

GK Digest for RBI Assistant

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Smart Notes On RBI and It's Functions

Chronology :

- 1926 - Hilton and Young Commission
- 1934 - RBI Act passed
- 1935 - RBI Started April 1
- 1937 - RBI Head Quarter shifted to Mumbai from Kolkata
- 1947 - RBI Official News paper " News Letter " started
- 1947 - RBI working as Reserve Bank of Burma Until 1947
- 1948 - RBI working as Reserve Bank of Pakistan Until 1948
- 1949 - RBI Nationalized Under Public Ownership Act 1948
- 1949 - Banking Regulation Act

RBI Office :

1. RBI have 4 Local bodies , Mumbai , Kolkata, Chennai and New Delhi .
2. Number of Governors - Governor (Raghuram Rajan) + 4 Dy.Governors (S.S.Mundra,R.Gandhi,H.R.Khan and Urjit Patel)
3. Governors and Dy.Governors appointed by Central Government for a period of not more than 5 years .
4. Each local body consists 4 members and appointed by Central for 4 period of 4 years .
5. Number of RBI Departments - 26
6. Number of Regional Offices - 29
7. Central Board of Directors conduct at least 6 meetings in a financial year .
8. RBI staff college - Chennai
9. The College of Agriculture(RBI - Pune
10. National Institute of Bank Management - Pune
11. Institute for Development and Research in Banking Technology - Hyderabad

Functions of RBI :

1. Bankers of The Banker .
2. Banker of The Government.
3. Provision of Agriculture and Industrial Credit.
4. Control of Credit.
5. Clearing House Functions.
- 6.Custodian of Foreign Reserves.
7. Promotion of An Efficient Financial System

Important Governors of RBI :

1. First Governor - Sir Osborne Smith
2. Second Governor - James Braid Taylor
3. Third Governor - C. D. Deshmukh (First Indian Governor)
4. 15th Governor - Manmohan Singh
5. Present and 23rd Governor - Raghuram Rajan

RBI - Organizational Structure and Functions

Organisation and Management

- RBI is managed by the **Central Board of Directors.**
- Presently, there are **21 members:**
- Governor – for a period of 5 years
- Four Deputy Governors – for a period of 5 years
- Four Directors (Each nominated by four Local Boards)
- Ten Directors (Nominated by Government of India)
- Two government officers (Nominated by Government of India)



GOVERNORS OF RBI

- First Governor of RBI – Sir Osborne Smith
- First Indian Governor of RBI – Sir CD Deshmukh
- Current Governor - Dr Raghuram Rajan (who took charge from Dr D Subbarao)

SUBSIDIARIES

RBI's fully owned subsidiaries are:

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

DEPARTMENTS OF RBI

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

which gold Rs 115 crore) and balance in rupee security is maintained.

FUNCTIONS OF RBI

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

Central Banking Functions

Issuance of Paper Currency

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

Indian Currency System

- Maintain Minimum Reserve System, adopted in 1957.
- # Under Minimum Reserve System, RBI maintains minimum of gold and foreign securities to the extent of Rs. 200 crore (of

Banker of the Government

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

Banker of banks and Lender of Last Resort

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

REGULATORY FUNCTIONS

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

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

Quantitative Credit Control

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

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

Unencumbered Securities – An asset that is clear and free from any creditor's claim

QUALITATIVE CREDIT CONTROL

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

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

- **Maximum Limit of Loans** - RBI fix the maximum limit of loan by the Commercial Banks.

- **Rationing of Credit** – RBI fix credit quota for member banks as well as their limits for the payment of bills.
- **Moral Suasion** - RBI holds meeting with member banks and seek their cooperation in controlling the monetary system of country.

GENERAL BANKING FUNCTIONS

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

MINTS

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

IMPORTANT RATES DETERMINED BY RBI

Bank Rate - It is the rate at which, RBI charges interest from the schedule banks on the loans (without security) given to them. It is also known as Rediscount Rate. Effect – When Bank Rate will increase then commercial bank's interest rate will also increase which will result in decrease in demand and thus decrease in prices. (Decrease in inflation) and vice-versa

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

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

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

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

Effect – if CRR will be increase by the RBI than Banks have to keep more funds with RBI i.e. Banks will have

less money to lend, which will result in decrease in demand and thus decrease in prices. (Decrease in inflation) and vice-versa

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

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

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

CURRENT RATES

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

Fast Facts on Reserve Bank of India



- **First Governor of Reserve Bank of India (RBI)** - Osborne Smith
- **First Deputy Governor of Reserve Bank of India (RBI)** - James B.Taylor
- **Present Governor of RBI** - Urjit Patel
- **Present Deputy governor of RBI** - R .Gandhi , S.S.Mundra , N.S.Vishwanathan
- **Established** - 1st April 1935 under RBI Act 1934
- **RBI Established on the recommendations of** - Hilton Young commission.
- **Headquarter** - It is located at Mumbai
- **Nationalisation of Reserve Bank of India (RBI)** - In 1949 under banking Regulation Act 1949
- **Zonal offices of RBI Located at** - 4 Places , Namely Chennai , Kolkata , Mumbai & Delhi
- **Total number of Regional Offices** - 19

- **Total number of sub-offices** - 9 , currently RBI has opened 2 more sub-offices at Aizwal & Imphal (Capital city of Manipur)
- Each of these local boards consists of 5 members who represent regional interests, and the interests of co-operative and indigenous banks
- **Total number of Regional Offices in India** - 22 mostly in states capital
- **Central office was initially located at** - Calcutta
- **Currently, Central office is located at** - Mumbai , It was permanently moved in 1937

Composition of Reserve Bank of India

- It has 2 Member from Ministry of Finance
- It has 5 Local Representative in Regional Offices
- It has 10 Board of Directors

Function of RBI

#1. Monetary Authority –

- Formulates , Implements & monitors the credit policy
- It provides market stability
- It ensures flow of credit to the productive sectors

#2. Supervisory Function –

- To protect depositors interests
- Provide effective customer services
- Maintain public confidence

#3. Issue of Currency Notes –

- RBI has the sole authority to issue currency notes in India
- They also have the power to destroy old notes
- Last time RBI launched new notes known as MG-2005 series

#4. Banker's to other Banks or Banker's Bank –

- RBI lends money to other banks in time of need
- The other banks can borrow the money from each other or from the market, if they failed everywhere then the last option is to borrow from RBI .
- For this specific reason, RBI is known as "Lenders of the Last Resorts"

#5. Bankers to Government –

- RBI act as a banker to the Government of India & also to the governments of the constituent units of India's federal system .
- The bank has the responsibility to transact the all the banking business of the Government of India on behalf of Government , like :

A. Bank accepts money on account of the government

B. Bank makes payment on behalf of the government , etc.

#6. Custodian of Foreign Reserves –

- RBI has the power of custodian regarding foreign exchange

- RBI maintain the record of all transactions done in foreign exchange , also keep an eye on CAD (Current Account Deficit)

#7. Promotional function --

- RBI performs various promotional functions.
- They actively participate in Government various initiative like financial Inclusion , Surgical strike on Black money , etc.

Reserve Bank of India - Functions and Powers

Functions of RBI can be classified into following categories:

a) Traditional functions

b) Development functions

c) Supervisory functions

(A) TRADITIONAL FUNCTIONS OF RBI

1. Issue of Currency Notes

As per the provisions of the **Section 22 of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934** the RBI has sole right or authority to issue currency notes **except** one rupee note and coins of smaller denomination. RBI can exchange these currency notes for other denominations. RBI issues these currency notes (2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1000) against the security of gold bullion, foreign securities, rupee coins, exchange bills, promissory notes and government of India bonds etc.

2. Banker to other Banks

RBI also guide, help and direct other commercial banks in the country. RBI can control the volume of bank reserves. Every commercial bank has to maintain a part of their reserves with Its parent (RBI). If bank need fund they approach to RBI for fund, that is called **Lender of the Last Resort**.

3. Banter to The Government

RBI works as an agent of the central and state governments. On the behalf of government it makes

payments, taxes and deposits etc. It also represent the government at international level also. It maintains government accounts and provide financial advice to the government. It also manages government public debts and maintains foreign exchange reserves on behalf of the government. RBI also provides overdraft facility to the government in case of financial shortage.

4. Exchange Rate Management

For maintenance of the external value of rupee, RBI prepares domestic policies. Also it need to prepare and implement the foreign exchange rate policy which will help in attaining the exchange rate stability. For maintenance of exchange rate stability it has to bring demand and supply of foreign currency (U.S.) dollar close to each other.

5. Credit Control Function

Commercial banks creates credit according to demand in the economy. But if this credit creation is unchecked or unregulated then it leads the economy into inflationary cycles. If credit creation is below the required limit then it harms the growth of the economy. As a central bank of India, RBI has to look for growth with price stability. Thus it creates the credit creation capacity of commercial banks by using various credit control tools.

6. Supervisory Function

RBI supervise the banking system in India. RBI has power to issue licence for setting up new banks, to open new branches, to decide minimum reserves. RBI inspects functioning of commercial banks in India and abroad. RBI also guide and direct the commercial banks in India. RBI can conduct audit any of the bank.

(B) DEVELOPMENTAL FUNCTIONS OF RBI

Developmental functions are described as under:

1. Development of the Financial System

The financial systems includes - financial institutions, financial markets and financial instruments. The sound and efficient financial system is necessary for rapid economic development of the nation.

RBI encourages the banking and non - banking institution for maintenance of sound and healthy financial system.

2. Development of Agriculture

As we know, India is an agrarian economy so RBI always give attention to agriculture sector by assessing credit needs of this sector. Regional Rural Banks (RRB), National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) which are only for agriculture finance comes under the control of the RBI.

3. Industrial Finance

For economic development of country, Industrial development is necessary. As we know industries includes small industries, middle industries, large scale industries etc all these industries development is necessary for overall economic development of country. For this purpose RBI supports the industrial sector also. RBI had played the vital role for setting up of such industrial finance institutions like ICICI Limited, IDBI, SIDBI, EXIM etc.

4. Training Provision

RBI always tried to provide essential training to the staff of the banking industry. RBI has set up banker's training college at several places. The training institute namely National Institute of Bank Management (NIBM), Bankers Staff College (BSC), College of Agriculture Banking (CAB) etc.

5. Data Collection

RBI always collects important statistical data on several topics such as interest rates, inflation, savings, investment, deflation etc. This data is very much useful for policy makers and researchers.

6. Publication of the Reports



RBI has its separate publication division. This division collect and publish data on different sector of the economy. The reports and bulletins are regularly published by the RBI. It includes RBI weekly reports, RBI annual reports, Report on Trend and Progress of commercial banks. This information is made available to the public also at cheaper rates.

7. Promotion of Banking Habits

RBI always takes necessary steps to promote the banking habits among people for economic development of country. RBI has set up many institutions such as Deposit Insurance Corporation 1962, UTI 1964, IDBI 1964, NABARD 1982, NHB 1988 etc. These organizations develop and promote the banking habits among the people.

8. Export Promotion

RBI always tries to encourage the facilities for providing finance for foreign trade especially exports from India. The Export - Import Bank of India (EXIM), and the Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India (ECGC) are supported by refinancing their lending for export purpose.

(C) SUPERVISORY FUNCTIONS

The supervisory functions of RBI are discussed as under:

1. Granting Licence to Banks

RBI grants licence to banks for carrying its business. RBI also provide licence for opening extension counters, new branches even to close down existing branches.

2. Bank Inspection

RBI has power to ask for periodical information from banks on various components of assets and liabilities.

3. Control Over NBFIs

The non - bank financial institutions are not influenced by the working of a monetary policy. RBI has a right to issue directives to the NBFIs from time

to time regarding their functioning. Through periodic inspection, it can control the NBFIs.

4. Implementation of Deposit Insurance Scheme

The RBI has set up the Deposit Insurance Guarantee Corporation in order to protect the deposit of small depositors. All bank deposits below Rs. 1 Lakh are insured with this corporation. The RBI work to implement the Deposit Insurance Scheme in case of a bank failure.

Monetary Policy of Reserve Bank Of India

Introduction

Monetary policy also known as the credit policy, is the policy which is purely managed by our Central bank of India (Reserve Bank of India) to control the money supply in the economy & amount of credit in the economy.

Monetary policy is governed by RBI . Monetary policy through both monetary and non-monetary measures influence savings , investment , output , income & price level in the economy.

To control the money supply RBI uses various instruments. Basically RBI control these rates like Bank Rates, MSF, Repo Rate, Reverse Repo rate, Cash Reserve ratio & Statutory liquidity ratio in order to manage price stability in the economy & to achieve high economic growth.

Objectives

The main aim of the monetary policy is Macro-Economic stability by maintaining price stability and adequate flow of credit to the productive sectors of the economy.



The Main important objectives of monetary policy are Price stability, Exchange Stability, Neutrality of Money, Economic Development, etc.

1. Price Stability

It is one of the most important objectives of the monetary policy. RBI makes efforts to control price stability through various monetary measures. Under price stability the fluctuations in prices are to controlled to have positive impact on production, income and employment generation in the economy. In absence of price stability, inflationary and deflationary conditions are generated in the economy, which affects the various sectors of the economy.

2. Exchange stability

It is one of the traditional objective of the monetary policy. Exchange rate stability means to minimise the rate of fluctuation in the value of a currency in respect to the value of another currency. Stability in exchange rate will lead to outflow of money and encourage development of international trade leading to favourable balance of payment situation.

3. Neutrality of Money

Neutrality of money means to keep the impact of change in the quantity of money on various elements like price, income, employment as constant. Neutrality of money does not mean that the supply of money is perfectly inelastic and fixed but it means to control the effectiveness of money.

4. Economic development

In a developing economy monetary policy encourage economic development by attaining equilibrium between money supply and demand. Economic development and the capital formation are closely related and the monetary policy through its quantitative and qualitative measures accelerating saving , investment and capital formation for rapid economic growth.

Measures of Monetary Policy

- a. Quantitative Measures
- b. Qualitative Measures

Roles of Monetary Policy

Monetary Policy cannot directly influence economic growth but it can prove a conducive environment that encourages growth through low and stable prices. When prices are stable people can effectively plan to invest, save and consume. When there are indications of excess supply of money and rising inflationary pressures the banks adopt the dear or restrictive monetary policy through the contraction of credit.

On the other hand, when there is low money supply in the economy i.e. in the deflationary situation, bank through cheap or expansionary money policy increase the supply of money in order to stimulate domestic demand.

List of Countries - Their Capital, Currency and Official Language

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European Countries	Capital	Currency
United Kingdom	London	Pound Sterling
France	Paris	Euro
Spain	Madrid	Euro
Portugal	Lisbon	Euro
Germany	Berlin	Euro
Italy	Rome	Euro
Vatican City	Vatican	Euro
Malta	Valletta	Euro
Switzerland	Bern	Swiss Franc
Belgium	Brussels	Euro
Netherlands	Amsterdam	Euro
Denmark	Copenhagen	Krone
Norway	Oslo	Norwegian krone
Sweden	Stockholm	Krona
Finland	Helsinki	Euro
Estonia	Tallinn	Euro
Latvia	Riga	Euro
Lithuania	Vilnius	Euro
Belarus	Minsk	Belarusian ruble
Ukraine	Kiev	Ukrainian hryvnia
Poland	Warsaw	Zloty
Czech Republic	Prague	Koruna
Austria	Vienna	Euro
Albania	Tirana	Lek
Bosnia	Sarajevo	Convertible mark
Bulgaria	Sofia	Lev
Croatia	Zagreb	Kuna
Macedonia	Skopje	Macedonian denar

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Moldova	Chişinău	Moldovan leu
Romania	Bucharest	Romanian leu
Slovakia	Bratislava	Euro
Slovenia	Ljubljana	Euro
Hungary	Budapest	Forint
Greece	Athens	Euro
Cyprus	Nicosia	Euro
Ireland	Dublin	Euro / Pound Sterling
Iceland	Reykjavík	Icelandic króna
Luxembourg	Luxembourg	Euro

North American Nations	Capital	Currency	Language
Antigua and Barbuda	St. John's	East Caribbean	English
The Bahamas	Nassau	Bahamian dollar	English
Barbados	Bridgetown	Barbadian dollar	English
Belize	Belmopan	Belize dollar	English
Canada	Ottawa	Canadian dollar	English, French
Costa Rica	San José	Costa Rican colón	Spanish
Cuba	Havana	Peso	Spanish
Dominica	Roseau	East Caribbean	English, French
Dominican Republic	Santo Domingo	Dominican Peso	Spanish
El Salvador	San Salvador	United States dollar	Spanish
Grenada	St. George's	East Caribbean	English
Guatemala	Guatemala City	Guatemalan quetzal	Spanish
Haiti	Port-au-Prince	Haitian gourde	French
Honduras	Tegucigalpa	Honduran lempira	Spanish
Jamaica	Kingston	Jamaican dollar	English
Mexico	Mexico City	Peso	Spanish
Nicaragua	Managua	Nicaraguan córdoba	Spanish, English

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Panama	Panama City	Panamanian balboa,	Spanish
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Basseterre	East Caribbean	English
Saint Lucia	Castries	East Caribbean	English
Saint Vincent and the	Kingstown	East Caribbean	English
Trinidad and Tobago	Port of Spain	Trinidad and Tobago	English
United States	Washington, D.C.	United States dollar	No Federal Language
South American Nations	Capital	Currency	Language
Argentina	Buenos Aires	Peso	Spanish
Bolivia	La Paz	Boliviano	Spanish
Brazil	Brasília	Real	Portuguese
Chile	Santiago	Peso	Spanish
Colombia	Bogotá	Peso	Spanish
Ecuador	Quito	United States dollar	Spanish
Guyana	Georgetown	Guyanese dollar	English
Paraguay	Asunción	Guaraní	Spanish
Peru	Lima	Nuevo sol	Spanish
Suriname	Paramaribo	Surinamese dollar	Dutch
Uruguay	Montevideo	Uruguayan peso	Spanish
Venezuela	Caracas	Bolívar fuerte	Spanish

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

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Central African Republic	Bangui	Central African CFA	French
Chad	N'Djamena	Central African CFA	French, Arabic
Comoros	Moroni	Comorian franc	Arabic, French,
Congo	Kinshasa	Congolese franc	French
Djibouti	Djibouti	Djiboutian Franc	Arabic, French
Egypt	Cairo	Egyptian Pound	Arabic
Equatorial Guinea	Malabo	Central African CFA	Spanish, French,
Eritrea	Asmara	Nakfa	Arabic, English
Ethiopia	Addis Ababa	Ethiopian birr	Amharic
Gabon	Libreville	Central African CFA	French
Gambia	Banjul	Dalasi	English
Ghana	Accra	Ghanaian cedi	English
Guinea-Bissau	Bissau	West African CFA	Portuguese
Guinea	Conakry	Guinean franc	French
Ivory Coast	Yamoussoukro	West African CFA	French
Kenya	Nairobi	Kenyan shilling	English
Lesotho	Maseru	Loti	English
Liberia	Monrovia	Liberian dollar	English
Libya	Tripoli	Libyan dinar	Arabic
Madagascar	Antananarivo	Malagasy Ariary	French
African Nations	Capital	Currency	Official language(s)
Malawi	Lilongwe	Malawian kwacha	English
Mali	Bamako	West African CFA	French
Mauritania	Nouakchott	Mauritanian Ouguiya	Arabic
Mauritius	Port Louis	Mauritian rupee	English
Morocco	Rabat	Moroccan dirham	Arabic
Mozambique	Maputo	Mozambican metical	Portuguese
Namibia	Windhoek	Namibian dollar	English
Niger	Niamey	West African CFA	French

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Nigeria	Abuja	Nigerian naira	English
Republic of Congo	Brazzaville	Central African CFA	French
Rwanda	Kigali	Rwandan franc	French, English
Senegal	Dakar	West African CFA	French
Seychelles	Victoria	Seychellois rupee	English, French
Sierra Leone	Freetown	Leone	English
Somalia	Mogadishu	Somali shilling	Somali, Arabic
South Africa	Cape Town, and	South African rand	English
South Sudan	Juba	South Sudanese	English
Sudan	Khartoum	Sudanese pound	Arabic, English
Swaziland	Lobamba	Lilangeni	English
São Tomé and Príncipe	São Tomé	São Tomé and	Portuguese
Tanzania	Dodoma	Tanzanian shilling	English
Togo	Lomé	West African CFA	French
Tunisia	Tunis	Tunisian dinar	Arabic
Uganda	Kampala	Ugandan shilling	English
Zambia	Lusaka	Zambian kwacha	English
Zimbabwe	Harare	United States dollar	English
Oceania Nations	Capital	Currency	Language
Australia	Canberra	Australian dollar	English
Fiji	Suva	Fijian dollar	English
Kiribati	Tarawa	Kiribati dollar	English
Marshall Islands	Majuro	United States dollar	English
Micronesia	Palikir	United States dollar	English
Nauru	No official Capital	Australian dollar	English
New Zealand	Wellington	New Zealand dollar	English
Palau	Ngerulmud , Melekeok	United States dollar	English
Papua New Guinea	Port Moresby	Kina	English
Samoa	Apia	Tala	English

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Solomon Islands	Honiara	Solomon Islands	English
Tonga	Nuku'alofa	Pa'anga	English
Tuvalu	Funafuti	Tuvaluan dollar	English
Vanuatu	Port Vila	Vanuatu vatu	French, English

Banks with Headquarters, CMDs & Tag Lines

Sl. No.	Bank(s)	Headquarter	CMDs	Tag Line
1	Allahabad Bank	Kolkata	Shri Rakesh Sethi	A Tradition of
2	Andhra Bank	Hyderabad	Shri Suresh N Patel	Where India
3	Bank of Baroda	Baroda	P. S. Jayakumar	India's
4	Bank of India	Mumbai	Shri Melwyn Rego	Relationship
5	Bank of	Pune	Shri Sushil Muhnot	One Family One
6	Bharatiya	New Delhi	----Vacant----	Empowering
7	Canara Bank	Bangalore	Rakesh Sharma	Together We
8	Central Bank of	Mumbai	Shri Rajeev Rishi	Central to you
9	Corporation	Mangalore	Shri Jai Kumar Garg	A Premier
10	Dena Bank	Mumbai	Shri. Ashwani Kumar	Trusted Family
11	IDBI Bank	Mumbai	Mr. Kishor Kharat	Banking For All,
12	Indian Bank	Chennai	Shri Mahesh Kumar Jain	Your Tech-
13	Indian Overseas	Chennai	Shri R. Koteeswaran	Good People to
14	Oriental Bank	New Delhi	Animesh Chauhan	Where Every
15	Punjab	New Delhi	Smt. Usha	The Name You
16	Punjab and Sind	New Delhi	Jatinder Bir Singh	Where Service
17	State Bank of	Mumbai	Smt Arundathi	With You All The
17.1	State Bank of	Jaipur	Smt Arundathi	The Bank with a

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17.2	State Bank of	Hyderabad	Smt Arundathi	Modern
17.3	State Bank of	Bangalore	Smt Arundathi	Working for a
17.4	State Bank of	Patiala	Smt Arundathi	Blending
17.5	State Bank of	Thiruvananthapuram	Smt Arundathi	A Long
18	Syndicate Bank	Karnataka	Arun Shrivastava	Faithful Friendly
19	UCO Bank	Kolkata	Shri Ravi Krishan Takkar	Honours Your
20	Union Bank of	Mumbai	Shri Arun Tiwari	Good People to
21	United Bank of	Kolkata	Shri P. Srinivas	The Bank That
22	Vijaya Bank	Bangalore	Kishore Kumar Sansi	A Friend You
23	Bandhan	Kolkata	Chandra Shekhar Ghosh	Hope for The
24	ECGC Bank	Mumbai	Geetha Muralidhar	You Focus On
25	HDFC	Mumbai	Mr. Aditya Puri	We Understand
26	Axis Bank	Mumbai	Shikha Sharma	Badhti Ka Naam
27	ICICI Bank	Mumbai	Chanda Kochhar	Hum Hai Na,
28	HSBC	London	Stuart Gulliver	The World's
29	IDFC	Mumbai	Mr. Vikram Limaye	-----

International Organizations - Headquarters, Chiefs and Purpose

Name	Headquarters	Heads	Foundation Year	Number of Members Countries	Purpose
International Criminal Police Organization	Lyon, France	Mrs. Ballestrazzi	7 September, 1923	190	Connecting Police for a safer world

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(INTERPOL)					
World Bank	Washington D.C. (U.S.A.)	Jim Yong Kim	July, 1944	189	Crediting, Working for a world free of Poverty
IBRD	Washington D.C. (U.S.A.)	Jim Yong Kim	1944	189	Development Assistance, Poverty Reduction
ICSID (International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes)	Washington D.C. (U.S.A.)	Jim Yong Kim	1957 (But operating starts in 1966)	159	International Arbitration
International Finance Corporation (IFC)	Washington D.C. (U.S.A.)	Philippe Le Hou�rou	24 July, 1956	184	Private Sector Development, Poverty Reduction
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)	Washington D.C. (U.S.A.)	Keiko Honda	1988	181	Political Risk Insurance, Foreign Direct Investment
World Trade Organization (WTO)	Geneva, Switzerland	Roberto Azevedo	1 January, 1995	162	Regulate International Trade
International Monetary Fund	Washington D.C. (U.S.A.)	Christine Lagarde	27 December, 1945	189	To promotes international

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(IMF)					economic cooperation
Bank for International Settlements (BIS)	Basel, Switzerland	Jaime Caruana	17 May, 1930	60 Central Banks	Central Bank Cooperation
Asian Development Bank (ADB)	Metro Manila, Philippines	Takehiko Nakao	22 August, 1966	67	Crediting
World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)	Geneva Switzerland	Francis Gurry	14 July, 1967	188	To promote the protection of intellectual property throughout the world
World Health Organization (WHO)	Geneva Switzerland	Margaret Chan	7 April, 1948	193	Health For All
International Labour Organization (ILO)	Geneva Switzerland	Guy Ryder	1919	186	
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	Rome, Italy	Kanayo F. Nwanze	1977	173	Enabling the Rural Poor to Overcome Poverty
UNICEF	New York	Anthony	11-Dec-1946	191	To provide food

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		Lake			and healthcare to children of those countries which devastated by world war II.
UN International Training and Research Center (UNITAR)	Geneva Switzerland	Nikhil Seth	1963	--	To achieve the major objectives of UN through training and research
UN Environmental Program (UNEP)	Nairobi, Kenya	Achim Steiner	5 June, 1972	193	Protect our environment and conserve our future
UN Development Program (UNDP)	New York	Helen Clark	1965	166	Overall development
UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)	New York	Reuben Summerlin	1966	For 48 least developed countries	Eradicate extreme hunger poverty, Promotes equality, Ensures Environment Sustainability
International Cricket Council	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	Zaheer Abbas	15 June, 1909	125	Great Sport, Great Spirit

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North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)	Brussels, Belgium	Petr Pavel	4 April, 1949	28	A mind unfettered in deliberation
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Thermal Power Plants/Stations in India

State/UT	Name of Thermal Power Plant/ Station
Andhra Pradesh	Simhadri Super Thermal Power Plant
Bihar	Barauni Thermal Power Station Kahalgaon Super Thermal Power Station Muzaffarpur Thermal Power Plant
Chhattisgarh	Bhilai Expansion Power Plant Korba Super Thermal Power Plant Sipat Thermal Power Plant Dr Shyama Prakash Mukharjee Thermal Power Plant
Delhi	Badarpur Thermal Power Plant Indraprashta Power Station Rajghat Power Station
Gujarat	Gandhinagar Thermal Power Station Jhanor-Gandhar Thermal Power Station Kawas Thermal Power Station Kutch Lignite Thermal Power Station Mundra Thermal Power Plant Sabarmati Thermal Power Station Sikka Thermal Power Station

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	Surat Lignite Thermal Power Station Ukai Thermal Power Station Wanakbori Thermal Power Station
Jharkhand	Bokaro Thermal Power Station Chandrapura Thermal Power Station Patratu Thermal Power Station
Karnataka	Bellary Thermal Power Station Raichur Super Thermal Power Station Udupi Thermal Power Plant
Madhya Pradesh	Amarkantak Thermal Power Station Sanjay Gandhi Thermal Power Station Sant Singaji Thermal Power Plant Satpura Thermal Power Station Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Station
Maharashtra	Amravati Thermal Power Plant Bhusawal Thermal Power Station Chandrapur Super Thermal Power Plant Khaperkheda Thermal Power Station Koradi Thermal Power Station Nashik Thermal Power Station Paras Thermal Power Station Parli Thermal Power Station Tirora Thermal Power Plant
Odisha	IB Thermal Power Plant Hirakud Captive Power Plant Talcher Super Thermal Power Station
Rajasthan	Anta Thermal Power Station Barsingsar Lignit Power Plant

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	<p>Chhabra Thermal Power Plant Giral Lignite Thermal Power Station Rajwest Lignite Power Plant Suratgarh Super Thermal Power Station VS Lignite Power Plant</p>
Tamil Nadu	<p>Ennore Thermal Power Station Mettur Thermal Power Station Neyveli Thermal Power Station North Chennai Thermal Power Station Tuticorin Thermal Power Station</p>
Uttar Pradesh	<p>Anpara Thermal Power Station Auraiya Thermal Power Station Feroz Gandhi Unchahar Thermal Power Plant Harduaganj Thermal Power Station National Capital Thermal Power Plant Obra Thermal Power Station Panki Thermal Power Station Pariccha Thermal Power Station Rihand Thermal Power Station Rosa Thermal Power Station Singrauli Super Thermal Power Station Tanda Thermal Power Plant</p>
West Bengal	<p>Bakreswar Thermal Power Station Bandel Thermal Power Station Durgapur Thermal Power Plant Durgapur Thermal Power Station Farakka Super Thermal Power Station Kolaghat Thermal Power Station Mejia Thermal Power Station Sagardighi Thermal Power Station</p>

Important Festival and Events in India - 2016

November

NATIONAL			
SL. NO	EVENTS	WHEN	WHERE
1.	Rann Utsav	1 st November, 2016 to 20 th February, 2017	Great Rann of Kutch Salt Desert, Dhordo, Gujarat
2.	Chhath Puja	6 th November, 2016	Across India, particularly Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Odisha and West Bengal
3.	Pushkar Camel Fair	8 th November, 2016 to 14 th November, 2016	Pushkar, Rajasthan
4.	Wangala Festival	10 th November, 2016 to 12 th November, 2016	Garo Hills, Meghalaya
5.	India Surf Festival	12 th November, 2016 to 14 th November, 2016	Ramchandri Beach, Lotus Resort, near Puri, Odisha

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6.	Osho Festival of Tantra, Music and Dance	18 th November, 2016 to 23 rd November, 2016	Zorba the Buddha Center, Delhi
7.	Bundi Utsav	17 th November, 2016 to 19 th November, 2016	Bundi, Rajasthan
8.	Meet Thy Self Yoga Retreat Fest	28 th November, 2016 to 3 rd December, 2016	Riva Beach Resort, Mandrem beach, Goa
INTERNATIONAL			
9.	EOA 68th Annual International Congress (Egyptian Orthopedic Association)	28 th November, 2016 to 1 st December, 2016	Cairo, Egypt
10.	ISKSAA Global Summit 2016	20 th November, 2016 to 23 rd November, 2016	New Delhi, India
11.	Economic Cooperation (APEC) Summit	November, 2016	Lima, Peru
12.	3rd World Internet Conference	November, 2016	Wuzhen, China

OCTOBER 2016

NATIONAL			
SL. NO	EVENTS	WHEN	WHERE

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13.	19th 'World Peace Conference'	October, 2016	Nasik, Maharashtra
14.	India Art Festival	6 th October, 2016 to 9 th October, 2016	Neheru Center, Worli, Mumbai
15.	8th BRICS summit	October, 2016	Goa
16.	4th BRICS Science, Technology and Innovation Ministerial Meeting	October, 2016	Jaipur, Rajasthan
17.	1st BRICS Trade Fair & Exhibition	October, 2016	New Delhi
18.	Durga Puja	6 th October, 2016 to 11 th October, 2016	Kolkata, West Bengal
19.	Kullu Dussehra	11 th October, 2016 to 17 th October, 2016	Dhalpur Maidan, Kullu Valley, Himachal Pradesh
20.	5th India International Silk Fair	October, 2016	New Delhi
21.	Rajasthan International Folk Festival	13 th October, 2016 to 17 th October, 2016	Mehrangarh, Jodhpur, Rajasthan
INTERNATIONAL			
22.	6th Joint Experts Meeting on	October, 2016	Paris, France

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	Corruption		
23.	23rd Rehabilitation International World Congress	October, 2016	Edinburgh, Scotland
24.	Islamic Countries Global youth meet	October, 2016	Istanbul, Pakistan
25.	4th Meeting of Indo-Czech joint working group	October, 2016	Brno, Canada

SEPTEMBER 2016

NATIONAL			
SL. NO	EVENTS	WHEN	WHERE
26.	BRICS Film Festival	September, 2016	New Delhi
27.	International Sea Food Show	September, 2016	Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh
28.	2nd SAARC Anti-Terrorism Mechanism	September, 2016	New Delhi
29.	Lonavala International Film Festival	1 st September, 2016 to 5 th September, 2016	Mumbai and Pune, Maharashtra
30.	NAROPA	16 th September, 2016 to 22 nd September, 2016	Hemis Monastery, near Leh in Ladakh

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31.	2016 North East Connectivity Summit	September, 2016	Agartala, Tripura
32.	Neelamperoor Festival	29 th September, 2016	Alleppey, Kerala
33.	Ziro Festival	22 nd September, 2016 to 25 th September, 2016	Ziro Valley, Arunachal Pradesh
INTERNATIONAL			
34.	2016 G20 Summit	September, 2016	Hangzhou, China
35.	17th NAM Summit	September, 2016	Venezuela
36.	IUCN World Conservation	September, 2016	Honolulu
37.	4th ASEAN-India Summit and the 11th East Asia Summit	September, 2016	Vientiane, Laos PDR

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

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Bandipur National Park	880 km ²
Anshi National Park	340 km ²
Names of National Parks in Uttrakhand	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
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

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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
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

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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
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

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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

Schemes launched by Narendra Modi

Name of the Schemes	Purpose
AMRUT	UPA's (JNNURM) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission renamed as ' AMRUT '. Main aim is to

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	develop the rural and urban infrastructure in efficient and effective manner
Housing For All	Main focus is to provide affordable house to urban poor ranging from Rs. 1,00,000 to 2,30,000 per house and promote slum free cities by 2022
Smart City	To provide high quality core infrastructure, better services, enhance quality of living, environmental improvement as well as economic growth
Jan Dhan Yojana	Main focus is to open more and more bank accounts, spread banking all over India especially in rural areas, pension facilities, insurance, credit etc. Maintain good economy by taking richness of Indian poor.
Digital India	Transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. Focus is on IT sector to link with every department of India and lead digitally.
Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana	Eligibility for this scheme is 18 to 50 years of age having saving account with public sector bank. Insurance company allows auto withdrawal for the payment of annual premium policy cost Rs. 330 per subscriber and coverage is Rs. 2,00,000. (Death due to any reason).
Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana	Eligibility for this insurance scheme is 18 to 70 years of age having a savings account with public sector bank. Insurance company allows auto withdrawal. Annual premium for Rs. 12 and coverage of Rs. 2,00,000. (Death due to accident or total physical disability due to accident)

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

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

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

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

List of Committees in India 2015-16

- **Ajay Shankar Committee** : To review functioning of PPP Cell
- **Prof. NR Madhava Menon Panel** : Reported guidelines for regulating expenditure and content of advertisement in govt. adds
- **H Devaraj Committee** : Reported most deemed university
- **H R Khan Panel** : To evaluate unclaimed PPF and Post Office Savings
- **V V Daga Committee** : To conduct forensic audit of NSEL
- **Sivaramakrishnan committee** : Submit Report to build the capital city for Andhra Pradesh
- **Ramanujam committee** : To avoid obsolete laws
- **Bimal Jalan** : To head the Expenditure Management Commission

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- **Hari Gautam Committee** : To review the status of UGC
- **Justice SB Sinha** (One Member Commission):To Probe 2006 Meerut Fire Tragedy
- **Suresh Prabhu Committee**: To review gas pricing formula
- **R S Sharma Expert Committee** : To review the Company (Cost Records and Cost Audits) Rules 2014
- **Justice MB Shah** : On Black Money
- **Deepak Mohanty Committee** : Data and Information Management in the RBI
- **Arvind Mayaram Committee** : To clear definition to the FDI and FII
- **Nachiket Mor Committee** : To permit NBFC's to work as Business correspondence
- **P J Nayak Committee** : Governance of Boards of Bank in India
- **Bibek Debroy** : for Restructuring the railway
- **Justice CS Dharmadhikari Committee**: recommended complete ban on dance bars in hotels and restaurants.
- **Pratyush Sinha** : To assess compensation for coal blocks.
- **Jairam Ramesh** : On sustainable development
- **T.K. Vishwanathan committee**: To provide Bankruptcy code for small and medium enterprises (SMEs).
- **K.V. Kamath panel**: to examine the financial architecture for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector.
- **Gopalakrishna Committee**: on Capacity Building in Banks and non-Banks
- **G N Bajpai Committee**: Guidelines for national pension system (NPS) schemes in private sector.
- **Scientist Raghunath Anant Mashelkar panel**: To recommend best technologies for Prime Minister Narendra Modi's "Swachh Bharat" national sanitation campaign.
- **T S R Subramanian Committee**: To review five key green laws concerning protection and conservation of environment, forest, wildlife, water and air among others.
- **Tandon Committee**:Follow Up Of Bank Credit
- **DR Gadgil Committee**:Agricultural Finance
- **Godwala Committee**:Rural Finance
- **ML Dantwala Committee**: Regional Rural Banks
- **SS Nadkarni Committee**:Trading In Public Sector Banks
- **Venketaiya Committee**:Review Of Rural Financing System
- **Bhide Committee**:Coordination Between Commercial Banks And SFC's
- **AK Bhuchar Committee**:Coordination Between Term Lending Institutions And Commercial Banks.
- **R. Jilani**: Inspection System in Banks



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- **Goiporia Committee:**Customer Service In Banks
- **LC Gupta Committee:**Financial Derivatives
- **James Raj Committee:**Functioning Of Public Sector Banks
- **Vipin Malik Committee:**Consolidated Accounting By Banks
- **A Ghosh Committee:**Frauds & Malpractices In Banks
- **BD Thakar Committee:**Job Criteria In Bank Loans (Approach)
- **A K Khandelwal:**HR Issues of Public Sector Banks
- **R.H. Khan:**Harmonization of the Role of Financial Institution in Banks
- **Rajamannar Committee:**Changes In Banking Laws , Bouncing Of Cheques Etc.
- **Usha Thorat Panel:** Financial Inclusion
- **Chatalier Committee:**Finance To Small Scale Industry
- **K Madhav Das Committee:**Urban Cooperative Banks
- **R S Saria Committee:**Agricultural Finance And Cooperative Society
- **SS Kohli Committee:**Rationalization Of Staff Strength In Banks
- **J.V. Shetty:**Consortium Lending by Banks
- **I.T. Vaz:** Norms for Working Capital Finance by Banks
- **Y.V. Reddy:** Financial Aggregate System
- **Rakesh Mohan:**Small Savings: Tax and Interest Rates
- **M Damodaran:**Customer Service in Banks
- **Pillai Committee:**Pay Scales Of Bank Officers
- **Rangrajan Committee:**Computerization Of Banking Industry
- **Cook Committee (On Behalf Of BIS – Under Basel Committee):**Capital Adequacy Of Banks
- **Pendarkar Committee:**Review The System Of Inspection Of Commercial, RRB And Urban Cooperative Banks
- **Dave Committee:**Mutual Funds (Functioning)



Popular Army Operations in World

Operations	Working
Operation Lakshya	LPG-Identification and proof of residence
Operation X	Execution process of Azmal Amir Kasab, Army exercise of India and Maldives
Malabar 2012	Indo-US Naval Exercise
Operation Shady Rat	Cyber Attack all over the World Org.

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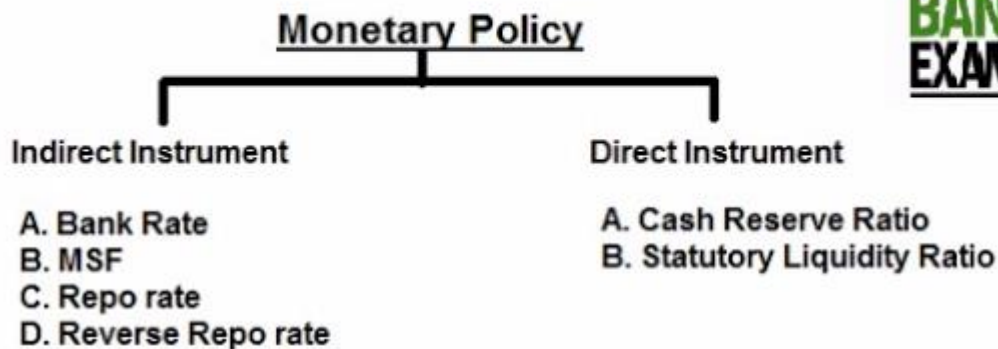
Operation Odyssey Dawn	U S on Libya
Operation Geronimo	To kill the Osama Bin Laden
IndiaEX 2012	India and USA Naval Exercises related to Rescuing and Diving of submarines
Operation Leghorn	India China War 1962
SLINEX II	Indo Sri Lanka Navy Exercise
DOSTI XI	India Sri Lanka and Maldives joint Coast Guard/Naval Exercises
Operation Green Hunt	To search Naxalites (Moist)
Indra 2012	Military exercises of India and Russia the Indra series was started in 2003 it was 5 th .
IND-INDO Corpat	India and Indonesia joint Naval Exercises
Tropex	Indian Navy, Combat Exercises in the Bay of Bengal with the help of Rukmani
Sahyog-Kaijin-XI	Indo Japan Joint Exercise of Coast Guards
Garuda Shiedl	It's a Defence Exercise in Indonesia for UN Peace support Operation in Bandung (Indonesia) the key participants are India, USA and Indonesia.
Shoorveer	Indian Army War Game Exercise in Thar Deserts
COPE-09	Indo-US Joint Army Exercise
Varuna	A code name given to the joint naval exercise of India and France
Konkan	A Naval Exercise between India and UK
Ekuverin 2012: Naseem Al Bahr	Naval Exercise of India and Oman
Hand in Hand	India China Military Exercise
Operation Twist	In USA it is a measure to bring the long term interest to lower rate by buying the long term bonds and selling short term treasuries.

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Operation-e-Nuh	Rescue of Crew of M V Suez from the Somalian Pirate
Peace Mission 2013	Russia and China's anti terrorist war game
Operation Rahat	Rescue operation of IAF in Uttarakhand devastation.

Instruments Of Monetary Policy

RBI : Monetary Policy



Direct Instruments

Cash Reserve Ratio

Every bank Maintain a certain % of their total deposits with RBI in the form of Cash and Net demand & Time liabilities. Current CRR is 4%. Every Bank has to pay the amount to RBI on every 15 Days.

Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR)

Every bank has to maintain a certain % of their total deposits in the form of (Gold + Cash + bonds +

Securities) with themselves at the end of every business days. Current SLR is 20.75%.

Indirect Instruments

Bank Rate

Bank rate is also termed as "Discount Rate" The rate through which RBI charges certain % for providing money to other banks without any security for Long period of time for 90 Days & Current Bank Rate is 6.75%.

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MSF (Marginal Standing Facility)

MSF is the rate through which bank can borrow funds for Short time – Overnight basis. Current MSF is 6.75%.

Repo Rate

Repo rate is the rate through which RBI lends money to commercial bank with security for Short period of time in the event of short fall of funds. Current Repo rate is 6.25%

Full Forms of Financial Terms

Term	Full form
EFFC A/c	Exchange Earner Foreign Currency Account
LRS	Liberalised Remittance Scheme
NIM	Net Interest Margin
LIBOR	London Inter Bank Offered Rate
MIBOR	Mumbai Inter Bank offered Rate
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction & Development
MLAT	Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (SAARC)
NACP	National Aids Control Programme
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CRAR	Capital to Risk Weighted Assets Ratio
GPRS	General Packet Radio Service
CDMA	Code Division Multiple Access
GSM	Global Services for Mobile
BIMSTEC	Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi Sectoral Technical & Economic Cooperation
CTT	Commodity Transaction Tax
NAPCC	National Action Plan for Climate Change
UNFCCC	U N Framework Convention on Climate Change

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NEFT	National Electronic Fund Transfer
FIH	International Hockey Federation
FIFA	International Federation of Association Football/Federation Internationale de Football Association (French acronym)
FSLRC	Financial Sector Legislative Reform Commission
NDM-1	New Delhi Metallo Beta Lactamase-1
CER	Certified Emission Reductions
NPCI	National Payment Corporation of India
IFSC	Indian Financial Services Code
MICR	Magnetic Ink Character Recognition
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
COP	Conference of Parties
ABS	Access, Benefit & Sharing
NFS	National Financial Switch
CSE	Centre for Science & Environment
MFI	Micro Finance Institution
QFI	Qualified Foreign Individuals
NAMICA	Nag Missile Carrier
NCHER	National Commission for Higher Education & Research
CCEA	Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs
PTC	Pass Through Certificate
CAMELS	Capital Assets Management Earnings Liquidity Systems
SECC	Socio Economic & Caste Census
FCEB	Foreign Currency Exchangeable Bonds
NELP	New Exploration Licencing policy
FIPB	Foreign Investment Promotion Board

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ITER	International Thermonuclear Experiment Reactor
INDU	Indian National Defence University (Gurgaon, Haryana)
MCX	Multi Commodity Exchange
BAFTA	British Academy Film & Television Awards
NIA	National Investigation Agency
CENVAT	Central Value Added Tax
IIP	Index of Industrial Production
SPV	Special Purpose Vehicle
IMPS	Interbank Mobile Payment Service
OMO	Open Market Operation
GAAR	General Anti Avoidance Rule
FCNR(B)	Foreign Currency Non Resident Bank
MNP	Mobile Number Portability
WIMAX	Worldwide Interoperability of Microwave Access
NCTC	National Counter Terrorism Centre
XBRL	Extensible Business Reporting Language
SACOSAN	South Asian Conference on Sanitation
IMEI	International Mobile Equipment Identity
UNICEF	UN International Children Emergency Fund
OIC	Organisation of Islamic Conference
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
SIM	Subscriber Identity Modules
NADA	National Anti Doping Agency
CASA	Current Account, Saving Account
CERN	European Centre for Nuclear Research
CBDR	Common but differentiated responsibility

Important Sports Stadiums in India

S. No.	STADIUM NAME	LOCATION	SPORT GAME ATTACHED
1.	Wankhede Stadium	Mumbai, Maharashtra	Cricket
2.	HPCA Stadium	DHARAMSHALA, HIMACHAL PRADESH	Cricket
3.	Feroz Shah Kotla Ground	Delhi	Cricket
4.	M.A. Chidambaram Stadium	Chennai , Tamil Nadu	Cricket
5.	Eden Gardens	Kolkata , West Bengal	Cricket
6.	Gymkhana Ground	Mumbai , Maharashtra	Cricket
7.	Jsca Stadium	Ranchi, Jharkhand	Cricket
8.	Khanderi Cricket Stadium	Rajkot , Gujarat	Cricket
9.	Subrata Roy Sahara Stadium	Pune , Maharashtra	Cricket
10.	Dr. D.Y. Patil Stadium	Navi Mumbai , Maharashtra	Football And Cricket
11.	New Vca Stadium	Nagpur, Maharashtra	Cricket
12.	Maharani Usharaje Trust Cricket Ground	Indore, Madhya Pradesh	Cricket
13.	Rajiv Gandhi International Stadium	Hyderabad , Andhra Pradesh	Cricket

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14.	Apca-Vdca Stadium	Visakhapatnam , Andhra Pradesh	Cricket
15.	Indira Gandhi Stadium	Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh	Cricket
16.	Barkatullah Khan Stadium	Jodhpur, Rajasthan	Mostly Used For Cricket
17.	Jawahar Lal Nehru Stadium	Kochi, Kerala	Multipurpose
18.	IPCL Sport Complex	Vadodara, Gujarat	Cricket
19.	K.D. Singh Babu Stadium	Lucknow , Uttar Pradesh	Multipurpose
20.	Fatorda Stadium	Margao, Goa	Football & Cricket
21.	Maulana Azad Stadium	Jammu , Jammu & Kashmir	Cricket
22.	Indira Priyadarshini Stadium	Visakhapatnam , Andhra Pradesh	Cricket
23.	Roop Singh Stadium	Gwalior , Madhya Pradesh	Cricket
24.	Nahar Singh Stadium	Faridabad, Haryana	Cricket
25.	Madhav Rao SC India Ground	Rajkot, Gujarat	Cricket
26.	Sector 16 Stadium	Chandigarh	Cricket
27.	Nehru Stadium	Pune, Maharashtra	Cricket (Multipurpose)
28.	University Stadium	Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	Football (Multipurpose)
29.	Jawahar Lal Nehru Stadium	Delhi	Multipurpose
30.	Keenan Stadium	Jamshedpur , Jharkhand	Cricket And Football

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31.	Sardar Patel Stadium	Ahmedabad , Gujarat	Cricket
32.	Moti Bagh Stadium	Vadodara , Gujarat	Cricket
33.	Sher-I-Kashmir Stadium	Srinagar, Jammu & Kashmir	Cricket
34.	Sawai Mani Singh Stadium	Jaipur , Rajasthan	Cricket
35.	Gandhi Sports Complex Ground	Amritsar , Punjab	Currently Used For Cricket
36.	Barabati Stadium	Cuttack, Orissa	Cricket
37.	M. Chinnasawami Stadium	Bangalore , Karnataka	Cricket
38.	Vca Ground	Nagpur , Maharashtra	Cricket
39.	Lal Bahadur Shastri Stadium	Hyderabad , Andhra Pradesh	Cricket
40.	Green Park Stadium	Kanpur , Uttar Pradesh	Cricket
41.	Brabourne Stadium	Mumbai , Maharashtra	Cricket
42.	Guru Gobind Singh Stadium	Nanded, Maharashtra	Cricket
43.	Fort Maidan	Palakkad, Kerala	Football
44.	Dilip Tirkey Stadium	Ranchi, Jharkhand	Hockey
45.	Birsa Munda Stadium	Ranchi, Jharkhand	Hockey
46.	Kalinga Stadium	Bhuvaneshwar, Odisha	Hockey
47.	Mahindra Stadium	Mumbai, Maharashtra	Hockey
48.	Dhyan Chand Astro turf	Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	Hockey

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49.	Dadaji Kondadev Stadium	Thane, Maharashtra	Football
50.	Guru Nanak Stadium	Ludhiana, Punjab	Football

Banking Terms for IBPS, SBI, RRB and RBI Exams

ADR : ADR stands for American Depository Receipt. It is like a certificate which is issued by the bank. With the help of this receipt a person can get right on the foreign share. The shares are related to foreign countries that are why it is also known as GDR (Global Depository Receipt).

AGM: AGM stands for Annual General Meeting. This meeting is held by public organizations. This meeting is generally known as Annual Meeting. In this meeting every member of the organization participates. The purpose of this meeting is to discuss all the plans with board of directors. Members can ask questions from them.

AIRCSC : AIRCSC stands for All India Rural Credit Survey Committee. This committee was established in 1966 by RBI. The objective of this committee is to handle, control and manage the credit needs of agriculture.

AFS ; AFS stands for Available for Sale. This is a financial term. This is used for classifying the assets.

AMFI : Association of Mutual Fund in India. This association was established in 1995. The main objective of this association is to develop the market of mutual funds in India.

ASSOCHAM : ASSOCHAM stands for Association Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India. This association was established in 1920. It is a Non – Government Organisation. The main motive of this organisation is to promote and expand the trade between Domestic and International countries and also remove the barriers to trade.

ATM : ATM stands for Automatic Teller Machine. Through ATM we can withdraw our amount without visiting Bank. It saves our time. But there is a limit to withdraw money from ATM.

ALM : ALM stands for Asset Liability Management. It is basically the risk of the business and manages the Balance Sheet. It manages liquidity risk, currency risk, interest rate risk and foreign currency risk.

BSBDA : BSBDA stands for Basic Saving Bank Deposit Account. In this saving account, a customer can open

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his / her account with zero balance. There is no limit on depositing & withdrawal of money in this account. But if, someone who has this account then there is a condition that he/she should not have opened any other account in the same bank.

BIS : BIS stands on Bank of International Settlement. It is an International Financial Institution. It was established in 1930. It provide its banking service only to the central banks and other international organizations.

BOP : BOP stands for Balance of payment. It is also known as balance of International Payments. All the economic activities which are held with residence of country and non-residence of country are included in this. These transactions and activities are made by government and individual also . BOP includes all external and non visible transaction of country.

CAD : CAD stands for Capital Account Deficit. For calculating CAD , we have to find out the sum of all trade deficit, net income from abroad, net transfers.
$$\text{CAD} = \text{Trade deficit} + \text{Net Income from Abroad} + \text{Net Transfers}$$

CAG: CAG stands for Controller and Auditor General of India. An auditor is selected by the President of India. Now the current CAG is Shashi Kant Sharma. He was appointed in 2013. He is 12th CAG of India.

CAMELS: CAMELS stands for Capital Adequacy, Asset

Quality, Management, Earning, Liquidity, Systems & Controls. In 1995, Federal Reserve changed this abbreviation CAMEL to CAMELS.

CBS: CBS stands for Consolidated Banking Statistics. It provides its banking service only to the central banks and other international organisations.

CEPA : CEPA stands for Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement. This agreement was formed in 2009. This agreement was signed between India & South Korea.

CC : CC stands for Cash Credit. It is like a short term loan. A businessman can take this loan to fulfill his capital requirements. Basically it is a facility provided by bank to withdraw an amount more than what he holds to his credit.

CD : CD stands for Certificate Deposit. It is like a saving account. In this, deposits are saved by the bank in lockers and banks issue the certificate of that deposit.

CECA: CECA stands for Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement. This agreement was formed in 2006. This agreement was signed between Japan and India to promote trade.

CF : CF stands for Company Finance. It is a financial institution. It generates the loan and provides many other credit facilities to the companies.

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CII : CII stands for Confederation of India Industries. It was established in 1895. It is a non government organization. There are 8000 members in this organization. Public and Private sectors are included in this sector.

CP : CP stands for Commercial Paper. It is a money market security which is sold by companies as a share or bond to recover the short term needs.

CPI : CPI stands for Consumer Price Index. This index help to measure the changes between market goods for consumers and consumed goods by consumers.
$$\text{CPI} = \frac{\text{update cost}}{\text{base period cost}} \times 100$$

CCEA : CCEA stands for Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs. This committee took decisions for economic development of the country. In 2012 Our PM DR. Manmohan Singh taken the decision to start the Scholarship scheme for SC students. So these activities help to improve the economic condition as well.

CR : CR stands for Capital Receipts. Amount received against sale of Asset used for carrying business is known as Capital Receipt. For instance amount released from debtors, bill receivable, sale of any fixed asset or any investment.

CRR : CRR stands for Cash Reserve Ratio. CRR maintain the liquidity of the banks when CRR

increases then money supply falls and interest rate rise and vice versa.

CRAR : CRAR stands for Capital to Risk Weighted Assets Ratio. It is also known as Capital Adequacy Ratio. It is a ratio of risk over capital. It is an instrument through which we can measure bank's capital.

CSIR : CSIR stands for Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. It is a largest research and development organization. It is established in 1942.

CSO : CSO stands for Central Statistical Organisation. This organization is responsible for all the statistical activities in India. So its basic purpose to handle these statistical activities.

CBS : CBS stands on Core Banking Solutions. In this facility the customer become not only the customer of branch Infact, he become the customer of bank. He can deal with bank in any of its branch.

DBOD : DBOD stands on Department of Banking Operations and development. This department helps to regulate and develop the commercial banks in India.

DBS : DBS stands on Department of Banking Supervision. This department supervision all the banks. So this department is basically for supervision.

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DCA : DCA stands on Department of Company Affairs.

This department keep them update by all the companies current affairs.

DTC :- DTC stands for Direct Tax Code. The direct tax code replace the existing income tax act. It reduce the scope of litigation.

DCCB :- DCCB stands on District Cooperative Central Bank. This bank is established by RBI in India. These banks are established for serving the rural areas.

DCM :- DCM stands on Department of Currency Management. This task is execute by RBI. In this department how currency is managed. RBI provide currency chest where all the notes are stored. These chests are provided by RBI to very few banks.

DTAA :- DTAA stands on Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement. It is an agreement which helps people (Individual) to avoid the problem of Double Payment of Tax on same income in two different countries.

DD :- DD stands on Demand Draft. It is a negotiable instrument. It is similar as Bill of Exchange. It is also known as pay to order. Demand Draft can only be made payable to a specified party.

DEAF :- DEAF stands on Depositor Education and Awareness Fund. This scheme is opened by RBI in 2014 for those who open their account or FD and their family don't know about that FD or Account and

Suddenly he dies then this Account is comes under the bank and if their family member get to know about that account then this scheme help them a lot.

DDS :- DDS stands for Data Dissemination Standards. Basically data dissemination is a method through which any statistical data or any other data can be distributed to the end users. In this data open into common format, no one can copy that data.

DICGC :- DICGC stands on Deposit Insurance Credit Guarantee Corporation of India. It is basically a subsidiary of RBI. Its objective is to gave guarantee to people about their credit facilities.

EEFC :- EEFC stands on Exchange Earner's Foreign Currency. This account is for those who are foreign exchange earner. No matter who they are, may be they will be individual companies etc. Basically this is an account for maintaining the foreign currency and those people whose residence is in India can also open Account.

ECGC :- ECGC stands on Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation. It ensures the credit risk of the exporters and also gave guarantee to payment them. It cover the commercial risk in business as well as political risk. It started to promote the export trade.

ECS :- ECS stands on Electronic Clearing Scheme. It is basically an electronic fund transferring method. Under this scheme, one person can transfer his funds

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to another account for payment.

EEA :- EEA stands on Exchange Equalization Account.

It is established in 1932. It is used to manage exchange value on the international market.

EPF :- EPF stands for Employees Provident Fund. This scheme was formed in 1952. Under this scheme government start giving fund to factory employees and many other workers. Under this scheme employees receive many other services in free by the government.

EEFC :- EEFC stands on Exchange Earner's Foreign Currency. It is only formed current account. This is used by the authorized dealers to maintain the foreign currency in this account.

ECBs :- ECBs stands on External Commercial Borrowings. This is a commercial borrowing which is used to facilitate the access to foreign money by PSUs.

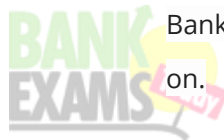
FIPB :- FIPB stands on Foreign Investment Promotion Board. It is recommended by FDI (foreign direct investment).

FDI :- FDI stands on Foreign Direct Investment. It means the direct investment in equity shares, debentures. It is a route of foreign investment for strengthen the base of economy.

FSLRC :- FSLRC stands on Financial Sector Legislature Reforms Commission. It established by government of India in 2011. If the legislative affect the financial market then it can rewrite the legislative for maintaining financial market.

FEMA :- FEMA stands on Foreign Exchange Management Act. It is establish in 1999. The main objective of this act is to promoting, developing and maintaining the foreign exchange market in India.

FII :- FII stands on Foreign Institutional Investors. If we talk about institutional investors than these investor are those who pool money to originate loans and buy assets. Basically these institutional investors are



Banks, Insurance Companies, Mutual Funds and so

FRBMA :- FRBMA stands on Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act. This Act is established by Parliament of India. Under this act one can easily manage and handle the overall management of public funds and also manage and control the Budget.

FTA :- FTA stands on Free trade Agreement. This agreement is signed by two countries to reduce the traffic in trading. This agreement help to do free trade with sharing common borders. Members countries can ask for tariff in trade to non member countries.

FINO :- FINO stands on Financial Inclusion Network

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Operation. It is formed by ICICI bank in 2006. It work with 24 banks and various financial institutes like LIC, ICICI Prudential and so on.

FCNR :- FCNR stands on Foreign Currency Non – Resident Bank. As it clear from the name that in this one can deposit his money (foreign currency). No matter that he is resident or non – resident this bank is good for NRI's.

FEMA :- FEMA stands on Foreign Exchange Management Act. It is establish in 1999. The main objective of this act is to promoting, developing and maintaining the foreign exchange market in India.

EFSF :- EFSF stands on European Financial Stability Facility. It is established in 2010. This organisation is created by the European Union.

FICCI :- FICCI stands on Federation of India Chambers of Commerce & Industry. It is established in 1927. It is very oldest business organization in India Since 1927. It is a non-profit organization. Its present president is Pankaj Patel.

FII :- FII stands on Foreign Institutional Investors. If we talk about institutional investors than these investor are those who pool money to originate loans and buy assets. Basically these institutional investors are Banks, Insurance Companies, Mutual Funds and so on.

FPI :- FPI stands on Foreign Portfolio Investment. This type of investment where foreigner's deposit their money into the bank and issue or purchase company's stock and bond.

FSLRC :- FSLRC stands on Financial Sector Legislature Reforms Commission. It established by government of India in 2011. If the legislative affect the financial market then it can rewrite the legislative for maintaining financial market.

GDP :- GDP stands on Gross Domestic Product. It is the final value which is os goods & services produced in a specified period. Its growth shows the economic performance of the country. $GDP = GDP \text{ (Factor Cost)}$

+ Indirect Tax – Subsidiaries

GDR :- GDR stands on Global Depository Receipt. It is an instrument which is issued in EURO market. It is issued to raise the funds in foreign currency by an Indian company.

GFD :- GFD stands on Gross Fiscal Deficit. Fiscal Deficit is to difference between total expense from revenue receipt and non-debt capital receipt. $\text{Fiscal Deficit} = \text{Total Expenditure} - (\text{Revenue receipt} + \text{Non-Debt Capital Receipt})$

GIC :- GIC stands for General Insurance Corporation. It is formed in 1972. It is formed for to control and manage the insurance sector in India.

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GAAR :- GAAR stands on General Anti-Avoidance Rule. This rule is meant for anti-tax avoidance in 2012. This rule was formed by our Previous Finance Minister "Pranab Mukherjee".

GPD :- GPD stands on Gross Primary Deficit. It is also known as the gross fiscal deficit. We can find out the primary deficit by using formula. $NPD = NFD - \text{Interest Payment}$

GIRO :- GIRO stands on Government Internal Revenue Order. It is a panel who comes under RBI. Chairman of GIRO is Umesh Bellur. It is started by RBI to centralised the bill payment system.

HDFC :- HDFC stands for Housing Development Finance Corporation. It is established in 1977. Its motto is "With you right through". It provide loans for housing in India.

HFT :- HFT stands on Held For Trading. It is an asset which is purchased with the mean to take short-term gain from it. So it is also known as Short-term marketable security.

IBS :- IBS stands on International Banking Statistics. This service have two purpose. First is to provide guidelines for the reporting data to reporting countries and second is to give the detailed of current country practices of reported data.

ICAR :- ICAR stands on Indian Council Agricultural

Research. It is established in 1929 and its motto is agrisearch with a human touch. ICAR is helpful for agricultural study because it is a head of agricultural department in India.

ICICI :- ICICI stands on Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India. It is established in 1994. If we observe this bank at assets view then it is 2nd largest bank in India and by Market Capitalisation view then it is 3rd largest in India. This bank has very large network throughout the world.

ICMR :- ICMR stands on Indian Council of Medical Research. This research is one of the oldest basic of other medical research in Indi. It is established by Indian government in India for the welfare of India and for expand the research centre.

IDBI :- IDBI stands on Industrial Development Bank of India. It is basically a subsidiary of (RBI) Reserve Bank. So it is managed and controlled by RBI.

IFC :- IFC stands for International Finance Corporation. It is established in 1956. This finance corporation helps the private sectors and many other developing countries in the form of money. There are 184 countries who joined with them.

ITEs :- ITEs stands on Intra-Group Transaction and Exposures. These exposures have their complete access to insolvency and liquidity.

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IFCI :- IFCI stands on Industrial Financial Corporation of India. This is a financial institute set up by the government in 1948. Its main objective is to provide long and medium term loans to their customers.

IIP :- IIP stands on Index of Industrial Production. This index shows the growth of Industrial unit and also shows the economy condition. IIP is controlled by CSO (Central Statistical Organisation). CSO published the IIP on monthly basis.

IMF :- IMF stands on International Monetary Fund. It is established in 1945. It is an International Financial Institution. Its main purpose to maintain the foreign currency in market.

IRBI :- IRBI stands on Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India. It is established in 1985. It provides the credit facilities to the small & medium sectors. IRBI have the power to took steps to remove the industrial sickness.

ISDA :- ISDA stands on International Swaps & Derivatives Association. It is established in 1985. It is a trade association. As it clear from the name that they also note the derivative transactions. So for notifying the derivative transaction they make ISDA master agreement. ISDA also reduce the credit risk with this transparency in trade also increases.

ISIC :- ISIC stands on International Standards Industrial Classification. It does classification of all economic activities for productive activities. So it

provides the collection of statistics on these activities.

ISO :- ISO stands for International Standards Organization. It is established in 1947. It is a non-government organisation with 162 members. It represents the national standards organisation.

LBS :- LBS stands on Locational Banking Statistics. It is formed in 1970. It shows the growth of EURO currency market and it also shows the breakdown. It helps in International Banking Business.

LIBOR :- LIBOR stands for London Inter – Bank Offer Rate. This rate is accepted by a bank at the time of borrowing funds. It is also known as British Banker Association LIBOR or Trade mark BBA LIBOR.

TERMS :- LERMS stands on Liberalised Exchange Rate Management System. This system helps to exchange the currency or to control or manage the exchange rate system.

LIC :- LIC stands for Life Insurance Company of India. It is founded in 1956. It is an investment company whose headquarter is in Mumbai. When LIC comes into the existence then a number of small companies merged in LIC.

LCR :- LCR stands for Liquidity Coverage Ratio. $LCR = \frac{HQLA}{Net\ cash\ outflows}$

LRMT :- LRMT stands on Liquidity Risk monitoring

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Tools. This tool helps to monitor the liquidity of risk and it comes in BASEL III.

LAF :- LAF stands on Liquidity Adjustment Facility. It is a policy which allows banks to borrow money through repurchase agreements. It fulfils the requirement of SLR / CRR.

MCA :- MCA stands on Ministry of Company Affairs. This Affair is responsible for the regulations of various sectors. The current minister of this is Arun Jaitely.

MSF :- MSF stands on Marginal Standing Facility. This facility help to various banks to borrow money from RBI (Reserve Bank of India) in any emergency Situation.

MIBOR :- MIBOR stands on Mumbai Inter Bank Offer Rate. It is established in 1998.

MIS :- MIS stands for Management Information System. This system is meant for measuring the strength and weakness of the company. This system is just like the planning tool of the company.

MMSE :- MMSE stands on Minimum Mean Squared Errors. It is formed to decease the error. It is basically an estimation method which helps to decrease the error of mean squared. 9

NABARD :- NABARD stands on National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development. It is established

in 1982. Its chairman is Dr Harsh Kumar Bhanwala. This bank is for agricultural development.

NASSCOM :- NASSCOM stands on National Association of Software and Services Companies. It is established in 1988. It is a non-profit organisation with 1500 + members. Its president is R. Chandrasekhar.

NCTC :- NCTC stands on National Counter Terrorism Centre. It is formed by the Indian government after Mumbai attack in 2008. It is a part of IB (Intelligence Bureau). It is meant for controlling and handling the terrorism.

NBFCs :- NBFCs stands on Non-Banking Finance Companies. It is basically a company which act as a financial institute.

NBC :- NBC stands on Non-Banking Companies. It is basically a company which act as a financial institute.

NEFT :- NEFT stands for National Electronic Fund Transfer. It is a very good one electronic fund transfer system. It started in India in 2005. This facility bank provides to its customers to transfer the fund with proper securely. This transfer cannot exceed 2.5 lakhs.

NBFC :- NBFC stands on Non-Banking Financial Companies. It is a financial institute because it is Non-Banking. So, in this, there is no interface of

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government and bank as well and these are also no need of banking license.

NEER :- NEER stands on Nominal Effective Exchange Rate. This rate denotes the change between the amount of currency. Basically, in this, we just compare the currency of one country with other.

NFA :- NFA stands on Net Foreign Assets. This asset is equal to the balance of payment. $NFA = \text{Current account} + \text{Valuation Effect}$.

NSFR :- NSFR stands on Net Stable Funding Ratio. This is established before the crisis of 2007 -2008. $NSFR = \frac{\text{Available amount of stable funding}}{\text{Required amount of stable funding}} > 100\%$

NGO :- NGO stands for Non-Government Organisation. These are Non – Profit Organisation. It is a group of countries who grouped together and work for non-profit activity. In these activities, government can not take part.

NHB :- NHB stands for National Housing Bank. It is established in 1988 by RBI under National Housing Bank act 1987. It is a financial institute for housing. It provides the house loan to the needy one.

NSG :- NSG stands on Nuclear Supplier Group. In this group there are seven countries government who act like participants and this group work to control the export of those equipment, who are used to

manufacture nuclear weapons.

NPA :- NPA stands on Non Performing Assets. It is used by those financial institutes that are in default due to loan. Basically when the borrower failed to do payment with in 90 days then he is considered as NPA.

NSC :- NSC stands on National Statistical Commission. It is established by government of India in 2006. Its objective is to handle or manage the problems which are occur by statistical agencies at the time of collection of data.

NSSF :- NSSF stands on National Small Savings Fund. This is established by government in 1999. Its main objective is to pool all the small resources together and make things simple for those customers who have small savings or household savings.

OD :- OD stands on Overdraft. It is facility which is provided by the bank to companies. In this facility companies can withdraw an amount more than their available balance in their accounts. So this facility is known as overdraft.

ODA :- ODA stands on Official Development Assistance. This is formed by DAC (Development Assistance Committee) to measure aid . Here aid is transfer of resources from one place to another.

OMO :- OMO stands on Open Market operations. This



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process is for maintaining the liquidity in the currency. In this central bank can buy or sell bonds in the open market.

PACS :- PACS stands on Primary Agriculture Credit Societies. This Society establish or formed by RBI in India to deal with Customers at a particular level (Gram Panchayat & village level). It is a credit institute.

PDAI :- PDAI stands on Primary Dealers Association of India. This association is formed by PD (Primary Dealers) under RBI. It represent those market practices which are suitable for market and develop healthy market.

PDO :- PDO stands on Public Debt Office. It is a debt strategy for ministry of finance.

PIO :- PIO stands on Persons of Indian Origin. It is just like an identification only for the Persons of Indian Origin. It gives to those who have passport in a country except Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, Nepal, Sri lanka, Pakistan.

PO :- PO stands on Principal Office. It was a reality show in America aired on 2008. It was banned by Government on 2009 because of some issues.

PRB :- PRB stands on Primary Revenue Balance. This balance comes from revenue deficit and interest payment. $PRB = \text{Revenue Deficit} - \text{Interest Payment}$

PSE :- PSE stands on Public Sector Enterprises. Those enterprises which are owned, control, manage by State and Central government those enterprises are known as Public Sector Enterprises.

PUC :- PUC stands on Paid Up capital. Capital made by receiving the exchange of share by shareholders. When company sell his share and then receiving from that share made the paid up capital.

PPP :- PPP stands on Public Private Partnership. It is an agreement held between Public & Private sectors because it is a partnership So it covers the long term risk. The risk is shared by different sectors.

QFI :- QFI stands on Qualified Foreign Investors. Through this investors one can invest in Indian Securities. QFI made investment in equity share, Debt securities and so on.

RD :- RD stands on Revenue Deficit. In simple word increase in expenditure over receipt is called Revenue Deficit. $RD = RE - RR$

RDBMS :- RDBMS stands for Rational Database Management. It is a part of (DBMS) Database Management System. To make data reliable we use Normalization, Primary, Foreign key.

RTGS :- RTGS stands on Real Time Gross Settlement System. It is a fund transfer system. It is used for transferring the fund electronically RTGS is done

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when the amount is more than 2 to 5 lakhs.

RE :- stands for Revenue Expenditure. It is an expense for short period and this expense is also recurring in nature. In simple words any expenditure which directly helps us in earning revenue is called Revenue Expenditure.

REC :- REC stands on Rural Electrification Corporation. It is established in 1969. Its chairman is Rajiv Sharma. Its objective is to provide financial assistance to electricity and promote the rural electrification projects.

REER :- REER stands on Real Effective Exchange Rate. It is a index in which they measure or relate the strength of currency with other currencies. $REER = ER$
(Price level in Country A / Price level in country B)

RIDF :- RIDF stands on Rural Infrastructure Development Fund. This scheme is come into the existence under NABARD bank to correct the rural development. Under this scheme they workout to improve the rural infrastructure like bridges, roads, education and so on.

ROC :- ROC stands on Registrars of Companies. It is formed in 1956 by government of India. It handle or manage the companies registration.

RR:- stands for Revenue Receipt. It is an amount received by selling the assets here we sold those

assets which are temporary.

RRB :- RRB stands on Regional Rural Bank. This bank provide the facilities to rural areas. They also provide the locker facilities and debit cards facilities to rural areas.

RTP :- RTP stands on Reserve Tranche Position. RTP is a difference between member quota & IMF's. It deals in country's foreign exchange reserve.

RWA :- RWA stands on Risk Weighted Asset. It means to examine the shortage of bank's asset and weight is according to risk. Here asset contain fund like Cash, Loan and other assets credit equalent to the amount is known as Risk weight.

SAS :- SAS stands on Statistical Analysis System. It is a software develop by SAS institute in 1976. This software is developed for making the analysis practice better.

SCARDB :- SCARDB stands on State Cooperative Agriculture & Rural Development Bank. This scheme comes into the existence to raise the sources of state develop bank.

SWIFT :- SWIFT stands on Society for World Wide Inter bank Financial Telecommunication. It is established in 1973. It provide service to many financial Institutes. They provide the secure environment through their software "SWIFT CODE" to

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do financial transaction.

SCB :- SCB stands on State Cooperative Bank. There are 39 Cooperative Bank \. It is a part of scheduled banks. In cooperative banks there are urban cooper & state cooperative bank.

SCB :- SCB stands on Scheduled Commercial Bank. Scheduled bank comes under the RBI private, foreign and nationalized bank comes under the scheduled bank. Those bank who are not come under these banks known as non scheduled bank.

SDDS :- SDDS stands on Special Data Dissemination Standards. It is a (IMF) International Monetary Fund. It has 65 members country. It guide those countries.

SDR :- SDR stands on Special Drawing Rights. It is created by (IMF) International Monetary Fund in 1969. It is known as Basket of National Currencies in this basket. There are four currencies pound, yen, euro, US dollar. This basket altered in every five year.

SEBI :- SEBI stands on Securities and Exchange Board of India. It is established in 1992 by a government of India. As it clear from the name that it deals in securities. So basically it handles the security market.

SIFI :- SIFI stands on Systemically Important Financial Intermediaries. This institute is a financial institute. This type of institution helps the time of financial crisis.

SEBs :- SEBs stands on State Electricity Board. As its name clears that electricity board is divided state wise. Every state has its own electricity board the duty of this board is to check out the supply of electricity.

SGSY:- Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar yojana. This yojana come into the Existence in 1999 by Indian government. The reason behind to create this yojana was to provide the income to poor and needy people of the country.

SHGs :- SHGs stands on Self Help Group. This group is started by some person. In this group some person contribute their money and save them mutually and then lend to the members of the group.

SIDBI :- SIDBI stands on Small Industries Development Bank of India. It is set under the act of parliament in 1989 and its objectives is to promote and develop the small enterprises.

SIDC:- State Industrial Development corporation. This is established by India government for developing large industries.

SJSRY :- SJSRY stands on Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojna. It is established in 1997 in India. This yojana is for those who live below the poverty line through this yojna. They provide employment and encourage to unemployed & poor people.

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SLR :- Statutory liquidity Ratio. It is for calculating the ratio b/w total Demand and liability. This ratio is mainly used at the time of Inflation. $SLR \text{ Rate} = (\text{liquid assets} / \text{demand} + \text{time liability}) * 100\%$

SMG :- SMG stands on Standing Monitoring Group. SMG have number of members, who have access on all standards which are under development.

SNA :- SNA stands on System National Accounts. As it is related with figures so it helps us to control the economic activities of the country.

SRWTO :- SRWTO stands on Small Road & Water Transport Operators. It is a socio – economic activity. This is for providing the credit facilities to the people for road transport & water transport.

SSI:- stands for Small Scale Industries. It is that in which investment does not exceed than one crore.

STRIPS :- STRIPS :- stands on Separate Trading of Registered Interest and Principal of Securities. These securities are a kind of financial institute & this institute is created for giving the separate securities to the treasury.

T Bill:- stands for Treasury bills. In business there are two ways to fixed the receipt and expenditure so treasury bill for the short term and bond is for long term. Treasury bill is for 1 year.

TARC:- Tax Administration Reform Commission. It is a committee which is appointed by the government of India. The purpose of this committee is for reviewing the public tax administration system.

TC:- Stands for Temporary Change. It means the changes are not fixed. Means the changes made by us can be easily change back into the original form after the changes.

TT:- Stands for Telegraphic Transfer. Means to transfer to funds from one end to other through electronically.

TAPI:- Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India pipeline. This is also Known as trans-Afghanistan pipeline. It is a pipe line of natural gas . This pipeline is developed by Asian development bank.

TFTS:- Trade for Trade Segments. It is badloally a trading of shares but not in same day. In this type of segments if you buy some share then you have to pay whole amount immediately and at the time of selling of that share they have to show that share in dement a/c.

TFTS:- Trade for Trade Segments. It is badloally a trading of shares but not in same day. In this type of segments if you buy some share then you have to pay whole amount immediately and at the time of selling of that share they have to show that share in dement a/c.

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TIEA:- stands on Tax Information Exchange Agreements. It is used for the facility of exchange of information for criminal and tax investigation.

UCB :- UCB stands on Urban Cooperative Bank. UCB are those cooperative bank which are established in Urban Area are called Urban Cooperative Bank. There is no proper and clear cut definition of this.

UCN :- UCN stands on Uniform Code Number. There is no such information. It is a code which is provided by RBI to all banks and their Regional Branches. This code is provided into two parts, Part I and II in part one. It is six digit code and Part II there are seven digit code.

UNICO :- UNICO stands on Umbrella Organisation for Large Cooperative Banks in Europe. As we know that there are number of UCBs (Urban Cooperative Banks) but with the time passage the strength of these banks goes down. So, it become risk for the many cooperative banks. So to incure or safe cooperative banks from risks RBI introduce UNICO.

UNDP :- UNDP stands on United Nations Development Programme. It is formed in 1965. Its objective is to give knowledge , resources and many other services to the developing countries. It provide all these service at the time of crisis for poverty reduction, HIV / AIDS and many other things.

UNIDO:- stands for United Nations Industrial Development Organization . This organization work for the developing countries as we known that in developing countries there are very less and short range of industries so we import good but to over come this problem UNIDO is established. Its main objectives is that to increase the industrialization in developing countries as well.

UNME :- UNME stands on Urban Non Manual Workers are those people who live in urban area don't work annually or with hands.

UTI:- stands for Unit trust of India. It deals with mutual funds so it is now famous with the name of UTI mutual funds. It is a financial institution of India. UTI stakes are divided in as :- our largest public sectors like SBI, LIC, BOB, PNB, have hold the 18.5% stake of UTI and similarly TRP group also hold 26% stake of UTI AMC (assets management company ltd.)

VC :- stands for Venture Capital. In any business there are many option of taking financial help such as through long from bank, loan from other institutes and so on. But if entrepreneur wants to start up a new business then he choose an option of Venture Capital. Venture Capital is also a type of loan but the difference b/w loan and venture capital in that loan is paid back by repaying with interest and other hand. In case of venture capital the entrepreneur have to issue private share instead of money.

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WPI :- stands for Wholesale Price Index. For measuring the ratio of inflation we have two methods. 1) WPI , 2) PPI WPI- used in India and PPI means producer price index. Basically used in US. The main purpose of WPI is to measure and control the supply and demand as well and also analyze the condition of micro economics and macro economics .

October September 1) OCT. WPI food articles inflation :- 4.34% 5.75% 2) Oct WPI Fuel & power group inflation :- 6.18% 5.58% 3) Oct WPI manufactured products inflation :- 2.67% 2.48% 4) Oct WPI primary articles product inflation:- 3.31% 4.76%

WTO:- WTO stands for World Trade Organization is an inter government organization . this organization deals with international trade. It comes into the existence in 1995 and replaces the (GATT) general agreement on tariffs and trade. In 24 November 2016 one of their meeting the members of WTO discussed that why there is need to support Developing countries in future to continue trade.

YOY:- YOY stands for Year on Year. As with seasonal change in every business than the P&L also vary. So to comparing these changes with the same year period is known as Year on Year.

YTM:- YTM stands for Yield Maturity. If some one has any bond until maturity than they receive some annual return which is known as YTM. We can calculate YTM as :- $YTM = \frac{\text{time period} \times \text{face value}}{\text{present value}}$.

ZTC:- ZTC stands for Zonal Training Center. It is basically a training centre of RBI. This Training center for the staff members only. RBI have 4 training centers in total in different cities.

Green Bond: Things You Must Know

Introduction

A green bond is a debt instrument issued by an entity like any other bond (with subtle differences) to raise funds from investors

About Green Bonds

- Initially, green bonds were issued by World Bank, multilateral organizations and few nations from 2007
- Green bonds are pioneered by development banks in few nations
- Green bonds is a niche product till 2012
- Green bonds are focused to Environment, Social and Governance (ESG) projects
- There is the double scope of environment benefit and development in green bonds
- Green bond concept is open to corporate from 2016 in India
- It is a new concept with regulations and guidelines still in the initial stages

Nodal Agency

- Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) is the nodal agency
- SEBI released the green bond concept paper on December 2015
- SEBI frames the guidelines regarding issuance of green bonds

Difference between Regular bond and Green bond

- Green bond is issued to finance only green projects
- Green bond issuer explicitly states that the fund raised will be used for environmental benefit activities like renewable energy, solar projects etc
- Green bonds are being used based on market practices
- Issuer can price Green bonds at a far better rate than the regular bonds due to the environmental benefit feature

Benefits of Green bonds

- Green bonds help to increase the reputation of the issuer
- Issuer will get positive publicity
- Green bonds develop a commitment among the corporate about sustainability and development of the environment
- Green bonds will give an international experience
- Positive public relations will be enhanced
- New set of investors will come in to the fray with the introduction of green bonds
- Issuer can get access to a diversified set of investors other than business oriented clients or investors
- Issuer will get a pricing advantage in case of green bonds
- The current scenario of global warming and climate change will attract global investors to invest in green bonds in large numbers
- The cost of funding for the green projects will be lowered with the expected increasing number of investors in the green bonds

Conclusion

- Green bonds is relatively a new concept to Indian market
- SEBI must frame guidelines for issuing green bonds to prevent the misuse of funds raised through green bonds
- SEBI must establish a monitoring mechanism to check the usage of the green bonds

- World nations are responding in a positive manner to the climate change scenario with the signing of the Conference of Parties (COP) in Rio by majority of the nations
- GOI has placed special emphasis on renewable energy projects especially on solar power generation making it conducive for green projects
- The reception of green bonds in India is on the positive side
- Overall, Green projects and green bonds offer huge opportunities in future for corporate for the overall development of the nation and the world as a whole

Fast Facts on NEFT, RGTS, AEPS and MTSS

Core Banking Services (CBS)

Core Banking Services (CBS): It is a process under which information related to customer accounts and database information was done over electronic media. It stored in It stored in the central server instead of branch server. Due to its high advantages, Central bank of India i.e. RBI made it compulsory to all Banks to implement Core Banking Services (CBS) as soon as possible.

1. NEFT - "National Electronic Fund Transfer"

- It is a nation-wide payment system .
- One can transfer funds to others though self-account.
- Applicable to both Account holders and Non-Account holders.
- Funds can be transferred through electronic media
- Funds can be transferred in 12 slots on weekdays and 6 slots on Saturday

- Applicable for those customers, Corporates, Firms, whose bank is entitled with NEFT payment system.

Fast facts on NEFT

- There is no minimum or maximum limit while transferring through NEFT platform.
- If you have Bank account in any NEFT enabled branches, then you can transfer fund through internet or bank branches directly.
- If you don't have an account, then there are few norms you need to follow, RBI sets an upper limit ceiling i.e. one can transfer up to Rs.50,000 per transaction.
- NEFT mode can also be used while transferring fund to Nepal under Indo- Nepal Remittance Facility scheme. Here also RBI sets an upper limit ceiling i.e. one can transfer up to Rs.50,000 per transaction.
- For these schemes, Banks charges as service charge or processing fee for each ENFT transactions.
- While transferring NEFT fund you to anyone you must have His/Her Bank Accounts Details like Account Number, Account Holders Name, IFSC code.

2. RTGS- "Real Time Gross Settlement"

- Processing of instructions starts at the same time
- Settlement of fund transfer occurs according to individuals basis or it can be transferred instantly. There is no such time slot.
- Funds can be transferred in Real Time Basis.
- RBI sets a limit, One can transfer a minimum of Rs.2 Lakh
- The scheme is only applicable for those customers, Corporates, Firms, whose bank is entitled with RTGS Payment platform system.

Fast facts on RTGS:

- Only Account Holders can enjoy the service. There is no provision to transfer funds for Non-Account holders.
- The customer can transfer funds in Between 9AM to 4:30PM on Monday to Friday. & 9AM to 1:30PM on Saturday.

- But Bank transaction time is in between 9AM to 4:30PM on Monday to Friday. & 9AM to 3PM on Saturday.
- As per RBI guidelines, Banks charges Rs.25 + Application time charge (Rs.5) A total of Rs.30 for each transaction in-between Rs.2 lakh to Rs.5 lakh.
- However, Above Rs.5 lakh Bank charges Rs.50 + Application time charge

3. IMPS: Immediate Payment Services

IMPS is an instant interbank electronic fund transfer service through mobile phones.

Fast facts on IMPS:

- This service is available 24x7 for a transaction between interbank.
- It doesn't require any "batches". Though IMPS offers Instant Transfer.
- To be able to transfer fund through IMPS route you must first register for the immediate payment services with your bank.
- After successful registration, the bank will provide you "Mobile Money Identifier(MMID) and Mobile Personal Identification number(MPIN).
- For transferring of funds the Minimum & Maximum amount is to be Rs.1 and Rs.2,00,000.

4. AEPS: AADHAR Enabled Payment System

- It is a payment system which uses Aadhar card number and individuals online UIDAI authentication, which are linked to a customer's Bank account.
- A customer will have to register his/her Aadhar number to their existing bank account, provided their bank is AEPS enabled.
- Through AEPS, the customer can withdraw or deposit cash, make the balance enquiry, and transfer funds.
- The maximum amount of transaction per account per day is Rs.50,000.
- These transactions are normally conducted by Business Correspondents (BCs) service centres.



5. MTSS: Money Transfer Service

Scheme

- It is a system of money transfer for transferring personal remittances from abroad to beneficiaries in India.
- Through this only inward remittances into India are permissible. No outward remittance allowed.
- A maximum of Rs.50,000 can be remitted inwards as per the money value. And a

maximum of 30 transactions per the calendar year.

6. Nepal Remittance Scheme

- It is a cross-border one-way remittance facility scheme for remittance from India to Nepal.
- Maximum amount remittance is INR 50,000 and beneficiaries will receive in Nepalese Rupees.

List of Important Days for Banking Exams

List of important Days	
April Fools Day	April 1
Australia Day	January 26
Bangladesh Independence Day	March 26
Black Day	April 14
Boxing Day	December 26
Central Excise Day	February 24
Christmas Day	December 25
Coal Miners Day	May 4
Coconut Day	September 2
Commonwealth Day	2 nd Monday of March
Darwin Day	February 12
Day of Dialogue	April 15
Day of Silence	April 15
Desh Prem Divas	January 23
Doctor's Day	July 1
Earth Day	April 22
Foursquare Day	April 16

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Global Handwashing Day	October 15
Hiroshima Day	August 6
Hug Day	February 13
Human Rights Day	December 10
Indian Air Force Day	October 8
Indian Army Day	January 15
Indian Navy Day	December 4
Indian Republic Day	January 26
International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking	June 26
International Day for Biological Diversity	May 22
International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	March 21
International Day of Families	May 15
International Day of Non-Violence	October 2
International Day of Zero Tolerance to Female Genital Mutilation	February 6
International Men's Day	November 19
International Mother Language Day	February 21
International Nurses Day	May 12
International Tiger Day	July 29
International Women's Day	March 8
International Worker's Day	May 1
International Youth Day	August 12
Kisan Divas	December 23
Legal Services Day	November 9
May Day	May 1
Mother' Day	2 nd Sunday of May
Myanmar Independence Day	January 4

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National Children's Day	November 14
National Engineer's Day	September 15
National Hug Day	January 21
National Post Day	October 10
National Science Day	February 28
National Sports Day	August 29
National Teacher's Day	September 5
National Technology Day	May 11
National Voter's Day	January 25
National Youth Day	January 12
Non-resident Indian Day	January 9
Patriot Day	September 11
Photography Day	August 19
Purple Day	March 26
Quit India Day, Nagasaki Day	August 9
Rare Disease Day	February 28
Sri Lanka Independence Day	February 4
Street Children's Day	January 31
Thinking Day	February 22
Towel Day	May 25
United Nations International Day of Persons with Disabilities	December 3
Valentine's Day	February 14
White Day	March 14
World AIDS Day	December 1
World Animal Day	October 4
World Autism Awareness Day	April 2
World Blood Donor Day	June 14
World Book Day	April 23

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World Cancer Day	February 4
World Diabetes Day	November 14
World Disabled Day	March 15
World Down Syndrome Day	March 21
World Environment Day	June 5
World Food Day	October 16
World Habitat Day	October 3
World Health Day	April 7
World Hemophilia Day	April 17
World Heritage Day	April 18
World Information Society Day	May 17
World Intellectual Property Day	April 26
World Laughter Day	First Sunday of May
World Literacy Day	September 8
World Malaria Day	April 25
World Marriage Day	2 nd Sunday of February
World Mental Health Day	October 10
World Meteorological Day	March 23
World Music Day	June 21
World No Tobacco Day	May 31
World Oceans Day	June 8
World Ozone Day	September 16
World Poetry Day	March 21
World Population Day	July 11
World Post Office Day	October 9
World Press Freedom Day, World Asthma Day	May 3
World Red Cross Day	May 8
World Refugee Day	June 20
World Senior Citizen's Day	August 8

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World Sight Day	2 nd Thursday of October
World Sparrow Day	March 20
World Telecommunication Day	May 17
World Toilet Day	November 19
World Tourism Day	September 27
World Tuberculosis Day	March 24
World Vegetarian Day	October 1
World Water Day	March 22

