇒ Small & Payment Banks .
- Payment banks and Small Banks are expected to meet credit and remittance needs of small business , unorganised sector , low income households , farmers and migrants work force .
- The new banks which are expected to reach customers mainly through their mobile phones rather than traditional bank branches. One could make payments to the milk men and domestic help through his mobile rather than going to the bank, withdrawing cash and then handing it over to them.

- In less than 10 years, every Indian will have a bank account. Payment banks are the key enablers.

CAPITAL REQUIREMENT -

- The minimum paid up voting equity capital for small banks shall be Rs. 100 Crore .
- Any additional voting equity capital to be brought in will depend on the business plan of the promoters .
- In view of the inherent risk of a small bank , it shall be required to maintain a minimum capital adequacy ratio of 15% of its risk weighted assets (RWA) on a continuous basis .
- The payments bank should have a leverage ratio of not less than 3 per cent, i.e., its outside liabilities should not exceed 33.33 times its net worth (paid-up capital and reserves).

ELIGIBLE PROMOTER'S -

- Resident individuals/professionals with 10 years of experience in banking and finance,
- Companies and Societies
- Existing Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs),
- Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs),
- Preference will be given to professionals from banking/ financial sector, NBFCs and MFIs to set up small banks, if they meet the "fit and proper" criteria.

PROMOTER'S CONTRIBUTION -

- The promoter's minimum initial contribution to the paid up voting equity capital of such small bank shall be at least 40% which shall be locked in for a period of five years from the date of commencement of business of bank .
- Shareholding by promoters in the bank in excess of 40% shall be brought down to 40% within three years from the date of commencement of business of the bank .

PROCEDURE FOR APPLICATION -

- In terms of Rule 11 of the Banking Regulation (Companies) Rules, 1949 applications shall be submitted in the prescribed form (Form III).
- In addition,(Business plan, shareholding pattern in the proposed bank, financial statements,

income tax returns and credit reports for last three years, names and addresses of banks from which credit facilities are availed, etc.)

PROCEDURE FOR RBI DECISION -

- The applications will be initially screened by RBI to ensure prima facie eligibility of the applicants.
- Thereafter an External Advisory Committee (EAC) comprising eminent professionals like bankers, chartered accountants, finance professionals, etc. will evaluate the applications.
- The names of the professionals in EAC will be placed on RBI's website.

CORE OBJECTIVE OF PAYMENT BANK

The study is conducted to reach the following objectives.

- To analyse the functions of payment banks.
- To study its effect on Indian economy.
- Small savings accounts
- Payments/remittance services to migrant labour workforce, low income households, small businesses, other unorganised sector entities and other users.

NEED OF PAYMENT BANK IN INDIA -

- The underlying objective is to use these new banks to push for greater financial inclusion. Currently, almost 50% of Indians don't have a bank account and only about 30,000 of India's 5.94 lakh villages have a commercial bank branch. Much of this imbalance has to do with the inability of bigger banks to reach into the hinterland.

FUNCTION OF PAYMENT BANKS -

- They can't offer loans but can raise deposits of uptoRs. 1 lakh, and pay interest on these balances just like a savings bank account does.
- They can enable transfers and remittances through a mobile phone.
- They can offer services such as automatic payments of bills, and purchases in cashless, cheque less transactions through a phone.
- They can issue debit cards and ATM cards usable on ATM networks of all banks.
- They can't offer loans but can raise deposits of uptoRs. 1 lakh, and pay interest on these balances just like a savings bank account does.
- They can enable transfers and remittances through a mobile phone.
- They can offer services such as automatic payments of bills, and purchases in cashless, cheque less transactions through a phone.

- They can issue debit cards and ATM cards usable on ATM networks of all banks.
- They can transfer money directly to bank accounts at nearly no cost being a part of the gateway that connects banks .
- They can provide forex cards to travellers , usable again as a debit Or ATM cards all over India
- They can offers forex services at charges lower than bank .
- They can also offer cards acceptance mechanism to third party such as "APPLE PAY".

ELIGIBLE PROMOTERS -

- Existing non-bank Pre-paid Payment Instrument (PPI) issuers; and other entities such as individuals / professionals; Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs), corporate Business Correspondents(BCs), mobile telephone companies, super-market chains, companies, real sector cooperatives; that are owned and controlled by residents; and public sector entities may apply to set up payments banks.
- A promoter/promoter group can have a joint venture with an existing scheduled commercial bank to set up a payment bank.

SELECTED PROMOTERS FOR PAYMENT BANKS -

Lastly Gov. of India approved 11 firms are given licence for openings of Payment Banks . The Promoters are as follows -

- Aditya Birla Nuvo Ltd.
- Airtel M Commerce Service Ltd.
- Cholamadam Distribution Service Ltd.
- Department of Posts (Indian Post)
- FinoPayTech Ltd.
- National Security Depository Ltd.
- Reliance Industries Ltd.
- DilipShantilal Ltd.
- Vijay ShekharSharms
- Tech Mahendra Ltd.
- Vodafone m-pesa Ltd.

SCOPE OF PAYMENT BANKS IN INDIA -

- Acceptance of demand deposits. Payments bank will initially be restricted to holding a maximum balance of Rs. 1,00,000 per individual customer.
- Issuance of ATM/debit cards. Payments banks, however, cannot issue credit cards.
- Payments and remittance services through various channels.
- BC of another bank, subject to the Reserve Bank guidelines on BCs.

- Distribution of non-risk sharing simple financial products like mutual fund units and insurance products, etc.

OUR VIEW POINT -

- The public sector banks are just behaving sitting ducks and white elephants. They do not work efficiently. Recently government has pumped huge capital to certain public sector bank. Even though public sector, private sector or foreign bank do not have reach to rural so let change the traditional banking and foster a new concept of banking. This payment banks can largely help to jandhanyojona, in addition it will drag the weaker section vulnerable into the financial inclusion process. Those small saving upto lakh are created in this bank but in long run a huge capital may be formed. The hamlet dwellers without having investment knowledge can safely deposit their saving in payment bank not in chit fund or any other high risk investment area.

Small Finance Banks in India

Small Finance Banks in India

The small banks are to provide a whole suite of basic banking products such as deposits and supply of

credit, but in a limited area of operation. Key features of the Small Finance Bank guidelines are:

a) Objective:

The objective for these Small Banks is to increase financial inclusion by provision of savings vehicles to under-served and unserved sections of the population, supply of credit to small farmers, micro and small industries, and other unorganised sector entities through high technology-low cost operations.

b) Registration:

The small bank shall be registered as a public limited company **under the Companies Act, 2013**.

c) Committee on Small Banks :

Usha Thorat Committee

d) Validity :

The "in-principle" approval granted will be valid **for 18 months** to enable the applicants to comply with the requirements under the Guidelines and fulfill other conditions as may be stipulated by the RBI.

e) Eligibility:

Resident individuals with 10 years of experience in banking and finance, companies and Societies will be eligible as promoters to set up small banks. NFBCs, micro finance institutions (MFIs), and Local Area Banks (LABs) can convert their operations into those of a small bank.

f) Capital Requirement:

The minimum paid-up equity capital for small finance banks shall be **Rs. 100 crore**.

g) Operation:

Small banks will offer both deposits as well as loan products. They cannot set up subsidiaries to undertake non-banking financial services activities. For the first three years, 25 per cent of branches should be in unbanked rural areas. For the initial three years, prior approval will be required for branch expansion.

h) Loans & Advances:

The maximum loan size and investment limit exposure to single/group borrowers/issuers would be restricted to **15 per cent of** total capital funds. Loans and advances of up to Rs 25 lakhs, primarily to micro enterprises, should constitute at least 50 per cent of the loan portfolio.

i) Foreign Shareholding:

The foreign shareholding in the small finance bank would be as per the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy for private sector banks as amended from time to time.

j) Names of Small Finance Bank:

1. Au Financiers (India) Ltd., Jaipur
2. Capital Local Area Bank Ltd., Jalandhar
3. Disha Microfin Private Ltd., Ahmedabad

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>4. Equitas Holdings P Limited, Chennai</p> <p>5. ESAF Microfinance and Investments Private Ltd., Chennai</p> <p>6. Janalakshmi Financial Services Private Limited, Bengaluru</p> | <p>7. RGVN (North East) Microfinance Limited, Guwahati</p> <p>8. Suryoday Micro Finance Private Ltd., Navi Mumbai</p> <p>9. Ujjivan Financial Services Private Ltd., Bengaluru</p> <p>10. Utkarsh Micro Finance Private Ltd., Varanasi</p> |
|---|--|

Important National Parks in India

Names of National Parks in Karnataka	Area Occupied
Kudremukh National Park	600.32 km ²
Rajiv Gandhi National Park	643 km ²
Bannerghatta National Park	104.27 km ²
Bandipur National Park	880 km ²
Anshi National Park	340 km ²
Names of National Parks in Uttarakhand	Area Occupied
Corbett National Park	1319 km ²
Valley of Flowers National Park	87.5 km ²
Rajaji National Park	820.42 km ²
Gangotri National Park	2390 km ²
Govind Pashu Vihar	958 km ²
Nanda Devi National Park	6330.33km ²
Names of National Parks in Tamil Nadu	Area Occupied
Guindy National Park	2.82 km ²

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Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park	10500 km ²
Indira Gandhi National Park	958 km ²
Palani Hills National Park	736.88 km ²
Mukurthi National Park	80 km ²
Mudumalai National Park	321 km ²
Names of National Parks in West Bengal	Area Occupied
Gorumara National Park	80 km ²
Singalila National Park	78.6 km ²
Sundarbans National Park	4624 km ²
Neora Valley National Park	88 km ²
Names of National Parks in Rajasthan	Area Occupied
Sariska National Park	866 km ²
Ranthambore National Park	392 km ²
Desert National Park	3162 km ²
Darrah National Park	250 km ²
Keoladeo National Park	29 km ²
Mount Abu Wildlife Sanctuary	288 km ²
Names of National Parks in Maharashtra	Area Occupied
Chandoli National Park	317.67 km ²
Tadoba Natoinal Park	116.55 km ²
Gugamal National Park	1673.93 km ²

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Navegaon National Park	133.88 km ²
Pench National Park	464 km ²
Sanjay Gandhi National Park or Borivili National Park	104 km ²
Names of National Parks in Assam	Area Occupied
Dibru – Saikhowal National Park	350 km ²
Kaziranga National Park	430 km ²
Orang National Park	78.81 km ²
Nameri National Park	200 km ²
Manas National Park	950 km ²
Names of National Parks in Gujrat	Area Occupied
Vansda National Park	23.99 km ²
Blackbuck National Park, Velavadar	34.52 km ²
Gir National Park	1412 km ²
Gulf of Kachch Marine National Park	163 km ²
Names of National Parks in Madhya Pradesh	Area Occupied
Bandhavgarh National Park	449 km ²
Van Vihar National Park	4.48 km ²
Satpura National Park	524 km ²
Sanjay National Park	466.57 km ²
Pench National Park	758 km ²
Panna National Park	543 km ²

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Madhav National Park	355 km ²
Kanha National Park	940 km ²
Mandla Plant Fossil National Park	0.27 km ²
Names of National Parks in Manipur	Area Occupied
Keibul Lamjao National Park	40 km ²
Sirohi National Park	41.80 km ²
Names of National Parks in Meghalaya	Area Occupied
Nokrek National Park	47.48 km ²
Balphakram National Park	215 km ²
Names of National Parks in Andhra Pradesh	Area Occupied
Mahavir Harina Vanasthali National Park	14.59 km ²
Andhra Pradesh Kasu Brahmananda Reddy National Park	1.6 km ²
Mrugavani National Park	3.6 km ²
Sri Venkateswara National Park	353.62 km ²
Names of National Parks in Andaman Nicobar Island	Area Occupied
Campbell Bay National Park	456 km ²
Galathea National Park	110 km ²
Mahatma Gandhi Marine National Park (Formerly known as Wandur National Park)	281.5 km ²
Middle Button Island National Park	64 km ²

Mount Harriet National Park	46.62 km ²
North Button Island National Park	114 km ²
Rani Jhansi Marine National Park	256.14 km ²
Saddle Peak National Park	85.47 km ²
South Button Island National Park	5 km ²

Wildlife Sanctuaries in India list

S.No.	WILD LIFE SANCTUARIES IN INDIA	LOCATION	Area
1.	Decigram Wildlife Sanctuary	Jammu and Kashmir	141km ²
2.	Jim Corbett National Park	Uttrakhand	1318.54 km ² (including core area 520 km ² and buffer area 797.72 km ²)
3.	Sunderbans Wildlife Sanctuary	West Bengal	10,000 km ² (60% in Bangladesh and Remainder in India)
4.	Manas Wildlife Sanctuary	Assam	950 km ²
5.	Kaziranga National Park	Assam	430 km ²
6.	Ranthambore National Park	Rajasthan	392 km ²
7.	Keoladeo Bird Sanctuary / Bharatpur National Park	Rajasthan	29 km ²
8.	Sasan Gir National Park	Gujarat	1,412 km ²

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9.	Kanha National Park	Madhya Pradesh	940 km ²
10.	Periyar Wild Life Sanctuary	Kerala	305 km ²
11.	Vedanthangal Bird Sanctuary	Tamil Nadu	0.3 km ²
12.	Sariska National Park	Rajasthan	866 km ²
13.	Mundanthurai Wildlife Sanctuary	Tamil Nadu	895 km ²
14.	Annamalai Wildlife Sanctuary	Tamil Nadu	958 km ²
15.	Campbell Bay National Park	Great Nicobar Island	426 km ²
16.	Dudhwa National Park	Uttar Pradesh	490.3 km ²
17.	Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve	Uttarakhand	630.33 km ²
18.	Hemis National Park	Jammu & Kashmir	4,400 km ²
19.	Bandhavgarh National Park	Madhya Pradesh	446 km ²
20.	Pench National Park	Madhya Pradesh	257 km ²
21.	Kanchendzonga National Park	Sikkim	1,784 km ²
22.	Bandipur National Park	Karnataka	874 km ²
23.	Wandur National Park/ Mahatama Gandhi Marine National Park	Andaman Island	281.5 km ²
24.	Dandeli Wildlife Sanctuary	Karnataka	866.41 km ²
25.	Valley Of Flowers National Park	Uttarakhand	87.50 km ²
26.	Panna National Park	Madhya Pradesh	542.67 km ²
27.	Balpakram National Park	Meghalaya	200 km ²
28.	Similipal National Park	Odisha	2,750 km ²

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29.	Kudremukh National Park	Karnataka	600.32 km ²
30.	Eravikulam National Park	Kerala	97 km ²
31.	Bannerghatta National Park	Karnataka	104. 3 km ²
32.	Chinnar Wildlife Sanctuary	Kerala	90.44 km ²
33.	Dibru Saikhowa Wildlife Sanctuary	Assam	350 km ²
34.	National Chambal Sanctuary	Rajasthan	5,400 km ²
35.	Orang National Park	Assam	78.81 km ²
36.	Nameri National Park	Assam	200 km ²
37.	Gorumara National Park	West Bengal	80 km ²
38.	Nokrek National Park	Meghalaya	47.48 km ²
39.	Namdapha National Park	Arunachal Pradesh	1,985 km ²
40.	Gulf Of Kutch National Park	Gujarat	162.9 km ²
41.	Silent Valley National Park	Kerala	236.74 km ²
42.	Gulf Of Mannar Marine National Park	Tamil Nadu	560 km ²
43.	Betla National Park	Jharkhand	979 km ² approx.
44.	Desert National Park	Rajasthan	3,162 km ²
45.	Harike Wetland	Panjab	41 km ²
46.	South Button Island National Park	Andaman Islands	5 km ²
47.	Eturnagaram Wildlife Sanctuary	Telangana	812 km ²

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48.	Bhimbandh Wildlife Sanctuary	Bihar	681.99 km ²
49.	Palamau Tiger Reserve	Jharkhand	1,026 km ²
50.	Mudumalai National Park	Tamil Nadu	321 km ²
51.	Galathea National Park	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	110 km ²
52.	Middle Button Island National Park	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	64 km ²
53.	Interview Island Wildlife Sanctuary	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	133 km ² approx.
54.	Landfall Island Wildlife Sanctuary	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	29.28 km ²
55.	Nagarjunsagar-Srisaïlam Tiger Reserve	Andhra Pradesh	3,568 km ²
56.	Koundinya Wildlife Sanctuary	Andhra Pradesh	357.6 km ²
57.	Pulicat Lake Bird Sanctuary	At the border of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu	481 km ²
58.	Pocharam Forest & Wildlife Sanctuary	Telangana	130 km ²
59.	Pakhui Tiger Reserve	Arunachal Pradesh	862 km ²
60.	Eaglenest Wildlife Sanctuary	Arunachal Pradesh	218 km ²
61.	Hoollongapar Gibbon Sanctuary	Assam	20.99 km ²
62.	Pong Dam Sanctuary	Himachal Pradesh	475 km ²
63.	Sharavathi Valley Wildlife	Karnataka	431 km ²

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	Sanctuary		
64.	Nauradehi Wildlife Sanctuary	Madhya Pradesh	1,197 km ²
65.	Gangotri National Park	Uttarakhand	2,390 km ²
66.	Palani Hills Wildlife Sanctuary and National Park	Tamil Nadu	737 km ²
67.	Rajaji National Park	Uttarakhand	820 km ²
68.	Nagarahole National Park	Karnataka	642.39 km ²
69.	Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve	Maharashtra	625.4 km ²
70.	Papikonda National Park	Andhra Pradesh	1,012.86 km ²
71.	Valmiki National Park	Bihar	Forest area is about 900 km ² out of which the Valmiki Sanctuary is 880 km ² and spread of the National Park is about 335 km ²
72.	Pakhal Wildlife Sanctuary	Telangana	860 km ²
73.	Kinnerasani Wildlife Sanctuary	Telangana	635.40 km ²
74.	Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary	Bihar	1,342 km ²
75.	Changtang Wildlife Sanctuary	Jammu & Kashmir	4,000 km ²
76.	Sathyamangalam Wildlife Sanctuary	Tamil Nadu	1,411.6 km ²
77.	Askot Musk Deer Sanctuary	Uttarakhand	599.93 km ²
78.	Dibang Wildlife Sanctuary	Arunachal Pradesh	4,149 km ²
79.	SonaiRupai Wildlife Sanctuary	Assam	175 km ²

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80.	Achanakmar Wildlife Sanctuary	Chhattisgarh	551.55 km ²
81.	Shoolpaneshwar Wildlife Sanctuary	Gujarat	607.70 km ²
82.	Indian Wild Ass Sanctuary	Gujarat	4,954 km ²
83.	Narayan Sarovar Sanctuary	Gujarat	444.23 km ²
84.	BiligirirangaSwamy Temple Wildlife Sanctuary	Karnataka	540 km ²
85.	Cauvery Wildlife Sanctuary	Karnataka	526.96 km ²
86.	Ratapani Tiger Reserve	Madhya Pradesh	688 km ²
87.	TamorPingla Wildlife Sanctuary	Chhattisgarh	608.55 km ²
88.	Bhadra Wildlife Sanctuary	Karnataka	492.46 km ²
89.	Parambikulam Wildlife Sanctuary	Kerala	285 km ²
90.	Koyna Wildlife Sanctuary	Maharashtra	423.55 km ²
91.	Gautala Autramghat Sanctuary	Maharashtra	260 km ²
92.	Nalbana Bird Sanctuary	Odisha	15.53 km ²
93.	Sita Mata Wildlife Sanctuary	Rajasthan	422.95 km ²
94.	Shenbagathoppu Grizzled Squirrel Wildlife Sanctuary	Tamil Nadu	480 km ²
95.	Vikramshila Gangetic Dolphin Sanctuary	Bihar	50 km stretch of Ganges River
96.	Pachmarhi Biosphere Reserve	Madhya Pradesh	4926.28km ²

Pros & Cons of Demonetization of Big Currency

Notes

Introduction

It is a transformational decision taken by the government to ban Rs.500 and Rs.1000 notes from circulation in the market. The decision was taken to minimise the black money and corruption. The RBI will be issuing Rs.500 and Rs.2000 notes from today onwards. They have released a statement by saying that all the Rs.500 and Rs.1000 notes are to be deposited at nearby banks or post-offices. This will be a regular currency circulation all throughout India. All those people who are panicked with this move by the government need not worry at all as the government has assured that 'Your money will be yours. You will not lose anything so there is no point in being scared. There will be no restrictions on non-cash payments by cheques, demand draft's, and electronic fund transfer.

Reasons Of Demonetization

We knew terrorism is a frightening threat, but who funds these terrorists? Our enemies they use the fake currency to sponsor terror-this was proven many a times.

Corruption and black money are the major obstacles in our country. It is weakening the efforts to remove poverty. Our country is rapidly increasing in terms of growth and we are in No.1 position in terms of growth but we are ranked 76 in Global Corruption Perception ranking. It clearly shows how corruption and black money have spread their tentacles.

Impacts of Demonetization

Inflation : It will cause deflation in the market as people who have earned money through illegal ways would be afraid to declare the money as they may be prosecuted by the Income tax department on the legitimacy of their income.

Reduction in Monetary Circulation: This will lead to reduction of money circulation in the economy leading to deflation. Value of money will be increasing which we have because the total money supply will be going down but the commodities and things available in the market have not gone down. It will lead to inflation slowly but not overnight.

Cash Deposits in Banks: A lot of cash which are legally earned will be deposited in the banks and now the banks with more deposits will be able to do more lending.

Easy Loans: Loans will become easier and interest rates may come down. As banks will have more money so more loans will be given out which will increase the money supply in the market and it will create inflation.

Advantages:

- The major decision which is made by the government will help us to eradicate black money, corruption to some extent.
- Due to lack of funding there will be no arms smuggling and all the terrorist activities will also be choked.

- The government has proposed the new limits on ATM withdrawals being restricted to Rs.2000 per day, withdrawal from bank account is Rs.10000 a day and Rs.20000 a week. It indicates that card transactions will slowly replace the cash transactions in our daily prone activities.
- Exchange of money in banks can only be done producing a valid identity cards like PAN, aadhar card and electoral card from 10 to 24 November with a daily limit of Rs.4000. By doing so it will be easy for the government to track the money which is being exchanged in banks. There is no limit if the amount which we are exchanging is legal amount.
- Financial Intelligence Unit will track all details of the transactions from the banks. So now it is really difficult to get rid of the black money.
- Real estate industry is totally corrupted and now by this stringent decision the real estate sector will bring in more transparency. By doing it in this way we will have more credibility, making it more attractive to the foreign investors as well as domestic investors.
- It will be very difficult for half of the population who are not well versed with the card transactions.
- The major problem is that big fishes will be left out whose black money is in the form of foreign currency, gold and property and stashed in tax havens.

Conclusions

The advantages are much dominating and it will be in the long term interest of our country comfortably outweighing the disadvantages. Government need to take all the necessary steps so as to ensure that there will be a smooth flow of currency exchanges. It would turn into chaos if government takes no necessary steps to circulate money correctly. It will make a massive change in our economy. We congratulate the entire government and those hidden brains of our democracy who brought this decision.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana: Housing for All

Introduction

'Housing for all' scheme is now renamed as Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY). PMAY is an ambitious urban housing plan of the Indian government starting from 17 th June 2015 to 31 st March 2022.

Disadvantages

- It will cause great inconvenience to common man who will start running to bank to exchange Rs.500 and Rs.1000 notes.
- By replacing all the Rs.500 and Rs.1000 denomination notes, as ordered by the government, could cost the RBI at least Rs.12000 crore.

Target

- Housing for all by 2022
- More than 2 Crore houses to be built
- 1 Crore houses by 2019
- 305 cities across 9 states identified from Census 2011 data
- Covering 4041 statutory towns

Nodal Agency

- Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty alleviation (HUPA)

Funding

- Cost of 1.25 lac per unit
- 1 lac central grant
- 6.5 percent subsidy on housing loans to beneficiaries
- Maximum tenure: 15 years
- Loans up to only 6 lac available at subsidized rate,
- Above 6 lac at non subsidized rate
- No maximum limit on loan amount
- Funds distributed to beneficiaries through Banks like Canara Bank, ICICI etc
- Funds also distributed through Payment banks like HFFC etc.

Implementation Phase

- Phase 1 from April 2015 to March 2017 covering 100 cities
- Phase 2 from April 2017 to March 2019 covering additional 200 cities
- Final Phase from April 2019 to March 2022 covering rest of the cities

Beneficiaries

- Identified from SECC data
- Economically Weaker sections (EWS)
- Below Poverty Line (BPL)
- Low Income Group (LIG)
- Women
- Scheduled Caste
- Scheduled Tribe

Eligibility

- Applicant age must be between 21 and 55 years
- Income less than 6 lac per annum for LIG
- Income less than 3 lac per annum for EWS

How Beneficiaries are selected?

- Agreement signed by State/Union Territory
- State/UT writes proposal to HUPA
- State conducts survey (SECC)
- State advertises and calls for applications
- Applications received from eligible beneficiaries

Features

- Slum rehabilitation
- Central government Partnership based Affordable housing
- Individual houses registered in the name of women or joint ownership with husband
- Availability of Interest Subsidy that is credit linked
- Home enhancement
- Modern construction technologies to speed up house construction
- Hassle free loans with less documents
- Flexibility to merge with the existing State government housing plans
- Ground floor preferably allocated to people with disabilities and senior citizens

Going Green

The houses constructed under PMAY will be in accordance with "Going Green" concept through

- Environment friendly technologies
- Deployment of disaster management construction practices
- Adoption of modern and green technologies
- Solar powered houses

Challenges

- Preventing beneficiaries from renting out the house
- Quality of houses
- Monitoring the progress
- Ensuring that only beneficiaries get the houses
- Availability of other services like drinking water, transport, schools etc.

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 International

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				Bank
4	Bank of India	Mumbai	M O 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	New Delhi	Animesh Chauhan	Where Every

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	of Commerce			Individual Is Committed
15	Punjab National Bank	New Delhi	Smt. Usha Ananthasubramanian	The Name You Can 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

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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 India	Kolkata	Shri Pawan Kumar Bajaj	The Bank That 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	Douglas Flint	The World's Local Bank
29	IDFC	Mumbai	Rajiv Lall	-----

List of Committees Related to Banking & Finance in India

- A C Shah Committee: NBFC A Ghosh Committee: Final Accounts A Ghosh
- Committee: Modalities Of Implementation Of New 20 Point Programme A Ghosh
- Committee: Frauds & Malpractices In Banks Abid Hussain Committee: Development Of Capital
- Markets Adhyarjuna Committee: Changes In NI Act And Stamp Act AK Bhuchar
- Committee: Coordination Between Term Lending Institutions And Commercial Banks B Eradi
- Committee: Insolvency And Wind Up Laws B Sivaraman Committee: Institutional Credit For
- Agricultural & Rural Development B Venkatappaiah Committee: All India Rural Credit Review
- BD Shah Committee: Stock Lending Scheme BD Thakar Committee: Job Criteria In Bank Loans
- (Approach) Bhagwati Committee: Unemployment Bhagwati Committee: Public Welfare Bhave
- Committee: Share Transfer Reforms Bhide Committee: Coordination Between Commercial
- Banks And SFC's Bhootlingam Committee: Wage, Income & Prices C Rao
- Committee: Agricultural Policy CE Kamath Committee: Multi Agency Approach In Agricultural
- Finance Chatalier Committee: Finance to Small Scale Industry Chesi Committee: Direct Taxes
- Cook Committee (On Behalf Of BIS – Under Basel Committee): Capital Adequacy Of Banks D
- R Mehta Committee: Review Progress And Recommend Improvement Measures Of IRDP
- Damle Committee: MICR Dandekar Committee: Regional Imbalances Dantwala
- Committee: Estimation of Employments Dave Committee: Mutual Funds (Functioning) Dharia
- Committee: Public Distribution System DR Gadgil Committee: Agricultural Finance Dutta
- Committee: Industrial Licensing G Lakshmai Narayan Committee: Extension Of Credit Limits
- On Basis Of Consortium G Sundaram Committee: Export Credit Gadgil Committee (1969):Lead Banking System Godwala
- Committee: Rural Finance Goiporia
- Committee: Customer Service In Banks GS Dahotre Committee: Credit Requirements Of

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- Leasing Industry GS Patel Committee: Carry Forward System On Stock Exchanges Hathi
- Committee: Soiled Banknotes Hazari Committee (1967): Industrial Policy IT Vaz
- Committee: Working Capital Finance In Banks J Reddy Committee: Reforms In Insurance
- Sector James Raj Committee: Functioning Of Public Sector Banks Jankiramanan
- Committee: Securities Transactions Of Banks & Financial Institutions JV Shetty
- Committee: Consortium Advances K Madhav Das Committee: Urban Cooperative Banks
- Kalyansundaram Committee: Introduction Of Factoring Services In India Kamath
- Committee: Education Loan Scheme Karve Committee: Small Scale Industry KB Chore
- Committee: To Review The Symbol Of Cash Credit Q Khanna Committee: Non Performing Assets Khusrau Committee: Agricultural Credit KS Krishnaswamy Committee: Role Of Banks In
- Priority Sector And 20 Point Economic Programme L K Jha Committee: Indirect Taxes LC
- Gupta Committee: Financial Derivatives Mahadevan Committee: Single Window System
- Mahalanobis Committee: Income Distribution Marathe Committee: Licensing Of New Banks
- ML Dantwala Committee: Regional Rural Banks Mrs. KS Shere Committee: Electronic Fund
- Transfer Nadkarni Committee: Improved Procedures For Transactions In PSU Bonds And
- Units Nariman Committee: Branch Expansion Programme Narsimham Committee: Financial System Omkar Goswami Committee: Industrial Sickness And Corporate Restructuring P R
- Nayak Committee: Institutional Credit To SSI Sector P Selvam Committee: Non Performing Assets Of Banks PC Luther Committee: Productivity, Operational Efficiency & Profitability Of
- Banks PD Ojha Committee: Service Area Approach Pendarkar Committee: Review The System
- Of Inspection Of Commercial, RRB And Urban Cooperative Banks Pillai Committee: Pay Scales
- Of Bank Officers PL Tandon Committee: Export Strategy PR Khanna Committee: Develop
- Appropriate Supervisory Framework For NBFC Purshottam Das Committee: Agricultural
- Finance And Cooperative Societies R Jilani Banks: Inspection System Of Banks R S Saria
- Committee: Agricultural Finance And Cooperative Societies Raghavan
- Committee: Competition Law Raja Chelliah Committee: Tax Reforms Rajamannar
- Committee: Centre – State Fiscal Relationships Rajamannar Committee: Changes In Banking

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- Laws , Bouncing Of Cheques Etc. Rakesh Mohan Committee: Petro Chemical Sector Ram
- Niwas Mirdha Committee (JPC): Securities Scam Rangrajan Committee: Computerization Of
- Banking Industry Rangrajan Committee: Public Sector Disinvestment Rashid Jilani
- Committee: Cash Credit System Ray Committee: Industrial Sickness RG Saraiya Committee
- (1972):Banking Commission RH Khan Committee: Harmonization Of Banks And Ssis RK
- Hajare Committee: Differential Interest Rates Scheme RK Talwar Committee: Customer Service RK Talwar Committee: Enactment Having A Bearing On Agro Landings By Commercial
- Banks RN Malhotra Committee: Reforms In Insurance Sector RN Mirdha
- Committee: Cooperative Societies RV Gupta Committee: Agricultural Credit Delivery S
- Padmanabhan Committee: Onsite Supervision Function Of Banks S Padmanabhan
- Committee: Inspection Of Banks (By RBI) Samal Committee: Rural Credit SC Choksi
- Committee: Direct Tax Law Shankar Lal Gauri Committee:Agricultural Marketing SK Kalia
- Committee: Role Of NGO And SHG In Credit SL Kapoor Committee: Institutional Credit To SSI
- Sodhani Committee: Foreign Exchange Markets In NRI Investment In India SS Kohli
- Committee: Rehabilitation Of Sick Industrial Units SS Kohli Committee: Rationalization Of Staff
- Strength In Banks SS Kohli Committee: Willful Defaulters SS Nadkarni Committee: Trading In
- Public Sector Banks SS Tarapore Committee: Capital Account Convertibility Sukhmoy
- Chakravarty Committee: To Review The Working Of Monetary System Tambe
- Committee: Term Loans To SSI Tandon Committee: Follow Up Of Bank Credit Tandon
- Committee: Industrial Sickness Thakkar Committee: Credit Schemes To Self Employed
- Thingalaya Committee: Restructuring Of RRB Tiwari Committee: Rehabilitation Of Sick
- Industrial Undertakings UK Sharma Committee: Lead Bank Scheme (Review) Usha Thorat
- Panel: Financial Inclusion Vaghul Committee: Mutual Fund Scheme Varshney
- Committee: Revised Methods For Loans (>2 Lakhs) Venketaiya Committee: Review Of Rural
- Financing System Vipin Malik Committee: Consolidated Accounting By Banks VT Dehejia
- Committee: To Study Credit Needs Of Industry And Trade Likely To Be Inflated Vyas
- Committee: Rural Credit Wanchoo Committee: Direct Taxes WS Saraf Committee: Technology

- Issues In Banking Industry Y H Malegam Committee: Disclosure Norms For Public Issues YV
- Reddy Committee: Reforms In Small Savings

Banking Terms

In general awareness section of IBPS exam, there are atleast 3-4 four questions asked from banking terminology. I have compiled the list of banking abbreviations for general awareness section of IBPS exams. Read and learn them thoroughly, atleast 2 question must be asked in IBPS PO and clerk exam.

- **ADR** - American Depository Receipt
- **AGM** - Annual General Meeting
- **AIRCSC** - All India Rural Credit Survey Committee
- **AFS** - Available For Sale
- **AMFI**- Association of Mutual Fund in India
- **ASSOCHAM** - Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India
- **ATM** - Automated Teller Machine
- **ALM**- Asset Liability Management
- **BSBDA** - Basic Savings Bank Deposit Account
- **BIS** - Bank for International Settlements
- **BoP** - Balance of Payments
- **CAD** - Capital Account Deficit
- **CAG** - Controller and Auditor General of India
- **CAMELS**- Capital Adequacy, Asset Quality, Management, Earnings, Liquidity, Systems & Controls
- **CBS**- Consolidated Banking Statistics
- **CEPA**- Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement
- **CC** - Cash Credit
- **CD** - Certificate of Deposit
- **CECA** - Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement
- **CF** - Company Finance
- **CII** - Confederation of Indian Industries
- **CP** - Commercial Paper
- **CPI** - Consumer Price Index
- **CCEA** – Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs
- **CR** - Capital Receipts
- **CRR** - Cash Reserve Ratio
- **CRAR**- Capital to Risk-weighted Assets Ratio
- **CSIR**- Council of Scientific and Industrial Research
- **CSO**- Central Statistical Organisation
- **CBS**: Core Banking Solution
- **DBOD** - Department of Banking Operations and Development
- **DBS** - Department of Banking Supervision, RBI
- **DCA** - Department of Company Affairs
- **DTC**- Direct Tax Code
- **DCCB**- District Central Cooperative Bank
- **DCM**- Department of Currency Management, RB

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- **DTAA-** Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement
- **DD-** Demand Draft
- **DEAF-** Depositor Education and Awareness Fund
- **DDS-** Data Dissemination Standards
- **DICGC-** Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation of India
- **EEFC-** Exchange Earner's Foreign Currency
- **ECGC-** Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation
- **ECS-** Electronic Clearing Scheme
- **EEA-** Exchange Equalization Account
- **EPF-** Employees Provident Fund
- **EEFC-** Exchange Earner's Foreign Currency
- **ECBs-** External Commercial Borrowings
- **FIPB-** Foreign Investment Promotion board
- **FDI-** Foreign Direct Investment
- **FSLRC-** Financial Sector Legislative Reforms Commission
- **FEMA-** Foreign Exchange Management Act
- **FII-** Foreign Institutional Investor
- **FRBMA-** Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act
- **FTA-** Free trade agreement
- **FINO-** Financial Inclusion Network Operation
- **FCNR(B)-** Foreign Currency Non-Resident Bank
- **FEMA-** Foreign Exchange Management Act
- **EFSF-** European Financial Stability Facility
- **FICCI-** Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry
- **FII-** Foreign Institutional Investor
- **FPI-** Foreign Portfolio Investment
- **FSLRC-** Financial Sector Legislative Reforms Commission
- **GDP-** Gross Domestic Product
- **GDR-** Global Depository Receipt
- **GFD -** Gross Fiscal Deficit
- **GIC -** General Insurance Corporation
- **GAAR -** General anti avoidance rule
- **GPD -** Gross Primary Deficit
- **GIRO -** Government Internal Revenue Order
- **HDFC -** Housing Development Finance Corporation
- **HFT -** Held For Trading
- **IBS -** International Banking Statistics
- **ICAR -** Indian Council of Agricultural Research
- **ICICI -** Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India
- **ICMR -** Indian Council of Medical Research
- **IDBI -** Industrial Development Bank of India
- **IFC -** International Finance Corporation
- **ITEs:** Intra-Group Transactions and Exposures
- **IFCI -** Industrial Finance Corporation of India
- **IIP -** Index of Industrial Production
- **IMF -** International Monetary Fund
- **IRBI -** Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India
- **ISDA -** International Swaps and Derivative Association
- **ISIC -** International Standard Industrial Classification
- **ISO -** International Standards Organization
- **LBS -** Locational Banking Statistics

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- **LIBOR:** London Inter-Bank Offer Rate
- **LERMS** - Liberalised Exchange Rate Management System
- **LIC** - Life Insurance Corporation of India
- **LCR:** Liquidity Coverage Ratio
- **LRMT:** Liquidity risk monitoring tools
- **LAF** – Liquidity Adjustment Facility
- **MCA** - Ministry of Company Affairs
- **MSF**-Marginal Standing Facility
- **MIBOR:** Mumbai Inter-Bank Offer Rate
- **MIS** - Management Information System
- **MMSE** - Minimum Mean Squared Errors
- **NABARD** - National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
- **NASSCOM** - National Association of Software and Services Companies
- **NCTC** - National Counter-Terrorism Centre
- **NBFC**-Non Banking Finance Companies
- **NBC** - Non-Banking Companies
- **NEFT** - National Electronic Funds Transfer
- **NBFC** - Non Banking Financial Companies
- **NEER** - Nominal Effective Exchange Rate
- **NFA** - Non-Foreign Exchange Assets
- **NSFR:** Net Stable Funding Ratio
- **NGO** - Non-Governmental Organization
- **NHB** - National Housing Bank
- **NSG** – Nuclear Suppliers Group
- **NPA** - Non-Performing Assets
- **NSC** - National Statistical Commission
- **NSSF** - National Small Savings Fund
- **OD** - Over Draft
- **ODA** - Official Development Assistance
- **OMO** - Open Market Operations
- **PACS** - Primary Agriculture Credit Societies
- **PDAI** - Primary Dealers Association of India
- **PDO** - Public Debt Office
- **PIO** - Persons of Indian Origin
- **PO** - Principal Office
- **PRB** - Primary Revenue Balance
- **PSE** - Public Sector Enterprises
- **PUC** - Paid Up Capital
- **PPP** – Public Private Partnership & Purchasing Power parity
- **QFI** -Qualified Foreign Investors
- **RD** - Revenue Deficit
- **RDBMS** - Relational Database Management
- **RTGS** - Real Time Gross Settlement System
- **RE** - Revenue Expenditure
- **REC** - Rural Electrification Corporation
- **REER** - Real Effective Exchange Rate
- **RIDF** - Rural Infrastructure Development Fund
- **RoC** - Registrars of Companies SLR-Statutory Liquidity Ratio
- **RR** - Revenue Receipts
- **RRB** - Regional Rural Bank
- **RTP** - Reserve Tranche Position
- **RWA** - Risk Weighted Asset
- **SAS** - Statistical Analysis System
- **SCARDB** - State Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank
- **SWIFT:** Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication
- **SCB** - State Cooperative Bank
- **SCB** - Scheduled Commercial Bank

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- **SDDS** -Special Data Dissemination Standards
- **SDR** - Special Drawing Right
- **SEBI** - Securities and Exchange Board of India
- **SIFI** - Systemically Important Financial Intermediaries
- **SEBs** - State Electricity Boards
- **SGSY** - Swarnajayanthi Gram Swarajgar Yojana
- **SHGs** - Self-Help Groups
- **SIDBI** - Small Industries Development Bank of India
- **SIDC** - State Industrial Development Corporation
- **SJSRY** - Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana
- **SLR** - Statutory Liquidity Ratio
- **SMG** - Standing Monitoring Group
- **SNA** - System of National Accounts
- **SRWTO** - Small road & Water Transport Operators
- **SSI** - Small-Scale Industries
- **STRIPS** - Separate Trading for Registered Interest and Principal of Securities
- **TB** - Treasury Bills
- **TARC** - Tax Administration Reform Commission
- **TC** - Temporary Change
- **TT** - Telegraphic Transfer
- **TAPI** - Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India
- **TFTS** - Trade for Trade Settlement
- **TIEA** - Tax Information exchange Agreement
- **UCB** - Urban Cooperative Bank
- **UCN** - Uniform Code Number
- **UNDP** - United Nations Development Programme
- **UNICO** - Umbrella Organisation for Large Cooperative Banks in Europe
- **UNDP** - United Nations Development Programme
- **UNIDO** - United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
- **UNME** - Urban Non-Manual Employees
- **UTI** - Unit Trust of India
- **VC** - Venture Capital
- **WPI** - Wholesale Price Index
- **WTO** - World Trade Organisation
- **Y-o-Y** - Year-on-Year
- **YTM** - Yield to Maturity
- **ZTC** - Zonal Training Centre

Banking Terms in Easy Language

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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 in 1987.
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

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	third party i.e. arbitrator.
Asset Turnover Ratio	<p>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.</p> <p>Asset Turnover = Sales or Revenues / Total Assets</p>
Acid Test Ratio	<p>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.</p> <p>Formula of acid test ratio = Quick Assets/Current Liabilities</p>
American Depository Receipt (ADR)	<p>American Depository Receipt is a certificate Which is issued by US Bank to a Non - US Company For their (Non US Company) shares. 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</p>
Asset Management Company (AMC)	<p>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.</p>
Annuity	<p>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</p>

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	<p>sum. The amount which is paid back is includes principal and interest.</p>
Bouncing of a Cheque	<p>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.</p>
Beneficiary	<p>A beneficiary can be a person or entity who is entitled to take the benefits on the behalf of some other person or entity.</p>
Bonds	<p>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.</p>
Bank Ombudsman	<p>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.</p>
Bankruptcy	<p>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.</p>
Bancassurance	<p>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</p>

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	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.
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

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	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

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	<p>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).</p>
Current Account	<p>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.</p>
Creditworthiness	<p>It is ability of the borrower to repay the loan amount with interest as per agreed terms and conditions to the lender.</p>
Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR)	<p>CRR is a monetary policy instrument used by RBI to control the 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.</p>
Certificate of deposits	<p>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.</p>
Debit Card	<p>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.</p>
Debentures	<p>Debentures is a long term debt instrument issued by corporate to borrow money. A debentures holder gets fixed amount of interest.</p>
Dividend	<p>Dividend is portion of profit which is distributed</p>

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	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

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	<p>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.</p>
Escheat	<p>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.</p>
Exchange Rate	<p>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.</p>
Face Value	<p>Face value also known as Nominal value is the original value of a share written or print on the share certificate.</p>
Fiscal Policy	<p>Fiscal policy refers to the changing tax rates and levels of government spending to influence aggregate demand in the economy by government</p>
Forgery	<p>When any type of alteration is made on a document or in negotiable instrument with intention to fraud is known as forgery.</p>
Fund Flow	<p>Fund Flow is statement of change in a company net working capital during a fixed period of time.</p>
GST	<p>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,</p>

	<p>2016. But the bill is now stuck in the Rajya Sabha, because the current government does not hold a majority.</p>
Gold Monetisation Scheme	<p>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.</p>
GDR	<p>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.</p>
Guarantee	<p>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.</p>
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	<p>Gross Domestic Product is the monetary value of the Goods and services produced within geographical Boundaries of the country during given period of time.</p>

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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.
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.

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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 banks to do banking

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	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

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	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.

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Non-Performing Assets (NPA)	<p>a Non-Performing asset shall be a loan or an advance where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">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 Creditc) The bill remains overdue for a period of more than 90 days in the case of bills purchasedd) Any amount to be received remains overdue for a period of more than 90 days in respect of other accounts.
NBFCs	<p>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.</p>
NEFT	<p>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.</p>
Non- Resident	<p>A person who is not considered a resident of a</p>

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	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

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	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 Banks.
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.
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

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	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

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	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 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.

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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

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	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.