

Edge'ucator

November 2016

The definitive magazine for Bank, SSC and Govt. Exam aspirants



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Personality of the month - Narendra Modi

Practice test - IBPS clerical (Prelims)



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Many people are in a tricky situation. Appreciation will not come from the heart because a decision has just made them poorer by a few (read hundred) crore rupees. And criticism will put them in the spotlight and make it evident that they are guilty.

At the stroke of midnight of 9th November 2016, almost 86% of currency notes of ₹500 and ₹1000 denominations became non-legal tender. There have been various viewpoints over this move. The media and social networks are ablaze with discussions over this masterstroke by the government. Some people are also calling it as a mere replacement of these notes, and not 'demonetization'. Whatever we call it, but the simple crude fact is that all 500 and 1000 rupee notes have now become merely coupons that can be exchanged at specific places.

The print, electronic and social media have been praising the Prime Minister's action with which he has reportedly destroyed the base of corruption in India. As claimed by the government, it has attempted to tackle all three issues affecting the economy, i.e., a parallel economy, counterfeit currency in circulation and terror financing.

Without getting into the pros and cons of this decision or the handling of its execution or the intent behind this, there are these two important observations regarding this entire demonetization move.

First. Surveys reveal that the Narendra Modi government has been able to win the trust of many people as a 'government with spine', one which is able to take tough decisions without worrying about it backfiring on them. We may also consider that this one also comes in the backdrop of the decision to conduct surgical strikes in POK.

Secondly, the so called 'masterstroke' decision and the entire circus happening post the decision will become futile if it fails to translate into tangible benefits for the general citizens at large. Let's not forget that people in general have accepted the decision with a hope that it's for the long term benefit of the economy. Hence, it is imperative that their lives should be positively impacted in the days to come for the trust to remain intact.

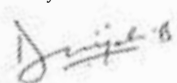
But don't just listen to me. Read our cover story for a detailed analysis.

The eternal optimist inside all of us is motivating us to wait for the good times to come after this demonetization act.

Here's hoping it does!

Best of luck!

Dwijendra Srivastava



Editor

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Demonetization in India



The Government of India demonetized ₹500 and ₹1000 banknotes on 8 November 2016, to surcease the usage of all ₹500 and ₹1000 banknotes of the Mahatma Gandhi Series as a form of legal tender in India from 9 November 2016. Addressing the nation on national television at 20:15 IST, PM Narendra Modi also announced the issuance of the new ₹500 and ₹2000 banknotes under the Mahatma Gandhi New Series in exchange for the old banknotes.

All other existing denominations continue to remain in circulation and are unaffected by this policy. The demonetization was an effort by the Indian Government to stop the counterfeiting of the current banknotes allegedly used for funding terrorism and for cracking down on black money in the country. The move is also aimed at reducing corruption, drug menace and smuggling.

History

Similar measures have been taken in the past in 1946, 1954 and 1978 to curb counterfeit and black money. RBI Governor Urjit Patel, and Economic Affairs secretary, Shaktikanta Das addressed a press conference to explain that while the supply of notes of all denominations had increased by 40% between 2011 and 2016, the ₹500 and ₹1000 banknotes increased by 76% and 109% respectively in this period owing to forgery. Mr. Patel also informed that the decision had been made about six months ago, and the printing of new currency notes of denomination ₹500 and ₹2000 had already started. However, only a select group in the government apart from the RBI were aware of the move.

Way Forward

To allay the fears of the general public, RBI immediately announced procedures for exchange, deposit and withdrawal with stringent rules. As per norms, citizens will have until 30 December 2016 to tender their old banknotes at any office of the RBI or any bank branch and credit the value into their respective bank accounts.

Cash withdrawals from bank accounts were restricted to ₹10,000 per day and ₹20,000 per week per account from 10 to 13 November 2016. This limit was increased

to ₹24,000 per week from 14 November. For immediate cash needs, the old banknotes of value up to ₹4,000 per person could be exchanged for the new ₹500 and ₹2000 banknotes as well as ₹100 banknotes over the counter of bank branches by filling up a requisition form along with a valid ID proof. This limit was increased to ₹4,500 from 14 November onwards upto 24 th November.

Initially, all ATMs were dispensing banknotes of only ₹50 and ₹100 denominations and cash withdrawals from ATMs were restricted to ₹2000 per day. From 14 November onwards, ATMs which have been recalibrated to dispense new ₹500 and ₹2000 notes will allow a maximum withdrawal of ₹2,500 per day, while other ATMs dispensing banknotes of only ₹50 and ₹100 denominations will allow a maximum withdrawal of ₹2,000 per day.

However, Petrol pumps, CNG and gas stations, government hospitals, railway and airline booking counters, state-government recognized dairies and ration stores, and crematoria were authorized to accept the old ₹500 and ₹1000 banknotes until 11 November 2016, which was later extended to 14 November 2016 and once again to 24 November 2016. International airports were also instructed to facilitate an exchange of notes amounting to a total value of ₹5000 for foreign tourists and out-bound passengers. In a marginal relief to wedding families, RBI also relaxed one of several conditions for withdrawal of Rs 2.5 lakh from their own accounts by making declaration for payments beyond Rs 10,000 only.

The Aftermath

In Gujarat, Delhi and many other major cities, sales of gold increased on 9 November. As a combined effect of demonetization and United States presidential election results, the stock markets in India crashed.

The Government announced a suspension of toll collections on all national highways across India until midnight of 11 November, later extended until 2nd December.

Bank transactions: Within the first four days about 3,000 billion rupees in the form of old ₹500 and ₹1000 banknotes have been deposited in the banking system and about 500 billion rupees have been dispensed by withdrawals from bank accounts, ATMs as well as exchanges over the bank counters. Within these four days, the banking system has handled about 18 crore transactions.

Effect on illegal activities: Funding operations of terrorist organizations were severely affected. Police across states reported a setback to Hawala operations.

Evasion attempts: Incidents of people burning their black money were reported from Uttar Pradesh. Some resorted to dumping the notes in the Ganges! In Malda, large sum of cash deposits in dormant accounts were also reported. Temple authorities discovered excessive cash stuffed in the temple hundis.

The chaos: Long queues at ATMs and banks across India became the norm. ATMs were running out of cash after a few hours of being functional. Scattered incidents of sporadic violence at banks, ration shops and hospitals were reported.



Demonetization in India: The Good, The Bad, and The Ugly



THE GOOD

This initiative encourages disclosure of real incomes and brings more people into the tax radar. Humungous amounts of cash will improve liquidity. Meanwhile, those with no bank accounts would now be compelled to open one to regularize their cash assets. Online vendors and wallet payment services have got a much needed boost. Aggregators are discouraging cash payments.

THE BAD

Small and medium businesses are bracing for challenges ahead as cash availability falls drastically. Banks were caught unawares following the announcement. Allegations like suspicious timing of the move and political motivations, particularly with key states preparing for elections flew around. Gold prices in India spiked as many people with undeclared income rushed to buy gold soon after the announcement. Weddings are being postponed as bills to wedding halls, florists, and caterers are typically paid in cash across India.

THE UGLY

For some, the long queues turned fatal. Murders, suicides, death due to exhaustion, heart attacks owing to long hours of standing in queues outside banks were reported. Hospitals turned back patients with the old currency notes.



Personality of the Month

Narendra Modi



Narendra Damodardas Modi is the 14th and the current Prime Minister of India. Modi, a leader of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), was the Chief Minister of the western Indian state of Gujarat from 2001 to 2014, and is currently a Member of the Parliament from Varanasi. He took office as the Prime Minister after the 2014 general election, in which his party (BJP) won a majority in the Lok Sabha (the lower house of the Indian parliament), for the first time since 1984 general elections.

As Prime Minister, Modi's administration has focused on reforming and modernising India's infrastructure and government, reducing bureaucracy, encouraging increased foreign direct investment, improving national standards of health and sanitation and improving foreign relations. Earlier, as Chief Minister of Gujarat, Modi's economic policies (credited with encouraging economic growth in Gujarat) have been praised.

Modi was sworn in as Prime Minister of India on 26 May 2014 at the Rashtrapati Bhavan. He became the first Prime Minister born after India's independence from the United Kingdom. He was the first to invite all South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation leaders to attend his swearing-in ceremony. His first cabinet consisted of 45 ministers, 25 fewer than the previous UPA government. His first cabinet decision was to set up an SIT to address the issue of illegal money. He started a monthly radio program titled "Mann ki Baat" on 3 October 2014. He repealed 1,159 obsolete laws in first two years as compared to 1,301 such laws repealed by his preceding governments over a span of 64 years. As of May 2016, more than 1.04 crore people have been trained under Skill India Mission launched by him in 2015.

Economic policies



As Prime Minister, Modi announced measures to speed up the efficiency of India's economy and reform the red tape that had traditionally hindered Indian business, streamlining the bureaucratic requirements on companies such as a complex permit and inspection system and numerous regulations, so as to make business easier. Modi also ordered reform among the bureaucrats of the Indian Administrative Service to ensure a more efficient government bureaucracy. The Planning Commission was abolished and replaced with a think tank called NITI Aayog.

In October 2014, the Modi government deregulated diesel prices.

Modi's government also liberalised India's foreign direct investment policies, allowing more foreign investment in numerous industries. In May 2015, it was reported that foreign direct investment in India had risen 61% since the previous year. In September 2015, India was the world's top foreign direct investment destination, overtaking China and the United States. In November 2015, his government eased foreign investment regulations in 15 major sectors of the economy.



In September 2014, Modi introduced the Make in India initiative to encourage foreign companies to manufacture products in India, with the goal of turning India into a global manufacturing hub. Modi's government has increased infrastructure spending to massively expand the country's transportation infrastructure. Projects to improve and expand the country's road and railway networks were undertaken, with railway reform being among the government's top priorities. In November 2015, the Indian government signed major deals with General Electric and Alstom to supply India with 1,000 new diesel locomotives,

which would be built in India as part of the "Make in India" scheme. In December 2015, Modi's government signed an agreement with Japan to jointly build a bullet train system linking Mumbai and Ahmedabad. The Indian government also began a massive expansion of India's highway network, and is intent on building transport links to remote areas. In addition, an expansion of the country's water transport network was put forward, with a plan on converting 101 rivers into national waterways for the transport of goods and passengers. Construction was started for new sea and river ports, and plans were drawn up for waterbus and hovercraft services.

Modi launched a flagship scheme for developing 100 smart cities on 25 June 2015. In addition to the smart cities initiative, Modi unveiled the "smart villages" initiative, under which rural villages will be given Internet access, clean water, sanitation, and low-carbon energy, with Members of Parliament overseeing the programme's implementation in select villages in their constituencies, other than their own or those of their relatives, with the goal of at least 2,500 smart villages by 2019.

On 22 January 2015, Modi launched two schemes - ***Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Yojana and Sukanya Samriddhi Account***. In June 2015, Modi launched the "Housing for All By 2022" project, which intends to eliminate slums in India by building about 20 million affordable homes for India's urban poor. In May 2016, he claimed that his government have been able to plug leakages worth ₹360 billion (US\$5.3 billion) across various schemes by identifying and stopping 1.62 crore fake ration cards.

In 2016, he announced his target to double the farmers income by 2022. He also launched Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana in 2016.

Modi launched Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana in August 2014, in which 21.90 crore accounts have been opened and an amount of ₹377.75 billion (US\$5.6 billion) have been deposited by 18 May 2016.

In 2016, Goods and Services Tax Bill was passed by the Parliament of India marking one of the biggest Economic reform in India.

On 9 November 2016, Modi's government demonetised the ₹500 and ₹1000 banknotes of the Mahatma Gandhi Series, with the stated intention of curbing corruption, black money, fake currency and terrorism.

Health and sanitation policies

Modi's government developed a draft policy to introduce a universal health care system, known as the National Health Assurance Mission. Under this plan, the government was to provide free drugs, diagnostic treatment, and insurance

coverage for serious ailments, although budgetary concerns have delayed its implementation.



In October 2014, Modi launched the **Swachh Bharat Abhiyan** ("Clean India") campaign, a national cleanliness drive to eliminate widespread open defecation prevalent in rural areas, as well as reduce widespread littering throughout the country, so as to improve India's poor sanitary conditions. As part of the programme, a public awareness campaign against littering was launched, and the Indian government stepped up construction of toilets in rural areas, as well as efforts to encourage people to use them. The Indian government also announced a series of projects to build new sewage treatment plants.

Defence policy

Modi's government has increased defence spending to modernise and expand the Indian Armed Forces. In 2015, the military budget was raised by 11%.

Modi's government also negotiated a peace agreement with National Socialist Council of Nagaland to end a Naga insurgency in northwest India that had been ongoing since the 1950s.

War on terrorism

Modi declared Pakistan as an exporter of terrorism in domestic as well as international forums. He has asked the United Nations to define the "terrorism" and declare the supporters of terrorism. He enhanced the compensation for terror victims and included POK citizens in the scheme. In September 2016, he urged the BRICS to target and destroy funding channels of terrorist groups. On 29 September 2016, Indian Army conducted a surgical strike on terror launchpads in PoK.

IT policy

Modi also launched the Digital India programme, which aims to ensure that government services are available to Indians electronically so as to reduce the amount of paperwork, build infrastructure to ensure rural areas get high-speed Internet access, boost manufacturing

of electronic goods in the country and promote digital literacy, including among the poor. He launched Digital India Week on 1 July 2015 in Delhi. In September 2015, Modi visited silicon valley in USA to meet the likes of Mark Zuckerberg, Sundar Pichai and Satya Nadella promoting the Digital India programme. Railway Stations across the country are being equipped with Wi-Fi technology.

International diplomacy



Modi invited leaders of the SAARC countries to his swearing-in as prime minister to strengthen ties among its member states. Continuing his efforts to promote close relationships with neighbouring countries, his first foreign visit as prime minister was to Bhutan. Modi visited Nepal on 8 August 2014, and began a five-day trip to Japan on 30 August. On 17 September 2014, Chinese President Xi Jinping arrived in India; financial memoranda of understanding and cooperation agreements between the countries were signed, which Modi called a new chapter in their economic relationship. The prime minister had a successful visit to the United States in the last week of September, which led to an improvement in relations between India and the US. In a 27 September 2014 address to the United Nations General Assembly Modi asked for the adoption of 21 June as International Yoga Day, and a resolution doing so was approved by the 193-member body. He celebrated the same by doing Yoga in Delhi in 2015 and in Chandigarh in 2016.

He announced an International Solar Alliance (ISA) at the CoP21 Climate Conference on 30 November 2015. India became a member of Missile Technology Control Regime in June 2016.

As of July 2016, Modi has completed 51 foreign trips as Prime Minister of India across 42 countries to strengthen Indian diplomatic relations with them.

He became the first Indian PM to give official recognition to Balochistan and Gilgit-Baltistan issue.

The Journey

Born on 17 September 1950 in a small town in Gujarat, he grew up in a poor but loving family 'without a spare rupee'. The initial hardships of life not only taught the value of hard work but also exposed him to the avoidable sufferings of

the common people. This inspired him from a very young age to immerse himself in service of people and the nation. In initial years, he worked with the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) a Nationalist organization devoted to nation building and later devoted himself in politics working with the Bharatiya Janta Party organization at National and State level. Shri Modi completed his MA in political science from Gujarat University.

In the year 2001, he became the Chief Minister of his home State Gujarat and went on to serve a record four terms as Chief Minister. He transformed Gujarat, which was reeling from the after-effects of a devastating earthquake, into a growth engine that makes a strong contribution to India's development.

Narendra Modi is a **'People's Leader'**, dedicated solving their problems and improving their well-being. Nothing is more satisfying to him than being amongst the people, sharing their joys and alleviating their sorrows. His powerful **'personal connect'** with the people on ground is complemented by a strong online presence. He is known as **India's most techno-savvy leader**, using the web to reach people and bring about change in their lives. He is very active on social media platforms including Facebook, Twitter, Google+, Instagram, Sound Cloud, LinkedIn, Weibo and other forums.

Beyond politics, Narendra Modi enjoys writing. He has authored several books, including poetry. He begins his day with yoga, which centers his body and mind and instills the power of calmness in an otherwise fast-paced routine.

This is the man, an embodiment of courage, compassion and conviction, on whom the nation has bestowed its mandate, trusting that he will rejuvenate India and make it a bright beacon to the world.

Awards and recognition

Modi was named Best Chief Minister in a 2007 nationwide survey by India Today. In March 2012, he appeared on the cover of the Asian edition of Time, one of the few Indian politicians to have done so, and made the 2014 Time 100 list of the world's most influential people.

Forbes Magazine ranked him the 15th-most-powerful person in the world in 2014 and the 9th-most-powerful person in the world in 2015.

In 2015, Modi was one of TIME's "30 most influential people on the internet" as the second-most-followed politician on Twitter and Facebook. That year, the magazine also ranked him eighth in its Person of the Year list. The same year saw him ranked fifth on Fortune magazine's second annual list of 'World's Greatest Leaders', which showed numerous changes from its first publication in 2014 because of its requirement that people who had been previously named had to "requalify with new achievements in the past 12 months".



People in News

Meng Hongwei elected as new INTERPOL President - November 14, 2016



Meng Hongwei, high-level police official from China has been elected as the new President of International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL). With this, he becomes first Chinese citizen to hold the four-year post. He was elected at the INTERPOL's 85th annual general assembly held in Bali, Indonesia and succeeds Mireille "Ballen" Ballestrazzi. Prior to this appointment, Meng Hongwei was Vice Minister of Public Security in China. He rich experience of 40 years in criminal justice and policing. In his career he has overseen affairs related to legal institutions, counter-terrorism, narcotics control, border control, immigration and international cooperation.

About INTERPOL

Interpol is global police co-operation agency and a non-governmental organization (NGO). Its work focuses on public safety and battling terrorism, crimes against humanity, genocide, war crimes, environmental crime etc. It was established as the International Criminal Police Commission (ICPC) in 1923. Its headquarter is located at Lyon, France. It is the 2nd-largest international organization after the United Nations in terms of international representation with 190 member countries.

Guy Ryder re-elected as DG of ILO - November 11, 2016



Guy Ryder from United Kingdom has been re-elected Director-General of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) for a second five-year term. He was elected by the Governing Body of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and received 54 of the 56 votes. Ryder is the 10th DG of ILO and was elected for the first time in May 2012. He has some 35 years of experience in the world of work.

About International Labour Organization (ILO)

The ILO is a United Nations agency dealing with labour issues, particularly international labour standards, social protection, and work opportunities for all. It was established in 1919 as an agency of the League of Nations following World War I. After World War II it was continued as an agency of UN. Its headquarters are located in Geneva, Switzerland. The ILO has 187 member states. It includes 186 of the 193 UN member states plus the Cook Islands. The agency registers complaints against entities that are violating international rules related to labour issues; however, it does not impose sanctions on governments. In 1969, ILO was awarded Nobel Peace Prize for pursuing decent work and justice for workers, improving peace among classes and providing technical assistance to other developing nations.

Kamala Harris becomes first Indian-American to win US Senator seat - November 10, 2016



California's Attorney General Kamala Harris (51) created history by becoming the first India-American to win the US Senate (upper chamber) seat from the state. She defeated fellow Democrat Loretta Sanchez from her own party. She will replace Barbara Boxer who had announced her retirement in 2014 after serving more than two decades in the Senate. She is the sixth black individual to be elected to the US Senate. US President Barack Obama was the fifth black elected Senator. She is also the first black woman elected to the upper chamber in more than two decades.

About Kamala Harris

Kamala Harris is an American politician, lawyer and member of the Democratic Party. She is the daughter of an Indian-American mother Dr. Shyamala Gopalan Harris and a Jamaican-American father Donald Harris. Since 2011, she has been serving as the Attorney General of California. She was elected California's Attorney General for first time in 2010 and was re-elected in 2014. She had served as Managing Attorney of the Career Criminal Unit in the San Francisco District Attorney's Office from 1998 to 2000. From 1990 to 1998, she had worked as a Deputy

District Attorney in Alameda County, California. She had served as the Chief of the Community and Neighborhood Division in the office of San Francisco City Attorney from 2000 to 2003.

Donald Trump elected as 45th President of United States - November 10, 2016



Real estate mogul-turned politician and Republican Party candidate Donald Trump (70) was elected as 45th President of United States of America (USA). He will be the first President of USA without political experience since Dwight D. Eisenhower (34th President). Besides, he will be the oldest first term President of USA. He will succeed Barack Obama and is scheduled to take office as the President of the USA on 20 January 2017.

Background: In the 2016 Presidential elections, Donald Trump gained 48% of the votes and 279 votes in the Electoral College to defeat Democrat Party opponent Hillary Clinton who gained 47% votes. Hillary Clinton had created history in this election by becoming the first woman to top the presidential ticket of a major US political party.

About Donald Trump

He was born as Donald John Trump on June 14, 1946 in New York City, New York, United States. He is the chairman and president of Trump Organisation, a principal holding company for his real estate ventures and other business interests. He had joined his father's company in 1968 after graduating in economics from University of Pennsylvania. In 1971, he took control of company and renamed it Trump Organisation. As of 2016, Forbes Magazine had listed him as the 324th wealthiest person in the world and 156th in the US. From 1996 until 2015, Trump owned part or all of the Miss Universe, Miss USA, and Miss Teen USA beauty pageants. In 1987, he had released his book Trump: The Art of the Deal.

Union Government appoints Praveen Kumar Sharma as CR, MD & CEO of CERSAI - November 9, 2016

The Union Government has appointed Praveen Kumar Sharma as the Central Registrar (CR), Managing Director (MD) and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Central Registry of Securitisation Asset Reconstruction and Security Interest of India (CERSAI). He was appointed by the Appointments Committee of Cabinet (ACC) for the tenure of three years. Prior to this appointment he was Sharma General Manager at State Bank of India (SBI).

About Central Registry of Securitisation Asset Reconstruction and Security Interest of India (CERSAI) CERSAI is a central online security interest registry of India. It is a Government company licensed under section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956. Its headquarters is in New Delhi. It was primarily created to check frauds in lending against equitable mortgages, in which people would take multiple loans on the same asset from different banks CERSAI provides the platform for filing registrations of transactions of securitization, asset reconstruction and security interest by the banks and financial institutions. Any person can also search and inspect the records maintained by the registry on payment of prescribed fees.

Union Government appoints Bindheswar Pathak as brand ambassador of Swachh Rail Mission - November 3, 2016



The Union Ministry of Railways has appointed Dr. Bindeshwar Pathak (73), the founder of Sulabh International as a Brand Ambassador for Swachh Rail Mission of Indian Railway. Indian Railways had tied up with Sulabh International to clean some important railway stations across the country as part of the mission with an aim to promote cleanliness at rail premises/ As a pilot project, Sulabh International had started cleaning and maintenance of five important railway stations

Gorakhpur, Old Delhi, Jaipur, Ahmedabad and Gwalior from September 2016.

About Bindheswar Pathak

Born on April 2, 1943 in Rampur, Bihar. He is sociologist and founder of Sulabh International. His work is considered pioneering in social reform, especially in the field of sanitation and hygiene. He received various national and international awards for his work with this organization.

Sulabh International: It is a social service organization which works to promote environmental sanitation, human rights, non-conventional sources of energy, waste management and social reforms through education.

Sarabjit Singh Marwah becomes Canada's first Sikh Senator - November 3, 2016



India born Sarabjit Singh Marwah has become the first Sikh to be appointed to the Canadian Senate (upper house). He was among six people from Ontario who have appointed to Senate by Prime Minister Justin Trudeau. With this, he becomes the only Indian-origin member of the Canadian Senate. He is third Sikh person in the Canadian parliament after Defence Minister Harjeet Sajjan and Science Minister Navdeep Bains. There are over 20 MPs of Indian origin the Canadian House of Commons (lower house).

About Sarabjit Singh Marwah

Marwah was born in 1952 in Kolkata, West Bengal. He is an alumnus of Delhi's St Stephen's College and the Delhi School of Economics and holds an MBA degree from the University of California. Marwah joined Scotiabank as a financial analyst in Toronto in 1978. Later on he went on to become the Chief operating Officer (COO) of the bank in 1998. In 2002, he was made the bank's senior executive vice president and chief financial officer (CFO). In 2005, he

was elevated as the vice chairman and chief administrative officer. In 2008, he was re-designated as vice chairman and COO of the bank the positions which he held till his retirement in 2014. He is one of the founders of the Sikh Foundation of Canada that promotes Sikh culture and art among the diaspora community.

Sunil Bharti Mittal appointed as Chairman of GSMA - October 29, 2016



The Founder and Chairman of Bharti Enterprises Sunil Bharti Mittal was appointed as Chairman of GSM Association (GSMA). He succeeds Jon Fredrik Baksaas who will step down at the end of 2016. In his new role, Mittal will oversee the strategic direction of the organisation. Besides, Mari-Noëlle Jego-Laveissiere, Executive Vice President, Innovation, Orange Group was re-elected as Deputy Chairman of GSM Association. It also elected the new members of the 26-member Board of the company.

About Sunil Bharti Mittal

Sunil Mittal is Indian telecom tycoon, entrepreneur and philanthropist. He is the founder, chairman and Group CEO of Bharti Enterprises, which has interests in telecom, financial services, retail and agri business. The Group's flagship company Bharti Airtel is India's largest telecom company and world's third largest mobile operator. It has its presence in 20 countries across Asia and Africa and customer base of over 275 million. Presently, he serves on many international bodies and think-tanks and currently is the Chair of the World Economic Forums (WEF) Telecommunications Steering Committee. He is listed as the eight richest person in India by Forbes with a Net worth of 7 billion dollars. In 2007, he was awarded the Padma Bhushan, India's third highest civilian honour.

About the GSM Association

The GSMA represents the interests of mobile operators worldwide. It unites nearly 800 operators with almost 300 companies in the broader mobile ecosystem. The GSMA Board has 26 members, including 25 operator representatives from world's largest operator groups as well as smaller, independent operators. It produces industry-leading events such as Mobile World Congress Shanghai, Mobile World Congress, Mobile World Congress Americas and the Mobile 360 Series of conferences.

IPS officer Karnal Singh appointed as Director of Enforcement Directorate - October 27, 2016



The Union Government has appointed Senior IPS officer Karnal Singh as the Director of Enforcement Directorate (ED). Decision in this regard was taken by the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet (ACC) headed by Prime Minister Narendra Modi. He will be in office till 31 August 2017. Karnal Singh is 1984-batch IPS officer of the Union territories cadre. Prior to this appointment, he was holding additional charge as Director of ED for over a year.

What is Enforcement Directorate (ED)?

The Economic Enforcement is economic intelligence and law enforcement agency responsible for enforcing economic laws and fighting economic crime in India. It functions under the aegis of the Department of Revenue, Union Ministry of Finance. It has a mandate to enforce two of most stringent laws in the country. They are Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA) and Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) to check black money and hawala trade cases.

Cyrus Mistry removed as Chairman of Tata Group - October 25, 2016



The board of India's largest conglomerate Tata Sons Ltd has removed Cyrus Pallonji Mistry (48) as Chairman. However he will remain a director of the individual companies. The board has replaced him with his predecessor Ratan Tata as interim chairman for four months. Mistry had shortest tenure as Chairman so far at the group. Mistry had replaced Ratan Tata as chairman in December 2012. He was only the sixth group Chairman in nearly 15 decades and the first from outside the Tata family to be appointed to top most post of Tata group. Besides, the board also named a five-member search committee to choose a successor within four months. It has given time of four months to choose a successor.

About Cyrus Pallonji Mistry

Cyrus Pallonji Mistry is son of the billionaire Pallonji Shapoorji Mistry. Prior to his appointment as chairman he was deputy chairman of Tata Sons. He had remained the director of Tata Sons since 2006. Billionaire Pallonji Mistry, along with his sons, Shapoor Mistry and Cyrus Mistry are owners of 18.5% stake in Tata group. They are largest shareholders on individual basis of group. He also had served as chairman of Tata Motors, Tata Chemicals, Tata Steel and Tata Global Beverages.

Amandeep Singh Gill appointed as India's Ambassador to UN Conference on Disarmament - October 18, 2016



Senior IFS officer Amandeep Singh Gill was appointed as the India's Ambassador to the UN Conference on Disarmament, Geneva. He is an Indian Foreign Service (IFS) officer of 1992 batch. He had represented India on the UN Secretary General's Panel on Missiles from 2007 to 2008. Besides, he was also member of the Indian delegation to the Conference on Disarmament during the negotiations on the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT).

What is UN Conference on Disarmament?

The Conference on Disarmament (CD) is not formally a United Nations (UN) organization. It is linked to the UN through a personal representative of the UN Secretary-General. It is a forum established in 1979 by the international community to negotiate multilateral arms control and disarmament agreements. The conference has 65 members represent all areas of the world, including all known nuclear-weapon states (including India, Pakistan, Israel and North Korea). Resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly often request conference to consider specific disarmament matters. In turn, conference annually reports its activities to UNGA. In the 1990s, the Conference had held intensive efforts to draft CTBT text and its two annexes, but it did not succeed in reaching consensus on the adoption of the text. Currently it conducts discussion on Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty (FMCT), a pact to prevent an arms race in outer space, nuclear disarmament and negative security assurances (NSA).

Awards & Honour

SAIL wins 2016 Golden Peacock Award for corporate governance - November 12, 2016



The Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has won the prestigious 2016 Golden Peacock Award for Corporate Governance. The award was received by Ashwini Kumar, CEO of Rourkela Steel Plant (RSP) on behalf of SAIL during the 16th London Global Convention on Corporate Governance and Sustainability in London, UK. SAIL was bestowed with this award on account of its exemplary performance in the field of corporate governance i.e. for balancing the interests of all the stakeholders of the company management, customers, shareholders, suppliers, financiers, government and the community.

About Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL): SAIL is one of the largest state-owned steel in India and one of

the top steel makers in world. SAIL is the 24th largest steel producer in the world. It was founded in 1954 and incorporated in 1973. Its headquarters are in New Delhi. It operates and owns 5 integrated steel plants at Bhilai, Durgapur, Rourkela, Bokaro and Burnpur and 3 special steel plants at Salem, Durgapur and Bhadravathi.

About Golden Peacock awards: Instituted by the Institute of Directors (IoD) in 1991. They are presented annually under various categories. The awards comprise to sets Global Awards and National Awards.

Professor Raj Bisaria selected for Kalidas Samman - November 12, 2016



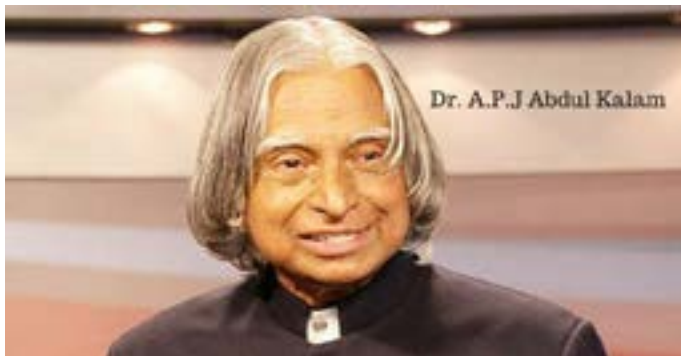
Madhya Pradesh Government has selected renowned theatre personality Prof Raj Bisaria for the prestigious

‘Kalidas Samman’ national award for 2015-16. He will be bestowed with the prestigious award for achievement in theatre in a ceremony to be held in Ujjain.

About Raj Bisaria: He was born on November 10, 1935. He is director, producer, actor and educationalist. He is best known for blending artistic concepts of the East and the West and the traditional and the modern. The Press Trust of India (PTI) describes him as the father of the modern theatre in North India. He had founded Theatre Arts Workshop in 1966 and Bhartendu Academy of Dramatic Arts in 1975. He also owns repertory company of Bhartendu Academy of Dramatic Arts founded in 1980.

About Kalidas Samman: It is an annual award constituted by Madhya Pradesh in 1980. It is bestowed upon personalities in the four fields of classical music, classical dance, theatre and arts. Some of the previous recipients are Pandit Ravi Shankar, MF Husain, Pandit Jasraj, Shambhu Mitra, Habib Tanvir, Ebrahim Alkazi etc.

President Pranab Mukherjee presents Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam IGNITE Awards - November 9, 2016



President Pranab Mukherjee presented the Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam IGNITE Awards to the children winning IGNITE competition at Rashtrapati Bhavan. This year, total 31 students were awarded for their ideas and innovations in the IGNITE competition organized by the National Innovation Foundation (NIF).

About Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam IGNITE competition

The IGNITE competition is a national competition of original technological ideas and innovations by children up to class 12 or those out of school up to the age of 17 years. The award is an effort to focus primarily on the creativity of the children and promote inclusive and compassionate thinking among them. It was started in 2008 and is organized every year by National Innovation Foundation (NIF) to promote creativity and originality among children. The awards of competition are announced on 15 October every year on Dr APJ Abdul Kalam's birthday, which is celebrated by NIF as Children's Creativity and Innovation Day.

About National Innovation Foundation (NIF)

NIF is an autonomous body of the Department of Science and Technology, Union Ministry of Science and Technology. It was set up in February 2000 to provide institutional support for scouting, sustaining, spawning and scaling up the grassroots innovations across the country. Since then, it has been actively engaged in promoting creativity and innovation in society. It has taken major initiatives to serve knowledge-rich but economically poor people of the country. It is committed to making India innovative by documenting, adding value, protecting IPR of contemporary unaided technological innovators as well as of outstanding traditional knowledge-holders and disseminating their innovations on non-commercial and commercial basis.

2 Yazidi women Nadia Murad Basee and Lamiya Aji Bashar win 2016 Sakharov Human Right Prize - October 28, 2016



Two Yazidi women Nadia Murad Basee and Lamiya Aji Bashar have been selected for European Union's prestigious Sakharov Prize for Human Rights for year 2016. Both of them were among thousands of Yazidi girls and women who were abducted by Islamic State (IS) militants in Iraq and forced into sexual slavery in 2014. But both survived and had escaped sexual enslavement. Now they campaign for the Yazidi community. They also have become figureheads for effort to protect Yazidis, followers of an ancient religion with more than half a million believers concentrated in northern Iraq.

About Sakharov Prize: The Sakharov Prize for Freedom of Thought is annual award given by the European Parliament. It is bestowed on individuals or organisations who have dedicated their lives to the defence of human rights and freedom of thought. It was established in December 1988 and is named after Soviet scientist (physicist) and dissident Andrei Sakharov. The first prize was jointly awarded to Nelson Mandela and Russian human rights campaigner Anatoly Marchenko. It is awarded annually on or around December 10 (also celebrated as Human Rights Day), day on which UN General Assembly ratified Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948.

Paul Beatty wins 2016 Man Booker Prize - October 26, 2016



Paul Beatty (54) has won the 2016 Man Booker Prize. With this he becomes the first US author to win this prestigious literary award. He was bestowed with this award for his racial satirical novel 'The Sellout' at a ceremony held in London's Guildhall. His novel tells the story of a young black man who tries to reinstate slavery and racial segregation in a suburb of Los Angeles.

About Paul Beatty

He was born in Los Angeles in 1962. He had received an MFA in creative writing from Brooklyn College and an MA in psychology from Boston University. His novels are *The White Boy Shuffle* (1996), *Tuff* (2000), *Slumberland* (2008) and *The Sellout* (2015). In 2016, he was bestowed with the National Book Critics Circle Award (Fiction) for his novel *The Sellout*.

About Man Booker Prize

The Man Booker Prize world's most prestigious English-language literary award. It was launched in 1969 and presented by the Man Group. The award aims at promoting the finest literary work in fiction by rewarding the best novel of the year written in English and published in the United Kingdom. It carries cash prize of 50,000 pounds. The authors are shortlisted by judges from a wide range of disciplines and all with a passion for quality fiction. The 2015 Man Booker Prize was conferred on Jamaican author Marlon James for his book *A Brief History of Seven Killings*.

Sir David Cox honoured with first International Prize in Statistics - October 20, 2016

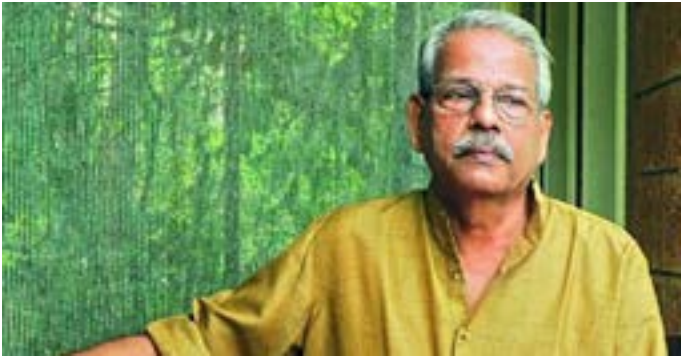


Noted British statistician Sir David Cox (92) was awarded inaugural recipient of the International Prize in Statistics. The International Prize in Statistics Foundation has bestowed this award on Sir David Cox in recognition of Survival Analysis Model (or Cox Model) Applied in Medicine, Science, and Engineering.

About Sir David Cox

Sir David Cox is renowned statistician born on 15 July 1924 in Birmingham, England. He is known for developing the proportional hazards model i.e. Cox Model in 1992. His model is widely used in analysis of survival data which enables researchers to more easily identify risks of specific factors for mortality or other survival outcomes among groups of patients with disparate characteristics. He is a foreign associate of the US National Academy of Sciences and fellow of the Royal Society, an honorary fellow of the British Academy. He has served as President of Bernoulli Society, Royal Statistical Society and International Statistical Institute. Awards and Honours: Copley Medal (2010), he was knighted in 1985.

Eminent writer C Radhakrishnan wins Mathrubhumi Literary Award 2016 - October 18, 2016



Eminent writer C Radhakrishnan was selected for the prestigious Mathrubhumi Literary Award for the year 2016. He was selected by a panel chaired by novelist M Mukundan in recognition of his contribution to the field of literature.

About C Radhakrishnan

He is a writer and film director in Malayalam language. He was born in February 1939 in Ponnani taluk in Malappuram district of Kerala. Currently, he is editor of Malayalam magazine Piravi. Earlier he had served as chief editor of Madhyamam daily from 1999 to 2001. He has directed films like Agni (1978), Kanalattam (1979), Pushyaram (1979) and Ottayadippaathakal (1990).

Awards and Honours: He has been bestowed with National Literary Academy of India (1989), Kerala Literary Academy (1962) etc.

About Mathrubhumi Literary Award

Mathrubhumi Literary Award is a literary award bestowed upon writer's for his overall contribution to the Malayalam literature. The award was instituted in 2001 by leading Malayalam daily Mathrubhumi. It carries sum of ₹2 lakh, a plaque and citation.



Sports Current Affairs

Padmini Rout wins 2016 National Women Premier Chess Championship - November 15, 2016



International Master **Padmini Rout** has won the 2016 National Women Premier Chess Championship. With this win, she has scored a hat-trick in the National Women Premier Chess Championship. Earlier she had won the championship in 2014 and 2015. She was representing Petroleum Sports Promotion Board (PSPB) and to secure a hat-trick of title wins after hard fought draw with her PSPB teammate Eesha Karavade. In this Chess Championship, S Vijayalakshmi of Air India won silver medal while Eesha Karavade of PSPB bagged bronze medal. The victory has ensured that Padmini will be a part

of the Indian women team in the next World team chess championship. The other two confirmed members of the team are Grandmasters Koneru Humpy and D Harika.

Aditi Ashok becomes the first to win women's Indian Open tournament - November 14, 2016



Teen golf sensation Aditi Ashok (18) became the first Indian woman to win a Ladies European Tour title. She achieved this feat by winning the Hero Women's Indian Open held at the DLF Golf and Country Club in Gurugram, Haryana. She won a prize purse of 60,000 dollar. She won the tournament with a score of 3-under-par 213. Her round included birdies on the par-four second and 10th holes and

bogeys on the seventh, 13th and 17th. Aditi Ashok is the first and the only Indian golfer who had played the Asian Youth Games (2013), Youth Olympic Games (2014), Asian Games (2014) and Rio Olympics (2016).

Indian Women's hockey team wins 2016 Asian Champions Trophy - November 5, 2016



Indian Women's hockey team has won the 2016 Asian Champions Trophy held in Singapore. It was the maiden win of Indian Women's hockey team in Asian Champions Trophy. In summit clash held in Singapore, India defeated China by 2-1 goals. The first goal for India was scored by Deep Grace Ekka in the 13th minute which was equalised by China's Zhong Mengling in the 44th minute. The second and winning goal was scored by Deepika Thakur that gave the India formidable lead to win the tournament.

About Asian Hockey Champions Trophy: The Asian Hockey Champions Trophy is held annually by the Asian Hockey Federation since 2011. The tournament features the Asian Games top six field hockey teams competing in a round robin format. In women's category, South Korea has won most titles for two times in 2010 and 2011.

Pratul Joshi wins Bahrain International Challenge badminton tournament - November 3, 2016



Indian shuttler Pratul Joshi has won the Bahrain International Challenge badminton tournament in the men's singles category. It was his maiden international

title. In the final match played at Segayya in Bahrain, Pratul defeated his brother Aditya Joshi by 21-17, 12-21 and 21-15 score. Other Category winners Women's singles title: It was won by Sri fatmawati of Indonesia. She defeated her compatriot Asty Dwi Widyaningru. Men's doubles title: It was won by Russian pair of Evgenij Dremine and Denis Grachev. They defeated Indian pair of Vighnesh Devlekar and Rohan Kapoor by 18-21, 17-21 score. Women's doubles title: It was won by Tanisha Crasto (Bahrain) and Aprilsasi Lejarsari Variella (Indonesia). They defeated Indian pair of Farha Mather and Ashna Roy by 12-21 18-21 score. Bahrain International Challenge: It is an open international badminton tournament in Bahrain. It was established in 2013.

Union Government recognizes Boxing Federation of India as National Sports Federation for Boxing - October 29, 2016



The Union Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has recognized Boxing Federation of India (BFI) as the National Sports Federation (NSF) for Boxing. This decision will give massive fillip to the recently-formed BFI and also give a boost to the sport of boxing which had suffered due to absence of an NSF in the discipline since 2012. The BFI was formed recently and had conducted its elections of its office bearers in September, 2016. AIBA, the International Body for boxing had recognized these newly elected office bearers of BFI. Considering the election report and other documents submitted by BFI, the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports granted of recognition as NSF for Boxing

Comment: The official recognition of BFI ended the administrative vacuum that had hampered the sport of boxing since 2012. Since 2012, Indian boxing had been enduring a turbulent time after the now defunct Indian Amateur Boxing Federation was terminated for manipulation in elections. The recognition of BFI will also help Indian boxers prepare for 2020 Olympics with more national & international exposure, and training.

India wins 2016 Kabaddi World Cup - October 22, 2016



India has won the 2016 Kabaddi World Cup by defeating Iran by 38-29 score in the final match played at the Arena By TransStadia in Ahmedabad (Gujarat). It was India's third consecutive Kabaddi World Cup in the Standard Style version of Kabaddi. Earlier India had won in 2004 and 2007. Captain of Indian team: Anup Kumar Captain of Iranian team: Meraj Sheykh About Kabaddi World Cup Kabaddi World Cup is standard style indoor international kabaddi competition conducted by the International Kabaddi Federation (IKF). The competition has been previously contested in 2004, 2007 and 2016. All the three tournaments have been won by India by defeating Iran in the finals.

Arena By TransStadia

It is India's first-ever convertible stadium. It uses a globally patented technology, which converts an outdoor stadium into an indoor arena within 6 minutes at a touch of a button. It can house 14 sports, excluding cricket and has seating capacity of 20,000.

BCCI approves use of DRS in India-England Test series – October 22, 2016



The Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) has given its consent for using the Decision Review System (DRS) in the forthcoming five-Test series against England in November 2016. BCCI will use the DRS on a trial basis

to evaluate the improvements and changes made to the system over a period of time. Earlier, BCCI as well as many members of the current Indian cricket team including Captain Mahendra Singh Dhoni had objected used of DRS as is not 100% accurate.

What changes have been made?

The technology approved by Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). It includes introduction of ultramotion cameras with better frame rates for accurate ball tracking and Ultra edge, a sound based technology for determining the frame of impact and minimizing manual intervention. A data retrieval system also has been included as a further safeguard.

What is Decision Review System (DRS)?

DRS is technology-based system used in sport of cricket for the sole purpose of reviewing controversial decisions made by on-field umpires as to whether or not a batsman had been dismissed. The system was first tested in an India v Sri Lanka match in 2008. It was officially launched by the International Cricket Council (ICC) in 2009 during the first Test match between New Zealand and Pakistan. Initially, ICC had made the DRS mandatory in all international matches, but later made its use optional, so that the system would only be used if both teams agree.

How does the Decision Review System (DRS) work?

The DRS comprises a combination of several off-field technologies. Using these off-field technologies, the third umpire informs the on-field umpire whether to overturn or uphold their original decision. The process of checking a DRS it starts with (i) Checking of No-ball (ii) Inside Edge (iii) Pitch of Ball (iv) Location of Ball while hitting the pads (v) Ball hitting the stumps First two things are checked manually by 3rd Umpire. The rule to give out you require this three things (i) Ball should pitch In-Line of stumps or Outside off (ii) Impact of ball while hitting the pads should be In-Line of stumps (iii) Ball should be hitting stumps.

What are off-field technologies of Decision Review System?

Off-field technologies of DRS includes (i) footage from TV cameras placed around the ground; (ii) Hot Spot, an infrared camera system that highlights parts of the bat and body that have been hit by the ball; (iii) Hawkeye, a ball-tracking system usually used to check leg before wicket decisions; and (iv) Realtime Snickometre, a waveform of the sound captured by a stump microphone.

Saina Nehwal appointed member of IOC's Athletes' Commission - October 19, 2016



Ace Indian shuttler Saina Nehwal has been appointed as a member of the International Olympic Committee's (IOC) Athletes' Commission. It is rare honour for an Indian sportsperson. In this regard, Saina has received a letter to the effect from the IOC President Thomas Bach mentioning that she has been appointed in consultation with Chair of Athletes' Commission. The Athletes' Commission of IOC is chaired by Angela Ruggiero. It comprises nine vice presidents and 10 other members.

About Saina Nehwal: She is the first Indian to win Olympics medal in Badminton and had achieved this feat by winning the Bronze medal at the London Olympics 2012. She is the first Indian to win the World Junior Badminton Championships and was also the first Indian to win a Super Series tournament, by winning Indonesia Open in 2009.

Awards: Government of India has awarded her with Arjuna Award (2009), Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna (2009–2010), Padma Shri (2010) and Padma Bhushan (2016).

What is International Olympic Committee's (IOC) Athletes' Commission?

The IOC Athletes' Commission is a body of sportspersons maintained by the IOC for the purpose of representing athletes. It was established in 1981 and its creation was codified by the IOC in Rule 21 of the Olympic Charter. The athletes commission works as a consultative body and act as link between active athletes and the IOC. It makes recommendations to the IOC's executive bodies. Its chair serves as a member of the IOC Executive Board. It meets once or twice a year, and also organizes an Athletes' Forum once every two years.



International Current Affairs

*2016 will be hottest year on record -
November 15, 2016*



According to the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the year 2016 was the warmest year on record globally. It was mentioned in the WMO's preliminary assessment provided in its 'Status of the Global Climate in 2016' report. WMO is the United Nations's authoritative voice on Weather, Climate and Water.

Key Highlights of report

- Global temperatures for January to September 2016 were 1.20°C above pre-industrial levels and 0.88°C above the average for the 1961-1990 reference period (baseline).
- Ice and snow cover: Arctic sea ice remained at very low levels, especially during early 2016 and the October re-freezing period. In this region, temperatures were 6 to 7°C above the long-term average.
- Many other Arctic and sub-Arctic regions in Russia, Alaska and northwest Canada were at least 3°C above average.
- Oceans: The temperatures had spiked in the early months of the year 2016 because of the powerful El Niño event of 2015-16.
- The excess ocean heat by the El Niño event had contributed to coral reef bleaching, and above-average sea-level rise. However, the extra heat from the powerful El Niño event has disappeared, the heat from global warming will continue.

- **High-Impact events:** Because of climate change, the occurrence and impact of extreme events has risen. Heat waves and flooding are becoming more regular.
- Sea level rise has increased exposure to storm surges associated with tropical cyclones. Besides, wildfires and major droughts affected several parts of the world.
- **Humanitarian consequences:** The annual and long-term changes in the climate system will aggravate social, humanitarian and environmental pressure.
- Population migration is expected to increase as a result of more frequent and potentially more intense weather-related disasters.
- Rising sea levels will render coastal and low lying zones uninhabitable. Climate Change will also increase competition and conflict over shrinking resources.

Paris Agreement on Climate Change: The Paris Agreement in 2015 had adopted 2°C as the absolute threshold for staying within safe global warming levels. However, 1.5°C was set as an ambitious target, especially bearing in mind the fate of small island countries that are threatened with submergence due to sea-level rise and extreme weather events.

Comment: In future, the world is likely to cross 1.2°C of global warming above pre-industrial levels in 2016. World is coming dangerously close to breaching the 1.5°C warming level, which is an ambitious target to stay safe from the worst impacts of climate change.

CPEC becomes reality as Pakistan inaugurates Gwadar port - November 14, 2016



Pakistan Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif inaugurated the operational activities of the revamped strategic Gwadar port in the south-western Balochistan Province. With the operationalisation of the deep sea port, the multi-billion dollar China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), linking

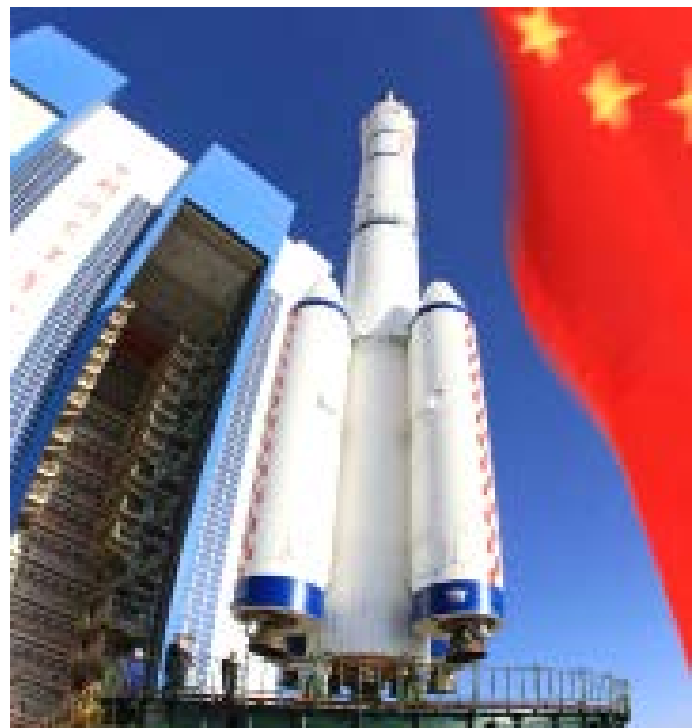
western China to the Arabian Sea became a reality.

Key Facts: The port was operationalised after a Chinese commercial ship laden with around 250 containers set off for West Asia and Africa. The ship was carrying Chinese goods which were ferried by major trade convoy that started from Kashgar in western China on 30 October 2016 reached Gwadar on 12 November 2016. It was considered as watershed moment in the history of Pakistan and symbol of Pakistan's commitment to China's 'One Belt-One Road' (OBOR) initiative, of which CPEC is a key port.

Benefits to Pakistan: China's OBOR initiative integrates with Pakistan's Vision 2025 which seeks to transform the country into a hub of trade and commerce. The CPEC would ultimately integrate South Asia, China and Central Asia.

India's concern: The CPEC is being laid through the Pakistan-occupied Kashmir (PoK).

China successfully launches pulsar navigation satellite XPNV-1 - November 11, 2016



China has successfully launched experimental X-ray pulsar navigation satellite XPNV-1. It is the world's first pulsar navigation satellite or spacecraft. It was launched on board of Long March 11 solid-fuelled rocket from the Jiuquan Satellite Launch Center in China's northwest. It was 239th flight mission of the Long March carrier rocket series.

Key Features of XPNV-1 satellite

The satellite weighs more than 200 kilogrammes and carries two detectors. It will operate in a Sun-synchronous orbit (500 kilometers) inclined 97 degrees. It will conduct

in-orbit experiments of autonomous spacecraft navigation using pulsar detectors to demonstrate new technologies. It will also test its detectors' functions in responding to the background noise of the universe, outline pulsar contours, and create a database for pulsar navigation.

What are pulsars?

Pulsars are highly magnetized, rotating neutron stars that emit a beam of electromagnetic radiation. They are spherical, compact objects that are about the size of a large city but contain more mass than the sun. Scientists are using pulsars to study extreme states of matter, search for planets beyond Earth's solar system and measure cosmic distance.

What is X-ray pulsar navigation?

X-ray pulsar navigation is an innovative navigation technology in which periodic X-ray signals emitted from pulsars are used to determine location of a spacecraft in deep space. This method of navigation, based on X-ray signals emitted from pulsars is known as XNAV.

Potential Benefits: XNAV is expected to provide a faster estimation of spacecraft location in space as current systems are limited by the time delay at great distances. It is also seen as a cheaper alternative for a radio-based system as it would require reduced ground infrastructure. Besides, it is expected to lead to autonomous spacecraft navigation in the future. It will also save additional cost as X-ray satellites can be made smaller and lighter.

Peru to host 2016 Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Summit - November 11, 2016



The 2016 Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Forum's Leaders Summit will be held in Lima, Peru from November 19 to 20, 2016. The theme of the summit is "Quality Growth and Human Development" and the official logo is the architecture of the ancient city of Caral. It will be the second time Peru hosting to the APEC Summit, previously it had hosted the event in 2008. The 2016 summit will gather leaders from the world's 21 most important member economies, as well as over 1,500 investors and entrepreneurs.

Agenda for the 2016 APEC summit : Four priority areas were laid out as topics to be discussed. These are Human Capital Development, Regional Food Market, Upgrading SMEs and Regional Economic Integration Agenda. These subjects were chosen to build upon on the discussions from the 2015 APEC summit held in the Philippines.

About Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation

- APEC is regional economic forum of 21 Pacific Rim member economies that promotes free trade throughout the Asia-Pacific region. These 21 member countries collectively account for nearly 50% of the world's trade and about 57% of GDP. It was established in 1989 in order to leverage the growing interdependence of Asia-Pacific region's economies and promote free trade in the region.
- Headquarters: Singapore.
- 21 Members Economies: Australia, Brunei, Canada, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, United States, Taiwan, Hong Kong, China, Mexico, Papua New Guinea, Chile, Peru, Russian and Vietnam. India is observer of APEC since 2011 and has applied for membership.

Scientists discover water on metallic asteroid Psyche - November 9, 2016



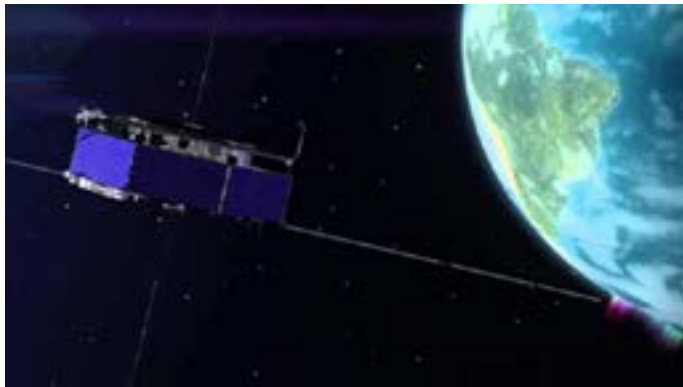
Scientists have detected the presence of water on Psyche, the largest metallic asteroid in our solar system. It was detected based on the new observations from the NASA's Infrared Telescope Facility (IRTF) in Hawaii. The telescope observations show evidence of water or hydroxyl on its surface.

Key Facts: The source of these hydroxyl or water molecules on Psyche remains a mystery. Researchers believe that Water-rich minerals detected on Psyche may have been delivered by carbonaceous asteroids that may had impacted it in the distant past. Based on the previous observations of Psyche, it was believed that the asteroid did not have water-rich minerals on its surface.

About Psyche Asteroid: Psyche is made of almost pure nickel-iron metal and is about 300 kilometres across. It is located in the asteroid belt. It is considered as the remnant

core of a budding planet that was mostly destroyed by impacts billions of years ago.

NASA's MMS mission sets Guinness world record - November 8, 2016



NASA's Magnetospheric Multiscale (MMS) mission has set the Guinness world record for highest altitude fix of a Global Positioning System (GPS) signal. The four MMS satellites operating in a highly elliptical orbit around Earth has set the record at 70,006.4 kilometres above the surface of the Earth.

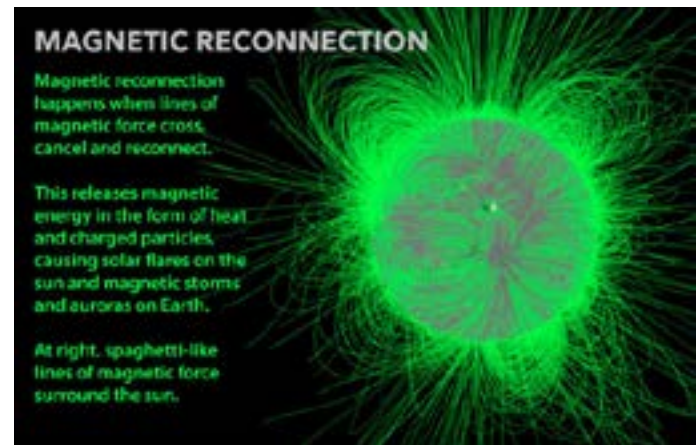
About Magnetospheric Multiscale (MMS) Mission

NASA's MMS mission is an unmanned space mission to study the Earth's magnetosphere, using four identical satellites flying in a tetrahedral or pyramid formation.

Objectives: The mission launched in March 2015 aims to map magnetic reconnection, a process that occurs as the sun and Earth's magnetic fields interact. Understanding causes of magnetic reconnection is important for understanding phenomena of auroras on Earth, flares on surface of sun, and areas surrounding black holes. The mission is also designed to gather information about the microphysics of energetic particle acceleration and turbulence, processes that occur in many astrophysical plasmas.

Significance: When these satellites are closest to Earth, they move at up to 35,405 km/hour, making them the fastest known operational use of a GPS receiver. These satellites operate in a highly elliptical orbit around Earth and incorporate GPS measurements into their precise tracking systems. This system which require extremely sensitive position and orbit calculations to guide tight flying formations. Achievements: Earlier in 2016, MMS had achieved the closest flying separation of a multi-spacecraft formation with only 7.2 km between the four satellites. The mission still in the first year of its prime mission is giving scientists new insight into Earth's magnetosphere.

What is magnetosphere?



Magnetosphere is the region of space surrounding an astronomical object in which charged particles are controlled by that object's magnetic field. The magnetic field near the surface of many astronomical objects resembles that of a dipole. The field lines of the magnetic field significantly distort the flow of electrically conducting plasma emitted from a nearby star (e.g. In case of Earth, the solar wind from the Sun).

Coradia iLint: World's first zero-emissions hydrogen train unveiled in Germany - November 8, 2016



World first hydrogen-powered and zero-emission passenger train named as Coradia iLint was unveiled in Germany. The first of its kind ecofriendly train has been developed by French rail company Alstom. The Coradia iLint only emits excess steam and condensed water into the atmosphere.

Key Facts: Coradia iLint is powered by a hydrogen fuel tank fitted on its roof. The fuel cell is supplied with hydrogen and oxygen from the air. The fuel cell converts

hydrogen and oxygen into electric power. Excess electric is stored with onboard lithium batteries. The train is totally carbon-neutral and carbon-free which makes it a much more sustainable alternative conventional diesel trains. Besides, the claims speeds of up to 87 miles per hour and has a hydrogen storage capacity for a 497-mile range.

Way forward: The testing of the hydrogen-powered train will be carried out by the end of 2016 in Germany. If the results prove successful, the trains will service the Buxtehude-Bremervörde-Bremerhaven-Cuxhaven line in Lower Saxony, Germany by December 2017.

Latvia becomes first Baltic Sea country to link with China's OBOR - November 5, 2016



Latvia has become the first country in the Baltic Sea area to sign a Memorandum of Understanding to link up with China's One Belt and One Road (OBOR) Initiative. The MoU was signed after Chinese Premier Li Keqiang's meeting with his Latvian counterpart Maris Kucinskis in Riga (capital of Latvia). It was Chinese Premier's first visit to the European Union country. Besides, Latvia and China also signed five agreements on cooperation in such areas as small and medium-sized enterprises, transportation and logistics.

What is China's One Belt and One Road (OBOR) Initiative?

OBOR initiative is China's ambitious development strategy and framework that aims to boost its connectivity and trade across Asia, Africa and Europe. It comprises two components viz. the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road. It was proposed by Chinese President Xi Jinping in 2013. OBOR initiative is part of China's revived 21st century Silk Road diplomacy that seeks to push it to take a bigger role in global affairs as a major global power.

Paris Agreement on Climate Change enters into force - November 4, 2016



The Paris Agreement to combat climate change officially entered into force after 55 parties to the convention accounting for at least 55% of total GHG (greenhouse gas) emissions ratified it. The threshold for entry into force of the Paris Agreement was achieved on 5th October 2016. At present, 94 parties have ratified the convention. India was 62nd country to ratify it on 2 October 2016.

What is Paris Agreement on Climate Change?

It is an international climate deal to combat climate change. It facilitates enforcement of global GHGs reduction measures in the post-2020 i.e. in post Kyoto Protocol scenario. Under it, all countries must pursue to keep global temperature rising below 2°C by 2100 above pre-industrial levels with an ideal target of keeping temperature rise below 1.5°C. It forces developed countries to provide 100 billion dollars annually to the developing counterparts beginning in 2020 to deal with climate change. It empowers countries to determine how to cut their emissions but mandates that they report transparently on those efforts.

Now what? The first session of the Conference of the Parties (COP) serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA1) will take place in Marrakech (Morocco). It will be in conjunction with the COP 22 to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) meeting that is starting from 7 November 2016. The CMA1 meeting is expected to address matters relating to the implementation of the Paris Agreement like modalities, procedures and guidelines. It will also look at the status of ratification of the Paris Agreement.

EU, Canada sign CETA - October 31, 2016



The European Union (EU) and Canada have signed Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA), a landmark trade deal. The deal was signed by Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau and top European Union officials in Brussels, Belgium. Now all 28 European Union states are required to endorse it.

What is Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA)?

CETA is a free trade agreement (FTA) between Canada and the EC. It aims to revoke roughly 9,000 tariffs, covering many industrial goods and agricultural and food items. It links single European Union market with Canada, world's 10th largest economy. It will add around €11.6 billion to the EU economy and around €8.2 billion to Canada's economy. It also promises to open up competition and cooperation in the services sector ranging from regulations, to financial services, and telecoms. It remove customs duties, open-up the services market, end restrictions on access to public contracts, offer predictable conditions for investors and help prevent illegal copying of EU innovations and traditional products.

Antartica's Ross Sea declared as world's largest Marine Protected Area - October 28, 2016



Antartica's Ross Sea was declared as world's largest Marine Protected Area (MPA) to protect the Earth's

most pristine marine ecosystem. It was declared after landmark international agreement among 24 countries and European Union in Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) meeting in Hobart, Australia.

line protected area declared in Antartica



Key Facts: The Ross Sea is one of the last intact marine ecosystems in the world. It covers 1.6 million square kilometers. Ross Sea MPA status to Ross Sea will bring blanket ban on commercial fishing across about three quarters of its area for 35 years. Ross Sea in the Southern Ocean is home to 38% of the world's Adelie penguins, 30% of world's Antarctic petrels and around 6% of world's population of Antarctic minke whales. It is also home to huge numbers of krill, a staple food for species including whales and seals.

What is Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR)?

The CCAMLR was established by international convention in 1982 with the objective of conserving Antarctic marine life. It is part of the Antarctic Treaty System. It was signed by 14 states and has been ratified by 35 states (including India) and the European Community Headquarters: Tasmania, Australia. Goal: Preserve marine life and environmental integrity in and near Antarctica. The CCAMLR was established in response to increasing commercial interest in Antarctic krill resources, a keystone component of the Antarctic ecosystem and over-exploitation of several other marine resources in the Southern Ocean.

National Current Affairs

India, Israel ink two agreements - November 15, 2016



India and Israel have inked two agreements in the field of water resources management and agriculture. These agreements were signed following the delegation level talks between Prime Minister Narendra Modi and visiting Israeli President Reuven Rivlin in New Delhi. Israeli President Reuven Rivlin is in India on a six-day official state visit. He is the first Israeli head of state to visit India in nearly 20 years. The last and first Israeli president to officially visit India was Ezer Weizman in January 1997.

India-Israel Relations: India had formally recognised Israel in September 1950. Embassies were opened in 1992 after full diplomatic relations were established. Since the upgradation of relations in 1992, defence and agriculture have been the main pillars of bilateral engagement. In recent years, bilateral ties have expanded to areas such as education, science and technology and homeland security. The future vision of the cooperation is of a strong hi-tech partnership as both countries leading knowledge economies. Both countries have friendly political ties.

Trade and economic Relations: The bilateral trade from \$200 million in 1992 (comprising primarily trade in diamonds) has reached \$5.19 billion in 2011. Since then it has stagnated around \$4.5 billion. The diamonds constitutes close to 50% of bilateral trade between both countries. In recent times trade has diversified into several sectors such as agriculture, pharmaceuticals, IT and telecom and homeland security. Major exports from India to Israel include precious stones and metals, textiles and textile articles, chemical products, plants and vegetable products, and mineral products. Major imports by India from Israel include precious stones and metals, chemicals (mainly potash) and mineral products, base metals and machinery and transport equipment.

272 products registered as geographical indication so far - November 15, 2016



As many as 272 products have been registered as geographical indications since September 2003, according to data of Office of Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks. During this fiscal (2016-17), 11 products have been registered so far as GI from states across India. 26 items had received GI status in the 2015-16 fiscal.

11 GI products added this year are Sangli Raisins (Maharashtra), Parmigiano Reggiano (Italy), Banaras Metal Repouse Craft (Uttar Pradesh), Beed Custard Apple (Maharashtra), Jalna Sweet Orange (Maharashtra), Uttarakhand Tejpat (Uttarakhand), Waigaon Turmeric (Maharashtra), Purandar Fig (Maharashtra), Jalgaon Brinjal (Maharashtra), Solapur Pomegranate (Maharashtra) and Kashmiri Hand Knotted Carpet (Jammu & Kashmir)

What is Geographical Indication (GI)? Geographical Indication is an insignia on products having a unique geographical origin and evolution over centuries with regards to its special quality or reputation attributes. The status to the products marks its authenticity and ensures that registered authorised users are allowed to use the popular product name.

What are benefits of Geographical Indication Status? The GI registration confers: (i) Legal protection to the products (ii) Prevents unauthorised use of a GI tag products by others (iii) Helps consumers to get quality products of desired traits (iv) Promotes economic prosperity of producers of GI tag goods by enhancing their demand in national and international markets.

Which are legal Authorities associated with GI? Geographical Indications are covered as an element of intellectual property rights (IPRs) under the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property. At international level, GI is governed by World Trade Organisation's (WTO's) Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS). In India, GI registration is governed by the Geographical Indications of goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999. This had come into force from September 2003. Darjeeling tea was the first product in India accorded with GI tag.

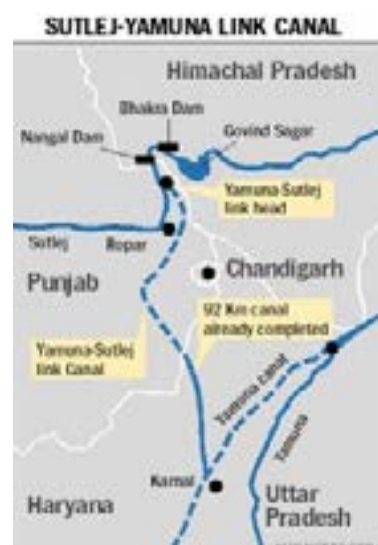
SC scraps Punjab law to stop sharing Ravi, Beas waters - November 11, 2016



The Supreme Court has scrapped Punjab Termination of Water Agreements Act, 2004 which unilaterally allows Punjab to stop sharing Ravi, Beas waters with other States. Ruling in this regard was given by a five-judge SC Constitution Bench led by Justice Anil R. Dave. The SC bench gave its opinion on a Presidential Reference made by then President APJ Kalam in 2004 to the apex court under Article 143 (1) of the Constitution questioning the constitutional validity of the Act.

SC Order: The law unilaterally enacted by Punjab was illegally designed to terminate a 1981 agreement entered into among Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan to re-allocate waters of Ravi and Beas. By introducing the 2004 Act, Punjab defied two back-to-back apex court verdicts, pronounced in 2002 and 2004. Punjab exceeded its legislative power in proceeding to nullify the decree of this court and therefore. State Legislative Assembly cannot through legislation do an act in conflict with the judgment of the highest court which has attained finality.

What is the issue?



The creation of Haryana from Punjab in 1966 threw up the problem of giving Haryana its share of river waters. Since then, Punjab has opposed sharing waters of the Ravi

and Beas Rivers with Haryana, citing riparian principles, and arguing that it had no water to spare. After dividing Punjab, Union Government allotted Haryana 3 million acre-feet (MAF) of water of the Ravi and Sutlej-Yamuna-link-syl-canal-project Beas to Haryana in 1976. Later in 1981 agreement was entered into among Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan to re-allocate the waters of Ravi and Beas. According to this agreement, available supplies of the Beas and Ravi Rivers were recalculated to be 17.17 MAF. Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana and Rajasthan were allocated 8.6 MAF, 4.22 MAF and 3.5 MAF respectively. Jammu and Kashmir and Delhi got 0.65 MAF and 0.20 MAF. To enable Haryana to use its share of waters of Sutlej and its tributary Beas, Union Government started Sutlej Yamuna Link (SYL) canal Project in 1982 to link Sutlej with the Yamuna. The SYL Canal was a product of this 1981 agreement. The total length of the SYL canal is 214-km, of which 122 km was to be in Punjab and 92 km in Haryana. However, the work of canal was completely stopped after local political issues and militant attack on workers in Punjab. In 1996, Haryana approached Supreme Court for the early completion of the canal. In 2002, SC directed Punjab to complete the SYL Canal in a year. Again in June 2004, SC directed Punjab to complete the work in its territory and ordered the formation of a central agency to “take control” of Punjab’s work on the canal. In response to SC order, Punjab Assembly passed The Punjab Termination of Agreements Act, 2004, in July 2004 terminating its water-sharing agreements and thus jeopardising the construction of SYL in Punjab.

India to host 2018 International Competition Network annual conference - November 11, 2016



The Competition Commission of India (CCI) was selected as the host the 2018 International Competition Network (ICN) in New Delhi in March–April 2018. By virtue of this event, CCI has also been inducted as an ex-officio member of the steering group member of the ICN for a period of 3 years. The 2017 ICN Annual Conference will be held in Portugal and will be hosted by Portuguese Competition Authority.

About International Competition Network (ICN)

ICN is an informal international body consists of 132 members from 120 competition jurisdictions. It was established in 2001. CCI is a member of the ICN since 2003. It is exclusively devoted to international competition enforcement and facilitate cooperation between competition law authorities globally. ICN provides competition authorities with a specialised platform (informal) for addressing practical competition concerns, sharing experiences and adopting international best practices. Besides, it holds an Annual Conference which is hosted by a member competition agency. Its members are national competition authorities and Non-governmental Advisers (NGA) which include reputed law firms, eminent persons, and think tanks of international repute.

Banking Current Affairs

RBI Current Rates

Policy Repo Rate :	6.25%
Reverse Repo Rate:	5.75%
Marginal Standing Facility Rate:	6.75%
Bank Rate :	6.75%
CRR :	4%
SLR :	20.75%

RBI Reference Rate

INR / 1 USD :	68.0937
INR / 1 Euro :	72.2134
INR / 100 Jap. YEN :	61.5600
INR / 1 Pound Sterling :	84.4158
Base Rate :	9.30% - 9.65%
MCLR (Overnight) :	8.80% - 9.10%
Savings Deposit Rate :	4.00%
Term Deposit Rate > 1 Year :	6.50% - 7.30%

Money Market

Call Rates :	4.90% - 6.25% *
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** as on previous day*

Government Securities Market

7.72% GS 2025 :	6.6123%
91 day T-bills :	5.9428%*
182 day T-bills :	5.9684%*
364 day T-bills :	6.3665%*

** cut-off at the last auction*

Capital Market

S&P BSE Sensex :	26227.62 *
Nifty 50 :	8079.95 *

** as on previous day*

Special Task Force led by S S Mundra formed to recalibrate ATMs - November 15, 2016



The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has formed Special Task Force to speed up the process of recalibration of automated teller machines (ATM) to dispense the new denomination notes. The Special Task Force will be headed by S.S Mundra, Deputy Governor, RBI. Representatives from the Union Finance and Home ministries, RBI, State Bank of India, ICICI Bank, HDFC Bank, Axis Bank and the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) will be its members. Besides, representative from each of ATM original equipment manufacturers (OEMs), cash in transit (CIT) companies and white label ATM (WLA) operators will be invited to the Task Force's deliberation.

Terms of the reference of Task Force:

- Expeditious reactivation of all ATMs in a planned manner.
- Draw up an action plan and ensure its implementation for quick recalibration of the ATMs to enable them to dispense the new Rs. 500 and Rs. 2,000 notes.

Why task force has been formed?

After the Union Government had surprisingly announced demonitization of old series Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 500 notes, there was issue of currency crunch across the nation. Following introduction of new series of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 500 notes, it has become necessary to recalibrate all ATMs/cash handling machines to dispense the new design notes. However, the recalibration process will take up to 3 weeks for all the 2 lakh ATMs to operate normally.

City Union Bank launches India's first banking robot Lakshmi in Chennai - November 12, 2016



India's first banking robot named Lakshmi was launched by the Kumbakonam-based City Union Bank (CUB) in Chennai, Tamil Nadu. Lakshmi will be first on-site humanoid (robot) in India. Currently, CUB has readied only one version of humanoid banker and but is planning to deploy 25-30 robots at key branches by end of year if Lakshmi proves a hit with customers.

Key Facts: Lakshmi is an artificial intelligence powered robot. It can speak English, gesture and engage in a life-like manner in conversations. The robot can interact with customers on more than 125 subjects including account balance and interest rates on loans. It will not voice the sensitive financial information like account details rather display it discreetly on its screen.

What is artificial intelligence?

Artificial intelligence is the branch of computer science concerned with making computers behave like humans. In contrast to normal hardware and software, artificial intelligence enables a machine to perceive and respond to its changing environment. The artificial intelligence machines learn automatically like humans during their processing by assimilating large volumes of information.

RBI issues clarifications on Hedging for External Commercial Borrowings - November 10, 2016



The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued the Clarifications on hedging for External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) in a bid to effectively address currency risk at the systemic level. The Clarifications were issued by RBI under section 10(4) and 11(1) of the Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), 1999.

What are External Commercial Borrowings (ECBs)?

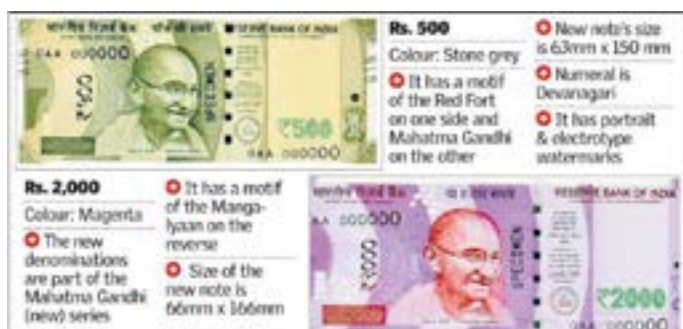
ECBs are commercial loans borrowed from foreign sources for financing the commercial activities in India. It may be bank loans, securitised instruments, buyers' credit, suppliers' credit, foreign currency convertible bonds, etc. It should be noted that ECBs are not FDI. In case of FDI, foreign money is used only to finance the equity Capital. But in case ECBs, foreign money is used to finance any kind of funding other than equity.

What hedging means? Hedging is an investment mechanism to cut the risk of adverse price movements in an asset. Usually, a hedge involves taking an offsetting position in a related security.

Highlights of the Clarifications

The ECB borrower will be required to cover both principal as well as coupon payments through the hedges done, starting from the day of borrowing. The hedging period will be for the entire life of the liability with a minimum 1 year rollover option. It will be ensuring that the total exposure is not unhedged at any point of time. The borrower has to hedge in such a manner that the projected cash flows match the expectation of the borrowers irrespective of the fluctuations in the foreign currency. The designated banks will have the responsibility of verifying that 100% hedging requirement is complied with.

RBI issues new series of Rs 500 and Rs 2,000 currency notes - November 9, 2016



The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued new series of notes for 500 rupees and 2,000 rupees denomination with improved features and newer sizes. These new series of notes was issued following Prime Minister Narendra Modi's announcement that Rs 500 and Rs 1,000 currency notes now in use will no longer be legal tender.

Key Facts:

- Both the designs of 500 rupees and 2,000 rupees notes is very friendly towards the visually-impaired by having features which make it accessible for all sections.

- They are Braille-compliant with lines on the side that enable blind people to ascertain their denomination easily.
- 2,000 rupees note: It will be for the first time 2,000 rupees note denomination has been issued. It will be called as the 'Mahatma Gandhi (New) Series'. The base colour of the note is magenta. Size of the new note is 66mm*166mm. It has a motif of the Mangalayan, the low-cost mission of ISRO to Mars on the reverse side and Mahatma Gandhi on front side.
- 500 rupee note: It has different colour, size, theme, design and location of security features compared to the old notes. It has portrait and electrotype watermarks. It will be in a stone grey in colour. The motif Delhi's Red Fort is on reverse side and Mahatma Gandhi on front side. Size of the new note is 63mm*150mm.

HCC becomes first firm to get debt recast under RBI's S4A Scheme - November 6, 2016



Construction major Hindustan Construction Company (HCC) became India's first firm to get debt recast under RBI's new Scheme for Sustainable Structuring of Stressed Assets (S4A). The RBI-mandated Overseeing Committee (OC) under the S4A has approved HCC's Rs. 5,000-crore debt recast passed by an ICICI Bank-led joint lender forum in September 2016.

Under this debt recast of HCC

- 52% of the debt (nearly Rs. 2,600 crore) was found to be sustainable and can be serviced as per original terms and conditions, including about interest rate and tenure.
- Out of the remaining 48% (Rs.2,400 crore) debt, 1,000 crore debt will be converted into equity for banks, which could eventually give them 25% stake in the company's post-scheme equity capital.

- The remaining debt of Rs. 1,400 crore would get converted into optionally convertible debentures to be issued to the lenders. These measures would now go for approval from HCC's shareholders.

What is Scheme for Sustainable Structuring of Stressed Assets (S4A)?

- The RBI had launched S4A scheme to help resolve the corporate debt problem and strengthen the lenders' ability to deal with stressed assets.
- Under this scheme, a company's debt is bifurcated into two parts sustainable and unsustainable based on the cash flows of the company's project.
- The sustainable debt cannot be less than 50% of existing debt and will have to be serviced over the same terms as that of existing facilities.
- The unsustainable debt can be converted into equity, Optionally Convertible Debentures or Redeemable Optionally Convertible Preference Share with clearly spelt out terms.
- Banks can sell this stake or equity to a new owner who will have the advantage of getting to run the business with a more manageable debt.
- Banks or lenders will formulate the resolution plan and implement the same along with necessary internal approvals.
- RBI mandated advisory body called Overseeing Committee (OC) will be constituted, which will review the resolution plans submitted by the Banks.

RBI allows startups to raise \$3 million via ECBs annually - October 27, 2016



The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has permitted startups to raise external commercial borrowings (ECBs) of up to \$3 million in a financial year for three year tenure. The new rules issued by RBI aims at boosting innovation and promoting job creation in the country. It will apply

to startups looking to raise foreign borrowings and restrictions on such funds will be kept minimum.

Key Facts

- Under the ECB route, borrowing of startups should be denominated in any freely convertible currency or in Indian Rupees (INR) or a combination thereof.
- In case of borrowing in INR, the non-resident lender, should mobilise INR through swaps/outright sale undertaken through bank in India.
- Under this, Funds can be raised with a minimum maturity of 3 years. There will no cost-ceiling or restriction on the end use of the funds raised.
- The borrowing can be in form of loans or non-convertible, optionally convertible or partially convertible preference shares and minimum average maturity period will be 3 years.
- The ECBs can be raised from a country which is either a member of Financial Action Task Force (FATF) or either through FATF-Style Regional Bodies.
- Overseas branches and subsidiaries of Indian banks and overseas wholly-owned subsidiary or joint venture of an Indian company will not be considered as recognised lender.

What is External Commercial Borrowings (ECBs)?

- Any money borrowed from foreign sources for financing the commercial activities in India are called ECBs. The Central Government permits ECBs as a source of finance for Indian Corporates for expansion of existing capacity as well as for fresh investment.
- Thus, ECBs are defined as money borrowed from foreign resources including the following:
 - (i) Commercial bank loans
 - (ii) Buyers' credit and suppliers' credit
 - (iii) Securitised instruments such as Floating Rate Notes and Fixed Rate Bonds etc.
 - (iv) Credit from official export credit agencies and commercial borrowings from the private sector window of Multilateral Financial Institutions such as World Bank, ADB, AFIC, CDC, etc.

How ECB is different from FDI?

In case of Foreign Direct Investment, the foreign money is used to finance the Equity Capital. But in case ECBs, foreign money is used to finance any kind of funding other than Equity.

SBI declares Silchar as its 5th zone in North East - October 21, 2016



The State Bank of India (SBI) has declared Silchar as its 5th zone in North East to facilitate banking issues for the customers of the region. The 5th zone will further help to cater the banking needs of the people of Mizoram, Tripura and Manipur along with the Barak Valley of North east India. SBI also opened its administrative office at Silchar, Assam. Other four zones of SBI in North East are Guwahati, Shillong, Dibrugarh and Jorhat. Earlier, Silchar was under Guwahati zone. However, due to difficult terrain of the region it was tough on the part of the bank to address the complaints and issues of the customers in the region.

Presently, SBI has 736 branches across North East together with 3,000 ATMs and 3,000 customer service points for customer facilitation.





IBPS Clerical Prelims

Section - I: English Language

Direction for questions 1 to 10: Read the following passage carefully and answer the question given below it. Certain words/phrases have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

One of the most interesting aspects of the prolonged economic crisis in Europe, and of the even longer crisis in Japan, is the absence of serious social conflict – at least thus far. Yes, there have been strikes, marches, and growing anger at political leaders, but protests have been largely peaceful.

While that may change, the credit for social peace must go to institutions such as elections, responsive democratic legislatures, and effective judiciaries. All of these institutions have successfully mediated political conflict during a time of great adversity in advanced countries.

This suggests that a major reason for underdevelopment may be that such institutions, which allow countries to cope with distress, are missing in poor economies. Economic growth permits conflict between social actors to be papered over. A downturn, however, usually exposes or sharpens latent social tension.

Why do the benefits of growth seem to be easier to share than are the burdens of adversity? Perhaps the answer lies in human psychology. If consumption is shaped by habit, an income loss is very hard to bear and one might fight to avoid it, while fighting for additional gain when one is doing well is less important. Also, because conflict may destroy growth opportunities, it may be seen as costlier when growth is strong. For example, squabbling between workers and management may drive away investors – and thus the chance to start new projects. But if there are no new investment opportunities on the horizon, squabbling is less costly, because the existing plant and machinery are already sunk costs.

Regardless of why conflicts are greater in times of economic adversity, how a society deals with them depends on the scope and quality of its conflict-management institutions. Similarly, Dani Rodrik of Harvard University has found that the countries that experienced the sharpest declines in growth after 1975 had divided societies and weak conflict-management institutions.

Societies with well-functioning institutions allocate the burden of distress in predictable ways. For example, people who suffer the most adversity can fall back on an explicit social safety net – a minimum level of unemployment

insurance, for example. In the United States in recent years, federal and state legislatures prolonged unemployment benefits as joblessness persisted.

Similarly, debtors and creditors can rely on credible bankruptcy proceedings to determine their relative shares. With an explicit institutional mechanism in place to dictate the division of pain, there is no need to take to the streets.

Can countries without a reliable and effective legislature or legal system do better to protect against downturns? One answer may be to use arrangements that depend in a limited way on the legal system for enforcement. For example, labour contracts in many developing countries effectively prohibit employers from firing workers. This is regarded as inefficient because firms cannot adjust quickly to changing business conditions.

Often, such prohibitions are attributed to overly strong unions that hold the economy hostage. But, if slow or corrupt courts mean that a worker who is wrongfully dismissed has no legal recourse, perhaps the prohibition on firing – enforced by mass protests against violations, which are easily and publicly observable – is the only way to protect workers from arbitrary decisions by employers.

Job tenure may also serve as a form of social security, because the government performs miserably on providing a safety net and private insurance markets do not exist. Thus, an inflexible contract can protect workers when the preponderance of bargaining power is with firms.

1. Countries with weak economic growth are likely to:
 - 1) witness a civil war that can paralyze their stability.
 - 2) relapse into a permanent state of conflict eventually.
 - 3) get embroiled in a prolonged religious and ethnic war.
 - 4) be less prepared to deal with adverse economic situations.
 - 5) None of the above.
2. As opposed to a developed economy, in an underdeveloped economy:
 - 1) social issues often turn into controversial political debates.
 - 2) social rifts can affect economic growth adversely.
 - 3) public outrage wanes because of the inertia of the government.
 - 4) internal rifts in the political system are inevitable.
 - 5) multiple conflicts is a part of the historical discourse.

3. Which of the following truism is suggested by the third paragraph?
 - 1) Temporary boosts cannot smooth out inherent problems of a weak economy.
 - 2) An economy based on populist measures often leads to public outrage.
 - 3) Social tension can make its presence felt in growth periods as well as in lean periods of a country's economy.
 - 4) A healthy economy tends to inhibit situations arising out of unknown sources of threat.
 - 5) Economic growth reduces incidence of social conflict in contrast to a downturn in the economy.
4. According to the passage, in what way(s) does/do institutional mechanism in a country help manage an economic crisis?
 - 1) Social safety network for the unemployed
 - 2) Insolvency laws that allow creditors to recover dues
 - 3) Taxes imposed on high-income households
 - 4) Rules prohibiting employers from firing workers
 - 5) [1], [2] and [5] only
5. Which of the following is best supported by the passage?
 - 1) Economically-weaker economies face low levels of resistance from the public.
 - 2) Extending health benefits to the aged populations is a drain on the wealth of richer economies.
 - 3) Conflicts left unmanaged can interfere with an upward-looking economy.
 - 4) Inflexible contracts can help workers dictate terms pertaining to their jobs.
 - 5) Economically advanced nations have been handed down a strain of resilience.
6. Which of the following does not characterise a properly functioning society, according to the passage?
 - 1) Strong institutional structures
 - 2) Privately held resources
 - 3) Regulated labour markets
 - 4) Social security net
 - 5) None of the above
7. Which of the following words is opposite in meaning to 'arbitrary', as used in the passage?
 - 1) Abstinent
 - 2) Belligerent
 - 3) Consistent
 - 4) Expedient
 - 5) Fraudulent

8. Which of the following words is most opposite in meaning to 'squabbling', as used in the passage?
- 1) Abdicating 2) Bickering
 - 3) Wrangling 4) Chiding
 - 5) None of the above
9. Which of the following words is closest in meaning to 'mediated', in the context of the passage?
- 1) Tempered 2) Solicited
 - 3) Resolved 4) Enraged
 - 5) Begrudged
10. Which of the following is closest in meaning to 'preponderance', in the context of the passage?
- 1) Imminence 2) Subservience
 - 3) Convergence 4) Prevalence
 - 5) None of the above
14. All companies must respect the law of the land, maintain transparency and remain _____ board.
- 1) above 2) beyond
 - 3) about 4) below
 - 5) None of the Above
15. Most cultural organisations are seeking to _____ for itself the role of an extra-constitutional super-Parliament, accountable to none but their own patrons.
- 1) budget 2) appropriate
 - 3) allot 4) poach
 - 5) wrest

Direction for questions 16 to 20: In the following questions, parts of a sentence are underlined. Identify the one that is inappropriately/incorrectly used. Mark (5), if there is no error.

Direction for questions 11 to 15: The following questions consist of a single sentence with one blank. From the five choices, pick the correct answer, which will make the sentence meaningfully complete.

11. Rainforest Alliance is an NGO that claims to work to conserve biodiversity and _____ sustainable livelihoods.
- 1) ensure 2) modify
 - 3) fix 4) finalise
 - 5) recover
12. Recent research indicates that persistent bias is a strong _____ that drives women away from seeking to serve in the Indian Navy.
- 1) code 2) discovery
 - 3) reflex 4) ground
 - 5) None of the above
13. In the English Channel, where a long-distance swell is distinctly lacking, waves are driven by local winds which produce choppier, _____ surf.
- 1) bigger 2) smaller
 - 3) stronger 4) significant
 - 5) None of the above
16. Insurance companies take a few years' to
- 1) 2)
- wipe out losses of the previous years No Error
- 3) 4) 5)
17. Kunal breathed a sight of relief as he reached
- 1) 2) 3)
- the hallway No Error
- 4) 5)
18. Hardly had the supervisor left the room than the workers
- 1) 2) 3)
- started to talk. No Error
- 4) 5)
19. The public were lauded for effective cleanliness
- 1) 2)
- drives in different localities of the city. No Error
- 3) 4) 5)
20. The young athlete raised his hands gleeful after winning
- 1) 2) 3)
- the endurance race. No Error
- 4) 5)

Direction for questions 21 to 25: Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the question given below them.

- A. Notwithstanding the role of discretion, most people accept the rational doctrinal model of judicial decision-making.
- B. This is not surprising because legal scholars, judges, and lawyers focus on doctrine when they analyze the law.
- C. Many judges and scholars agree that statutes and precedents often narrow the range of potential outcomes but do not point to the only possible answer.
- D. Common law decision-making relies heavily on analogy to past decisions.
- E. However, this methodology breaks down as new problems, distinct from old answers, arise.
- F. Somehow the judge must choose from that narrow range of justifiable outcomes.
21. Which of the following should be the THIRD sentence after rearrangement?
 1) E 2) C 3) F
 4) B 5) A
22. Which of the following should be the FIRST sentence after rearrangement?
 1) A 2) B 3) C
 4) D 5) E
23. Which of the following should be the SECOND sentence after rearrangement?
 1) A 2) B 3) C
 4) D 5) None of these
24. Which of the following should be the LAST sentence after rearrangement?
 1) E 2) B 3) C
 4) A 5) E

25. Which of the following should be the FOURTH sentence after rearrangement?
 1) D 2) B 3) C
 4) F 5) E

DIRECTION for questions 26 to 30: The following paragraph has some words missing. Choose the options that best fill the blanks.

The aging of our societies is one of the greatest success stories of the twentieth century. More than three decades have been added to the lives of hundreds of millions of people over the last hundred years. This is an _____ (26) well worth celebrating; but we must also bear in mind that with increased _____ (27) come significant long-term economic consequences – and that many societies are aging at a record speed.

Last year, the OECD _____ (28) that the world was aging at an unprecedented rate and that this could help slow global annual economic growth from an average of 3.6% this decade to about 2.4% from 2050 to 2060. OECD countries in particular will be hit by a double demographic _____ (29). Not only will their societies be rapidly aging; diminishing income gaps between rich countries and emerging economies are likely to _____ (30) immigration flows, shrinking the workforce by 20% in the Eurozone and 15% in the United States.

26. 1) achievement 2) capability
 3) effect 4) operation
 5) strategy
27. 1) agility 2) durability
 3) longevity 4) productivity
 5) tenacity
28. 1) apprised 2) addressed
 3) reproved 4) prescribed
 5) warned

29. 1) panic 2) scare
3) shock 4) suspicion
5) terror

30. 1) alarm 2) delay
3) rebound 4) slow
5) upset

37. 5 11 28 54 128 ?
1) 200 2) 180 3) 178
4) 190 5) None of these

38. 2 7 17 37 77 ?
1) 149 2) 151 3) 167
4) 157 5) 145

39. 5000 2000 800 320 ? 51.2
1) 240 2) 128 3) 186
4) 200 5) 176

Section - II : NUMERICAL Ability

DIRECTION for questions 31 to 33: Answer the question independently. Find the value of (?) in the following questions given below.

31. $242 - 5751 \div 34 = ? \times 5$
1) 105 2) 100 3) 101
4) 110 5) 95

32. $10 + (2477 - 108 \div 4) 5 = ?$
1) 400 2) 500 3) 600
4) 300 5) None of these

33. $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ of 1452 + 12.5% of 1576 = ? + 71
1) 610 2) 620 3) 600
4) 752 5) None of these

34. $5 + 5.55 + 0.5 + 555.5 + 55.055 = ?$
1) 622.506 2) 721.605 3) 621.605
4) 520.505 5) 651.605

35. $2\frac{5}{7}$ of 133 + $3\frac{2}{5}$ of 75 = ?
1) 616 2) 717 3) 600
4) 650 5) 700

DIRECTION for questions 36 to 40: What will come in place of question mark (?) in the following number series?

36. 2 6 12 30 56 ?
1) 142 2) 162 3) 158
4) 169 5) 132

40. 60 120 210 336 504 ?
1) 729 2) 720 3) 780
4) 920 5) None of these

DIRECTIONS for questions 41 to 45: Answer the question independently.

41. Find the number of ways in which 11 players out of 15 players can be selected such that 2 particular players are always included and 2 particular players are always excluded?

- 1) 44 2) 36 3) 40
4) 55 5) 66

42. Sanjeet got 144 marks in test, which is 56 more than the passing marks, Nimish got 80% marks which is 88 more than passing marks. What is minimum passing percentage in test?

- 1) 45% 2) 40% 3) 30%
4) 35% 5) 50%

43. Ajinkya sold 2 calculators at Rs.500 each. He got a gain of 25% on one of the calculator's and a loss of 25% on other. What is the overall gain/loss percentage of ajinkya ?

- 1) 6.25% loss 2) 6.25% gain
3) 3.25% gain 4) 3.25% loss
5) None of these

44. The average of 8 distinct positive odd integers is 40. If the smallest number of the given Eight numbers is 21, then what can be the maximum value of the highest number?

1) 143 2) 35 3) 137
4) 131 5) None of these

45. The ratio of the present age of a mother and daughter is 5:3. Four years ago the ratio of their ages was 7:4. What will be the mother's age 3 years from now?

1) 48 years 2) 54 years
3) 87 years 4) 42 years
5) 72 years

DIRECTION for questions 46 to 50: Answer the question independently.

46. Atish started a business with Rs.36,000 and is joined afterwards by Amit with Rs.48,000. After how many months did Amit join if the profit at the end of the year are divided equally?

1) 1 month 2) 2 months
3) 3 months 4) 4 months
5) 5 months

47. Excluding stoppages, the speed of a bus is 72 kmph & including stoppages, it is 66 kmph. For how many minutes does the bus stop per hour?

1) 6 minutes 2) 5 minutes
3) 8 minutes 4) 9 minutes
5) 7 minutes

48. Ravi completes 75% of a work in 10 days. Then Yogesh also joins, Ravi and Yogesh together finish the remaining work in 2 days. How long does it need for Yogesh if he alone completes the work?

1) 10 days 2) 15 days 3) 12 days
4) 20 days 5) 18 days

49. The least whole number which when subtracted from both the terms of the ratio 5 : 6 to give a ratio less than 13 : 17, is

1) 1 2) 2 3) 3
4) 4 5) 5

50. A train traveled at an average speed of 80 km/hr, stopping for 2 minutes after every 60 km. How long did it take to reach its destination 480 km from the starting point.

1) 6 hours 24 mins 2) 6 hours 16 mins
3) 6 hours 20 mins 4) 6 hours 18 mins
5) 6 hours 14 mins

DIRECTION for questions 51 to 55: In the following questions, two equations numbered I and II are given.

You have to solve both the equations and give answers.

- (1) If $x > y$
(2) If $x > y$
(3) If $x < y$
(4) If $x < y$
(5) If $x = y$ or the relationship cannot be established.

51. I. $y = (1728)^{\frac{1}{3}}$

II. $x^2 = 3y$

52. I. $4x + 6y = 12$

II. $7x + 5y = 8$

53. I. $x^2 - 12x + 32 = 0$

II. $y^2 + 4x - 12 = 0$

54. I. $\sqrt{676}x - 426 = 666$

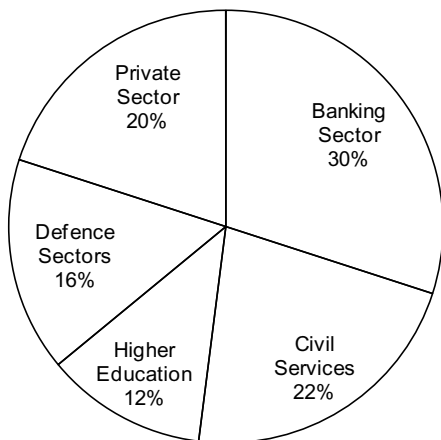
II. $\sqrt{1024}y + 398 = 1742$

55. I. $\frac{1}{x^3} \div 11 = 99 \div \frac{5}{x^3}$

II. $(3y + 11)(y - 20) = 0$

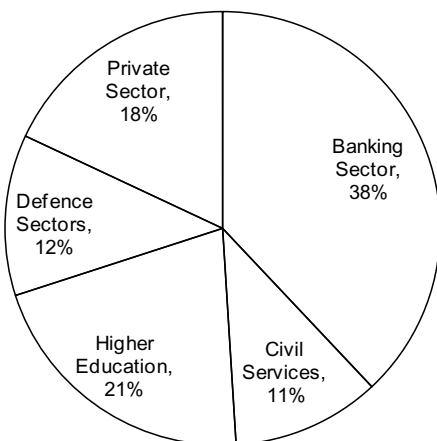
DIRECTION for questions 56 to 60: Refer to the data below and answer the questions that follow.

Percentage of students who appeared for various entrance exams after their graduation for the following sectors/ services



Total number of students = 56000

Percentage break-up of girls appeared in these following sectors/services out of the total students



Total number of girls 24000

56. What is the total number of boys who appeared for exams in banking sectors and civil services together?
- 16520
 - 17360
 - 16580
 - 17230
 - 18200
57. What is the respective ratio of number of girls who appeared for defence sector entrance exams to number of boys who appeared for defence sector entrance exam?
- 9 : 19
 - 19 : 9
 - 21 : 11
 - 11 : 21
 - None of these

58. What is percentage of number of boys who appeared for higher education entrance to total number of students who appeared for private sector entrance exams?
- 10%
 - 12.5%
 - 18%
 - 15%
 - 20%
59. By what percentage more students who appeared for banking sector's entrance exam to the number of students who appeared for the entrance exams in defence sector?
- 85%
 - 90%
 - 80.5%
 - 92.5%
 - None of these
60. By what number is the number of boys who appeared in the civil services entrance exam are more than the average number of boys who appeared in all the services/sectors?
- 3660
 - 3540
 - 3280
 - 4260
 - 3120

Direction for questions 61 to 65: Refer to the data below and answer the questions that follow.

Marks Obtained by 6 Students from Written (W) and Oral (O) Exams during 6 Months

Student	A		B		C		D		E		F	
Month	W	O	W	O	W	O	W	O	W	O	W	O
January	54	66	79	37	80	57	53	63	44	79	54	59
February	34	84	28	66	61	63	66	86	53	82	44	47
March	70	50	41	78	75	89	63	62	70	71	78	50
April	60	60	93	81	65	55	82	49	36	54	47	48
May	42	78	54	49	67	73	58	61	47	66	84	41
June	75	40	58	44	34	49	66	69	73	60	53	75

61. The marks obtained from written exam by student F in all the given months together is by what percent more than the total marks obtained from oral exam by the same student in all the given months together?
- 15
 - 10.5
 - 12.5
 - 15.5
 - 20

- 47

77. Which of the following is the code for 'easy target straight'?
- cs ls zs
 - bs us ns
 - ks ns zs
 - zs ls us
 - zs ls ks
78. Which of the following is the code for 'straight'?
- bs
 - ns
 - zs
 - ls
 - None of these
79. What is the code for 'take'?
- bs
 - us
 - ns
 - cs
 - zs
80. How will 'easy to left' be written in the given code language?
- ks ls ns
 - ls bs us
 - zs bs ks
 - bs us ks
 - ks cs bs
81. Which of the following will be the step IV of the rearrangement?
- Belling 7 Dam 3 Insolence 9 Widely 6 Middy 5 8 Undercut
 - Belling 7 Dam 3 Insolence 9 Middy 5 Widely 6 8 Undercut
 - Belling 7 Dam 3 Insolence 9 Middy 5 Undercut 8 Widely 6
 - Belling 7 Dam 3 Widely 6 9 Middy 5 8 Insolence Undercut
 - None of these
82. Which of the following will be the last step of the rearrangement?
- III
 - IV
 - V
 - VI
 - None of these

DIRECTION for questions 81 to 85: Refer to the data below and answer the questions that follow.

A word and number arrangement machine when given an input line of words and numbers rearranges them following a particular rule. The following is an illustration of an input and rearrangement.

Input: Absorbed Twist 3 7 4 offerable 9 Lug 5 Vicety 6 Mako 8 Hogwarh

Step I: Absorbed 8 Twist 3 7 4 offerable 9 Lug 5 Vicety 6 Mako 8 Hogwarh

Step II: Absorbed 8 Hogwarh 7 Twist 3 4 offerable 9 Lug 5 Vicety 6 Mako

Step III: Absorbed 8 Hogwarh 7 Lug 3 Twist offerable 9 5 Vicety 6 Mako

Step IV: Absorbed 8 Hogwarh 7 Lug 3 Mako 4 Twist offerable 9 5 Vicety 6

Step V: Absorbed 8 Hogwarh 7 Lug 3 Mako 4 offerable 9 Twist 5 Vicety 6

Step V is the last stwp. As per rules followed in above steps, find out in each of the following questions appropriate step for the input given below.

Input: Dam widely 6 9 Belling Middy 5 3 Insolence Undercut 7

83. In Step III, if in a certain way, '5' is related to '6' and "Middy is related to "Widely', which of the following would 'undercut' be related to following the same pattern?
- Middy
 - 6
 - 5
 - Belling
 - None of these
84. Which of the following is second to the right of the one is 5th from the right end in step V.
- 9
 - 8
 - Widely
 - 6
 - None of these
85. What will be the position of '6' in step III?
- 5th from the right end
 - 4th from the right end
 - 5th from the left end
 - 3rd from the left end
 - None of these

DIRECTION for questions 86 to 90: Refer to the data below and answer the questions that follow.

8 people named A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H stay on 8 different floors of the building starting from floors numbered 1 to 8, not necessarily be in the same order. Lowermost floor is 1st floor and uppermost floor is 8th floor arranged in ascending order. They work in 8 different companies named Capgemini, Cognizant, Google, IBM, Infosys, Microsoft, TCS and Wipro not necessarily in the same order.

1. Person working in TCS stay on the even numbered floor except on 6th floor, B and C are staying on adjacent floors from person who works in TCS.
2. Person who works in Microsoft stay on the odd numbered floor immediately above A and immediately below the person working in IBM.
3. Exactly one person stays in between F and B and that person works in Cognizant.
4. H works in IBM and stays on the 6th floor whose immediate neighbour is G, G works in Capgemini.
5. Exactly 2 people stay in between F and A. E works in Google and Person working in Microsoft is not B.
6. Person who works in Infosys stays on the 1st floor and he is neither B nor C.
86. In which company does F works?
 - 1) cognizant 2) Infosys
 - 3) Wipro 4) microsoft
 - 5) capgemini
87. Person working in wipro stays on which of the floor?
 - 1) 1st floor 2) 2nd floor
 - 3) 3rd floor 4) 6th floor
 - 5) None of these
88. C works in which of the following company?
 - 1) capgemini 2) Infosys
 - 3) TCS 4) microsoft
 - 5) None of these
89. How many people stay in between D and G?
 - 1) Four 2) Three 3) Two
 - 4) One 5) Five

90. Four of the given five options are alike in one or the other way from the table. Find the odd man out?

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| 1) Google-G | 2) IBM-C |
| 3) TCS-B | 4) Wipro-A |
| 5) Cognizant-F | |

DIRECTION for questions 91 to 95: Study the following information carefully and answer the given questions

In a party there are 8 friends in which four are boys and remaining are girls. Names of the girls are Ankita, Rupali, Mohini and Rachana and boys are Sanjeet, Abhinav, Gulshan and Satya. Out of them one boy and one girl are the host. They are sitting around a rectangular table facing towards the centre. Three are on the longer sides of the rectangular table and the hosts are on the remaining two sides.

- 1) All four boys are sitting adjacent to each other and Rachana is sitting third to the right of Satya.
- 2) Satya is host sitting second to the left of Mohini. Sanjeet and Mohini are sitting opposite to each other.
- 3) Rupali is sitting third to the left of Satya. Gulshan is sitting third to the left of Ankita.
91. Who is the second host in this arrangement?
 - 1) Ankita 2) Rupali 3) Mohini
 - 4) Rachana 5) None of these
92. How many boys and girls are sitting opposite to the same gender?
 - 1) One 2) Two 3) Three
 - 4) Four 5) Five
93. What is Rupali's position?
 - 1) Immediate right of Ankita
 - 2) Sitting opposite of Sanjeet
 - 3) Second to the right of Abhinav
 - 4) Immediate left of Sanjeet.
 - 4) None of these

94. Who is sitting third to the left of Sanjeet?
- 1) Gulshan 2) Abhinav 3) Ankita
 - 4) Satya 5) Rachana

95. Which of the following statement is true?
- 1) Sanjeet and Mohini are sitting opposite to each other.
 - 2) Rachana and ankita are sitting opposite to each other.
 - 3) Gulshan and Sanjeet are immediate neighbours of Satya.
 - 4) Rachana is sitting to the immediate left of Gulshan.
 - 5) Ankita and Sanjeet are sitting adjacent to each other.

97. Statements: $W \nabla X$, $Y \nless Z$, $X \nless Y$
Conclusions:
I. $W \nabla Y$ II. $X \nless Z$

98. Statements: $M \nless N$, $N \nless O$, $O \nless D$
Conclusions:
I. $O \nabla M$ II. $M \nless D$

99. Statements: $H \nless K$, $K \nless L$, $B \nabla L$
Conclusions:
I. $G \nless L$ II. $L \nless B$

100. Statements: $P \nabla Q$, $Q \nless R$, $R \nless S$
Conclusions:
I. $P \nless R$ II. $S \nless P$

Direction for question 96 to 100: In the following questions, the symbols \nless , \nless , \nless , ∇ and \nless are used with following meanings as illustrated below.

' $X \nless Y$ ' means 'X neither greater than nor smaller than Y'.

' $X \nless Y$ ' means 'X is not greater than Y'.

' $X \nless Y$ ' means 'X is neither smaller than nor equal to Y'.

' $X \nless Y$ ' means 'X is not smaller than Y'.

' $X \nabla Y$ ' means X is neither greater than nor equal to Y.

Assuming that the given statements are true, find out which conclusion(s) is/are definitely true and give answer

Mark (1) : if only conclusion I is true.

Mark (2) : if only conclusion II is true.

Mark (3) : if either conclusion I or conclusion II is true.

Mark (4) : if neither conclusion I nor conclusion II is true.

Mark (5) : if both conclusion I and conclusion II are true.

96. Statements: $A \nless B$, $B \nless C$, $C \nabla D$

Conclusions:

- I. $A \nless D$ II. $D \nabla A$

IBPS Clerical Prelims

ANSWER KEYS

Section - I : English Language

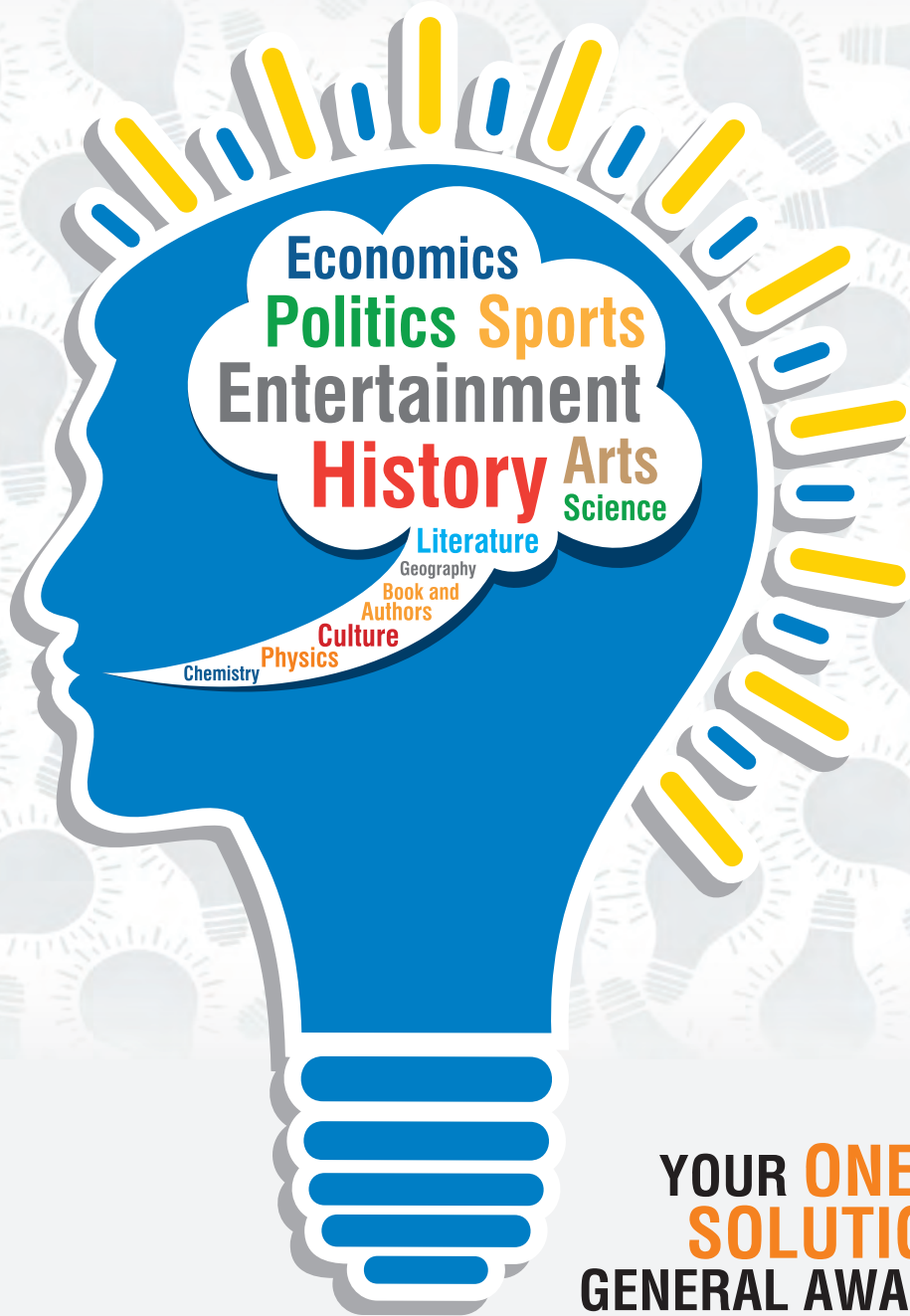
1-4	2-2	3-5	4-5	5-3	6-2	7-3	8-5	9-3	10-4
11-1	12-4	13-2	14-1	15-2	16-2	17-2	18-3	19-1	20-2
21-2	22-4	23-5	24-2	25-4	26-1	27-3	28-5	29-3	30-1

Section - II : NUMERICAL Ability

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41-4	42-2	43-1	44-4	45-1	46-3	47-2	48-4	49-2	50-5
51-3	52-3	53-1	54-5	55-1	56-2	57-1	58-4	59-5	60-3
61-3	62-5	63-2	64-1	65-5					

Section - III : Reasoning ABILITY

66-4	67-4	68-5	69-1	70-4	71-2	72-3	73-1	74-1	75-5
76-4	77-1	78-3	79-2	80-5	81-2	82-3	83-3	84-2	85-1
86-2	87-3	88-4	89-1	90-4	91-1	92-2	93-4	94-5	95-1
96-4	97-4	98-5	99-5	100-4					



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