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## GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

☞ <b>PANORAMA</b>	<b>GK-1-56</b>
• <b>Indian Panorama:</b> Indian States and Union Territories, National Symbols, India's Journey 70 years (Economic, Political, Agricultural, Scientific, Demographic, Social, Space-43 yrs); Defence and Security, Atomic and Nuclear Science, National days, Awards, Books and Authors, Scientists, Power Stations, First in male/ Female others, Superlative, Founders, Heritage Sights, Different Scientific Revolutions, Sobriquets.	
• <b>World Panorama:</b> World countries, Geographical Discoveries, National animals of countries, Countries' official books, International Awards, Books and Authors, 7 wonders, Countries' Intelligence Agencies, Fathers of different fields, Superlatives, Landmarks, National Emblems, International days, Sobriquets.	
☞ <b>PEOPLE FOREVER</b>	<b>GK-57-88</b>
Historical, Discoverer, Political, Social, Religious , Businessmen, Geographical, Artists, Sports persons, Space Travellers, Literary.	

**HISTORY**

- **Indian :** Ancient History, Medieval History, Modern History
- **World :** Ancient History, Medieval History, Modern History

GK-89-124

**POLITY**

- **Indian Polity:** Constitution – Making, Features of Its Framework, Statutory/Constitutional bodies, Governments (Types and levels), Institutions, Elections, Political Parties, Pressure Groups, E-Governance, E-Courts, Lokpal, NITI Ayog, Reservation, RTI, Foreign Policy, Neighbours.
- **World Polity:** International Organizations, United Nations, International Relations, Important Summits, Parliaments and Political Parties of countries.

GK-125-180

**GEOGRAPHY**

- **Physical:** Universe–Developmental theories, Solar Systems, Earth, Seasons, Rocks, Mountains, Precipitation, Plains, Oceans, Atmosphere.
- **India:** Physiography, Drainage, Soil, Climate, Vegetation, Agriculture, Industry, Minerals, Energy, Census – 2011.
- **World:** Continents, Languages, Religions, Climatic Zones, Industrial Regions, Geographical superlatives.

GK-181-242

**ECOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT**

GK-243-268

Ecosystem and its types; Biodiversity and its types/Loss/Conservation; Endangered species, National Parks/Sanctuaries ; Biosphere Reserves, Environmental Issues, Pollution, Global Warming, India's initiatives; International Conventions on climate, Animal welfare, Environmental laws, Disaster Management.

**ECONOMY**

GK-269-302

Micro-Macro Economics, Public Finance, Indian Economy, World Economy.

**Major Policies/Acts – At a Glance**

GK-303-310

Various Development and Employment programmes in India –At a Glance; Women Employment programmes, Policies.

**BUSINESS**

GK-311-224

Business Entities, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Companies, Income Tax, Balance sheet, Sources of Funds, SMEs, E-commerce, MNC, Business Terms and concepts, Startup India, 19-point Action plan.

**Foreign Trade & Investment In India**

GK-325-334

Foreign Exchange Reserves; India's Foreign Trade, Balance of Payments.

**GENERAL SCIENCE**

GK-335-412

- **Physics:** Units and Dimensions, Mechanics, Properties of matters; Heat, Waves, Optics/ Light, Electricity, Magnetism, Semiconductors
- **Chemistry:** Nature of matter, Structure of Atom, General Concepts, Elements, Acids/Bases/Salts, Metals/Non-metals, Electrochemistry, Minerals
- **Biology:** Cell Biology and Genetics, Human blood, Human physiology, Respiration, Digestion, Excretion, Circulation, Skeleton, Sense organs, Reproduction, Plant Kingdom, Diseases, Logies in science.

 **Technology and Its Application**

GK-413-426

Biotech and Medical Innovations, Innovations in Physics–Chemistry–Biology, Technology, Space science, Defence, Infrastructure, Agriculture, Education, Transport, Banking, Business.

 **Information Technology & Computer**

GK-427-434



IT-BPM Industry, Digital Literacy, Digital India, Supercomputing, IT Trends, Net Neutrality, Biometric sensors, Mobile Trends, Google Pixel, Reliance Jio, UPI, Common Terms

 **Art and Culture**

GK-435-446

Art forms, Indian Painters, Musics, Dances, Theaters and Tourist places, Handicrafts, Festivals, Architecture.

 **Sports**

GK-447-458

Trophies, Players in Games, National sports, Olympic Games (Summer & Winter), Paralympics, Commonwealth, Asian Games, Cricket World Cup, IPL, FIFA, Hockey, Tennis, etc.

 **Healthcare**

GK-459-466

Infrastructure, Health programs, Major disease outbreaks recently

 **Communication, Media & Transport**

GK-467-482

Post office, Telecommunication, Media–Print, Electronic and Social. Transports-Landways (Roads and Railways), Waterways and Airways.

 **Film Industry**

GK-483-488

- Indian film Industry
- World Film Industry



GK-489-502

 **Education & Career**

10+2 and Graduation-Specialization and their scope (Infographics), Most Wanted Careers (Infographics), Education System in India/MHRD, CBSE, CISE, IB, NCERT, NIOS, AICTE, UPSC, SSC, IBPS, NEET, JEE , etc.

 **English Language**

GK-503-516

Grammar, Idioms and Phrases, Word Formations/Substitutions, Prefixes, Suffixes, Phobias, Logies.

 **General Aptitude & Personality Development**

GK-517-524

 **Quizzes**

GK-525-549

- National
- International
- Science
- Finance

## INDIA 2016 AT A GLANCE

	Social	Economic	Political
January	The first phase of Odd Even Rule implemented in Delhi; List of 112 Padma Awardees announced by the govt. of India	Union Minister Venkaiah Naidu announced the list of first 20 smart cities creating a historic landmark in annals of urban development	Jaish-e-Mohammed, attacked an Indian Air Force base in Pathankot, Punjab.
February	Jat Reservation Agitation seeking inclusion of their caste in the Other Backward Class (OBC) category	Budget for 2016-17 presented by the Finance Minister; Railway Budget presented by Mr. Suresh Prabhu.	JNU Sedition Controversy protesting against the capital punishment meted out to the 2001 Indian Parliament attack convict Afzal Guru & Kashmiri separatist Maqbool Bhat.
March	Aadhar Bill (Targeted Delivery of Financial and other Subsidies, benefits and services) passed in Parliament; World Cultural Festival - Sri Sri Ravi Shankar	Indian drinks tycoon Vijay Mallya 'flees to Britain' with nearly £1bn in unpaid loans	Proclaiming the Article 356 President's rule imposed in Uttarakhand by the President on the advice of the Union cabinet.
April	Stand Up India Loan Scheme; Unified Payment Interface, or UPI, the next big thing in mobile banking launched	Marginal Cost of Funds based Lending Rate (MCLR) system for banks implemented by RBI.	Panama papers leaked illustrating how wealthy individuals and public officials keep personal financial information private.
May	Elections held and governments formed in five states - Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Kerala, Puducherry, Assam	India and Mauritius Signed Protocol To Amend Taxation Methods	Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code Bill 2016 passed in the parliament.
June	7th Pay Commission Ratified; PM Modi Addresses US Congress	Raghuraman Rajan term over & Urjit Patel comes in; setting up of a 'Fund of Funds for Startups' with a corpus of ₹ 10,000 crore at SIDBI	The Union Government eased FDI norms in Pharma, Aviation and defence sectors.
July	Anti-Dalit Protests following the Gujarat Dalit Unrest.	Flipkart acquires online fashion portal Jabong	Kashmir Unrest post killing of Burhan Wani
August	Surrogacy bill gets the cabinet nod	Parliament passes amendment Bill for GST	Kaveri River water dispute hots up
September	India, France ink €7.87 billion agreement for 36 Rafales; Pakistani Actors Boycott post Uri attacks.	Reliance Jio services commercially launched on 5 September 2016. ISRO Sets Satellite Launch Record in 2016	URI Attack killing 70+ Indian soldiers; Surgical Strike by India in the PoK as a revenge of the Uri attacks
October	India signs 16 agreements with Russia including the procurement of the most advanced anti-aircraft defence system - the S-400 Triumph	40% of the spectrum ranging across the 7 bands sold out of the 2354-55 MHz put up for auction.	Outbreak of one of the biggest corporate controversies with Cyrus Mistry removed from Tata Sons Chairmanship.
November	Delhi Smog; Demonetisation After effects - long queues at Banks, Cash Crunch, Inconvenience to people etc.	Demonetisation of ₹ 500 & 1000 notes announced as a measure to curb terror financing, black money and counterfeit currency.	Opposition protests against the way demonetisation was implemented. Absolutely NO WORK in the Winter Session.
December	Union Cabinet approved the rehabilitation package of ₹2000 crore for displaced families from - Pakistan occupied Jammu & Kashmir	India, Qatar sign agreements on visas, cyberspace, investments; Govt. announced 11 digital payment discounts to push towards a cashless economy	Jayalalithaa, Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, passes away leaving a void in AIADMK leadership and Tamil Nadu's future.

## WORLD 2016 AT A GLANCE

	Social	Economic	Political
January	Beginning of a new era as the world starts implementing on Jan 1 the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for the year 2030	US lifts sanctions on Iran after Tehran has met its commitments to roll back its nuclear programme	Saudi Arabia breaks off ties with Iran after al-Nimr execution
February	Zika Virus outbreak; 88th Academy Awards - Oscars; Geneva peace talks on Syria;	N Korea violates multiple UN treaties by launching a rocket	Havana Declaration - Joint Declaration of Pope Francis and Patriarch Kirill
March	Narendra Modi on TIME's 'Most Influential People On Internet'	McKinsey Global Survey results cites slowing growth in China as a threat to global growth.	Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) claimed responsibility for the attacks.
April	G7 Hiroshima Declaration Calls For 'World Without Nuclear Weapons'	14 countries participated in the Heart of Asia Conference Held in New Delhi	Clashes between Armenia and Azerbaijan breach the 1994 ceasefire
May	Failure of the United Nations World Humanitarian Summit held in Istanbul, to achieve its fund raising goals.	India, Iran and Afghanistan signed a historic accord on Chahbahar port making it a transit hub bypassing Pakistan.	175 Nations Signed Historic Paris Climate Agreement at UN Headquarters in New York
June	ISIL claims responsibility for attacking Ataturk Airport in Istanbul	India's NSG Bid fails but India joins Missile Technology Control Regime as the 35th member; Microsoft buys LinkedIn for \$26.2 billion	The United Kingdom votes in a referendum to leave the European Union - BREXIT; British Prime Minister David Cameron resigns.
July	NASA's Juno spacecraft enters orbit around Jupiter	Latvia becomes the 35th member of the OECD; Verizon (which owns AOL) acquired Yahoo's core business (advertising, content, search & mobile activities) for \$4.83 billion in cash.	South China Sea Verdict by UN Conventions in favour of Phillipines
August	The 2016 Summer Olympics are held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. US tops the medals tally followed by UK and China.	The U.S. trade deficit rose to \$44.5 billion, driven up by a big rise in imports of oil and Chinese-made computers, cell phones and clothing.	Impeachment of the President of Brazil, Dilma Rousseff by Brazilian Senate. Michel Temer is the new President.
September	Sainthood to Mother Teresa; Hurricane Matthew; Baloch activists protest against Pakistan outside UN	The US & China, together responsible for 40% of the world's carbon emissions, ratify Paris global climate agreement.	North Korea conducts its fifth and reportedly biggest nuclear test.
October	150 nations agree to phase out hydrofluorocarbons at UNEP summit in Rwanda	8th BRICS Summit held at Goa with the BIMSTEC countries invited for regional outreach.	Maldives withdraws from the Commonwealth of Nations; US lifted sanctions against Myanmar after 2 decades.
November	112 nations ratifies the Paris Agreement - dealing with greenhouse gases emissions mitigation, adaptation & finance starting in 2020.	COP22 UN Climate Change Conference in Morocco with the focal issue of water scarcity, water cleanliness, and water-related sustainability.	Iraqi forces continue to advance against ISIS in Mosul US Presidential Elections Held & Donald Trump to be the next President after a surprise victory.
December	Italian voters rejected constitutional changes backed by the government, prompting Prime Minister Matteo Renzi to announce his resignation.	BRICS nations to share tax information to eliminate tax evasion; India crosses USD 300 billion in FDI from USA.	Heart Of Asia conference in Amritsar called for immediate elimination of terrorism to help Afghanistan in its political and economic transition.

## EMERGING TRENDS IN 2016

The year 2016 is a leap year, a summer Olympics, a US presidential election with Trump defying all odds and the International year of pulses.

### INDIA

#### Rising pulses prices

Pulses, the common man's food, had gone from the menu of millions with the government failing to rein in the crisis extending across the country since March, 2015. The effect of consecutive droughts and crop failure had largely been felt in cities. In May 2016, food price inflation breached the 7% mark, its highest in over a year. The steepest price rise was in pulses, and vegetables like tomato and potato. The result of the shortage of pulses was that last year, customers paid Rs 160 a kg for arhar dal, Rs 125 a kg for urad and Rs 110 a kg for moong. This year, in some states, urad dal is as high as Rs 196 a kg. Further, the options for imports were limited even from the few countries that grow pulses such as Myanmar, Mozambique and Thailand because of the variation in taste.



#### Delhi's worsening climate woes

The national capital has faced the worst smog in 17 years. The Delhi government issued health alerts and conveyed that children should stay indoors as there is a state of health emergency due to peaking air pollution. As visibility remained poor and the city choked due to a haze, the Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) had asked the Delhi government to roll out stringent plans for controlling winter pollution from all sources of pollutants and issue daily health advisory to the people.

According to the Indian Meteorological Department, this is the worst smog with very poor visibility in 17 years. The IG International Airport recorded the worst levels of smog in 17 years on November 2, with visibility as low as 300-400 metres. The analysis of data from the Delhi Pollution Control Committee shows that the levels of PM2.5 have increased by 62.7 per cent on November 2 as compared to that on Diwali (October 30) and the levels were 9.4 times the standard on November 2.



#### Irrevocable Kashmir unrest

The 2016 unrest in Kashmir is a series of violent protests in the Kashmir Valley in Jammu and Kashmir. It started with the killing of Burhan Wani, a militant commander of the Kashmir-based Hizbul Mujahideen, by the security forces on 8 July 2016. After his killing, Pakistan-sponsored anti-Indian protests started in all 10 districts of the Kashmir Valley. Protesters defied curfew with attacks on security forces and public properties.

Curfew was imposed in almost all 10 districts of the valley and mobile services were suspended by the government. The valley remained under 53 days of consecutive curfew which was lifted from all areas on 31 August, however, was reimposed in some areas the next day.

#### Unstoppable unprovoked firing by Pakistan

Pakistan has resorted to unprovoked firing after the Kashmir Valley had been hit by massive protests, violence and death since July following the killing of Hizbul Mujahideen militant commander Burhan Muzaffar Wani. The news of Wani's death triggered protests across the Valley. The conflict resulted in the deaths of more than 85 civilians, with over 13,000 civilians injured. Several security personnel also died while over 4,000 personnel were injured in the riots. Since July, there have been more than 100 ceasefire violations by Pakistani troops along the LoC and IB in the state since surgical strikes. 17 soldiers, several civilians have been killed or injured in the incidents. Indian Army has been strongly retaliating to the firing and shelling conducted by Pakistani troops.

#### India's fluctuating neighbourhood relations

India as a geographical entity has neighbours that include China, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Maldives and Sri Lanka. To start with Pakistan, India has had a long and troubled history with Pakistan and it remains so, even today. The Kashmir question is at the heart of animosity.



With China, though there is booming trade between India and China, there is also a lingering mistrust. China has been seen to continuously counterbalance India by lending military and political support to Pakistan. Indo-Sri Lankan relations have been fluctuating through the years. However, the troubled state of Afghanistan shares a congenial relationship with India as on today.

When it comes to Bhutan and Nepal, India had signed separate Treaties of Friendship with countries emphasising non-interference in one another's internal affairs, but unlike with Bhutan, Indo-Nepalese relations have been fraught with difficulties. Nepal often complains about Indian nosiness. India and Bangladesh do not share very cordial relations with the major issues of conflicts being border management, problems of water sharing, trade, illegal migration and terrorism. India and Maldives share amiable, close and multidimensional relations. This is the neighbourhood conundrum that the nation must address in fighting this uphill battle to become a global power.

#### **Increasing water scarcity and inundation**

Floods and Droughts are the two faces of the same coin. They have been the scourge of mankind since times immemorial; while droughts hit food production mainly through water scarcity, floods disrupt national economy through water surplus causing wide-spread inundation, destruction of crops, dislocation of communications besides loss of human lives and live-stock.

India is facing one of its most serious water shortages in recent memory – according to some estimates at least 330m people are likely to be affected by acute shortages of water.

In most cases, it is often too much water in some places resulting in as much distress due to flooding as there currently is due to drought. Monsoon 2016 had a low-pressure area formed over Northwest Bay of Bengal which intensified into a deep depression and moved across Gangetic West Bengal, Odisha, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh up to Rajasthan. It caused fairly widespread heavy rains with extremely heavy rains at a few places.



#### **India's fight against corruption reaching its climax**

After assuming office, the Modi government has taken several steps to stop corruption. In a great crusade against black money, the government scrapped Rs 500 and Rs 1,000 notes. Demonetisation is the beginning of a long, deep and constant battle against black money and corruption. It would also help India embrace digital economy.

Earlier, the government had taken a few measures, including setting up of a SIT on black money and Income Disclosure Scheme, 2016; opening accounts for the poor; transferring subsidy directly to their accounts; e-auctions and making all govt transactions digital. Though more time can be given to the Modi govt to come down heavily on corruption, it is yet to be seen if all government transactions indeed become digital and transparent.

#### **Opposition uniting against BJP government**

It's been almost three weeks since the demonetization has announced. And many things have happened during this period ranging from changes in the economy and related activities to affecting every sphere of a common man's life. On political sphere, Mamata Banerjee's Trinamool Congress, Arvind Kejriwal's Aam Aadmi Party, CPI, SP, BSP and the Congress have all ganged up against BJP calling the demonetisation a scam and continue to block Parliament.

The unification of opposition parties against the government's decision of demonetization is their tactics which they always resort to just for the sake of creating trouble for the government of the day. At least 10 opposition parties have marked 28th November as a day of protest against demonetisation, though only the Left has called for a Bharat Bandh or a nationwide shutdown. Since everybody is talking about poor, one can take solace from the fact that 'achche din' for the poor would arrive soon.

#### **Increasing Internet connectivity & ecommerce**

The rise of Internet connectivity and e-commerce is transforming lives across the globe, with sweeping benefits for growth, jobs and prosperity more widespread by the day. India currently has the fastest growing e-commerce market, and hosts the third largest internet user base in the world. The number of mobile internet users in India has reached 371 million by June 2016, and is on track to cross 500 million users by next year.

India's e-commerce market is likely to reach \$38 billion (Rs.252,700 crore) in 2016, according to an Associated Chambers of Commerce & Industry. The Internet reduces transaction costs and brings financial services to people living far from formal markets, banks and ATMs. With greater access, even more transformations – in all corners of the globe – are in store.

**EMERGING TRENDS IN 2016**

CA-7

**WORLD****Increasing voices for Human Rights**

Human rights are the most powerful political currency of our time. But even sixty years after its issue, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is still more a dream than reality. For example, Amnesty International's 2009 World Report and other sources show that individuals are tortured or abused in at least 81 countries; face unfair trials in at least 54 countries; restricted in their freedom of expression in at least 77 countries.

While some gains have been made over the course of the last six decades, human rights violations still plague the world today. There have been many milestones: from the establishment and development of a number of human rights mechanisms, such as the Human Rights Council, to events such as the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance in Durban, South Africa.

**Volatility in exchange rates and financial markets**

The increasing volatility of exchange rates after the fall of the Bretton Woods agreements has been a constant source of concern for both policymakers and academics. In the 1980s, developed countries fought hard to limit US dollar fluctuation while some European countries took an even more radical decision by giving up their national currency for the euro in 1999.

Volatile financial markets are a sign of widespread uncertainty about both the near and distant future. As a result, firms reduce their investment spending and become cautious to hire new workers. Similarly, countries experiencing high volatility attract less foreign investment. In recent times, high volatility and uncertainty caused banks to stop lending, even as the Federal Reserve continued to increase liquidity. A number of countries, especially the emerging economies, adopted more or less fixed exchange-rate systems.

**Never-ending oil wars**

In 2014, the OPEC led by Saudi Arabia, initiated an economic oil war against the United States when it refused to cut production like it usually does when oil prices drop. February 2016 brought new signs that the Saudis might at last be winning.

In fact, OPEC actually increased oil production in November 2015, which drove oil prices

**World politics swinging to the right**

Lately, there has been a global right swing. The world has been shifting a lot more right than it was in the 1970s. With electing Bush Jr, US had long shifted right. While some segments of America shifted to extreme right, in other parts of the world a course correction is happening. The success of Brexit and Trump has been seen as a victory for the extreme right, but it could also be said to be a victory for idealism.

In the UK and the US, the greatest factor that contributes to the rise of right wing politics is the increasing wealth gap between the haves and have-nots. The most recent event was the Brexit referendum in the UK. In India, with the arrival of Prime Minister Modi and Abe in Japan, even India and Japan shifted right though Modi is seen as someone being pro-business or pro-development. In the same period, China brought right winger Xi Jinping who is a far less communist and far more of a nationalist.

**Rise of Western protectionism**

Western countries have understood that high marginal taxes are bad for their economies; they are unable to realize that the same goes for developing countries. The EU's protectionism is the most destructive for developing countries, but US protectionism is catching up quickly, which gives the EU an excuse not to change anything. The primary objective of protectionism is to make local businesses or industries more competitive by increasing the price or restricting the quantity of imports entering the country.

EU protectionism alone deprives developing countries of nearly \$700 billion in export income a year. Western protectionism is a continuing tragedy, causing unnecessary hunger and disease. No wonder, then, that Western countries are seen as hypocrites, producing resentment and a fertile ground for anti-American and anti-liberal ideas in many regions at a time when the West needs friends more than ever.

down to nearly \$50/bbl, the price at which many shale producers can't even break-even. But it hasn't quite worked out the way they wanted and they seem to have lost this war by inadvertently making the US shale oil industry leaner and meaner.

In a latest development, oil shot up over 10 per cent after producer club OPEC and Russia on 30th November cut a deal to reduce output to drain a global supply glut. Consequently, the price for Brent crude futures, the international benchmark for oil prices, shot up over 10 per cent from below \$50 on 30th November to \$51.92 per barrel at 0256 GMT.



**China's increasing foreign aid offensives**

China's aid program is growing. Africa is one of China's most emphasized areas of strategic engagement. Between 2000 and 2012, China funded 1,666 official assistance projects in 51 African countries which accounted for 69 percent of all Chinese public and private projects. In Pakistan, with \$46 billion earmarked for investment, the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) was initiated.

China has undertaken pilot initiatives with UNDP, USAID and DFID in Africa, and signed the Australia-China Development Cooperation Memorandum of Understanding for projects in Southeast Asia and the Pacific. However, transparency and lack of data is an issue, so a deep understanding of how Chinese aid works is important.

**Falling world commodity prices**

Prices of crude oil and base metals have taken a downward trend over a long time. The price fall is partly the result of an increase in supply, due in part to earlier investments in increased production capacity, and in part to demand for commodities having declined, where the ongoing rebalancing of the Chinese economy plays an important role. The price fall is judged to be largely the effect of an increase in supply, which is positive for GDP growth in Sweden and globally. However, growth will be lower in countries that are net exporters of commodities. Inflation will be lower in most countries, as lower commodity prices entail lower fuel prices and input costs for companies.

**Pakistan's global isolation**

Pakistan's support to terrorist groups throughout Central and Southwest Asia is at last sounding alarm bells throughout the international community. With an increase in violence in Afghanistan and Pakistan's support of the Haqqani Network, international community may finally be saying enough is enough.

In November, four south Asian countries India, Bangladesh, Afghanistan and Bhutan boycotted what was set to be a historic regional summit in Islamabad dealing a humiliating blow to Pakistan and isolating it diplomatically. So at the current juncture, an Indian attempt to isolate Pakistan may prove effective.

**Integrated cooperation between countries**

With the fast growing global challenges the world needs a more integrated approach towards common problems. The same was evident in 2016 with nation joining hands to counter terrorism, poverty, food security, climate change and Human Rights.

**Pursuing divergent monetary policies**

The US Federal Reserve and the European Central Bank have come to a fork in the road when it comes to monetary policy, and presently each is expected to choose a different path. The US Federal Reserve is preparing markets for a potential interest rate hike. The two diverge at a time when their economies are at opposite ends of the spectrum.

Divergence appears on a bar chart when the price of an asset and an indicator, index or other related asset move in opposite directions. In technical analysis, traders make transaction decisions by identifying situations of divergence, where the price of a stock and a set of relevant indicators, such as the money flow index (MFI), are moving in opposite directions.

**Increasing global violent extremism**

Violent extremism in today's globalized and technology-driven world is not confined by borders. While the dynamics around groups such as ISIS, Boko Haram, al-Shabab and the Taliban are interrelated and certainly influenced by geo-politics, the reasons these groups emerged and the reasons individuals join their campaigns are complex, distinct, and locally unique.

In the wake of terrorist attacks in Aden, Baghdad, Dhaka, Istanbul, Kabul, Nice, Orlando and elsewhere, public awareness of the problem and the need to address it has never been greater. Recently, the tragedies in Brussels, Paris and Turkey demonstrate the global reach of violent extremists.

In 2016, global political and violent extremism has shown no signs of abatement, as sectarian and fascist ideologies continued to attract new followers. ISIS retained control of large swaths of Syria and Iraq, kept on spreading to weak states in its immediate region, and formed new cells and gained fresh adherents in G20 countries.



**GLOBAL ECONOMIC OUTLOOK**

CA-19

**TOP 10 ECONOMIES (NOMINAL GDP)  
OF THE WORLD AT A GLANCE**

**1. UNITED STATES**

- Largest economy in world in terms of nominal GDP.
- Economic superpower, highly advanced in technology & infrastructure & has abundant natural resources.
- Services sector, Manufacturing & Agriculture contributes 80%, 15% & 2% of output respectively.
- 2nd largest manufacturer in world & a leader in automobiles, aerospace, machinery, telecommunications & chemicals.
- Housing market & several banks collapsed in 2008, resulting in the deepest & longest downturn in U.S. economy.
- Expansionary monetary policies supported the economy.
- Currently emerging from a period of considerable turmoil.
- \$18.5 trillion U.S. economy is approx. 24.5% of gross world product.

**2. CHINA**

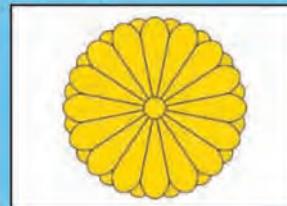
- Initiated Market Reforms in 1978.
- Transformed from centrally planned closed economy to manufacturing & exporting hub.
- Achieved average 10% growth annually for over a decade (2002-13).
- Lifted almost half of its 1.3 billion population out of poverty.
- Second largest economy .
- Equal contribution from Manufacturing & Services (45% each) with a 10% contribution by Agriculture sector.
- Slowed recently to a growth between 6-7%.
- Exports projected to grow only by 1.9% in 2016.



\* Sources: IMF, World Economic Outlook Update, October 2016 ; United Nations, World Economic Situation & Prospects 2016 ; Harinder S. Kohli, The World in 2050.

**3. JAPAN**

- World's 3rd largest economy (Nominal GDP).
- Average growth rates of 10% in 1960s, 5% in 1970s, & 4% in 1980s.
- Tokyo Stock Exchange crashed in 1990-92.
- 1.5% growth throughout 1990s.
- Labour force shrunk 0.17% a year since 2000.
- Built up Manufacturing & Processing industries to convert raw materials imported from abroad.
- Labour force shrunk 0.17% a year since 2000.
- Weakness include human capital, low rate of female participation in labour force.
- Strength includes excellent infrastructure, healthy workforce, strong innovation ecosystem, adoption of new technologies & high quality research institutions.
- Currently facing chronic deflation & stagnant growth.

**4. GERMANY**

- Europe's largest & strongest economy.
- Exporter of machinery, vehicles, household equipment & chemicals.
- Strengths include highly sophisticated businesses, skilled labour force, rapid uptake of new technologies & supportive research environment.
- Economy facing challenges ranging from Brexit, Greek debt crisis to the refugee crisis.
- Funded lion's share of large rescue packages for fellow Eurozone members.
- Growth has slowed, but unemployment rate is one of Europe's lowest.

**5. UNITED KINGDOM**

- Services sector contributes more than 75% of GDP.
- Manufacturing second imp. contributor & Agriculture contributing a minimal 1%.
- 60% of U.K's food needs is produced domestically.
- Strengths include solid institutions & best universities.
- Weakness include high government deficits.
- Economic Prospects are highly uncertain after the Brexit event.
- Pound depreciated from 1.6 to 1.24 against USD.
- Financial market is still recovering from the crisis.



**GLOBAL ECONOMIC OUTLOOK**

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**6. FRANCE**

- 6th Largest economy.
- GDP (PPP) per capita of \$ 42, 384.
- Low poverty & high standard of living.
- Primary exports are machinery & transportation equipment, aerospace equipment & plastics.
- Primary imports are machinery, automobiles & crude oil.
- Germany is closest trading partner.
- Chemical industry is a key sector.
- 70% of GDP stemming from Services sector.
- One of Global Leaders in automotive, aerospace, railway sector, cosmetics & luxury goods.
- Stagnant growth between 2012 & 2014.
- High unemployment rate.
- Growth picked up in 2015 with a growth of 1.2% & a forecasted growth of 1.5% for 2016 & 1.7% for 2017.

**7. INDIA**

- Economic liberalisation since 1991 moved country towards market-based economy.
- Highly dependent on Agriculture.
- Services sector picked up in recent years.
- By 2008, India becomes one of the world's fastest growing economies.
- Bright spot in global landscape.
- Developing economy with 7% plus growth.
- Major initiatives like Make in India, Digital India, Demonetisation of old currency, GST Implementation, FDI reforms cite the growth & robustness of economy.
- World's fastest growing E-commerce markets.

**8. ITALY**

- Prominent economy of the Eurozone.
- Services & Manufacturing sectors are major pillars.
- Agriculture contribution is comparatively low & employs around 4% of total workforce.
- Suffers from a huge public debt estimated to be about 133% of GDP, banking system is close to a collapse & in need of a bailout/bail-in.
- High unemployment.
- Suffers from political instability, economic stagnation & lack of structural reforms.
- Saw a positive economic growth in 2015.



## 9. BRAZIL

- Largest economy of Latin America & 2nd largest in the Americas.
- Services, manufacturing & agricultural sectors contribute around 68%, 26% & 6% respectively .
- One of the fastest growing major economies from 2000 to 2012.
- Growth decelerated in 2013.
- Negative growth rate of 3.2% during recession in 2015.
- Government is making progress on fiscal reforms.
- GDP contracted by 3.8% in 2015, & is expected to fall at least 3% more in 2016.
- Realignment of regulated prices combined with pass-through exchange rate depreciation have caused an inflation peak in 2015.



## 10. CANADA

- Highly service oriented economy.
- High growth in manufacturing as well as in the oil & petroleum sector.
- One of the world's wealthiest nations.
- Member of OECD & G7.
- Logging & Oil industries are 2 important areas.
- Sizable Manufacturing sector, with automobile & aircraft industries being important.
- 8th largest commercial fishing & seafood industry in the world.
- Closely tied to US economy.
- Leading exports include oil, minerals, automobiles, manufactured goods, & forest products.



### Integrated cooperation between countries

**Trade:** Economic integration is now realized in continental economic blocs such as ASEAN, NAFTA, SACN, the European Union, and the Eurasian Economic Community.

**Environment:** 62 countries accounting for almost 52 per cent of emissions have now ratified the accord namely Paris climate deal at UN.

**Terrorism:** United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy took place on 1 July 2016 for the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy over the past decade.

**Human rights:** Resettlement of Syrian refugees, detention of asylum-seeking families, forced labour and human trafficking, rights of minorities, independence of judiciary are some of the key issues that were taken on various international forums in 2016.

**Poverty Alleviation:** Strengthening Armenia's Integrated Living Conditions Survey 2016, SWIFT Iraq CSO 2016, Social Assistance Project 2016, Bangladesh Urban Poverty and Integrated Urban Database 2016 are some of the projects for alleviating poverty by World bank.



## SWOT ANALYSIS INDIAN ECONOMIC CLIMATE

### Strengths

- Indian economy is the 7th largest in the world, in terms of nominal GDP and the third largest in terms of Purchased Power Parity (PPP)
- Youngest population as work force
- Large Scope of New Investment
- Abundance of Natural Resources
- High pool of cheap Labour force
- Excellent Human capital
- Huge demand of domestic industrial goods
- Availability of low cost skilled human resources
- Low standard of Living cost
- Diversified nature of economy
- Rapid growth of IT and BPO sector bring valuable foreign exchange
- 15th best economy in terms of production of service sectors.
- GST implementation strengthens the economy and helps in curbing black money
- Political stability at centre improves consumer and investor confidence
- Liberalised FDI is the key sectors improve cost of doing business and cleaned up legacy tax and bankruptcy laws.
- Widespread banking networks in the developing world
- Favoured destination for offshoring and outsourcing activities
- 4th largest start up hub in the world
- IT industry provides largest number of employment
- One of the largest number of Ultra high Net worth household.
- Large middle class and upper middle class income group who spend and save a lot.

### Weaknesses

- Rigid Land acquisition act.
- Rigid Bureaucracy
- Slow pace of implementation of new projects
- Presence of Vast Industrial sickness
- Outdated labour laws, and presence of too many political labour and trade union.
- Dependency of Subsidies (SSI - Small Scale Industries)
- Inadequate and poor quality infrastructure cost and time delays.
- Very high percentage of workforce involved in agriculture which contributes only 16% of GDP
- Around a quarter of a population below the poverty line
- Manufacturing sector's contribution to GDP has been low resulting in continued unemployment problem.
- Poor infrastructure facilities
- Low productivity
- Huge population leading to scarcity of resources
- Low literacy rates
- Unequal distribution of wealth
- Rural-Urban divide, leading to inequality in living standards.
- Heavy dependence on rainfall for irrigation hampers labour productivity and crop yield.
- Due to overcapacity and debt overhang capital expenditures have declined in industrial sector.
- Public banks are using lower interest rates to improve industrial condition, thus resulting in lower economic activity.
- Tax to GDP ratio has been stagnant at 10% for last 5 years despite high GDP growth.
- Congestion in logistics infrastructure and lack of modernization result in significant transportation costs and time delays.
- India has one of the largest budget deficits in the developing world. i.e. 8% of GDP excluding subsidies.



## Opportunities



## Threats



- Penetration of benefits to the lower level of the population by proper carrying out of MNREGA, JNNURM and other schemes.
- Major tax reforms like GST and rationalizing direct taxes.
- With programs like 'Make In India' and 'Skill, India', India is poised to be a major exporter of merchandise and service.
- Scope for entry of private firms in various sectors for business.
- Inflow of Foreign Direct investment is likely to increase in many sectors.
- Huge foreign exchange earning prospect in IT and ITES sector.
- Area of biotechnology
- Huge population of Indian Diaspora in foreign countries (NRIs)
- Area of Infrastructure to improve for development
- Huge domestic market: Opportunity for MNCs for sales.
- Huge natural gas deposits found in India, natural gas as a fuel has tremendous opportunities
- Vast forest area and diverse wildlife
- Huge agricultural resources, fishing, plantation crops, livestock
- Make in India focuses on creating jobs and enhance skills in sectors like capital goods and engineering, food processing, auto and auto components, textiles and electronic etc.
- All Central Government services are being integrated into an e-Biz single window online portal
- Timely policy intervention and due support have promptly resulted in rendering the Indian MSMEs globally competitive.
- Govt's Initiative of creating Smart cities enabled with modern infrastructure and digitally connectivity provides endless opportunities of growth.
- Trade diversifications and expansions are expected to improve significantly.

- Heavy competition in manufacturing field from China as a leading Nation.
- Power crises and the vicious growth cycle in manufacturing sector.
- Large informal sector, Poor working condition and low wages.
- Inclusion of social (Labour) issues in trade dialogues could hamper exports (e.g., Child labour)
- High corruption and inadequate environmental safety norms could affect sustainability.
- Climate change : the second degree threat
- Corruption and political issues lead to slow implementation of reforms.
- Strained relations with Pakistan may further the business interests and associations with other countries.
- Pharmaceutical practices not meeting EU and US standards could dent valuation of major players.
- Contradiction in international trade both in value terms and in volumes.
- Lack of proper mechanism to deal with natural disasters like floods, earthquake, etc.,
- Lower crude and commodity prices can trigger another recession in the developed countries
- Less investment in R & D as compared to developed Nations
- Protecting Indian markets from sluggish Chinese export which can cause dumping of excess production



## SWOT ANALYSIS INDIAN POLITICAL CLIMATE

### Strengths



- **Parliamentary form of Government**- India has the westminster system of parliamentary form of government where the power is with Council of Ministers headed by the PM of India rather than president of India.
- **Written Constitution** - Indian Constitution is one of the detailed written constitutions of the world with 448 Articles in 25 parts, 12 schedules. The Indian Constitution is known for its rigidity, and flexibility.
- **Independent Election Commission and elections.** EC conducts free and fair elections all across India in terms of Loksabha , Rajyasabha and state elections in due time.
- **Secular, sovereign, independent republic**- Anybody can practice its own choice in religion and state has nothing to do with it.
- **Universal franchise**- India is one of the largest democracy in the world where the right to vote has been given to everyone of 18 years and above .
- Indian style of competent Bureaucracy
- **Independent Judiciary**- Role of judiciary is independent and unbiased. It's the 3rd arm of the country's running machinery and others are legislatures and executives of the constitution.
- Strong civil society
- Favourable relationships with foreign powers like Russia, US, Japan, Germany, France, Iran, Canada, African Union and neighbours.
- **Village Panchayats**: There are 250,000 + Gram panchayat in India which aid local administration.
- **Indian labour unions** are well organized and stringently fight for labour rights. Sometime, this can mean loss of time but assures labourers a sense of security.
- Rapidly changing political structure with newer political parties becoming more agenda based.
- **Pluralism**- Multi- Party system allowing existence for all types of parties from leftist to rightist, liberal, regional and religious.

### Weaknesses



- **Corruption** - The Indian political system is known for its higher corruption rates in the world. As per the corruption Index 2015, India stands at 85 out of 175 countries.
- In coalition politics different parties work together with some compromise to lead the government. Due to coalition, important development project are derailed.
- Large number of pending cases- nearly 10 lakh in various courts of India, is serious blot on Indian political system.
- Communal riots are organized to win the election and propagate the tension amongst the minorities by the majority ruled rightist organizations.
- **Criminalization of politics**- The criminal cases are pending against many person of the major political parties takes away the trust factor in Indian political system.
- Rights of poor, downtrodden and marginalized sections are neglected. The rights of such people are almost neglected to take away by so-called elites of the society.
- No major party and no perfect choice
- Inheritance in politics
- Politics based on Caste, Religion, etc,
- Businessmen in politics and politicians in businesses.
- **Maoist insurgency**: By left wing extremism in many states.
- **Commercialization of Politics**: Politics has become a commercial activity with a focus on making commercial gains once the politician gains power.
- **Vote Buying**: Politician sway voter by promises of liquor, food, clothes and money.
- **Horse-trading**: the buying of MPs is extremely deceitful to the voter as agenda/ policy is left on the table and only personal gains are achieved.
- **Dynasty Politics**: Building and retaining trust in the monopoly of people belonging to a particular family kills the concept of democracy.
- **Image building game**: Opposition uses every opportunity to put down efforts of the ruling party, sometimes even at the cost of Nation's interest.
- **Lack of open debates** for major political position; India can learn from Presidential Election debates in US.



## Opportunities



## Threats



- Increased clout in the UN
- Persistent approach to get into NSG – Nuclear Security Group
- e Governance
- Increased favour among SAARC Nation over fight against terrorism developing in Pakistan.
- India, as one of the world's fastest emerging economies, is one of those donors with multiple objectives. One of the broader aims of Indian aid is to increase its geopolitical influence in two regions: South Asia and the developing countries of Africa.
- **Diplomatic relations:** India's foreign policy has brought stability in Afghanistan.
- Despite the changing global landscape, India is giving aid to Afghanistan for two very traditional reasons: diplomatic relations and commercial interests.
- Another multi-faceted project for India to connect itself with Central Asia through Afghanistan is the TAPI (Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan and India) project, which was approved in December 2015.
- Major objective of India's foreign relations to leverage international partnerships to advance India's domestic development. This includes improving technological access, sourcing capital, adopting best practices, gaining market access, and securing natural resources.
- India has now begun to insert itself as a player in Southeast Asia, declaring its interest in preserving freedom of navigation in the South China Sea.
- India intensifies ties with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in the face of growing Chinese assertiveness.
- Self reliance in missile technology provides greater clout in the World
- Possession of Nuclear weapon has been an unutilized opportunity as a deterrent to War.
- Allocation of funds for physical and social infrastructures.
- Decision of converting cities into smart cities will help in furthering the development agenda
- Increased awareness and interest of youth in politics
- Improves strategic relations with US and India's increased clout in South Asian countries promises better return.
- Improved labour laws allow more mechanization and help business in general.
- India holds its own position. It neither favours East nor West.

- Cross border terrorist infiltration
- Territorial fight with China over Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim
- Tension in Kashmir valley pertaining to the death of local terrorist - Burhan Wani signifies lack of communication among Govt. and people of Kashmir.
- Strained relations with Pakistan after surgical strike by Indian Army.
- China's building trade corridor in Pakistan occupied Kashmir strengthens China - Pak bond.
- India's savings are still remarkably low compared to its investment needs, and its diffidence about foreign investment magnifies these capital constraints.
- Undisclosed donations to Political parties.
- Imposing cultural ideologies by restricting the freedom of people through bans in certain states like beef ban and liquor ban.
- Life threatening rise in the level of pollution.
- China- Pak partnership on projects in Indian Ocean.
- The Indian's demographic profile is eminently favourable. But employment opportunities are still scarce
- Majority of its workforce is very poorly educated and lacks decent access to public healthcare.
- **Post Brexit:** The EU is the largest trading partner for countries like India and China. Any unraveling of the EU market means uncertainty as it is an export destination.
- Dominant role of ministries in sports is hampering progress of players. India's poor performance in Rio Olympics is being seen as result of political interference in sports.
- The total factor productivity of the Indian economy, finally, is still meager, and although it has improved since the 1991 reforms, its projected growth is nonetheless assessed as among the lowest in Asia.
- The deficiencies of the pricing mechanisms in important sectors of the economy such as agriculture, energy, and natural resources further magnify the problems.

## DEMONETIZATION

### MEANING

The act of stripping a currency unit of its status as legal tender.  
The old unit of currency is retired and replaced with new currency unit.

### CURRENCY DETAILS

- 16,41,500 cr - Bank notes in circulation.
- 14,18,000 cr - In the form of 500 & 1000 notes that govt aims to withdraw from circulation
- ₹ 500 & 1000 notes account for 24% of the volume & 86 % of value of circulation.

### HISTORY OF DEMONETIZATION

<b>1948</b>	10,000 rupee note along with 1000 + 500 rupee notes were demonetized.
<b>1978</b>	Govt. withdrew 1000, 5000 & 10,000 rupee notes to stop circulation of fake money & get rid of black money.
<b>2016</b>	500 and 1000 notes scrapped. New 500 & 2000 rupee notes are introduced.

### OBJECTIVES

ECONOMIC OBJECTIVES	SOCIAL OBJECTIVES	POLITICAL OBJECTIVES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotes Cashless transactions.</li> <li>• Curbs Black Money.</li> <li>• Kills corruption.</li> <li>• Curbs terror financing.</li> <li>• Enhanced overall Development of Nation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upliftment of poor</li> <li>• Encourages honest Tax payers.</li> <li>• Boosts the morale of skilled service class</li> <li>• Lessens Rich-Poor gap.</li> <li>• Raises living standards of all citizens.</li> <li>• Provides Sense of security to Tax Payers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emerges as powerful decision making Govt.</li> <li>• Elevates peoples faith in Govt.</li> <li>• Making/ Bring transparency in party funding.</li> </ul>

### IMPACT

#### **SOCIAL IMPACT**

- Temporary chaos and confusion.
- Cashless payment of salaries and wages to avoid middlemen.
- Cashless society provides better prices, deals, offers etc.
- Expenditure on weddings and other social gatherings will be curtailed.
- Schemes like PMGKY will bring benefits to the poor.
- It is highly probable that we might see an increase in the NIL income tax slab.

**DEMONETIZATION**

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**ECONOMIC IMPACT****Immediate**

- The clampdown of unaccounted cash / Black money.
- Motivate people to open accounts to deposit their money.
- Online, cashless/ digital payments, net banking, E-Wallet, E-Banking, Apps become primary payment medium.
- Medium & Small business companies face slowdown due to lack of money supply.
- Stall the circulation of large volume counterfeit notes.
- Curb funding of antisocial elements including terrorism, smuggling & espionage.
- Negative impact on the stock prices in sectors related to real estate, cars, core sectors of steel & cement.
- Decline in money supply & increase in Bank deposits will impact consumption demand.
- Recalibration of financial machinery.
- People disclose their real incomes & pay taxes.
- Effect on demand of consumer goods, real estate, property, gold, luxury goods & automobiles.

**Short-term Impact**

- Curb inflation.
- Recapitalize Banks.
- Reduce interest rates.
- Vibrant economy with cash flows.
- Certain sections like SMEs, Small traders, house hold, political parties retail outlets may face short term disruptions in facilitation of their transactions.
- Branded apparels, hotels & agro chemicals will see short term demand slowdown.
- Enhanced liquidity position of banks can be used for lending purposes.
- Corporate earning will get impacted, as it takes time for fresh money to get into circulation.
- Fall of real estate & property sector may benefit middle class citizens.
- Tightening of cash liquidity in supply chain may force consumer firms to offer easier credit terms.

**Long-term Impact**

- Black money hoarding will vanish & boost formal economy.
- Govt. will be able to spend more on health education & housing.
- Demonetization and GST will make system more accountable and efficient.
- Habit changing impact will be increased belief in keeping cash in banks rather than home.
- Lower borrowing and better fiscal management.
- With improved tax collection Govt will reduce tax rates
- Sustained economic growth.
- Cashless transaction offer higher & transparent scale of growth.

**POLITICAL IMPACT**

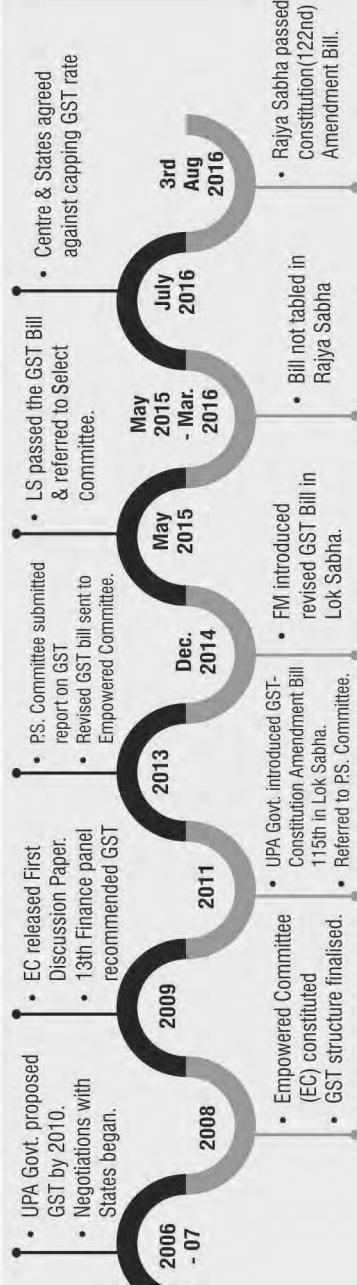
- Benefit to the ruling party
- Political parties in crisis due to shortage of cash ahead of polls
- Fight against black money or corruption kicks off and reaches its climax
- Realignment of opposition parties
- Help to rein in election expenditure and malpractices
- Money hoarded by political leaders to be neutralized
- India's image to improve internationally
- Modi to emerge as a strong leader with political conviction

## GST 2016

### Why do we need GST?

Evolution of businesses has lead to blurred Taxation lines between Centre & State, leading to double taxation

- Cascading effect due to multiplicity of taxes & their non-creditable nature
- Amendments in state VAT laws, leading to multiple compliance requirements
- Tax System needs to be destination based, rather than origin based
- Recommends adoption & implementation by Centre & States.



### Journey

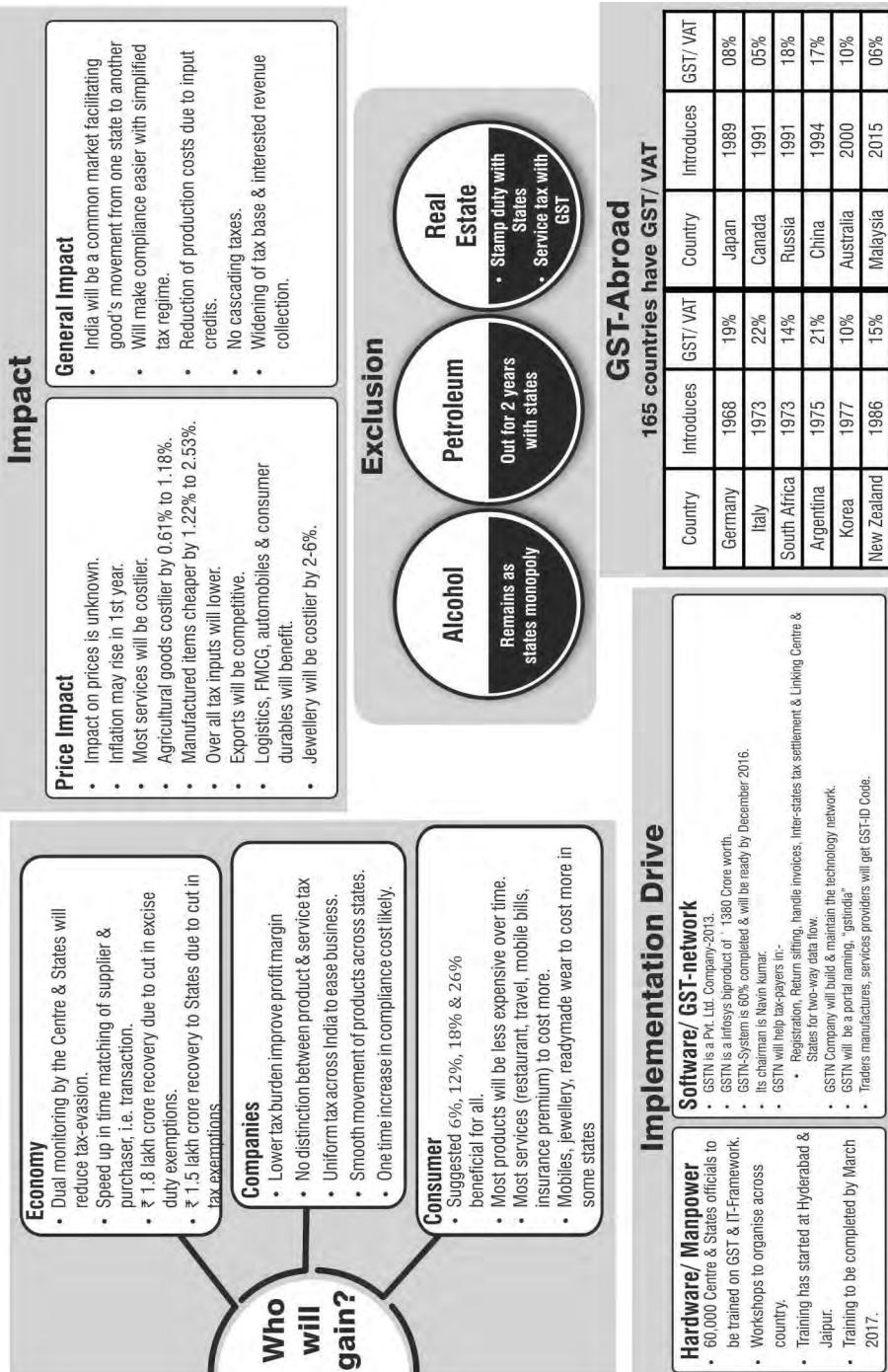
### Features

- Uniform regime of taxes across India
- Common market of goods & services across India
- States will collect service taxes.
- Centre will collect Integrated Goods & Service Tax (IGST) on inter-state suppliers.
- IGST rate will be equal to CGST plus SGST.
- It will subsume 16 Central & state's taxes.

## GST - 2016 Goods & Service Tax

### GST Replaces

Central Taxes	States Taxes
• Central Excise Duty	• VAT/Sales Tax
• Excise Duty on Medicinal & Toilet	• Entry Tax/ Octroi
• Additional Custom Duty	• Local Tax
• Sp. Add. Custom Duty	• Entertainment Tax
• Countervaluing Duty	• Purchase Tax
• Service Tax	• Mandi Tax/ Local Levies
• Cesses & Surcharges	• Luxury Tax
	• Tax on Lottery & Betting
	• Inter-state Sales Tax



## NATIONAL EVENTS DIARY 2016

### **JANUARY**

**1<sup>st</sup> January:** India and Pakistan exchanged the list of their nuclear installations under a bilateral agreement that bars them from attacking each other's atomic facilities.

**2<sup>nd</sup> January:** President Pranab Mukherjee gave nod to the Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Act; the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act; the Commercial Courts, Commercial Division and Commercial Appellate Division of High Courts Act; The Atomic Energy (Amendment) Act; and the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Act, 2015.

**4<sup>th</sup> January:** Former defence secretary R.K. Mathur sworn in as the eighth Chief Information Commissioner (CIC) by President Pranab Mukherjee at a ceremony at Rashtrapati Bhavan in Delhi.

**4<sup>th</sup> January:** Sarosh Homi Kapadia, the 38th Chief Justice of India, passes away in Mumbai.

**6<sup>th</sup> January:** Union Cabinet approves the closure of the iconic HMT Watches and offered a voluntary retirement scheme (VRS) to its employees as per the 2007 pay scales.

**7<sup>th</sup> January:** Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir Mufti Mohammad Sayeed passed away of multiple organ failure in New Delhi.

**8<sup>th</sup> January:** President Pranab Mukherjee gives his assent to the Sugar Cess (Amendment) Bill, 2015.

**9<sup>th</sup> January:** Jammu and Kashmir Governor N.N. Vohra imposed Governor's Rule in the State as efforts to persuade PDP president Mehbooba Mufti to take oath as Chief Minister failed.

**11<sup>th</sup> January:** Former Gujarat cadre IAS officer Devender Kumar Sikri takes oath as the Chairman of Competition Commission of India.

**12<sup>th</sup> January:** Kerala declared as the country's first state to achieve cent percent primary education.

**15<sup>th</sup> January:** The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 has come into force and repeals the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000.

**15<sup>th</sup> January:** State Bank of India (SBI) has launched dedicated specialized branch for

start-ups called 'SBI InCube' in Bengaluru, Karnataka.

**16<sup>th</sup> January:** Prime Minister Narendra Modi launches the ambitious 'Startup India' campaign to improve the situation of entrepreneurship.

**16<sup>th</sup> January:** The DSC Prize for South Asian Literature 2016 has been conferred upon Anuradha Roy for her novel 'Sleeping on Jupiter' at the Fairway Galle Literary Festival in Sri Lanka.

**17<sup>th</sup> January:** NASA/NOAA/European Jason-3 successfully launches SpaceX Falcon 9 rocket from Vandenberg Air Force Base, California (USA).

**19<sup>th</sup> January:** Ministry of Shipping launches 'Project Green Ports' which will help in making the Major Ports across India cleaner and greener.

**20<sup>th</sup> January:** Bihar Government approves 35% reservation for women in government jobs in the state including reserved and unreserved category.

**20<sup>th</sup> January:** Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) launches PSLV-C31 rocket successfully, carrying 5th satellite (out of 7) of India Regional Navigation Satellite System (IRNSS), the IRNSS-1E from Satish Dhawan Space Centre (SDSC), Sriharikota, near Chennai.

**20<sup>th</sup> January:** 'Nai Manzil' Scheme launched in Jammu and Kashmir.

**21<sup>st</sup> January:** Andhra Pradesh Government launches Giriputrika Kalyana Pathakam Scheme to support the tribal women in their quest for livelihood.

**22<sup>nd</sup> January:** Prime Minister Narendra Modi flags off a new train, Mahanama Express, connecting Varanasi to the national capital through Lucknow.

**26<sup>th</sup> January:** International Customs Day was celebrated by the custom organizations.

**26<sup>th</sup> January:** India celebrates its 67th Republic Day amidst tight security in view of the terror attacks in Paris and at the Pathankot air base. French President Francois Hollande was the chief guest at the Republic Day parade.

**26<sup>th</sup> January:** The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act, 2015 comes into force.

**NATIONAL EVENTS DIARY 2016**

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**29<sup>th</sup> January:** J.S. Deepak appointed as the Secretary of the Department of Telecommunications. He will replace Rakesh Garg, who has been moved to Minority Affairs Ministry, almost ten months ahead of his retirement.

**FEBRUARY**

**1<sup>st</sup> February:** Indian filmmaker Kanu Behl directorial "Titli" won the Best First Foreign Film Award conferred by the French Syndicate of Cinema Critics 2016 (FSCC). The awards were held on 1st February in Paris.

**2<sup>nd</sup> February:** Former RBI Deputy Governor S S Tarapore passes away.

**4<sup>th</sup> February:** World Cancer Day was observed to increase awareness of cancer and to support its prevention, detection, and treatment.

**4<sup>th</sup> February:** State Bank of India has joined hands with travel company Thomas Cook India as it launched a recurring deposit product for holiday savings.

**5<sup>th</sup> February:** Prime Minister Narendra Modi inaugurated the 2016 South Asian Games in Guwahati. The event is scheduled to take place from 5th February to 16th February 2016 in Guwahati and Shillong.

**8<sup>th</sup> February:** Gujarat state government to set up India's first-ever aviation park with facilities including an airstrip, training school, helipad and space for setting up small manufacturing units, among others to strengthen the aviation sector.

**8<sup>th</sup> February:** Dr. Mahesh Sharma, Minister of State for Culture and Tourism and Civil Aviation launched the "24x7 Toll Free Tourist Infoline in 12 International Languages.

**8<sup>th</sup> February:** The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) barred telecom service providers from charging differential rates for data services, effectively prohibiting Facebook's Free Basics and Airtel Zero platform by Airtel in their current form.

**9<sup>th</sup> February:** Chhattisgarh government launched 'Udyam Aakansha' Scheme for promoting micro, small and medium enterprises in the state.

**10<sup>th</sup> February:** National Deworming Day observed, a groundbreaking initiative focused on reducing the threat of parasitic worm infections.

**11<sup>th</sup> February:** Health Ministry launched the National Framework for Malaria Elimination

(NFME) in order to eradicate mosquito-borne diseases from India.

**11<sup>th</sup> February:** Karnataka bagged the gold prize for its Mobile One service at the World Government Summit in Dubai.

**13<sup>th</sup> February:** World Radio Day observed. The day was proclaimed on 3rd November 2011 by UNESCO's 36th General Conference after originally proposed by the Kingdom of Spain.

**14<sup>th</sup> February:** West Indies wins the ICC Under-19 Cricket World Cup for the first time with five-wicket victory over three-time winner India in the final in Mirpur.

**17<sup>th</sup> February:** Nitin Gadkari, Minister of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways launches the Website for Maritime India Summit 2016 www.maritimeinvest.in at the Ports and Shipping seminar at Make in India (MII) Summit.

**17<sup>th</sup> February:** Minister of State of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Prakash Javadekar launches the Environment Information System (ENVIS) portal at the inauguration of the national interaction-cum-evaluation workshop for ENVIS system.

**21<sup>st</sup> February:** Jaypee Punjab Warriors clinched the 2016 edition of the Coal India Hockey India League after beating the Kalinga Lancers 6-1 in the final at the Astro Turf Stadium in Ranchi.

**22<sup>nd</sup> February:** Malayalam film 'Ottal' has been named the best children's film at the Berlin International Film Festival and honoured with the Crystal Bear award in the 'Generation KPlus' section.

**23<sup>rd</sup> February:** India's leading private lender Yes Bank has received the inaugural Green Bond Pioneer Award.

**24<sup>th</sup> February:** The Union Cabinet chaired by the Prime Minister Narendra Modi has given its approval for establishment of Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) and Self Employment and Talent Utilisation (SETU) in NITI Aayog with appropriate manpower.

**26<sup>th</sup> February:** Dr Avinash Chander, Former Scientific Adviser to Defence Minister and ex-DRDO chief, received the prestigious Astronautical Society of India's Aryabhata Award.

**28<sup>th</sup> February:** Former CAG Vinod Rai appointed first Chairman of the Banks Board Bureau.

**NATIONAL EVENTS DIARY 2016****MARCH**

**1<sup>st</sup> March:** Raisina Dialogue's inaugural session held in New Delhi.

**3<sup>rd</sup> March:** The Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Bill, 2016 was introduced by Minister of Finance, Mr. Arun Jaitley, in Lok Sabha.

**4<sup>th</sup> March:** Prime Minister, Narendra Modi, launched "Setu Bharatam" – an ambitious programme with an investment of 50,000 crore to build bridges for safe and seamless travel on National Highways.

**4<sup>th</sup> March:** India's pioneering film archivist and film scholar P.K. Nair, the founder and former director of the National Film Archive of India (NFAI), passed away due to prolonged illness.

**5<sup>th</sup> March:** Mahindra & Mahindra Chairman and Managing Director Anand Mahindra has been conferred with Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur (Knight of the Legion of Honour).

**7<sup>th</sup> March:** Air India flew the "world's longest" all-women operated and supported flight from the national capital to San Francisco.

**7<sup>th</sup> March:** Maneka Sanjay Gandhi, Minister of Women and Child Development launched "Mahila e-Haat", an online marketing platform for women in New Delhi.

**9<sup>th</sup> March:** Rajya Sabha passes the National Waterways Bill 2015.

**9<sup>th</sup> March:** Lok Sabha passes the Enemy Property (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2016.

**10<sup>th</sup> March:** Justice Balbir Singh Chauhan, a former judge of the Supreme Court appointed Chairman of the 21st Law Commission.

**10<sup>th</sup> March:** ISRO's Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle successfully launched the 1425 kg IRNSS-1F, the sixth satellite in the Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System (IRNSS) from Satish Dhawan Space Centre SHAR, Sriharikota.

**11<sup>th</sup> March:** Minister of Railways Suresh Prabhakar Prabhu launched the "Clean My Coach" Service that allows travellers to get their compartments cleaned by sending an SMS or by using an app or a designated website.

**12<sup>th</sup> March:** Chief of the Army's Northern Command, Lt Gen N P S Hira has been appointed as Deputy Chief of Army Staff and would assume office on March 14.

**12<sup>th</sup> March:** Kerala Tourism's new campaign based on responsible tourism has bagged

the prestigious 'Golden City Gate Award' at the world's leading travel trade show ITB in Berlin.

**14<sup>th</sup> March:** The Strategic Forces Command of the Services launched an Agni-I missile from the Wheeler Island of the Odisha coast. It is a strategic missile that carries a nuclear warhead.

**15<sup>th</sup> March:** Lok Sabha approves the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Bill, 2016 that seeks to create a set of rights and obligations for both the consumers and developers.

**16<sup>th</sup> March:** Renowned Shehnai specialist Ustad Ali Ahmad Hussain Khan passed away following prolonged illness. He was 77 years old.

**19<sup>th</sup> March:** Union Urban Development Minister M Venkaiah Naidu was conferred the Skoch Lifetime Achievement Award.

**21<sup>st</sup> March:** Union Minister of Health and Family Welfare launched Bedaquiline – new anti-TB drug for Drug Resistant TB as part of the RNTCP (Revised National Tuberculosis Control Program) on the eve of 'World TB Day'.

**23<sup>rd</sup> March:** Union Cabinet gives its ex-post facto approval for a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between India and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) to mobilise up to \$75 billion long-term investment in the National Investment and Infrastructure Fund (NIIF).

**26<sup>th</sup> March:** Health Ministry launches the country's first, indigenous rotavirus vaccine to combat diarrhoeal deaths.

**29<sup>th</sup> March:** The Haryana Assembly passes the Haryana Backward Classes (Reservation in Services and Admission in Educational Institutions) Bill, 2016 to provide reservation for Jats and four other communities in government jobs and education.

**30<sup>th</sup> March:** Prime Minister Narendra Modi and his Belgian counterpart Charles Michel remotely launched Asia's biggest optical telescope, the Aryabhata Research Institute of Observational Sciences (Aries) that's located in India and built with Belgian assistance.

**APRIL**

**2<sup>nd</sup> April:** A UNIDO report ranks India sixth among the world's 10 largest manufacturing countries, up by three positions.

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**3<sup>rd</sup> April:** Prime Minister Narendra Modi conferred the Arabian country's highest civilian honour — the King Abdulaziz Sash.

**4<sup>th</sup> April:** Mehbooba Mufti, president of the Peoples Democratic Party, takes oath as the first woman Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir.

**4<sup>th</sup> April:** India and Saudi Arabia sign five agreements, including a key pact on terror financing and money laundering.

**5<sup>th</sup> April:** April 5th was observed as the National Maritime day across India.

**5<sup>th</sup> April:** The much-awaited Gatiman Express which will cover the distance from Agra to Nizamuddin station in 90 to 100 minutes flagged off.

**5<sup>th</sup> April:** The 'Start Up India' initiative for SC/ST, women was launched by PM Narendra Modi. The initiative is aimed at boosting entrepreneurship in India.

**7<sup>th</sup> April:** April 7th was celebrated as the World Health Day, a global health awareness day.

**7<sup>th</sup> April:** The Rajasthan Urban Land (Certification of Titles) Bills 2016 was passed by the state assembly of Rajasthan.

**7<sup>th</sup> April:** Veteran journalist and author Yogendra Bali passed away in New Delhi. He was 86.

**8<sup>th</sup> April:** Rajasthan government passes the Rajasthan Urban Land (Certification of Titles) Bills 2016 in the state assembly.

**9<sup>th</sup> April:** Union Government gives its nod for setting up India's first personal rapid transit (PRT) network for Gurgaon, Haryana.

**10<sup>th</sup> April:** Priyadarshini Chatterjee announced as the winner of FBB Femina Miss India World.

**11<sup>th</sup> April:** General JJ Singh, former Chief of Army Staff of India conferred the highest French civilian distinction, 'Officier de l'Ordre national de la Légion d'Honneur' (Officer of the Legion of Honour).

**12<sup>th</sup> April:** Jammu-born poet and novelist Padma Sachdev chosen for the prestigious Saraswati Samman for the year 2015 for her autobiography in Dogri language.

**13<sup>th</sup> April:** The Maharashtra Assembly passes the Prohibition of Social Boycott Bill.

**13<sup>th</sup> April:** An Implementation Agreement for Ganga Rejuvenation under the Namami Gange Programme was signed between the Ministry of Water Resources, River

Development and Ganga Rejuvenation and German International Cooperation (GIZ) of Germany.

**13<sup>th</sup> April:** Chess legend Viswanathan Anand honoured with the Hridaynath Mangeshkar Award. Maharashtra Governor C. Vidyasagar Rao presented the award in Mumbai.

**14<sup>th</sup> April:** Prime Minister Narendra Modi launches the "Gramoday se Bharat Uday" Abhiyan in Mhow, Madhya Pradesh.

**14<sup>th</sup> April:** PM Narendra Modi inaugurates the Maritime India Summit to be held at the Bombay Convention and Exhibition Centre in Goregaon from April 14 to 16.

**15<sup>th</sup> April:** The 'Bhimrao Ambedkar Awas Yojana' for widows was launched on the 125<sup>th</sup> birth anniversary of B R Ambedkar.

**16<sup>th</sup> April:** Google extends free internet service through WiFi to 10 railway stations as part of its tie up with Railtel, the internet provider arm of Indian Railways.

**17<sup>th</sup> April:** Delhi Government launches second phase of odd-even car rationing scheme to check pollution in the national capital.

**18<sup>th</sup> April:** Maharashtra government makes it mandatory to have a 'track and trace' mechanism, and hologram on liquor bottles to ensure the stuff inside is genuine.

**18<sup>th</sup> April:** The Government releases a ₹ 200 commemorative coin and a ₹10 circulation coin on the occasion of the Martyrdom day of Tatya Tope, one of the outstanding Indian leaders of the 1857 revolt against the British.

**19<sup>th</sup> April:** The 2016 Laureus World Sports Awards in Berlin with Novak Djokovic winning the World Sportsman of the Year Award while Serena Williams wins the Female Sportsperson of the Year Award.

**20<sup>th</sup> April:** The Government merges Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA), launched by the previous UPA government, with the *Khelo India* programme for development of sports.

**20<sup>th</sup> April:** The Government gives its approval for signing the Paris Agreement adopted at the 21st Conference of Parties held in Paris in December 2015.

**20<sup>th</sup> April:** India and Mauritius ink a MoU to promote cooperation in traditional medicine and homeopathy.

**21<sup>st</sup> April:** Scientists at the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre, Thiruvananthapuram, India's premier rocket lab manufacture the world's

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lightest material called silica aerogel or 'blue air'.

**21<sup>st</sup> April:** India ranks at the 133rd position on the 2016 World Press Freedom Index, which assessed how much freedom the media holds in 180 countries.

**22<sup>nd</sup> April:** The Government sets up a panel to prepare a blueprint for doubling farmers' income by 2022.

**22<sup>nd</sup> April:** The Government approves operationalisation of new Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER) at Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh.

**22<sup>nd</sup> April:** 22nd April is celebrated every year as the *Earth day*.

**25<sup>th</sup> April:** The Eleventh Indo-Mongolia joint training Exercise, 'Nomadic Elephant - 2016' starts to promote military associations between India and Mongolia.

**25<sup>th</sup> April:** World Malaria Day (WMD) is an international observance commemorated every year on 25 April.

**27<sup>th</sup> April:** Government decides no mobile phone can be sold in the country without an *in-built panic button* and global positioning system (*GPS*) from January 1, 2017, and January 1, 2018, respectively.

**28<sup>th</sup> April:** PSLV-C33, ISRO's Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle launched the 1425 kg IRNSS-1G, the seventh satellite in the Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System (IRNSS) from Satish Dhawan Space Centre SHAR, Sriharikota.

**28<sup>th</sup> April:** The World Day for Safety and Health at Work is an annual international campaign held on 28 April and has been observed by the International Labour Organization (ILO) since 2003.

**29<sup>th</sup> April:** India and Papua New Guinea sign four agreements in the areas of healthcare and information technology.

**MAY**

**1<sup>st</sup> May:** Indian shooters bag three gold and a bronze medal on the opening day of the ISSF Junior World Cup.

**1<sup>st</sup> May:** International Workers' Day, also known as *Labour Day* celebrated.

**1<sup>st</sup> May:** The National LED programme - *Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All (UJALA)* launched in Madhya Pradesh by Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh Shivraj Singh Chouhan.

**1<sup>st</sup> May:** The Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana launched at Ballia by PM Modi.

**1<sup>st</sup> May:** India and New Zealand sign air services agreement opening the door for direct flights between the two countries which will boost tourism and trade sectors.

**1<sup>st</sup> May:** Mongolia conferred its highest civilian award "North Star" on two noted Indian scholars-Lokesh Chandra and Mansura Haider for their contribution to Mongolian studies.

**2<sup>nd</sup> May:** Gujarat Government to provide 10 % reservation to economically backward of higher castes.

**2<sup>nd</sup> May:** The Underground Metro Route from Cubbon Park-Magadi Road in Bengaluru flagged off by Union Minister for Parliamentary Affairs Venkaiah Naidu, Karnataka CM Siddaramaiah, Union Minister Ananth Kumar.

**3<sup>rd</sup> May:** World Press Freedom Day proclaimed by the UN General Assembly in December 1993, following the recommendation of UNESCO's General Conference.

**3<sup>rd</sup> May:** Three Indians among fifty scientists elected as Fellows of The Royal Society, a premier scientific academy of the U.K. and the Commonwealth.

**4<sup>th</sup> May:** Andhra Pradesh Agriculture Project wins the prestigious World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) 2016 prize in the e-Agriculture category.

**5<sup>th</sup> May:** ICICI Bank signs a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to establish a strategic partnership with the New Development Bank (NDB).

**6<sup>th</sup> May:** Goa Shipyard Limited (GSL), launches Shourya, the fifth of a series of six Offshore Patrol Vessels (OPVs), designed in-house and being built by GSL, for the Indian Coast Guard (ICG).

**6<sup>th</sup> May:** SpaceX's Falcon 9 rocket placed Sky Perfect JSat's JCSat-14 commercial telecommunications satellite into transfer orbit, with the rocket's first stage landing gracefully on a drone ship in the Atlantic Ocean.

**7<sup>th</sup> May:** Railways launches the Bharat Darshan Tourist train for pilgrims to visit Shirdi, Tirupati, Jagannath Puri, Gangasagar, Baidyanath Dham and Jyotirlingams among others.

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**8<sup>th</sup> May:** India ranks ninth in *crony-capitalism* with crony sector wealth accounting for 3.4 per cent of the gross domestic product (GDP), according to a new study by The Economist.

**10<sup>th</sup> May:** India and Mauritius sign a protocol to amend taxation methods for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income and capital gains.

**10<sup>th</sup> May:** The World Migratory Bird Day 2016 celebrated with the theme "Stop the Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds".

**11<sup>th</sup> May:** Rajya Sabha passes the major economic reform Bill i.e. 'Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016.'

**12<sup>th</sup> May:** The Government gives its approval for signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) and Financial Services Regulatory Authority (FSRA), Abu Dhabi for mutual co-operation and technical assistance between the two regulators.

**12<sup>th</sup> May:** ICICI Bank announces the launch of contactless business credit card in association with Jet Airways for small and mid-sized enterprises (SMEs) and their employees.

**13<sup>th</sup> May:** The National Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Policy approved laying the future roadmap for intellectual property in India.

**13<sup>th</sup> May:** The World Bank Board approves a \$625 million loan to support the Government of India's program to generate electricity from widespread installation of rooftop solar photo-voltaic (PV).

**13<sup>th</sup> May:** Former ISRO Chairman Prof UR Rao becomes the first Indian to be given the 'Hall of Fame' award by the International Astronautical Federation (IAF).

**14<sup>th</sup> May:** 'Simhastha Declaration' released by Prime Minister Narendra Modi along with Sri Lankan President Maithripala Sirisena at Ninora village in Ujjain.

**14<sup>th</sup> May:** The Air Forces of India and the U.S. concluded their four-week "Red Flag" aerial combat exercises at Alaska in the U.S.

**16<sup>th</sup> May:** India successfully test-fires its indigenously developed Advanced Air Defence (AAD) supersonic interceptor missile from Abdul Kalam Island launch complex in Balasore.

**16<sup>th</sup> May:** India and the US hold their first Maritime Security Dialogue focussing on

boosting cooperation in the challenging sector with Washington rebalancing its military assets to Asia Pacific.

**17<sup>th</sup> May:** Union Minister of Road Transport & Highways and Shipping Nitin Gadkari launches ePACE, INFRACON and an updated version of INAMPRO, three innovative IT initiatives of the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, developed in-house by NHIDCL (National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd.).

**17<sup>th</sup> May:** Rakesh K Jain, a 65-year-old Indian American scientist is set to receive the prestigious 'National Medal of Science' award from US President Barack Obama.

**17<sup>th</sup> May:** The Income Tax department launches a special electronic grievance redressal system called 'e-nivarana' to fast track taxpayer grievances and ensures early resolution of their complaints.

**18<sup>th</sup> May:** A solar power plant spread over 42 acres on the Dera Baba Jaimal Singh (Radha Soami Sect) premises inaugurated, which the Government claimed is the world's largest single rooftop facility.

**20<sup>th</sup> May:** The indigenously developed fecal incontinence management system 'Qora' launched.

**20<sup>th</sup> May:** The US House of Representatives gives its nod to a bipartisan legislation to improve defence ties with India.

**21<sup>st</sup> May:** India's idea of putting a red line on antibiotic packages to curb their over-the-counter sale is now being cited as a model that can be used globally to counter the rising threat of superbugs.

**22<sup>nd</sup> May:** International Day for Biological Diversity 2016 observed across the world.

**23<sup>rd</sup> May:** ISRO launches RLV-TD from Sriharikota, first step towards reusable space shuttle made in India.

**26<sup>th</sup> May:** The Government approves establishment of a National Investment and Manufacturing Zone (NIMZ) in Odisha.

**29<sup>th</sup> May:** Indian Air Force successfully test fires an advanced version of BrahMos land-attack supersonic cruise missile system in the western sector of Rajasthan.

**30<sup>th</sup> May:** Trinamool Congress Mamata Banerjee sworn in as chief minister of West Bengal for the second consecutive term.

**31<sup>st</sup> May:** Scientists discover a new property of Light based on Angular Momentum.

**JUNE**

**2<sup>nd</sup> June:** V.O. Chidambaranar Port bags National Award for Excellence in Cost Management for the year 2015 from The Institute of Cost Accountants of India under the category of Public Service Sector- Small.

**3<sup>rd</sup> June:** Boxing legend Muhammad Ali passed away at a hospital in the US city of Phoenix, Arizona.

**4<sup>th</sup> June:** Haryana Government launches Asia's first Gyps Vulture Reintroduction Programme.

**4<sup>th</sup> June:** The International Day of Innocent Children Victims of Aggression is commemorated across the world on 4 June every year.

**4<sup>th</sup> June:** India, Singapore agree to enhance scale of military interaction of existing bilateral military interaction, at a time when freedom of navigation in international waterways has emerged as a major concern.

**4<sup>th</sup> June:** India ranks 70th on 2015 *Good Country Index*; Sweden voted as the best country in the world when it comes to serving the interests of its people and contributing to the common good of humanity.

**5<sup>th</sup> June:** Indian-origin professor Lord Kumar Bhattacharyya awarded Regius Professorship by Queen Elizabeth II for his outstanding contribution in manufacturing.

**5<sup>th</sup> June:** World Environment Day is celebrated annually on June 5 to educate global awareness to take positive environmental action to protect nature and the planet Earth.

**6<sup>th</sup> June:** Himachal Pradesh becomes the first state in the country to have a State Data Centre (SDC), designed using green data centre concept, to offer 101 people-oriented service online through an integrated data base.

**6<sup>th</sup> June:** Axis Bank launches India's first certified green bond at London Stock Exchange after it launched India's first internationally-listed certified green bond to finance climate change solutions around the world.

**7<sup>th</sup> June:** India signs a \$120 million loan agreement with the Asian Development Bank to modernize irrigation and improve water management in Odisha.

**7<sup>th</sup> June:** Thailand becomes first Asian country to eliminate mother to child HIV and syphilis.

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**8<sup>th</sup> June:** Prime Minister Narendra Modi addresses the joint session of the US Congress.

**8<sup>th</sup> June:** India becomes third largest oil consumer surpassing Japan with demand of 4.1 million barrels a day (bpd).

**8<sup>th</sup> June:** The World Oceans Day is observed globally on 8th June every year.

**9<sup>th</sup> June:** The government decides to introduce International Yoga Award Scheme with a view to promote yoga starting from 2017.

**10<sup>th</sup> June:** SBI and Spain's Caixa Bank ink pact to provide loans to Indo-Spanish joint ventures and local enterprises.

**11<sup>th</sup> June:** SEBI issues stricter KYC, disclosure norms for P-Notes.

**12<sup>th</sup> June:** Indian Diabetes specialist Shashank S Shah wins Vivian Fonseca Scholar Award 2016.

**12<sup>th</sup> June:** The World Day against Child Labour is observed every year on June 12.

**14<sup>th</sup> June:** RBI introduces a 'Scheme for Sustainable Structuring of Stressed Assets'

**14<sup>th</sup> June:** SBI and Master card Partners with Centrum for distribution of its prepaid forex card. This partnership will aid the distribution strength of the Bank for its multicurrency prepaid card and will largely target the corporate customers of the bank.

**14<sup>th</sup> June:** World Blood Donor Day is observed every year on June 14.

**14<sup>th</sup> June:** Ministry of Railways signs a JV Agreement with Government of Odisha for formation of Joint Venture Company for development of Railway Infrastructure in the State.

**15<sup>th</sup> June:** The Union Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) launches a scheme for setting up of 1000 Mega Watt (MW) Wind Power Project connected to transmission network of Central Transmission Utility (CTU).

**15<sup>th</sup> June:** The Government gives its approval for the Civil Aviation Policy. This is the first time since Independence that an integrated Civil Aviation Policy has been brought out.

**15<sup>th</sup> June:** The Memorandum of Understanding between Department of Space / Indian Space Research Organization (DOS/ISRO) and Canadian Space Agency (CSA) on cooperation in the field of outer space.

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**15<sup>th</sup> June:** Andhra Pradesh becomes the first state to start Internet-based phone service and it can issue phone numbers starting with the '797' series from August this year.

**16<sup>th</sup> June:** A mobile app to help senior citizens in distress launched by HelpAge India in connection with World Elder Abuse Awareness Day.

**16<sup>th</sup> June:** VIDYANJALI- A new initiative launched to involve volunteers into the co-scholastic activities of schools.

**17<sup>th</sup> June:** Cochin Shipyard (CSL) delivers Fast Patrol Vessel "ICGS" to Indian Coast Guard 95 days ahead of the contractual schedule.

**19<sup>th</sup> June:** The Government to promote Cargo transport through Coastal Shipping and Inland Waterways. A National workshop on 'Promotion of Modal Shift of Cargo to Coastal Shipping and Inland Waterways' organised.

**20<sup>th</sup> June:** Each year 20th June is observed internationally as World Refugee Day to raise awareness of the situation of refugees throughout the world.

**21<sup>st</sup> June:** Second International Yoga Day is being hosted at the Capitol Complex in Chandigarh, designed by French architect Le Corbusier with the participation of PM Modi.

**22<sup>nd</sup> June:** The Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Bill, 2013 is to be withdrawn. Several recommendations are to be made in the Bill by the Standing Committee of Parliament after being examined thoroughly.

**22<sup>nd</sup> June:** A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between India and Steinbeis GmbH Co. KG for Technologietransfer, Germany approved on technology resourcing in manufacturing, including sub-sectors of Capital Goods.

**22<sup>nd</sup> June:** The Southern Naval Command celebrates the World Hydrographic Day by following a theme which emphasizes on managing the sea and waterways in an efficient way.

**23<sup>rd</sup> June:** Indian cricket board appoints former skipper and spin legend Anil Kumble as the national coach for a term of one-year, thereby ending the 16-year tradition of giving foreigners the role.

**23<sup>rd</sup> June:** A Pilot Programme in the country to run two wheelers on Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) is launched to curtail rising air pollution in Indian cities.

**24<sup>th</sup> June:** G.D. Birla Award for Prof. Sanjay Mittal from the Department of Aerospace Engineering, IIT Kanpur for Scientific Research for 2015.

**25<sup>th</sup> June:** Social entrepreneur Zubaida Bai bags UN honour for Corporate Sustainability Initiative among 10 "Champions and Pioneers."

**26<sup>th</sup> June:** Argentina's skipper and ace footballer Lionel Messi announces his retirement from international duty after missing a penalty shootout as Argentina lost a fourth major final in nine years.

**26<sup>th</sup> June:** India, Nepal consent to use global navigation satellite system for border pillars. Over 8,000 pillars decided to be linked along the India-Nepal border to a global navigation satellite system.

**27<sup>th</sup> June:** India joins the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) as a full member, after it failed to get NSG membership due to stiff opposition from China and a few other countries.

**28<sup>th</sup> June:** NS Vishwanathan appointed as the new deputy governor of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) by the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet chaired by PM Narendra Modi.

**29<sup>th</sup> June:** Supreme Court sends an appeal seeking quashing of a penal provision that criminalises consensual sexual acts between adults of the same sex before the Chief Justice of India to choose whether a Constitution Bench should hear the appeal.

**29<sup>th</sup> June:** The govt considers Model Shops and Establishments (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Bill, 2016.

**29<sup>th</sup> June:** Indigenously-built heavyweight anti-submarine torpedo Varunastra successfully inducted in the Indian Navy.

**29<sup>th</sup> June:** NS Vishwanathan appointed as deputy governor of the RBI. He will have a term of three years and will succeed Harun R Khan.

**JULY**

**1<sup>st</sup> July:** Two indigenously developed Tejas Light Combat Aircraft are set to join the Indian Air Force as part of the first squadron.

**2<sup>nd</sup> July:** The International Driving Permit (IDP) issued by the State transport department has almost become an invalid document as some countries, including the United States, are yet to include Telangana

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in the list of Indian States in their official database.

**3<sup>rd</sup> July:** The Ministry of Environment and Forests said the Adani Port and SEZ Ltd (APSEZ), may have to pay a fine far greater than what was fixed by the UPA government in 2012, for the environmental damage caused by the construction of its port project in Mundra, Gujarat.

**4<sup>th</sup> July:** Supreme Court asked the NDA government to investigate the "barriers" preventing disabled persons from entering government service, especially into the higher ranks, as it's state's obligation to provide them at least 3% reservation in public sector jobs.

**4<sup>th</sup> July:** India's first insurance policy covering public liability to an atomic power plant operator has been issued to Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd (NPCIL). The total premium came around ₹ 100 crore for a risk cover of ₹ 1,500 crore.

**5<sup>th</sup> July:** The Kerala Government Cabinet clearing the Legislative Assembly (Removal of Disqualifications) Amendment Bill.

**5<sup>th</sup> July:** Union HRD Ministry launches Prashikshak, an online teacher education portal

**6<sup>th</sup> July:** The Supreme Court held the railway administration liable for the tragic deaths of 19 youths who fatally hit a foot-over bridge while travelling on the roof of an express train, which failed to stop even after the incident.

**8<sup>th</sup> July:** Agriculture Minister Radha Mohan Singh launched an online portal designed to monitor functioning of Krishi Vigyan Kendra's (KVKs) also known as farm-science centres.

**9<sup>th</sup> July:** Captain Radhika Menon, first woman captain of the Indian Merchant Navy will receive International Maritime Organisation (IMO) Award for Exceptional Bravery at Sea.

**10<sup>th</sup> July:** Meghalaya Governor V Shanmuganathan launched the Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA) in the East Khasi Hills District.

**11<sup>th</sup> July:** President Pranab Mukherjee conferred the 51st Jnanpith Award on renowned Gujarati writer and litterateur Dr. Raghuvir Chaudhari at a function in New Delhi.

**12<sup>th</sup> July:** The urban development ministry has approved an assistance of ₹ 658 crore for five major infrastructure projects aimed at unclogging key stretches in Delhi.

**13<sup>th</sup> July:** SC quashes Arunachal Pradesh Governor's order, restores Nabam Tuki govt. to power.

**14<sup>th</sup> July:** Operation Sankat Mochan: 143 Indians evacuated from South Sudan. It is the first big evacuation effort in a year after Operation Rahat evacuated hundreds of citizens of India and other countries in July 2015.

**14<sup>th</sup> July:** Centre clears deck for IIMC to become a deemed media university.

**14<sup>th</sup> July:** India's Defense Research and Development Organization (DRDO) successfully conducted proof firing tests of a new towed gun currently being developed for the Indian Army.

**16<sup>th</sup> July:** The Union Home Ministry has decided to disband the Special Task Force on women's safety in Delhi, a move which Delhi Commission for Women (DCW) termed as "highly retrograde" and "anti-women".

**16<sup>th</sup> July:** Lifeline Express, touted to be the world's first hospital-train, started in 1991 to provide medical aid and relief to far-flung and inaccessible areas, completed 25 years of its operation.

**17<sup>th</sup> July:** K. Keshavulu, director, Telangana State Seed Certification Agency, Hyderabad, has been elected as the member of the executive committee of the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) for a three-year term (2016–2019).

**18<sup>th</sup> July:** Khangchendzonga National Park (KNP) in Sikkim has been named a world heritage site by the World Heritage Committee (WHC) of UNESCO.

**18<sup>th</sup> July:** The Union Cabinet under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister Narendra Modi approved The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill 2016.

**19<sup>th</sup> July:** Multiple life term will run concurrently, not consecutively pronounced SC. Like any human being, a convict too has only one life and cannot serve consecutive sentences of life imprisonment.

**20<sup>th</sup> July:** The Supreme Court has dragged the moribund Board of Control for Cricket in India kicking and screaming into the 21st century.

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**20<sup>th</sup> July:** An Indian Air Force AN-32 transport plane went missing with 29 people on board.

**21<sup>st</sup> July:** The merits of India's candidature have been recognised by a majority of the NSG members, including in formal bilateral Joint Statements, minister of state for external affairs VK Singh said in Rajya Sabha.

**22<sup>nd</sup> July:** The 'Solar Power Tree', a unique concept to generate electricity by harnessing the solar energy, has been launched by the Union Ministry of Science and Technology.

**24<sup>th</sup> July:** The West Bengal Government honoured singer and music director Bapi Lahiri with this prestigious award, on the 36<sup>th</sup> death anniversary of Uttam Kumar.

**25<sup>th</sup> July:** The Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill was passed in the Lok Sabha.

**26<sup>th</sup> July:** The reputed Scimago Institutions Rankings Report ranked the Council of Scientific Industrial Research (CSIR, India) as the 12<sup>th</sup> best government institution, on a global index, comprising of 746 institutions.

**27<sup>th</sup> July:** Under the aegis of the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), The Union Cabinet has sanctioned the establishment of a All India Institute of Medical Sciences at Bhatinda in Punjab.

**28<sup>th</sup> July:** A defence deal has been signed between the US and India to purchase four additional P -8I aircrafts, renowned for anti - submarine warfare, anti - surface warfare, long - range marine surveillance and reconnaissance.

**28<sup>th</sup> July:** Father of Hybrid Sorghum in India, Dr. Neelamraju Ganga Prasad Rao, aged 89, passed away in Telangana, Hyderabad.

**29<sup>th</sup> July:** International Tiger Day celebrated.

**29<sup>th</sup> July:** In Jhajjar, the Haryana Government has launched an insurance cover scheme for cattle breeders in the state, under the nomenclature, Pashudhan Bima Yojana.

**30<sup>th</sup> July:** A 114 - km long eco - friendly rail corridor launched in Rameswaram - Manamadurai stretch in Tamil Nadu.

## **AUGUST**

**2<sup>nd</sup> August:** Supreme Court directed the Odisha government to pay additional compensation to victims of the 2008 anti-Christian violence in Kandhamal.

**3<sup>rd</sup> August:** The Constitution Amendment Bill (122<sup>nd</sup>) passed by the Rajya Sabha to enable a uniform Goods and Services Tax (GST) regime throughout India.

**6<sup>th</sup> August:** The Supreme Court directed the Central Government for amending the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and the Indian Penal Code to incorporate penal provisions making adulteration of milk with chemicals - adversely affecting the health of the people - punishable with life imprisonment.

**7<sup>th</sup> August:** Vijay Rupani, sworn in as the 16th Chief Minister of Gujarat.

**7<sup>th</sup> August:** Kerala Congress (M) [KC(M)] has decided to sever its ties with the United Democratic Front (UDF) for all practical purposes and will form a separate block in the Assembly.

**8<sup>th</sup> August:** Eleven years after the GST was first proposed by former Finance Minister P. Chidambaram, in 2005, Parliament on 8<sup>th</sup> August 2016 passed the Bill.

**8<sup>th</sup> August:** Dr. Dhrubajyoti Ghosh, the first Indian environmental activist to receive the Luc Hoffman award.

**10<sup>th</sup> August:** Russian President Vladimir Putin, PM Narendra Modi, and CM Jayalalithaa through a video conference dedicated the first unit of the Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project (KKNPP) to the nation on 10<sup>th</sup> August after 28 years of Russia and India signed the agreement to set up the plant. The 1,000-MWe KNPP-1 is the largest single unit of electrical power in India.

**11<sup>th</sup> August:** The Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation will introduce an air-conditioned sleeper (Carona) bus between Kukke Subrahmanyam and Bengaluru August 17, 2016.

**11<sup>th</sup> August:** The Gujarat Land Acquisition Bill 2016, that dilutes the Centre's stringent provisions of the Land Acquisition Act 2013, has been given approval by the President and will take effect on Independence Day.

**12<sup>th</sup> August:** The Assam Assembly unanimously passed the Constitution Amendment Bill on GST on Friday, becoming the first State to ratify the crucial tax reform legislation.

**13<sup>th</sup> August:** Pramukh Swami, the 95-year-old founder of Akshardham temples and a saint of the Swaminarayan sect, passed away after prolonged illness at the Sarangpur temple.

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**15<sup>th</sup> August:** Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched a sharp attack on Pakistan for its support to terrorism and thanked the people of Balochistan, Gilgit and Pakistan-occupied Kashmir (PoK) for their recent messages of support.

**18<sup>th</sup> August:** P.V. Sindhu into the final of the women's singles with a 21-19, 21-10 win over Japan's Nozomi Okuhara on 18<sup>th</sup> August. Sindhu will meet Carolina Marin of Spain on 19<sup>th</sup> August for gold medal match.

**18<sup>th</sup> August:** Sakshi had earned a bronze after losing to Valeria Koblova Zholobova. It was the first medal for an Indian woman wrestler at the Olympics, and the fourth overall after Karnam Malleswari (weightlifting, Sydney 2000), Saina Nehwal (badminton) and M.C. Mary Kom (boxing), both in London 2012.

**19<sup>th</sup> August:** Rising silicosis deaths in North 24 Parganas district of West Bengal a concern. 189 silica dust affected workers have been identified in Minakhan so far and 20 of them (excluding Paik) died due to **silicosis**.

**20<sup>th</sup> August:** The Appointments Committee of the Cabinet (ACC) announced the appointment of Reserve Bank of India Deputy Governor Urijit Patel, a macro-economist as successor to Governor Raghuram Rajan.

**21<sup>st</sup> August:** A Curative Bench, led by Chief Justice of India T.S. Thakur, has upheld a 2014 Supreme Court verdict that men cannot be "automatically" arrested on dowry harassment complaints filed by their wives.

**25<sup>th</sup> August:** On the decision of the NITI Aayog to scrap the MCI and replace it with the National Medical Commission, Dr. Jayshree Mehta, president of the Medical Council of India termed it the "remedy more dangerous than the disease."

**26<sup>th</sup> August:** "Women be permitted to enter the sanctum sanctorum of the Haji Ali Dargah at par with men", ruled the Bombay High Court in a landmark verdict allowing the entry of women up to the *mazar* in the revered Sufi dargah in south central Mumbai.

**27<sup>th</sup> August:** The Madras High Court has decided to digitise around 20 crore pages of case bundles as well as administrative files and store them digitally for easy access. An experienced private company has been engaged to scan all the documents.

**28<sup>th</sup> August:** India on 28<sup>th</sup> August became only the fourth nation to flight-test a

**scramjet engine**, a technology that scientists claim could change the way space travel is undertaken from the Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota.

**29<sup>th</sup> August:** India, Myanmar to build bridges, sign pact for 69 bridges, including approach roads in the Tamu-Kyigone-Kalewa section of the Trilateral Highway, which will establish better connectivity between India and Southeast Asia.

**29<sup>th</sup> August:** The West Bengal Assembly passed a resolution changing the name of the State to *Bengal* in English and *Bangla* in *Bengali*. Despite the Trinamool Congress government's efforts to forge a consensus on the resolution, the Congress, the Left Front, and the BJP did not support the resolution.

**30<sup>th</sup> August:** The Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) has decided to appoint Olympic silver medallist P. V. Sindhu as its brand ambassador.

**31<sup>st</sup> August:** The Supreme Court quashed the CPI (M)-led West Bengal government's acquisition of 997 acres of agricultural land for industry captain Tata Motors' Nano plant in Singur.

**SEPTEMBER**

**1<sup>st</sup> September:** Railway launched an insurance scheme at a premium of ₹1 for passengers travelling on e-ticket. The insurance cover will be up to ₹10 lakh.

**1<sup>st</sup> September:** Chairman of Reliance Industries Limited, Mukesh Ambani formally launched company's telecom service Reliance Jio.

**2<sup>nd</sup> September:** The first BRICS Film Festival started at the Sirifort Auditorium Complex, New Delhi.

**2<sup>nd</sup> September:** The Guinness World Records has officially designated Assam's Majuli as the largest river island in the world. It is situated on the Brahmaputra River.

**3<sup>rd</sup> September :** The Election Commission of India (ECI) has granted national party status to All India Trinamool Congress (TMC) Party led by West Bengal Chief Minister Mamata Banerjee.

**4<sup>th</sup> September:** Nobel laureate Mother Teresa formally declared as a saint of the Roman Catholic Church by Pope Francis at Vatican City.

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**5<sup>th</sup> September:** India celebrates Teachers' Day on the birth anniversary of the country's second President Dr Radha Krishnan.

**5<sup>th</sup> September:** Urjit Patel has taken the charge as the 24<sup>th</sup> Governor of Reserve Bank of India, succeeding Raghuram Rajan.

**6<sup>th</sup> September:** The Union Health Ministry has recently launched the "Leprosy Case Detection Campaign (LCDC)" to eradicate leprosy from the country.

**9<sup>th</sup> September:** Union Government opens the nomination process to general public. Now all citizens can recommend any achiever for the prestigious Padma Awards.

**10<sup>th</sup> September:** The Union Government has launched Urja Mitra Helpline through which customers can get information on power outages from distribution companies by dialing 14401.

**11<sup>th</sup> September:** The first BRICS Wellness Workshop has begun in Bengaluru, Karnataka from September 10, 2016. National Fair on comprehensive Indian Medicine system (AROGYA) was also inaugurated.

**12<sup>th</sup> September:** Arunachal Pradesh Governor Jyoti Prasad Rajkhowa removed from post.

**12<sup>th</sup> September:** Deepa Malik became the first Indian woman Paralympic medallist when she won silver medal at the 2016 Rio Games in the women's shot put event.

**13<sup>th</sup> September:** The Union Cabinet has given its approval for signing of the Bilateral Technical Arrangement (BTA) between India and Switzerland on the identification and return of Indian and Swiss Nationals and its implementation.

**14<sup>th</sup> September:** Reliance Communications announced that it will merge its wireless telecom businesses with Aircel, which will create India's third biggest telecom operator in terms of subscriber base.

**14<sup>th</sup> September:** India's Devendra Jhajharia creates a new world record in the javelin throw F46 event at the Rio Paralympics. He won the Gold medal with 63.97 metres throw.

**14<sup>th</sup> September:** India Blue team wins the Duleep Trophy after defeating India Red by 355 runs.

**16<sup>th</sup> September:** Vice President Hamid Ansari has reached Venezuela to attend the 17th NAM Summit.

**17<sup>th</sup> September:** Indian Navy's indigenously built warship 'Mormugao' launched in Mumbai.

**18<sup>th</sup> September:** Seventeen soldiers killed in a terror attack at an army base in Jammu and Kashmir's Uri near the Line of Control. All four terrorists were killed during the attack.

**18<sup>th</sup> September:** Spain defeated India 5-0 in the Davis Cup World Group Play-off to enter the World Group.

**19<sup>th</sup> September:** Union Human Resource Development Minister, Prakash Javadekar launched PARAMISHAN supercomputing facility at IIT Guwahati.

**20<sup>th</sup> September:** India successfully test fired long range surface-to-air Barak-8 missile, jointly developed with Israel from Chandipur near Balasore, Odisha.

**21<sup>st</sup> September:** The 7, Race Course Road where Prime Minister of India lives in Delhi has been renamed as 'Lok Kalyan Marg'.

**22<sup>nd</sup> September:** Tamil film Visaranai will be India's official entry in the Foreign Language Film category at the Oscars in 2017.

**22<sup>nd</sup> September:** India played 500<sup>th</sup> Test match in Kanpur against New Zealand.

**25<sup>th</sup> September:** Indian spinner Ravichandran Ashwin becomes the second fastest bowler to claim 200 Test wickets. Ashwin achieved the milestone in his 37th Test match.

**26<sup>th</sup> September:** Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) successfully launched eight satellites in two different orbits in a single mission from the Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota.

**27<sup>th</sup> September:** Gujarat's World heritage site 'Rani ki Vav' acknowledged as the cleanest monument in country under Sawachh Bharat Abhiyan.

**28<sup>th</sup> September:** Indira Gandhi International Airport (IGIA) becomes the first airport in the Asia Pacific region to achieve carbon neutral status.

**28<sup>th</sup> September:** World's largest solar power plant opens in Kamuthi, Tamil Nadu. This project has been commissioned by Adani Power.

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**29<sup>th</sup> September:** India carried out surgical strikes across the Line of Control in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir and kills 38 terrorists

**OCTOBER**

**1<sup>st</sup> October:** The 2016 Indian Super league starts with an opening ceremony in Guwahati, Assam.

**1<sup>st</sup> October:** 3 Star Club Nepal beat East Bengal Club, Kolkata 2-1 in the final to win the 64th Bharat Ratna Gopinath Bordoloi Trophy Football Tournament.

**2<sup>nd</sup> October:** International Day of Non Violence observed across the world to mark the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi.

**4<sup>th</sup> October:** The Reserve Bank of India cut its repo rate by 25 basis points to 6.25% from 6.5% which is lowest in last 6 years.

**5<sup>th</sup> October:** The Union Cabinet on 5 October 2016 approved the signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between India and the African Asian Rural Development Organization (AARDO) for capacity building programmes in the field of rural development.

**6<sup>th</sup> October:** Manipur-based theatre legend Heisnam Kanhaiyalal passed away on 6 October 2016 following a brief illness in Imphal. He was 75.

**6<sup>th</sup> October:** Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL) announced on 6 October 2016 that the Terminal 3 of Indira Gandhi International Airport (IGIA) achieved Platinum rating from Indian Green Building Council (IGBC).

**8<sup>th</sup> October:** The 84th Indian Air Force Day observed across India.

**8<sup>th</sup> October:** Lieutenant Governor Najeeb Jung dissolves Delhi Waqf Board

**10<sup>th</sup> October:** Virat Kohli becomes first Indian captain to score two double centuries.

**10<sup>th</sup> October:** Indian shooter Jitu Rai awarded with the 'Champion of Champions' title for pistol shooting in 2016 by the International Shooting Sport Federation (ISSF).

**11<sup>th</sup> October:** Philanthropist and businesswoman Adi Godrej died at the age of 70 in Mumbai.

**13<sup>th</sup> October:** The Union Cabinet approved the establishment of Indian Institute of

Management (IIM) at Jammu. The institute will a temporary campus at Old Government College of Engineering and Technology from academic year 2016-17.

**13<sup>th</sup> October:** Global Hunger Index 2016 released: India ranked at 97th position

**13<sup>th</sup> October:** Renu Pall appointed as Ambassador of India to Austria.

**15<sup>th</sup> October:** 8th BRICS Summit started in Goa.

**15<sup>th</sup> October:** India and Russia signed 16 agreements including ₹ 39,000 crore defence deal to procure most advanced anti-aircraft defence system the S-400 Triumph.

**18<sup>th</sup> October:** Indian shuttler Saina Nehwal has been appointed as a member of the International Olympic Committee's (IOC) Athletes' Commission.

**18<sup>th</sup> October:** Ashok Leyland Ltd built and unveiled India's first all electric bus.

**21<sup>st</sup> October:** Bengaluru FC became the first Indian football club to reach the final of AFC Cup. Bengaluru FC defeated defending champions Johor Darul Ta'zim 3-1 in the second leg of the semi-final in Bangalore.

**22<sup>nd</sup> October:** India beat Iran 38-29 in the final to win the Kabaddi World Cup 2016.

**24<sup>th</sup> October:** Ratan Tata appointed as the Chairman of Tata Sons for four months after removal of Cyrus Mistry from the post.

**25<sup>th</sup> October:** Union Government raised the salary of President from the current ₹ 1.5 lakh to ₹ 5 lakh in a month. The Vice President's salary will increase to ₹ 3.5 lakh a month from the existing ₹ 1.10 lakh a month.

**26<sup>th</sup> October:** Virat Kohli became the fastest batsman to reach 7,500 ODI runs. He achieves this milestone in just 167 innings.

**30<sup>th</sup> October:** India defeated Pakistan 3-2 in the final of the Asian Champions Trophy Hockey tournament to win the title for second time.

**31<sup>st</sup> October:** Rashtriya Ekta Diwas Celebrated to mark the birth anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

**NOVEMBER**

**2<sup>nd</sup> November:** Kerala declared as the third Open Defecation Free (ODF) state in India.

**3<sup>rd</sup> November:** The Government has

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finalised the Goods and Services Tax (GST) rates with a low of 6, followed by 12, 18 and a high of 26 per cent.

**3<sup>rd</sup> November:** Prime Minister Narendra Modi presented the Ramnath Goenka Awards for Excellence in Journalism in New Delhi.

**3<sup>rd</sup> November:** Sarabjit Singh Marwah became the first Sikh to be appointed to the Senate of Canada.

**5<sup>th</sup> November:** The Indian women's hockey team defeated China 2-1 in the final of Women's Asian Champions Trophy hockey tournament to win the title.

**5<sup>th</sup> November:** Indian lawyer Aniruddha Rajput elected among the 34 individuals by the General Assembly as members of the International Law Commission.

**6<sup>th</sup> November:** Bengaluru FC defeated by Iraq's Air Force Club in the final of the AFC Cup by 1-0 in Doha.

**7<sup>th</sup> November:** British Prime Minister Theresa May arrived India on a three-day visit.

**8<sup>th</sup> November:** Demonetisation of ₹500 and ₹1000 banknotes by the Government of India.

**8<sup>th</sup> November:** Delhi's wicket keeper-batsman Rishabh Pant creates record of the fastest ever hundred by an Indian in a first-class game by hitting a 48 ball ton against Jharkhand in a Ranji Trophy match.

**9<sup>th</sup> November:** Pramila Jaypal became the first Indian-American woman to be elected to the U.S. House of Representative.

**9<sup>th</sup> November:** California's Attorney General Kamala Harris became the first India American to win the U.S. Senate seat from the state.

**10<sup>th</sup> November:** The Union Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has launched of Pradhan Mantri Yuva Yojana (PMYY) to scale up an ecosystem of entrepreneurship for youngsters.

**10<sup>th</sup> November:** The Union Ministry of Human Resource Development (HRD) launched Smart India Hackathon 2017. It is the world's largest digital national building initiative.

**11<sup>th</sup> November:** Prime Minister Narendra Modi and his Japanese counterpart Shinzo Abe signed the civil nuclear agreement in Tokyo.

**11<sup>th</sup> November:** 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

**12<sup>th</sup> November:** India's first banking robot, 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.

**14<sup>th</sup> November:** The World Diabetes Day observed across the world.

**14<sup>th</sup> November:** Children's Day is celebrated on the 127th birthday of India's first Prime Minister Jawahar Lal Nehru.

**15<sup>th</sup> November:** 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.

**15<sup>th</sup> November:** International Master Padmini Rout has won the 2016 National Women Premier Chess Championship.

**17<sup>th</sup> November:** The Supreme Court dismissed a plea filed by Tamil Nadu to review a 2014 apex court judgment banning Jallikattu.

**18<sup>th</sup> November:** The Indian Navy formally inducted four types of indigenously developed sonars that will boost its underwater surveillance capability.

**18<sup>th</sup> November:** Iran surpassed Saudi Arabia to become India's top crude oil supplier.

**23<sup>rd</sup> November:** Veteran Carnatic Music exponent M Balamuralikrishna passes away

**24<sup>th</sup> November:** Yudhvir Singh Malik appointed as new Chairman of NHAI.

**26<sup>th</sup> November:** Union Government constitutes Amitabh Kant Committee to push cashless transactions.

**26<sup>th</sup> November:** Veteran Journalist Dileep Padgaonkar passes away.

**29<sup>th</sup> November:** Union Government Introduces Taxation Laws. (Second Amendment) Bill, 2016.

**DECEMBER**

**5<sup>th</sup> December:** Tamil Nadu Chief Minister and AIADMK Chief Jayalalithaa Jayaraman passes away after suffering from a cardiac arrest at Apollo Hospitals, Chennai.

## BILLS AND ACTS 2016

### **Maternity Benefits (Amendment) Bill, 2016**

- Rajya Sabha has passed this bill on August 11, 2016 which aims to raise maternity leave for women from 12 to 26 weeks.
- The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, protects the employment of women during the time of maternity and entitles them of a full paid absence from work to take care for the child. The amendment bill seeks to increase maternity leave to 26 weeks in all establishments, including private sector.
- The act is applicable to all establishments employing 10 or more persons. The bill also provides 12 weeks leave for commissioning and adopting mothers and makes it compulsory to provide crèche facility for establishment where the number of workers is 50 and above. Adopting mother is the woman who legally adopts a child below 3 months of age. A commissioning mother is a biological mother who uses her egg to create an embryo implanted in another woman.
- There is already a provision of 26-week or 6-month maternity leave for the government employees, most private sector firms offer maximum three months of such leave. The bill may also have an enabling provisions to allow working mothers to exercise work-from-home option.

### **Central Agricultural University (Amendment) Bill, 2016**

- Lok Sabha passed a bill on August 9, 2016 and Rajya Sabha on August 11, 2016 to include Nagaland under the jurisdiction of Imphal Central Agriculture University (CAU) to help the north-eastern state achieve higher growth in animal husbandry sector.
- The Bill proposes to amend the Central Agricultural University Act, 1992.
- The Act provides for the establishment of a University in the north eastern region for the development of agriculture.

### **The Constitution (122<sup>nd</sup> Amendment) (GST) Bill, 2014**

- Rajya Sabha gave its approval on August 3, 2016 and Lok Sabha on August 8, 2016 for the crucial 122nd Constitutional Amendment to turn the bill into law. The Lok Sabha had already passed the key provisions of the bill on May 06, 2015.
- The Bill amends the Constitution to introduce the goods and services tax (GST).
- Parliament and state legislatures will have concurrent powers to make laws on GST. Only the Centre may levy an integrated GST (IGST) on the interstate supply of goods and services, and imports.
- Alcohol for human consumption has been exempted from the purview of GST. GST will apply to five petroleum products at a later date.
- The GST Council will recommend rates of tax, period of levy of additional tax, principles of supply, special provisions to certain states, etc. The GST Council will consist of the Union Finance Minister, Union Minister of State for Revenue, and state Finance Ministers.
- The Bill empowers the Centre to impose an additional tax of up to 1%, on the inter-state supply of goods for two years or more. This tax will accrue to states from where the supply originates.
- Parliament may, by law, provide compensation to states for any loss of revenue from the introduction of GST, up to a five year period.
- India's 29 states currently levy their own sales taxes, dividing the Indian market. GST aims to provide a uniform tax structure across the country.

### **Motor Vehicle (Amendment) Bill, 2016**

- The Union Cabinet chaired by the Prime Minister Narendra Modi has given its approval on August 03, 2016 for Motor Vehicle (Amendment) Bill 2016.

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- The fine for driving without license goes up ten times to ₹ 5,000 while penalty for drunken driving increases fivefold to ₹ 10,000.
- The significant provisions include increase in compensation for Hit & Run cases from ₹ 25000 to ₹ 2 lakhs. It also has provision for payment of compensation up to ₹ 10 lakh in road accidents fatalities.
- For offences by juveniles, the guardian/ owner shall be deemed to be responsible. They will have to pay a fine of ₹ 25,000 apart from three-year imprisonment. The juvenile will be tried under the Juvenile Justice Act and registration of his or her motor vehicle will be cancelled.
- In the area of road safety, bill proposes to raise penalties to act as restraint against traffic violations. Stricter provisions are being proposed in respect of offences like juvenile driving, drunken driving, driving without license, dangerous driving, over-speeding, overloading, etc. Stricter provisions for helmets have been introduced along with provisions for electronic detection of violations.
- To bring agreement of the registration and licensing process, it is proposed to create National Register for Driving Licence and National Register for Vehicle registration through "Vahan" & "Sarathi" platforms. This will assist uniformity of the process across the country.

**Benami Transaction Bill 2016**

- The Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Amendment Bill, 2016 was passed by the Rajya Sabha. It was already passed by Lok Sabha in the last week of July 2016.
- The bill has provision for confiscating 'benami' (proxy) assets.
- The bill seeks to establish adjudicating authorities and an appellate tribunal to deal with benami transactions as also specify penalty for entering into benami transactions.
- The bill is part of measures planned by the Government to tackle the problem of black money.

**Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2016**

- The Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2016 was introduced in Lok Sabha on July 19, 2016.
- The Bill seeks to amend the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961, which declares certain Institutes of Technology as institutions of national importance.
- The Bill also seeks to add six new Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) in Tirupati, Palakkad, Goa, Dharwar, Bhilai, and Jammu.
- It seeks to bring the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad within the ambit of the Act. All these institutions will be declared as institutions of national importance.
- The Bill provides for the incorporation of IIT (Indian School of Mines), Dhanbad. It states that until the statutes in relation to IIT (Indian School of Mines), Dhanbad are made under the Act, the statutes applicable to IIT Roorkee will apply to it.

**Indian Medical Council (Amendment Bill), 2016**

- The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2016 was introduced by Minister of Health and Family Welfare, Mr. Jagat Prakash Nadda in Lok Sabha on July 19, 2016.
- The Bill seeks to amend the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956.
- The MCI regulates: (i) standards of medical education, (ii) permission to start colleges, courses or increase the number of seats, (iv) registration of doctors, (v) standards of professional conduct of medical practitioners, among others.

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- The provisions of the bill will come into force from May 24, 2016.
- The Bill seeks to introduce a uniform entrance examination for all medical educational institutions.
- This would be applicable at the undergraduate and the post-graduate level.
- The Bill has the provision in case a state has not opted for the uniform entrance examination, then the examination will not be applicable at the undergraduate level for the academic year 2016-17.
- This provision will apply to state government seats in government and private medical colleges.

**NIT, Science Education & Research (Amendment) Bill, 2016**

- The National Institutes of Technology (NIT), Science Education and Research (Amendment) Bill, 2016 was passed by the Parliament on August 2, 2016.
- The bill was first passed in Lok Sabha in July 2016. Now the bill will go for presidential assent as per Article 111 of Constitution.
- The Bill seeks to establish the National Institute of Technology (NIT), Andhra Pradesh as an institute of national importance.
- The NIT, Andhra Pradesh will be established under the National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research (NITSER) Act, 2007.
- The NIT will be deemed as an institute of national importance status as on August 20, 2015, the day on which the Union government approved its establishment.

**Compensatory Afforestation Fund Bill, 2016**

- The Compensatory Afforestation Fund Bill, 2016 was passed on July 29 by the Parliament after it was approved by the Rajya Sabha.
- The bill provides for establishment of funds under the public accounts of the Centre and State levels for compensatory afforestation.

- It establishes National Compensatory Afforestation Fund (NCAF) under the Public Account of India, and a State Compensatory Afforestation Fund under the Public Account of each state.
- The payments into the funds include compensatory afforestation, net present value of forest (NPV), and any project specific payments.
- The NCAF will get 10% of funds collected and the remaining 90% will go to respective State Fund.
- The collected funds will be utilised for afforestation, regeneration of forest ecosystem, wild life protection and forest related infrastructure development.
- It establishes National and State Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authorities to manage the funds.
- The determination of NPV will be delegated to an expert committee constituted by the Central Government.

**Lokpal and Lokayukta (Amendment) Bill, 2016**

- The Lokpal and Lokayukta (Amendment) Bill, 2016 was passed by the Lok Sabha on July 27, 2016.
- The bill seeks to amend the Lokpal and Lokayukta Act, 2013 which provides Lokpal (at Centre) and Lokayukta (at States) statutory backing to inquire into allegations of corruption against certain public functionaries and for related matters.

**Key Provisions**

- The bill enables the leader of the single largest opposition party in the Lok Sabha in the absence of a recognised Leader of Opposition to be a member of the selection committee that would select the ombudsman.
- It amends section 44 of parent Act that deals with provision of furnishing of details of assets and liabilities of public servants within 30 days of joining the government service.
- The amendment has removed the period of 30 days. Now the public servants will make declaration of their assets and

liabilities in the form and manner as prescribed by government.

- It gives extension of the time given to public servants and trustees and board members of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) to declare their assets and those of their spouses.
- In this case public servants and trustees and board members of NGOs must be receiving government funds of more than ₹ 1 crore or foreign funding of more than ₹ 10 lakh.

### **Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2016**

- Lok Sabha has passed the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2016, despite opposition by several MPs.
- The Bill, passed by the Rajya Sabha on July 19, 2016.
- The Bill seeks to improve the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, which prohibits the employment of children below 14 years in 83 hazardous occupations and processes. The amendment extends this ban on employment of children under 14 across all sectors, prohibits the employment of adolescents aged 14-18 years in risky occupations and introduces more severe jail term and fines for offenders: a jail term of six months to two years and a fine of ₹ 20,000 to ₹ 50,000.
- The opposition by members was mainly to the fact that children under 14 years will be allowed to work in family businesses, outside of school hours and during holidays, and in entertainment and sports. MPs objected to the definition of family which includes not only parents and siblings but also the siblings of either parent.
- The Bill brings down the list of hazardous occupations from the earlier 83 to just three: mining, inflammable substances, and hazardous processes under the Factories Act. Read together, with the family enterprises clause, critics say, children can be made to work in carpet, zari and bidi units, mica or diamond cutting, scavenging, brick kilns, slaughterhouses, handling e-waste or as domestic help. Several MPs objected to the

clause that also gives the Centre the right to add to the list of non-hazardous work.

### **Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2016**

- The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2016 was approved by the Union Cabinet on July 21 to protect transgenders from discrimination. Through this Bill the Union Government has evolved a holistic mechanism for the social, economic and educational empowerment of marginalized transgenders community.

#### **Key Facts**

- The Bill will benefit a large number of transgender persons, mitigate the stigma, discrimination and abuse against them and also bring them into the mainstream of society.
- It will lead to greater inclusiveness and will make the transgender persons productive members of the society.
- The Bill will make all the stakeholders responsive and accountable for upholding the principles underlying the Bill.
- It will bring greater accountability on the part of the Union Government and State Governments/UT administrations for issues concerning Transgender persons.
- Background Transgender community is among one of the most marginalized communities in the country because they don't fit into the stereotypical categories of gender of 'men' or 'women'.
- They face problems ranging from social exclusion, ostracism and discrimination, as well as verbal, physical and sexual abuse.
- They also lack of access to education and employment opportunities, ending up into organised groups, forced begging or demanding money.

### **Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code Bill, 2016**

- Rajya Sabha passed the major economic reform Bill moved by the Government i.e. 'Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016' on 11<sup>th</sup> May 2016.
- The Lok Sabha had earlier passed the Bill on 5th May, 2016.

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- The objective of the new law is to promote entrepreneurship, availability of credit, and balance the interests of all stakeholders by consolidating and amending the laws relating to reorganization and insolvency resolution of corporate persons, partnership firms and individuals in a time bound manner and for maximization of value of assets of such persons and matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.
- The essential idea of the new law is that when a firm defaults on its debt, control shifts from the shareholders/promoters to a Committee of Creditors, who have 180 days in which to evaluate proposals from various players about resuscitating the company or taking it into liquidation.
- The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code is a comprehensive and systemic reform, which will give a quantum leap to the functioning of the credit market.

**Anti-Hijacking Bill, 2016**

The Anti-Hijacking Bill, 2016 was passed by the Lok Sabha on May 10 2016 to widen ambit of law dealing with this anti-hijacking crime. The Bill was first passed in the Rajya Sabha. Now the Bill will go for Presidential assent as per Article 111 of Indian Constitution.

**Key provisions of the Bill**

- The Bill defines hijacking as seizing control of an aircraft in service, unlawfully and intentionally, by coercion, technological means or by exercising force or any other form of intimidation.
- It covers several acts within the definition of hijacking.
- It includes (i) attempt and abetment of hijacking (ii) organizing or directing others to commit hijacking and (iii) making a credible threat to commit hijacking.
- The Bill provides for the death penalty for hijackers even if ground airport personnel and handling staff are killed during such acts.
- Under it, hijacking and the related offences shall be extraditable which

means that for such offences, one country may transfer the accused to another country's legal jurisdiction.

- The Bill will not allow refusing the request for extradition on the ground that hijacking is a political offence or is connected to a political offence.
- The current law, The Anti-Hijacking Act, 1982 which was last amended in 1994, will be repealed after passage of this new Bill.
- The Bill has been framed in line with the International convention including Beijing Protocol, 2010.
- It was introduced for more vigilant for the safety and security of passengers in case of hijacking.
- It will help to overcome drawbacks of the existing crisis management system in dealing with cases of hijacking.

**Mines and Minerals Amendment Bill, 2016**

- Parliament passed the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill 2016. The Bill amends the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.
- The Bill was passed in the Lok Sabha on 16<sup>th</sup> March 2016 and in the Rajya Sabha on 2<sup>nd</sup> May 2016.
- The Bill allows for the transfer of mining leases which have been granted through procedures other than auction, and where the minerals are used for captive purpose.
- The Bill adds a definition of leased area, as the area within which mining operations can be undertaken. This will also include the non-mineralised area required for the activities defined under mine in the Mines Act, 1952.
- The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 regulates the mining sector in India and specifies the requirement for obtaining and granting leases for mining operations.

**Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016**

- Rajya Sabha passed the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Bill,

2016 which aims to guard the interests of numerous aspiring house buyers alongside enhancing the credibility of construction industry by promoting transparency, accountability and efficiency in execution of projects.

- The Bill seeks to set up an effective regulatory mechanism for orderly growth of the sector which is the second largest seasonal employer after agriculture.
- It provides that 70% of sale proceeds will have to be kept aside by the developer in an escrow account which is a financial instrument held by a third party on behalf of the other two parties in a transaction.
- The Bill will set up state-level real estate regulatory authorities and appellate tribunals to monitor transactions relating to both residential and commercial projects and their timely completion and handover. It will also look after complaints at both appellate tribunals and regulatory authorities within 60 days ensuring timely resolution of disputes.
- The Real Estate Bill enables the people meet their genuine aspirations of owning a house including those of urban poor by giving a fillip to affordable housing initiative under which the Government intends to enable construction of 2 crore by the year 2022 under Prime Minister's Awas Yojana (Urban).

### **Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2015**

- The Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2015 was passed by the Parliament on April 29, 2016. The Bill amends the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. It was first was passed in Lok Sabha in December 2015 and later in Rajya Sabha in April 2016. Now it will go for Presidential assent as per Article 111 of the Indian Constitution.

#### **Key facts**

- The bill seeks to bring industries engaged in the manufacture of potable alcohol under the exclusive control of States in all respects.

- The bill amends 1st schedule of the parent Act to bring required changes for regulating industries manufacturing potable alcohol. However, Union Government will continue to be responsible for formulating policy and regulating foreign collaboration for all products of fermentation industries, including industrial and potable alcohol.

### **Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951**

- It provides for development and regulation of certain industries including telecommunications, transportation, metallurgical, fermentation (which includes production of alcohol) among others.
- The 1st schedule of the Act includes all industries that are regulated under the Act Background In the Bihar Distillery versus Union of India case (1997), Supreme Court had demarcated the regulation of production of alcohol between Centre and states.
- The apex court had ruled that Union Government should regulate the production of alcohol for industrial use and states should regulate the production of alcohol for potable purpose (domestic consumption).
- It also had held that where the removal or clearance is for industrial purposes, the levy of excise duty and all other control should be with the Union Government. The Bill conforms to the Supreme Court's decision.

### **Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2016**

- Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2016 was passed by the Parliament on April 28 to include certain communities in the list of Scheduled Castes (SC) from 4 states. The bill seeks to amend Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 to include certain communities from Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Kerala and West Bengal in the list. It also has provisions for exclusion of certain communities from Odisha and removal of area restriction in respect of certain communities.

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**Key facts**

- In Chhattisgarh, it includes Sais, Sahis, Sarathi, Soot-Sarathi, Thanwar communities in the list.
- In Haryana, the bill seeks the inclusion of (i) Aheria, Aheri, Hari, Heri, Thor, Turi and (ii) Rai Sikh communities in the list.
- In Kerala, it includes Peruvannan community in the list and Modification in the area of specification of Malayan community.
- In West Bengal, the bill seeks the removal of area restriction of Chain community.
- In Odisha, exclusion of Bariki and Kummari communities in the list.
- Article 341 empowers Parliament to include or exclude castes from the list of Scheduled Castes in the notification. It also empowers the President to specify castes which will be deemed as Scheduled Castes through a notification.

**Sikh Gurdwaras (Amendment) Bill, 2016**

- The Sikh Gurdwaras (Amendment) Bill, 2016 which was introduced in Rajya Sabha on March 15, 2016 by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr. Rajnath Singh. The bill was passed by the House on March 16, 2016. It seeks to amend the Sikh Gurdwaras Act, 1925.
- The bill introduced in Rajya Sabha envisages amending 91-year-old Sikh Gurdwaras Act to exclude Sehajdhari Sikhs from voting in elections to Sikh religious bodies.
- The bill proposes to remove the exemption given to Sehajdhari Sikhs in 1944 to vote in the elections to select the members of the board and the committees constituted under the act.

**Social Boycott (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Bill 2016**

- The Maharashtra Prohibition of People from Social Boycott (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Bill, 2016 was unanimously passed by the Maharashtra legislature on April 14 to end the menace social boycott practised by extra-judicial institutions like caste and community panchayats. With this Maharashtra became first state in the

country to adopt a comprehensive law to root out oppression carried out by parallel justice delivery system (kangaroo court) in the name of age-old traditions, caste and religion.

**Key Features of the Bill**

- The Bill terms social boycott as a crime and says anybody indulging in it would face imprisonment maximum up to three years and a fine of 1 lakh rupees or both.
- The bill disallows social boycott of any individual or groups by caste panchayats or groups of individuals or gavki or by its members or by social or economically influential persons.
- Persons involved in practice of social boycott for reasons like rituals of worship, inter-caste marriage, any connection to lifestyle, dress or vocation will face stringent punishment.
- The offence registered under the act will be cognizable and bailable. It will be tried by a judicial magistrate of the first class.
- The victim of social boycott or any member of the victim's family can file a complaint either to police or directly to the magistrate.
- The bill has indicated speedy trial within six months of filing chargesheet in such cases in order to ensure time-bound results.
- Government will recruit social boycott prohibition officers to ensure monitoring and to detect offences and assist the magistrate and police officers in tackling such cases.
- In recent times, Maharashtra had witnessed an increasing number of incidents of social boycott and violence at the behest of caste panchayats. However, existing laws were found to be inadequate in dealing with such practices. For years, number of activists and academicians in the state were demanding stringent law to root out menace of social boycott from the state.

**Jat Reservation Bill**

The Haryana Backward Classes (Reservation in services and admission in educational institutions) Bill, 2016 was unanimously

passed by the Haryana Legislative Assembly in May 2016.

#### **Key Provisions of the bill**

- It seeks to provide reservation in services and admission in educational institutions to persons belonging to backward classes including Jats and five other castes.
- The backward classes have been divided into three blocks as Block A, Block B and Block C. Jats, Jat Sikhs, Ror, Bishnoi, Tyagi and Mulla/Muslim Jat have been included in the Block C.
- It provides to give 10% reservation to these castes for class III and class IV posts and 6% in class 1 and class 2 posts.
- These castes will be given 10% reservation for admission in educational institutions. State Legislative Assembly also passed Haryana Backward Classes Commission Bill, 2016 for institution of a permanent Backward Classes Commission.

#### **Aadhaar Act, 2016**

The Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and other Subsidies, benefits and services) Act, 2016 has been notified by the Union Government on March 28. The Act will provide statutory backing for transfer of subsidies and benefits to eligible people having Aadhaar (UID) number.

#### **Key facts**

- The act seeks to provide efficient, transparent and targeted delivery of subsidies, benefits and services to individuals residing in India by assigning them unique identity numbers (UID) or Aadhaar number.
- It will be used for all benefit that will be linked to consolidated fund of India or the expenditure incurred from it.
- Both Central and state governments can use Aadhaar for disbursal for benefits and subsidies. However the Aadhaar number cannot be used as a proof of citizenship or domicile.
- The Act gives statutory for establishment of the Unique Identification Authority of India consisting of a Chairperson (part time or full time) and two Members (part time).

- Those individuals not having Aadhaar number shall be offered alternate and viable means of identification for delivery of the subsidies, benefits or service.

#### **Enemy Property (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2016**

- Lok Sabha passed the Enemy Property (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2016 on 9<sup>th</sup> March 2016.
- The Bill seeks to amend the Enemy Property Act, 1968 and the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971.
- The Enemy Property Act 1968 was enacted to take over the properties owned by people who left for Pakistan or China when India was at war with the two countries. Such properties were vested in the Mumbai-headquartered Custodian of Enemy Properties (CEP).
- Approximately 16,000 properties across the country have either been or are being taken over by the CEP under the 1968 Act. Of these, the process to take over 9,400 properties –estimated to be worth ₹ 1 lakh crore, or ₹ 1,000 billion – has been completed.
- The amendments states that once an enemy property is vested in the Custodian, it shall continue to be vested in it as enemy property irrespective of whether the enemy, enemy subject or enemy firm has ceased to be an enemy due to reasons such as death.
- The new Bill ensures that the law of succession does not apply to enemy property; that there cannot be transfer of any property vested in the Custodian by an enemy or enemy subject or enemy firm and that the Custodian shall preserve the enemy property till it is disposed of in accordance with the Act.

#### **Carriage by Air amendment Bill, 2015**

- The bill which will enhance compensation for air travellers in case of death, injury, loss of baggage and even inordinate delay in flights was passed by the Rajya Sabha on 2<sup>nd</sup> March 2016.
- The Carriage by Air (Amendment) Bill, 2015 was introduced in Lok Sabha on

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7<sup>th</sup> August 2015 by the Minister of Civil Aviation, Mr. P. Ashok Gajapathi Raju.

- The Bill amends the Carriage by Air Act, 1972. The Act regulates carriage by air and gives effect to the Warsaw Convention, 1929, the Warsaw Convention as amended by the Hague Protocol, 1955, and the Montreal Convention, 1999.
- Civil aviation minister Ashok Gajapathi Raju remarked that the bill would bring legislative character to international character with respect to compensation for air passengers.

**Election Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2016**

- The Election Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2016, introduced by Law Minister DV Sadananda Gowda, seeks to amend Section 11 of the Delimitation Act, 2002 and Section 9 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950.
- The bill seeks to amend two electoral laws to allow a limited delimitation exercise in West Bengal for granting voting rights to people who became Indian citizens following the exchange of enclaves with Bangladesh.
- With the term of the 294-member West Bengal Assembly ending on 29<sup>th</sup> May and elections to be held ahead of that, there is need for early passage of the bill and the Government is hopeful that it would be passed by both the houses in the next two days without discussion.

**Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act, 2015**

- The amended law for prevention of atrocities against the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes was enforced from January 26, 2016 after the Central Government's approval.
- The SC/ST Bill was unanimously passed by the Rajya Sabha on December 21, 2015 without a debate, and had been awaiting a formal notification. The Lok Sabha had passed the bill on 4<sup>th</sup> August, 2015.
- After the enforcement, there will be stricter prosecution for new offences

of atrocities, such as tonsuring of head, moustache, or similar acts, which are derogatory to the dignity of members of the SC/ST community, garlanding with chappals, denying access to irrigation facilities or forest rights, dispose or carry human or animal carcasses, or to dig graves, using or permitting manual scavenging, dedicating an SC/ST woman as devadasi, abusing in caste name, perpetrating witchcraft atrocities, imposing social or economic boycott, preventing SC/ST candidates from filing of nomination to contest elections, hurting an SC/ST woman by removing her garments, forcing a member of these communities to leave house, village or residence, defiling objects sacred to members of SC/ST, touching or using words, acts or gestures of a sexual nature against members of the community.

**The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015**

- The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 has come into force from January 15, 2016 and repeals the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000.
- The Bill was passed by Lok Sabha on 7th May, 2015 and Rajya Sabha on 22nd December, 2015 and received Presidential assent on 31st December, 2015.
- Under Section 15, special provisions have been made to tackle child offenders committing heinous offences in the age group of 16-18 years.

**President assent to the Sugar Cess (Amendment) Bill, 2015**

- President Pranab Mukherjee gave his assent to the Sugar Cess (Amendment) Bill, 2015 on 8th January, 2016.
- This will raise the ceiling of the impost from ₹ 25 to ₹ 200 per quintal, a measure that will help sugarcane growers and cash starved mills.
- The Sugar Cess (Amendment) Bill, 2015 was introduced in the Lok Sabha by Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan, Minister of

Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution on December 11, 2015. The Bill proposes to amend the Sugar Cess Act, 1982.

### **Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2016**

- Union Cabinet chaired by the Prime Minister Narendra Modi gave its approval for introduction of the "Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2016" on 24<sup>th</sup> August.
- The Bill will regulate surrogacy in India by establishing National Surrogacy Board at the Central level and State Surrogacy Boards and Appropriate Authorities in the State and Union Territories. The legislation will ensure effective regulation of surrogacy, prohibit commercial surrogacy and allow ethical surrogacy to the needy infertile couples.
- All infertile Indian married couple who want to avail ethical surrogacy will be benefited. Further the rights of surrogate mother and children born out of surrogacy will be protected. The Bill shall apply to whole of India, except the state of Jammu and Kashmir.
- The major benefits of the Act would be that it will regulate the surrogacy services in the country. While commercial surrogacy will be prohibited including sale and purchase of human embryo and gametes, ethical surrogacy to the needy infertile couples will be allowed on fulfillment of certain conditions and for specific purposes. As such, it will control the unethical practices in surrogacy, prevent commercialization of surrogacy and will prohibit potential exploitation of surrogate mothers and children born through surrogacy.
- No permanent structure is proposed to be created in the Draft Bill. Neither there are proposals for creating new posts. The proposed legislation, while covering an important area is framed in such a manner that it ensures effective regulation but does not add much vertically to the current regulatory structure already in place at the Central as well as states. Accordingly, there will

not be any financial implications except for the meetings of the National and State surrogacy Boards and Appropriate Authorities which will be met out of the regular budget of Central and State governments.

- The 228th report of the Law Commission of India has also recommended for prohibiting commercial surrogacy and allowing ethical altruistic surrogacy to the needy Indian citizens by enacting a suitable legislation.

### **Admiralty (Jurisdiction and Settlement of Maritime Claims) Bill, 2016**

The Union Cabinet has given its approval to enact Admiralty (Jurisdiction and Settlement of Maritime Claims) Bill 2016. The proposal to enact to this bill was forwarded by Union Ministry of Shipping to repeal five archaic admiralty statutes. Admiralty jurisdiction is related to the powers of the High Courts in respect of claims associated with transport by sea and navigable waterways.

The Bill consolidates the existing laws relating to admiralty proceedings on maritime claims, admiralty jurisdiction of courts, arrest of vessels and related issues. This legislative proposal will also fulfil a long-standing demand of the maritime legal fraternity. It also repeals five obsolete British statutes on admiralty jurisdiction in civil matters. They are (i) Admiralty Court Act, 1840 (ii) Admiralty Court Act, 1861, (iii) Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890, (iv) Colonial Courts of Admiralty (India) Act, 1891, and (v) Provisions of the Letters Patent, 1865,

### **Salient Features of Admirability Bill, 2016**

- Confers admiralty jurisdiction on High Courts located in coastal states of India, thus extending upto territorial waters.
- The jurisdiction will be extendable by the Union Government notification upto exclusive economic zone (EEZ) or any other maritime zone or islands constituting part of India.
- It applies to every vessel irrespective of place of domicile or residence of owner. It does not apply to naval auxiliary, warships and vessels used for non-commercial purposes. Inland vessels

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and vessels under construction are excluded from its application. But it empowers Union Government to make it applicable to these vessels also by a notification.

- It lists the jurisdiction for adjudicating on a set of maritime claims. A vessel can be arrested in certain circumstances in order to ensure security against a maritime claim.

### **HIV and AIDS (Prevention and Control) Bill, 2014**

The Union Cabinet has given its approval to introduce amendments to the HIV and AIDS (Prevention and Control) Bill, 2014.

- Prevent and control the spread of HIV and AIDS. It prohibits discrimination against persons with HIV and AIDS. No person will be compelled to disclose his HIV status except with his informed consent, and if required by a court order establishments keeping records of information of PLHIV must adopt data protection measures.
- Obligations on establishments to safeguard rights of persons living with HIV and create mechanisms for redressing complaints. Lists various grounds on which discrimination against HIV-positive persons and those living with them is prohibited.
- These include the denial, discontinuation, termination or unfair treatment with regard to employment, educational establishments, health care services, renting property etc. Prohibits requirement for HIV testing as a prerequisite for obtaining employment or accessing health care or education.
- Prohibits any individual from publishing information or advocating feelings of hatred against HIV positive persons and PLHIV.

### **National Water Framework Bill, 2016**

The Central Government has brought final draft of the National Water Framework Bill, 2016 to provide uniform national legal framework to manage water in a better and efficient way. The comprehensive draft Bill

proposes model law for all states. However, water being a State subject under VII Schedule of Constitution the law will be not binding on States for adoption.

### **Key Features of Bill**

- Every person has a right to sufficient quantity of safe water for life within easy reach of the household regardless of his/her socio-economic factors.
- All basin states have equitable rights over the use of river water provided such use does not violate the right to water for life of any person in the river basin. States must recognise the principle that the rivers are public trustees and not owned by the basin-States.
- All the basin States are equal in rights and status, and there is no hierarchy of rights among them. Here equality of rights means not equal but equitable shares in river waters. Managing water at river basin-level and right measurement of State's contribution to river system in order to resolve conflicts.
- Establishing River Basin Authority (RBA) for each inter-State basin to ensure optimum and sustainable development of rivers and valleys. Establishing institutional arrangements to deal with inter-state water disputes in order to "obviate" disputes through negotiations, mediation or conciliation.
- Proposes other mechanisms such as National water quality and footprint standards, Integrated river basin development and management plan and graded pricing system.

### **Merchant Shipping Bill, 2016**

Union Cabinet approved the introduction of Merchant Shipping Bill, 2016 in the Parliament. Simultaneously, the Cabinet also approved repealing of the *Merchant Shipping Act, 1958* and the *Coasting Vessels Act, 1838*.

The Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 has been amended 17 times between 1966 and 2014 resulting in an increase in the number of sections to more than 560 sections. However, these provisions have been shortened to 280 sections in the Bill.

**Salient Features**

- It allows substantially-owned vessels and vessels on Bare Boat-cum-Demise (BBCD) to be registered as Indian flag vessels.
- It recognises Indian controlled tonnage as a separate category.
- It provides for issuing the licences to Indian flag vessels for coastal operation and for port clearance by the Customs authorities.
- It calls for making separate rules for coastal vessels to develop and promote coastal shipping.
- It introduces welfare measures for seafarers by providing them with the wages till they are released from hostage captivity of pirates and reach back home safely.
- It directs owners of vessels to take insurance of crew engaged on vessels including fishing, sailing, etc. This applies for the vessels whose net tonnage is less than 15 tons.
- It says that the requirement of signing of articles of agreement by the crew will no longer be necessary.
- It calls for registration of few residuary category of vessels not covered under any statute and makes provisions for security-related aspects.
- It adds provisions relating to seven different conventions- Intervention Convention 1969, Search and Rescue Convention 1979, Protocol for Prevention of Pollution from Ships Annex VI to Marine Pollution Convention, Convention for Control and Management of Ships Ballast Water and Sediments 2004, Nairobi Wreck Removal Convention 2007, Salvage Convention 1989 and International Convention for Bunker Oil Pollution Damage, 2001.
- It also provides for survey, inspection and certification of vessels to enable simplified regime for convenience of Indian shipping industry.

**Taxation Laws (Second Amendment) Bill, 2016**

The Union Government has introduced the Taxation Laws (Second Amendment) Bill, 2016 in the Parliament. The bill amends existing tax laws to impose a higher rate of tax and penalty in respect of undisclosed incomes. It proposes, Taxation and Investment Regime for Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana, 2016 (PMGKY), an anti-poverty scheme. It seeks to attract more people to disclose their unaccounted cash and also to put in a framework in place to use that for the welfare of the people especially in the rural areas. It also ensures that tax defaulting assessees and black money holders are subjected to tax at a higher rate and stringent penalty provision

**Key features of Bill**

- Mandatory for black money declarants to deposit 25% of amount disclosed in Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKY) 2016 for a 4 year lock-in period without interest.
- Those who choose to declare their ill-gotten wealth stashed till now in banned ₹1,000 and Rs. 500 currency notes under the PMGKY scheme will have to pay a tax at the rate of 30% of the undisclosed income.
- Additionally, 10% penalty will be levied on the undisclosed income and PMGK Cess (Surcharge) at the rate of 33% of tax (33% of 30%).
- Further, the declarants will have to deposit 25% of the undisclosed income in a scheme to be notified by the government in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).
- The money from PMGK will be used for projects in irrigation, infrastructure, primary education, primary health, housing, toilets and livelihood so that there is justice and equality.
- For those who continue to hold onto undisclosed cash and are caught they will be levied with flat 60% tax plus a surcharge of 25% of tax (15%), which will amount a levy of 75%.
- Besides, if the assessing officer can charge a 10% penalty in addition to the 75% tax.

## POLICIES AND SCHEMES 2016

### **Pashudhan Bima Yojana**

Haryana Government launched the Pashudhan Bima Yojana in Jhajjar on 29<sup>th</sup> July. The Yojna was launched by the state's Animal Husbandry and Dairying Minister, O P Dhankar. The Yojna was started in accordance to the recommendations made in Swaminathan Report. Animal Husbandry and Dairying Department has set a target to cover one lakh cattle under Pashudhan Bima Yojana.

#### **Key Facts**

- Pashudhan Bima Yojana will provide insurance cover to cattle breeders in the state at different premium rates for different animals.
- Insurance cover will be provided at a premium of ₹ 100 for cows, buffaloes, bulls, camels and at ₹ 25 for sheep, goat and pig for a period of three years.
- Under it, the insurance companies would give compensation in case of death of animal (cattle). The scheme is free of cost for cattle breeders from the scheduled castes.
- The state Animal Husbandry and Dairying Department has set a target to cover one lakh cattle under Pashudhan Bima Yojana.

### **Sewage & Waste Water Policy in Rajasthan**

Rajasthan has become the first state to give go-ahead to the sewage and waste water policy, in the country. The state cabinet meeting chaired by the Chief Minister Vasundhara Raje in Jaipur approved the first-of-its-kind policy.

#### **Key Facts**

- Under this policy, all district headquarters, heritage cities, and cities in the state which have more than one lakh population will be included.
- Waste water treated under it will be used in irrigation and agricultural work. The requirement of next 30 years will be covered in this policy.

- It will be compulsory for every house in the state to connect with sewage system in those cities which have 100% sewage system in next five years.

### **KVK Portal**

The Union Minister of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Radha Mohan Singh formally launched Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) portal (<http://kvk.icar.gov.in>) on 8<sup>th</sup> July in New Delhi.

#### **Features of the Portal**

- The portal provides provisions for online monitoring of KVKs which will include reporting of major events on regular basis and submission of monthly reports online.
- The portal will also provide information on different services being provided by different KVKs.
- Weather and Market related informations can also be accessed by the farmers and others.
- The forthcoming programmes will also be available on the website which will benefit farmers and youth in joining different training programmes being organized by KVKs.
- Question and answer facility will also be available for the farmers.
- Agriculture related information of the districts will also be available on the portal.
- The farmers and the Agricultural Officers may register themselves and seek different informations related to KVKs.

### **'Namami Gange' programme**

Union Minister Uma Bharti on 7<sup>th</sup> July launched 43 projects worth ₹ 250 crore under Namami Gange programme in Uttarakhand. The Government has lined up 1,000 projects in different states including Delhi, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal as part of the National Mission for Clean Ganga. Bharati

said the second phase of the project will begin by October 2018.

#### **Key Facts**

- The Namami Gange Programme aims at cleaning the holy river and ensuring its unfettered flow. Union Government has allocated ₹ 20,000 crore budget for it.
- Under it, projects such as modernization and redevelopment of ghats, crematoriums and other development activities will be undertaken.
- Besides it will also undertake project for development of sewage infrastructure and treatment, tree plantation, afforestation, pilot drain project, interceptor drain project, trash skimmers and conservation of biodiversity.
- The projects were launched simultaneously in five basin states of the river Ganga viz. Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal. Besides, projects were also launched in Delhi and Haryana through which Ganga's largest tributary Yamuna passes.
- In Uttar Pradesh alone total 112 projects were launched through this ambitious scheme. 47 projects were inaugurated at various locations in Uttrakhand. 20 projects were inaugurated at various locations in West Bengal. 26 projects were inaugurated in Bihar.

#### **National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme**

The Union Cabinet chaired by the Prime Minister Narendra Modi approved a National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme on 5<sup>th</sup> July. The Scheme has an outlay of ₹ 10,000 crore with a target of 50 lakh apprentices to be trained by 2019-20.

#### **Features of the scheme**

- The Scheme would be implemented by Director General of Training (DGT) under Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE). It provides for incentivizing employers to engage apprentices. 25% of the total stipend payable to an apprentice would be shared with employers directly by Government of India. It is for the first time a scheme has been designed to

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- offer financial incentives to employers to engage apprentices. In addition, it also supports basic training, which is an essential component of apprenticeship training. 50% of the total expenditure incurred on providing basic training would be supported by Government of India.
- The Scheme will catalyze the entire apprenticeship ecosystem in the country and it will offer a win-win situation for all stakeholders. It is expected to become one of the most powerful skill-delivery vehicle in the country.
- The National Policy of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2015 launched by the Prime Minister focuses on apprenticeship as one of the key components for creating skilled manpower in India. The present scheme also aims to achieve the objective as stated in the National Policy, 2015. The policy proposes to work pro-actively with the industry including MSME to facilitate ten fold increase opportunities in the country by 2020.

#### **Interest Subvention Scheme**

Union Cabinet chaired by the Prime Minister Narendra Modi approved the Interest Subvention Scheme for farmers for the year 2016-17 on 5<sup>th</sup> July. The Government has earmarked a sum of ₹ 18,276 Crore for this purpose. This will help farmers getting short term crop loan payable within one year up to ₹ 3 lakhs at only 4% per annum.

#### **Salient features**

- The Central Government will provide interest subvention of 5% per annum to all farmers for short term crop loan upto one year for loan upto ₹ 3 lakhs borrowed by them during the year 2016-17. Farmers will thus have to effectively pay only 4% as interest. In case farmers do not repay the short term crop loan in time they would be eligible for interest subvention of 2% as against 5% available above.
- The Central Government will give approximately ₹ 18,276 crores as interest subvention for 2016-17.

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- In order to give relief to small and marginal farmers who would have to borrow at 9% for the post harvest storage of their produce, the Central Government has approved an interest subvention of 2% i.e an effective interest rate of 7% for loans upto 6 months.
- To provide relief to the farmers affected by Natural Calamities, the interest subvention of 2% will be provided to Banks for the first year on the restructured amount.

### National Green Highways Mission

Union Minister of Road Transport & Highways and Shipping Nitin Gadkari launched the initial plantation drive on 1,500 km of National Highways at a cost of about ₹ 300 crore under the National Green Highways Mission in New Delhi on 1<sup>st</sup> July.

#### Key features

- NGHM was launched under the Green Highways Policy, 2015 to provide a holistic vision of developing eco-friendly and green National Highways.
- The mission aims to provide a green canopy along 100,000 km of highways and create jobs for 1 million youth.
- It has been initiated to engage corporates, Public Sector units, Government organizations and other institutions for developing green corridor along National Highways through plantation and allied activity on median, avenue and other available nearby land patches.
- The funds for the mission will be met by Green Fund corpus which is 1% of the total project cost set aside for plantation purposes. The afforestation across National Highways is expected to help in sequestering approximately 12 lakh metric ton carbon annually.
- It will also generate jobs and can be a game-changer for agriculture and rural economy. In future, the mission will be linked with the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee (MNREG) scheme.

### Ramayana Circuit & Krishna Circuit under Swadesh Darshan Scheme

The "1st Meeting of National Committee on

Ramayan Circuit and National Committee on Krishna Circuit" under Swadesh Darshan Scheme of Ministry of Tourism held under the chairmanship of the Minister of Tourism & Culture Dr. Mahesh Sharma on 14<sup>th</sup> June.

#### Key facts

- Under Ramayana Circuit, 11 destinations spread across 6 states have been proposed. The destinations covered are: Ayodhya, Nandigram, Shringverpur & Chitrakoot (Uttar Pradesh); Sitamarhi, Buxar & Darbhanga (Bihar); Jagdalpur (Chhattisgarh); Bhadrachalam (Telangana); Hampi (Karnataka); and Rameshwaram (Tamil Nadu). Expert committee suggested to include Chitrakoot (Madhya Pradesh), Nashik & Nagpur (Maharashtra) and Mahendragiri (Odisha) in the proposed circuit.
- Under Krishna circuit, 12 destinations spread across 5 states have been proposed. The destinations covered are: Dwarka (Gujarat); Nathdwara, Jaipur & Sikar (Rajasthan); Kurukshetra (Haryana), Mathura, Vrindavan, Gokul, Barsana, Nandgaon & Govardhan (Uttar Pradesh); Puri (Odisha). The destinations were approved by the expert committee.
- Further, projects worth more than Three Hundred Crores Rupees were approved in-principle in Uttar Pradesh under both the circuits.
- The Ministry of Tourism has launched the Swadesh Darshan Scheme in 2014-15 with an aim to develop theme based tourist circuits in the country on the principles of high tourist value, competitiveness and sustainability in an integrated manner by synergizing efforts to focus on needs and concerns of all stakeholders to enrich tourist experience and enhance employment opportunities.
- Under the Swadesh Darshan scheme, thirteen thematic circuits have been identified, for development namely: North-East India Circuit, Buddhist Circuit, Himalayan Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Desert Circuit, Tribal Circuit, Eco Circuit, Wildlife Circuit, Rural Circuit, Spiritual Circuit, Ramayana Circuit and Heritage Circuit.

**POLICIES AND SCHEMES 2016****Chandranna Bima Yojana**

Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister N Chandrababu Naidu has launched Chandranna Bima Yojana in Vijayawada on 1<sup>st</sup> May. The Yojana launched on the occasion of May Day is an insurance scheme for the working class people.

**Salient features of the scheme**

- All unorganised workers in the State in the age group of 18 to 70 years are eligible to be registered as unorganised workers and enrolled as beneficiaries of the Chandranna Bima Scheme.
- All unorganised workers will be registered under the Unorganised Workers Social Security Act, 2008 and enrolled as beneficiaries under Chandranna Bima Scheme.
- SERP shall facilitate registration of unorganised workers and their enrollment in the Chandranna Bima Scheme, data entry, maintenance of data base, hard copies of signed applications and other connected matters.
- Assistant Labour Officer of the Labour Department shall be the Registering Authority.
- The registered unorganised workers will be enrolled as members under State Accident Death and Disability Scheme and under Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY) and will also be covered under the Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY).

**UJALA Scheme**

The National LED programme - Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All (UJALA) was launched by the Union Government on May 1. The scheme was launched by Union Minister for State (I/C) for Power, Coal and Renewable Energy Piyush Goyal in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh.

**Key facts**

- The UJALA scheme is being implemented by Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), a joint venture of PSUs under the Union Ministry of Power.
- It is LED based Domestic Efficient Lighting Programme (DELP).

- Under the scheme, 3 crore LED Bulbs will be distributed in Madhya Pradesh in the next 6 months.
- People of Madhya Pradesh will get subsidised 9W energy efficient LED bulbs by paying just 85 rupees per LED bulb.
- The scheme will help reduce electricity bills of consumers, contribute to the energy security of India and also help in environment protection.
- It will help in saving energy around 24 crore units every year.

**Bhimrao Ambedkar Awas Yojana**

The Bhimrao Ambedkar Awas Yojana for widows was launched on 14 April by the Jharkhand Chief Minister Raghubar Das. The objective of the scheme is to create equality and harmony in society, ensuring all round development.

**Highlights of the Yojana**

- The programme is with a budget allocation of 80 crore rupees and a target of 11000 units (houses) for widows was set in 2016-17 financial year.
- An amount of 75000 rupees would be granted to build a house in districts in hilly terrains and 70000 rupees in plains and the amount would be distributed among the beneficiaries in three instalments in their bank accounts.
- The widows would also get pension.

**Adarsh Vidyalaya Project**

Adarsh Vidyalaya (AV) project was launched by the Odisha Government on April 7 to provide modern schools facilities on the lines of Kendriya Vidyalayas in the underdeveloped rural areas of the state. It was launched by Odisha Chief Minister Naveen Patnaik at Sasan Ambagaon village in his home constituency Hinjli in Ganjam district.

**Key features**

- Schools under AV project will provide free education to students of the classes from VI to XII along with free uniforms and other study materials.

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- These schools will be affiliated under the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) and shall have hostel facility in future.
- Under this project, one Adarsh Vidyalaya will be set up in each of the 314 revenue blocks of the state.
- They will be managed by the Odisha Adarsh Vidyalaya Sangathan (AVS) and will be formed on the lines of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS).
- In these schools, English will be the first language and Odia will be the second language as medium of instruction.
- The project will be implemented in phases and in the first phase 100 such schools will start functioning on 5 April 2016.
- The teacher-pupil ratio of these schools will be 1:25 and classroom-student ratio of 1:40. 50 per cent of total seats will be reserved for the girls and scheduled categories.

### One Rank One Pension Scheme

One Rank One Pension (OROP) scheme was given ex-post facto approval on 7 April by the Union Cabinet for implementation of retrospectively with effect from 1st July, 2014. Decision in this regard was taken by Union Cabinet meeting chaired by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in New Delhi. OROP will provide ex-servicemen of the same rank and same length of service uniform pension regardless of date of retirement.

#### Key facts

- The benefits of OROP will be given with effect from 1st of July 2014 and it will benefit ex-servicemen of all three services- Army, Navy and Air Force.
- The benefits will also be extended to family pensioners including war widows and disabled pensioners.
- All arrears will be paid in four half-yearly instalments. However all widows, family pensioners including those in receipt of Gallantry award will be paid arrears in one instalment.
- Pension will be re-fixed every five years and future enhancements in rates of pension would be automatically passed to the past pensioners.

- Armed forces personnel who retire voluntarily would be not covered under OROP scheme. However, it will be applicable to personnel who have already retired prematurely.

### Stand up India scheme for SC/ST & Women

The Stand-up India scheme was launched on April 6 by Prime Minister Narendra Modi to provide credit to Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST), and women borrowers in the non-farm sector. The scheme is intended to promote entrepreneurship among SC/ST and women and further gives a push to government's financial inclusion programme.

#### Main features of the scheme

- Composite loan between 10 lakh rupees and up to 1 crore rupees will be provided to SC/ST and women and also inclusive of working capital component for setting up any new enterprise.
- Debit Card (RuPay) for withdrawal of working capital: Credit history of borrower to be developed of these under-banked sections of society.
- Refinance window through Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) with an initial amount of 10,000 crore rupees.
- Creation of a corpus of 5,000 crore rupees for credit guarantee through National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company (NCGTC).
- Handholding support for borrowers with comprehensive support for pre loan training needs, facilitating loan, factoring, marketing, etc.
- Web Portal for online registration and support services will be provided.
- Under the scheme, 1.25 lakh bank branches will provide loans up to 1 crore rupees to SC/ST and women entrepreneurs. Thus it will help in creating 2.5 lakh entrepreneurs throughout the country.

### Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin

The implementation of the rural housing scheme of Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-

Gramin was given approval by the Union Cabinet on March 25. Under the scheme, financial assistance will be provided for construction of pucca houses to all houseless and households living in dilapidated houses.

#### **Key facts**

- The expenditure involved in implementing the project is ₹ 81975 crore in a span of 3 years from 2016-17 to 2018-19.
- Under the scheme, it is proposed to provide assistance to one crore households for construction of pucca house.
- It will be implemented in rural areas throughout the country except in Delhi and Chandigarh.
- The beneficiaries will be identified using Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC)-2011 data ensuring total transparency and objectivity.
- The cost of houses would be shared between Centre and States Governments in the ratio 60:40 in plain areas and 90:10 for North Eastern and hilly states.
- Under this scheme, annual list of beneficiaries will be identified from the total list through participatory process by the Gram Sabha.
- Funds will be transferred electronically directly to the account of the beneficiary.
- He will be able to track the progress of his payments through the app. Inspection will be done through a mobile app.
- Locally appropriate house designs, will be mainly practised to address the natural calamities.
- The beneficiary is entitled to 90 days of unskilled labour from MGNREGA. This will be ensured through a server linkage between PMAY and MGNREGA.
- The additional requirement of building materials, bricks using cement stabilised earth or fly ash will be taken up under MGNREGA.
- National Technical Support Agency will be established to provide technical support to the Centre and States to ensure their quality of construction of the houses.

#### **Mukhyamantri Santwana Harish Yojana**

Mukhyamantri Santwana Harish Yojana was launched on March 8 by the Karnataka Government to provide free treatment to road accident victims for the first 48 hours in the nearest government or private hospital.

The scheme is named after Harish Nanjappa, who donated his eyes moments before his death in a road accident in February 2016.

#### **Highlights of the scheme**

- The scheme will provide assistance to victims of road accidents across the state irrespective of their financial status or nationality.
- Immediate medical relief will be provided to victims during the Golden Hour with financial aid up to 25000 during the first 48 hours of treatment.
- The victims will receive medical care for first 48 hours and get treatment at any hospital. All hospitals will be directed not to reject accident victims.
- A software covering hospital registration, patient registration, claims submission and packages will be installed for the proper implementation of the scheme.
- Emergency toll free helplines will also be set up to help accident victims.

#### **Swachh Himachal Padhai bhi, Safai bhi**

'Swachh Himachal - Padhai bhi, Safai bhi' campaign was launched by Himachal Pradesh Cricket Association (HPCA) on February 20 in Dharamsala. With this unique campaign, HPCA became the first cricket association in the country to work towards Swatch Bharat Abhiyan initiated by the Union Government.

#### **Key facts**

- The campaign aims at involving youth to promote good health and sanitation in urban and rural areas in the Himalayan state.
- Its objective is to showcase Himachal's beauty as India's cleanest and greenest state.

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- Under the scheme, the game of cricket will be linked with Swatch Bharat Abhiyan and youth will be termed as Swatch Captain and teachers as Swatch Coach. They will start cleanliness drive with the help of students from universities, educational institutes and then in their local neighbourhood.

### **Udyam Aakansha scheme**

Chhattisgarh Government has launched 'Udyam Aakansha' Scheme for promoting micro, small and medium enterprises in the state on February 9.

#### **Highlights of the scheme**

- The scheme would facilitate free online registration and self-certification to the investors interested in investment on micro, small and medium enterprises and service businesses.
- The investors can enrol themselves online through website of the Industries department which will be based on self-certification process.
- For the online registration, investors need not submit any documents nor have to pay any fee.
- Chhattisgarh is among some leading states where this scheme has been initiated.
- Keeping in view the objective of promoting the ease of doing business, the process of registration and self-certification for entrepreneurs has been simplified.

### **National Capital Goods Policy 2016**

National Capital Goods Policy 2016 was unveiled by Union Ministry of Heavy Industries on 15 February 2016. The policy, with the theme Building India of Tomorrow, seeks to achieve the vision of Make in India initiative and establishes India as a global manufacturing hub by unlocking the potential for capital goods sector.

#### **Main Features**

- Vision:** To increase the share of capital goods contribution from present 12 to 20% of total manufacturing activity by 2025.
- Mission:** To become one of the top capital goods producing nations of the

world by raising the total production to over twice the current level.

- To raise exports to a significant level of at least 40% of total production and thus gain 2.5% share in global exports of capital goods.
- To improve technology depth in Indian capital goods from the current basic and intermediate levels to advanced levels.
- Objectives:** Increase total production to achieve total production in excess of 5 lakh crore rupees by 2025 from the current 2.2 lakh crore rupees.
- To increase domestic employment from the current 15 lakhs to at least 50 lakhs by 2025 thus providing additional employment to over 35 lakhs people.
- To increase the share of domestic production in India's capital goods demand from 56% to 80% by 2025 and in the process improve domestic capacity utilization to 80-90%.
- To improve skill availability by training 50 lakhs people by 2025.
- To improve 'technology depth' in capital goods sub-sectors by increasing research intensity in India from 0.9% to at least 2.8% of GDP.

### **Bihar joins UDAY Scheme**

- Bihar has become the sixth state to join Union Government's UDAY (Ujal Discom Assurance Yojana) Scheme for financial restructuring of debt of power distribution companies.
- Other 5 states are Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat to become part of the scheme.
- A tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between Bihar government, State Power Distribution companies (DISCOMs) and Union Power ministry.
- Under the scheme, Bihar government would take over 75% or 2,332 crore rupees of the state DISCOM's total debt of 3,110 crore rupees as of September 2015.
- The balance 778 crore rupees outstanding debt will be re-priced or issued as state

- guaranteed DISCOM bonds at coupon rates of around 3%.
- The debt restructuring of state DISCOMs will lead to annual saving in interest cost to the tune of around ₹ 117 crore.
  - The financial restructuring of debt under this scheme will help Bihar to speedily provide power to around 160.60 lakh households in 1,152 villages that are still without electricity.

### Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan

Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan was introduced by the Union Finance Minister Arun Jaitley on 29 February 2016 in the Union Budget for 2016-17. The scheme is aimed at energising rural India and transforming lives of rural population.

#### Key Features of the scheme

- The scheme seeks to develop governance capabilities of Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) to deliver on the Sustainable Development Goals.
- Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan has been proposed with allocation of ₹ 655 crore.
- The scheme will help Panchayat Raj Institutions deliver Sustainable Development Goals.
- It will cover 52,000 village panchayats.

### Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana

Under the Yojana, the Union Ministry of Rural Development will launch skill development training centres on a large scale to address the problem of unemployment particularly in rural India.

#### Main Highlights of the Rural Scheme

- The Yojana aims at training 10 lakh (1 million) rural youths for jobs in three years, that is, by 2017.
- The minimum age for entry under the Yojana is 15 years compared to 18 years under the Aajeevika Skills Programme.
- Skill development training centres to be launched so as to address the unemployment problem in the rural area.

- The skills imparted under the Yojana will now be benchmarked against international standards and will complement the Prime Minister's Make In India campaign.
- The Kaushalya Yojana will also address the need for imparting training to the differently-able persons and chip in private players including international players to impart the skills to the rural youths.

### Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Antyodaya Yojana for urban areas

It extends the coverage to all the 4041 statutory cities and towns, thereby covering almost the entire urban population. Currently, all the urban poverty alleviating programmes covered only 790 towns and cities.

#### Main Highlights of the Urban Scheme

The scheme will focus on

- Imparting skills with an expenditure of 15000 rupees to 18000 rupees on each urban poor.
- Promotion of self-employment through setting up individual micro-enterprises and group enterprises with interest subsidy for individual projects costing 2 lakhs rupees and 10 lakhs rupees for group enterprises.
- Training urban poor to meet the huge demand from urban citizens by imparting market oriented skills through City Livelihood Centres.
- Enabling urban poor form Self-Help Groups for meeting financial and social needs with a support of 10000 rupees to each group.

### National Dialysis Services Programme

With an aim to help poor patients suffering from renal (kidney) disease, who require regular dialysis, the government has started a 'National Dialysis Services Programme'.

#### Highlights of the scheme

- The scheme will provide health cover up-to ₹ 1 lakh per family.

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- For senior citizens of the age 60 years and above belonging to this category, an additional top-up package up to ₹ 30,000 will be provided.
- About 2.2 lakh new patients of end stage renal disease get added every year resulting in additional demand for 3.4 crore dialysis sessions.
- With approximately 4,950 dialysis centres in India, largely in the private sector and concentrated in the major towns, the demand is only half met.
- Every dialysis session costs about ₹ 2,000 - an annual expenditure of more than ₹ 3 lakh. Besides, most families have to undertake frequent trips, often over long distances, to access dialysis services, incurring heavy travel costs and loss of wages.
- Finance Minister has also proposed to exempt certain parts of dialysis equipment from basic customs duty, excise/CVD and SAD to further reduce the cost.

### Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana

On May 1, the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) was launched. The scheme will benefit the poor, especially the women. The scheme aims to provide cooking gas connections to five crore below-poverty-line beneficiaries over the next three years.

#### Salient features of the scheme

- Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) approved 8000 crore rupees for the next 3 years starting from financial year 2016-17.
- PM Ujjwala Yojana will provide 5 crore LPG connections to BPL Families.
- A budgetary provision of the scheme is 2000 crore rupees.
- 5 crore LPG connections will be provided to BPL families with a support of 1600 rupees.
- Connections will be given in the name of women beneficiaries.
- Identification of BPL families will be made in consultation with State Governments and Union territories.

- EMI Facility for meeting the cost of Stove and Refill cost.

### Pradhan Mantri Yuva Yojana

The Union Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) launched the Pradhan Mantri YUVA Yojana to boost up an ecosystem of entrepreneurship for young people.

#### Highlights of the Yojana

- The scheme was launched for the time period of over five years (2016-17 to 2020-21) with a project cost of 499.94 crore rupees.
- It will offer entrepreneurship education and training to around 7 lakh students in 5 years through 3050 Institutes.
- It will also offer easy access to information and mentor network, credit and advocacy to build a way-out for the youngsters.
- The institutes under the Yojana include 2200 Institutes of Higher Learning (colleges, universities, and premier institutes), 300 schools, 500 ITIs and 50 Entrepreneurship Development Centres.
- These institutes will carry out the training through Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs).

#### Other Launches

- The Ministry also unveiled the guidelines for State Engagement under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana 2.0 (2016-2020). It allocated around 3000 crore rupees for the States to achieve its target of training 10 million people in over 4 years.
- It also launched the Lab Guidelines towards standardisation of lab equipment across skill development training centres in India.
- MSDE announced the institutionalisation of National Entrepreneurship awards for first generation achievers below 30 years for the very first time. The Entrepreneurship Awards will be given on 16 January 2017.

**POLICIES AND SCHEMES 2016****Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan**

The scheme aims at providing pregnant women ante-natal services and required treatment for free at government health centres and hospitals on 9th of every month. The scheme had also found its mention in Prime Minister Narendra Modi's monthly radio address *Mann Ki Baat* in June 2016.

**Salient Features**

- To provide healthy life to pregnant women
- To lower the maternity mortality rate
- To make pregnant women aware of their health issues and diseases
- To ensure safe delivery and healthy life of the baby

- The Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan is applicable for all pregnant women. It will provide medical checkups completely free to pregnant women.
- The checkups will take place at the medical centres, government and private hospitals and private clinics across the country.
- These free of cost tests will include blood pressure, sugar level, weight, haemoglobin test, blood test and screening.
- Women will be marked differently using coloured stickers based on their health problems so that doctors can easily detect the problem.



# PANORAMA

► Indian ► World

## Indian Panorama

### NATIONAL SYMBOLS OF INDIA

<b>National Flag</b>		The national flag consists of a horizontal rectangular tricolour with saffron at the top, white in the middle and India green at the bottom. The centre has a navy blue wheel with twenty-four spokes, known as the Ashoka Chakra. The flag was designed by Pingali Venkayya.
<b>National Emblem</b>		The national emblem is the Lion Capital of Asoka at Sarnath which was adopted on 26 <sup>th</sup> January 1950. The motto inscribed on the emblem is in Devanagari script: "Satyameva jayate" which means <i>Truth Alone Triumphs</i> .
<b>National Anthem</b>	Jana Gana Mana	The anthem was composed by Rabindranath Tagore; adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 24 <sup>th</sup> January 1950.
<b>National Song</b>	Vande Mataram	Vande Mataram was composed by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee. It was adopted as the National song of India in 1950.
<b>National Flower</b>		Indian lotus ( <i>Nelumbo nucifera</i> ) is the national flower. It is the representation of purity as it remains flawless despite growing in mud and water.
<b>National Fruit</b>		Mango ( <i>Mangifera indica</i> ) also known as the 'King of Fruits', is the National Fruit of India.
<b>National River</b>		Ganga is the national river of India. It is also the longest river of the country.
<b>National Tree</b>		The Indian Banyan ( <i>Ficus bengalensis</i> ) is the national tree.
<b>National Bird</b>		Indian Peacock ( <i>Pavo cristatus</i> ) is the national bird of India.
<b>National Animal</b>		The Tiger ( <i>Panthera tigris</i> ) known as the Lord of the Jungle is the national animal of India.
<b>National Calendar</b>	Saka calendar	Saka calendar was introduced as the National calendar by the Calendar Committee in 1957.

**INDIAN STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES**

INDIAN STATES & UNION TERRITORIES										
India/State	Capital	Area (Sq.Km)	Language	Establish- ment Year	Sex Ratio /1000	Literacy % Age Group	Pop. Density (Sq. Km)	Festivals	Dance	Tribes
INDIA	New Delhi	3.3 Million	No National Language	15-08-1947 01-10-1953	940 992	73% 67.7%	382 308	G.Jayanti, I.Day & R.Day Sankranti, Ugadi	-	-
1. Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	160205	Telugu, Urdu					Kuchipudi	Andh, Bagata, Bhil, Konda	
2. Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	83743	English	20-02-1987	920/ 1000	66.95% 17		"Losar" or The New Year	Bardo Chham	Ahor Akha, Apatani
3. Assam (Assom)	Dispur	78,550	Assamese, Bengali,	1st April 1912	-	-	397	Bihu	Ankia Naat (Onkeeyaa)	Mikirs, Khasis, Nagas, Boro
4. Bihar	Patna	99,200	Bhojpuri, Maithili	1st April 1936	916	63.49%	1,102	Chhath	Bidesia Kajari	Gondia, Mundas, Gaur
5. Chhattisgarh	Raipur	135,194	Chattisgarhi, Hindi	1-11-2000	991	71.04%	189	Bastar Dussere, Bhoramdeo	Panthi, Rawat Nachha	Agariya, Andh, Baiga, Bhaina,
6. Goa	Panaji	3,702	Konkani	30-05-1987	968	88.70%	394 per sq km.	Ganesh Chaturthi	Dekhnni, Fugdi	Dhodia, Dubla (Halpati),
7. Gujarat	Gandhinagar	196,204	Gujarati	01-05-1960	918	79.31%	310	Makar Sankranti	Rassgarba	Bhil, Barda, Bavacha
8. Haryana	Chandigarh	44,212	Punjabi, Haryanvi	01-11-1966	877	76.64%	573	Haryali Teej, Lohri, Saang, Dhamal		Meo, Ror
9. Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	55,673	Pahari, Kangri	25-01-1971	974	83.78%	123	Kullu, Shoolini	Losar Shona Chuksam	Bhot Bodh, Gaddi, Gujjar

10. J & K	Srinagar	222,236	Kashmiri, Urdu	26-10-1947	883	66.7%	56	Hemis, Urs	Dumhal, Rouff	Balti, Beda, Bot, Boto
11. Jharkhand	Ranchi	79,714	Santhali, Mundari, Ho	15-11-2000	947	67.6%	414	Jhumar, Paika, Chau, Agni	Karam, Vat savitri	Asur, Agaria, Baiga, Banjara
12. Karnataka	Bengaluru	191,791	Kannada	01-11-1956	968	75.60%	320	Mysore Dasara, Ugadi	Bharatanatyam, Bolakaat	Adiyar, Barda, Bavacha, Bhil
13. Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	38,863	Malayalam, English	01-07-1949	1,084	93.91%	860	Onam	Kathakali	Adiyar, Arandan
14. Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	308,245	Hindi	01-11-1956	930	70.60%	236	Shivratri, Bahgoriya	Badhai, Rai, Saira	Bhil, Bhunjia, Biat, Binjhwar
15. Maharashtra	Mumbai	307,713	Marathi	01-05-1960	929	82.9%	370	Vijayadashami or Dasara	Lavani, Koli	Andh, Baiga, Barda
16. Manipur	Imphal	22,327	Meeteilon	21-01-1972	987	79.21%	120	Lui-ngei-ni Ningol Chakouba, Yaoshang	Manipuri	Aimol, Anal, Angami
17. Meghalaya	Shillong	22,429	Khasi,Garo	21-01-1972	986	75.84%	130	Nongkrem, Wangala	Nongkrem`	Chakma, Dimasa, Garo
18. Mizoram	Aizawl	21,087	Mizo	20-02-1987	975	91.58%	52	Chapchar Kut, Thalfavang Kut	Cheraw, Khuallam	Chakma, Dimasa, Garo
19. Nagaland	Kohima	16,579	English	01-12-1963	931	80.11%	119	Hornbill, Sekrenyi Zeliang		Naga,Kuki, Mikir, Garo
20. Odisha	Bhubaneshwar	155,820	Odia, English	01-04-1936	978	73.45%	270	Ganesh Chaturthi	Odissi	Agata, Bathudi, Birhor
21. Punjab	Chandigarh	50,362	Punjabi	15-08-1947	893	76.68%	550	Bandi Chhor, Vaisakhi, Lohri	Bhangra, Giddha	-
22. Rajasthan	Jaipur	342,239	Hindi, Rajasthani	01-11-1956	926	67.68%	201	Gangaur, Teej, Gogai	Ghoomar	-

23. Sikkim	Gangtok	7,096	Nepali, Bhutia	16-5-1975	889	82.2%	86	Maghe, Losar	Singhi Chham	Bhutia, Lepcha, Limboo
24. Tamil Nadu	Chennai	130,058	Tamil	26-01-1950	995	80.33 %	550	Pongal	Bharata-natyam	Adiyar, Aranadan, Andh, Konda
25. Telangana	Hyderabad	114,840	Telugu, Urdu	02-06-2014	-	66.50%	310	Ugadi	Kuchipudi	
26. Tripura	Agartala	10,491	69 Bengali , Kokborok	21-01-1972	961	94.65%	350	-	Goria, Jhum	Bhil, Bhutia, Chaimal
27. Uttarakhand	Dehradun	53,483	Garhwali, Kumaoni	9-11-2000	963	79.63%	189	Kandali, Ramman	Langvir Nritya	Bhotia, Buksa, Jaunsari, Raji
28. Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	243,286	Hindi, Urdu	01-04-1937	908	69.7%	820	Malkar Sankranti, Chhath	Kathak	Bhotia, Buksa, Tharu, Baiga
29. West Bengal	Kolkata	88,752	Bengali and English	15-08-1947	947	77.08%	1,000	Durga Puja, Kali Puja	Chau dance	Asur, Baiga, Bedia, Chero
<b>Union Territory</b>										
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	8,073	English, Hindi	01-11-1956	878	86.27%	46	-	-	Andamanese, Chariar, Chari
2. Chandigarh	Chandigarh	114	Punjabi	01-11-1966	818	81.9%	9,300 /	Lohri	Bhangra	-
3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	102	English, Gujarati	11-08-1961	775	77.65%	698	Pongal	Tarpa, Bhavadda	Wardis, dublas
4. Daman and Diu	Daman	102	Gujarati, Marathi	30-05-1987	618	87.07%	2169	Garba	Mando, Vira	Dhodia, Dubla (Halpati)
5. Lakshadweep	Kavaratti	32	English, Malayalam	01-11-1956	946	92.28%	2013	Eid-Ul-Fitr, Muharram	Lava, Kolkali	Koya, Malmi
6. NCT of Delhi	New Delhi	1,484.0	Hindi	01-02-1992	866	86.34%	11,297	Diwali, Eid ul-Fitr	-	-
7. Puducherry	Pondicherry	492	Malayalam, Tamil	07-01-1963	1,038	86.34%	2,500	Pongal	Garadi	Gruas, Villi

**PANORAMA**

GK-5

**State Animals and Birds**

<i>State</i>	<i>Animal</i>	<i>Birds</i>
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	Blackback (Antilope cervicapra)	Indian Roller (Coracias benghalensis)
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	Gayal (Bos frontalis)	Great Hornbill (Buceros bicornis)
<b>Asom (Assam)</b>	One-horned rhino (Rhinoceros unicornis)	White-winged wood duck (Cairina scutulata)
<b>Bihar</b>	Gaur (Bos gaurue)	House Sparrow (Passer domesticus)
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	Wild buffalo (Bubalis arnee)	Bastar Hill myna (Gracula religiosa)
<b>Goa</b>	Gaur (Bos gaurus)	Black-crested bulbul (Pycnonotus gularis)
<b>Gujarat</b>	Asiatic lison (Panthera leo persica)	Greater Flamingo (Phoenicopterus roseus)
<b>Haryana</b>	Blackbuck (Antilope cervicapra)	Black Francolin (Francolinus francolinus)
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	Snow Leopard (Uncia uncia or Panthra uncia)	Jujurana Western Irogapa (Trogopan melanocephalus)
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>	Kashmir Stag (Cervus elaphus hanglin)	Black-necked crane (Grus nigricollis)
<b>Jharkhand</b>	Indian Elephant (Elephas maximus indicus)	Asian koel (Eudynamys scolopacea)
<b>Karnataka</b>	Indian Elephant (Elephas maximus indicus)	Indian Roller (Coracias benghalensis)
<b>Kerala</b>	Indian Elephant (Elephas maximus indicus)	Great Hornbill (Buceros bicornis)
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	Barasingha (Rucervus duvaucelii)	Asian Paradise Flycatcher (Trepsiphone paradisi)
<b>Maharashtra</b>	Indian Giant Squirrel (Ratufa indica)	Yellow footed green pigeon (Treron phoenicoptera)
<b>Manipur</b>	Sangai (Cervus eldi)	Mrs. Humes Pheasant (Syrmaticus humiae)
<b>Meghalaya</b>	Clouded Leopard (Neofelis nebulosa)	Hill Myna (Gracula religiosa)
<b>Mizoram</b>	Hoolock gibbon (Hoolock hoolock)	Mrs. Humes pheasant (Syrmaticus humiae)
<b>Nagaland</b>	Gaur (Bos gaurus)	Blyth's Tragopan (Tragopan blythii)
<b>Odisha</b>	Sambar (Rusa unicolor)	Indian Roller (Coracias benghalensis)
<b>Punjab</b>	Blackbuck (Antilope cervicapra)	Northern Goshawk (Accipiter gentilis)
<b>Rajasthan</b>	Chinkara (Gazella bennettii)	Great Indian Bustard (Ardeotis nigriceps)
<b>Sikkim</b>	Red panda (Ailurus fulgens)	Blood pheasant (Ithaginis cruentus)
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	Nilgiri Tahr (Nilgiritragus hylocrius)	Emerald Dove (Chalcophaps indica)

*India's name is derived from "Indus River".*

<b>Telangana</b>	Chital (Zinka)	Pala Pitta ( <i>Coracias benghalensis</i> )
<b>Tripura</b>	Phayre's Langur ( <i>Trachypithecus phayrei</i> )	Green Imperial Pigeon ( <i>Dacula genea</i> )
<b>Uttarakhand</b>	Musk deer ( <i>Moschus cupreus</i> )	Himalayan Monal ( <i>Lophophorus impejanus</i> )
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	Swamp Deer ( <i>Rucervus duvaucelii</i> )	Sarus Crane ( <i>Grus antigone</i> )
<b>West Bengal</b>	Fishing cat ( <i>Prionailurus viverrinus</i> )	White-breasted Kingfisher ( <i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i> )
<b>Lakshadweep</b>		House Sparrow ( <i>Passer domesticus</i> )
<b>National Capital Territory of Delhi</b>		House Sparrow ( <i>Passer domesticus</i> )
<b>Puducherry</b>	Squirrel Sciuridae <i>ratufinae</i>	Asian Koel ( <i>Eudynamys scolopaceus</i> )

**Four Ends of India**

Easternmost point of India is known as Kibithu; situated on right bank of river Lohit separating India from China-Tibet region. It is a small village at the altitude of 3,350 metre in Arunachal Pradesh. **Westernmost point** is situated in Kuch area of Gujarat called as Ghuar Mota. The region is famous for its harsh climate with 45°C in summer and 20°C in winter. During monsoon season this region looks like a tortoise surrounded by sea water. **Northernmost** point of India has been in controversies ever since India's independence. The Siachen Glacier in the state of J&K is the northern boundary of India according to the official division of India during the time of independence. The **Southernmost** point of the mainland of India is Kanyakumari District in the state of Tamil Nadu. Kanyakumari, formerly was known as **Cape Comorin**. It is the second largest and urbanized of Tamil Nadu. Indira Point is a village in the Nicobar district of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India. It is located in the Great Nicobar tehsil. It is the location of the **southernmost** point of India's territory.

**Foundation day of States**

1st January	Nagaland Day
21st January	Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura Day
6th February	Jammu and Kashmir Day
20th February	Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh day
11th March	Andman and Nicobar Islands Day
22nd March	Bihar Day (Bihar Diwas)
30th March	Rajasthan Day
1st April	Utkal (Odisha) Day
14th April	Tamil Nadu Day
15th April	Himachal Pradesh Day
1st May	Gujarat and Maharashtra Day
16th May	Sikkim Day
1st November	Chattisgarh
9th November	Uttaranchal (Now Uttarakhand) Day
15th November	Jharkhand Day (Jharkhand Diwas)
2nd June (2014)	Telangana Day

**AWARDS AND HONOURS****Gallantry Awards**

**Param Vir Chakra:** The highest Gallantry Award

**Mahavir Chakra:** The second highest Gallantry Award

**Vir Chakra:** The third highest Gallantry Award

**Ashok Chakra:** The highest peacetime Gallantry award

**Kirti Chakra:** For conspicuous Gallantry

**Shaurya Chakra:** For an act of Gallantry

*India's coastline measures 7,517 kms in length.*

**PANORAMA**

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**Bharat Ratna**

The highest civilian award of India.

- The first three recipients of Bharat Ratna: C. Rajagopalchari, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan and DR. C.V.Raman (1954)

**Padma Awards**

- Padma Vibhushan : The second highest civilian award given for exceptional and distinguished service.
- Padma Bhushan : The third highest civilian award given for distinguished service of a high order.
- Padma Shri : The fourth highest civilian award given for distinguished service.

**Bharatiya Jnanpith Award**

- Instituted in 22 May, 1961, carries a cash prize of ₹ 5 lakh, a citation and a bronze replica of Vagdevi (Saraswati).
- This award is given for the best literary writing by an Indian citizen in a language listed in eight schedule of the Indian Constitution.

**Gandhi Peace Prize**

- Established in 2 October, 1994. It carries a cash prize of ₹ 1 crore.

**Indira Gandhi Prize for Peace, Disarmament and Development**

- Instituted in 1985, this prestigious award is regarded as 'Nobel' and over the years it has been awarded to those persons who have done outstanding work for international peace, disarmament and development.

**Dadasaheb Phalke Award**

- It is India's highest award in cinema.
- It is presented annually at the **National Film Awards** ceremony by the Directorate of film festival.

**Borlaug Award**

- Instituted in 1973, carries a cash prize of ₹ 1 lakh.
- Instituted to honour outstanding agricultural scientists.

**Sahitya Akademi Award**

- Awarded for outstanding literary work and carries a cash prize of ₹ 1 lakh.
- Sahitya Akademi gives 22 awards for literary works in the languages which has recognized works.

**IMPORTANT BOOKS AND AUTHORS**

**Transcendence: My Spiritual Experiences with Pramukh Swamiji:** Abdul Kalam

**Unbelievable – Delhi to Islamabad:** Prof Bhim Singh

**Two Years Eight Months and Twenty Eight Nights:** Salman Rushdie

**Globalisation, Democratization and Distributive Justice:** Professor Mool Chand Sharma

**Making India Awesome:** Chetan Bhagat

**Flood of fire:** Amitav Ghosh

**Neither a Hawk nor a Dove:** Khurshid M Kasuri

**The Red Sari:** Javier Moro

**Sourav Ganguly: Cricket, Captaincy and Controversy:** Saptarshi Sarkar

**China - Confucius in the Shadows:** Poonam Surie

**Mrs Funnybones:** Twinkle Khanna

**R.D. Burman: The Prince of Music:** Khagesh Dev Burman

**Beyond Doubt: A Dossier on Gandhi's Assassination:** Teesta Setalvad

**Benazir Bhutto: A Multidimensional Portrait:** Dr Anna Suvorova

**Modi - Incredible emergence of a star:** Tarun Vijay

**The Accidental Prime Minister – The making and unmaking of Manmohan Singh:** Sanjaya Baru

**Hard Choices (Autobiography):** Hillary Rodham Clinton

**I am Malala (Autobiography):** Malala Yousafzai

**And Then One Day:** Naseerudin Shah

**Playing It My Way:** Sachin Tendulkar

**The Narrow Road To the Deep North:** Richard Flanagan

**Go Set a Watchman:** Harper Lee

**Super Economies:** Raghav Bahl

**Family Life:** Akhil Sharma

**Lucknow Boy: A Memoir:** Late Vinod Mehta

**A Brief History of Seven Killings:** Marlon James

**Beyond 2020: A Vision for Tomorrow's India:** A. P. J. Abdul Kalam and Y. S. Rajan

**Leading:** Alex Ferguson With Michael Moritz

**The Outsider:** Frederick Forsyth

**The Courage to Act – A Memoir of a Crisis and Its Aftermath:** Ben S. Bernanke

*Amar Sonar Bangla, the national anthem of Bangladesh was written by Rabindranath Tagore in 1905.*

**Ruled or Misruled: Story and Destiny of Bihar:** Santosh Singh  
**Hungry Bengal: War, Famine, Riots and the End of Empire:** Janam Mukherjee  
**To the Brink and Back: India's 1991 Story:** Jairam Ramesh  
**The Pakistan Paradox:** Christophe Jaffrelot  
**Crusader or Conspirator:** P.C. Parakh  
**Born Again On the Mountain:** Arunima Sinha  
**The China Model:** Daniel A bell  
**Scion of Ikshvaku:** Amish Tripathi  
**Purity:** Jonathan Franzen  
**God Help the Child:** Toni Morrison  
**Love + Hate: Stories and Essays:** Hanif Kureishi  
**The Heart Goes Last:** Margaret Atwood  
**Deep South:** Paul Theroux

**The Country of First Boys:** Amartya Sen  
**A Strangeness in My Mind:** Orhan Pamuk  
**Autumn of the Matriarch: Indira Gandhi's Final Term in Office:** Diego Maiorano  
**Gods of Corruption:** Promilla Shankar  
**Restart: The Last Chance for the Indian Economy:** Mihir S. Sharma  
**The Tears of the Rajas:** Ferdinand Mount  
**The Z factor - My journey as the wrong man at the Right Time :** Subhash Chandra  
**Nathuram Godse - The Story of an Assassin :** Anup Ashok Sardesai  
**The turbulent year - 1980-1996 (Volume II) :** Pranab Mukherjee.  
**Jawaharlal Nehru and The Indian Polity is Perspective :** Prof (Dr) P.J. Alexander  
**The Kiss of life - How a superhero and my son defeated cancer :** Emraan Hashmi

## INDIA'S POLITICAL JOURNEY 70 YEARS

Date / Period	Events
1946	The Constituent assembly elected in 1946 served as the Parliament
15 Aug. 1947	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>India became independent</li> <li>Jawaharlal Nehru becomes the 1<sup>st</sup> P. M. of Independent India</li> </ul>
30 Jan. 1948	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mahatma Gandhi was shot dead by Nathuram Godse</li> <li>India sends troops and took over the State of Hyderabad</li> <li>Sheikh Abdulla became the Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir.</li> <li>Pakistan adopted Guerrilla War in J &amp; K but India recaptured Dras, Kargil and Poonch.</li> </ul>
26 Nov. 1949	Constitution of India was adopted with a Preamble, 395 Articles & 8 Schedules.
26 Jan. 1950	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Constitution of India was enforced &amp; India was declared a Republic State</li> <li>Rajendra Prasad, 1<sup>st</sup> President of India</li> <li>Home Minister Vallabhbhai Patel died on 15 Dec. 1950.</li> </ul>
1951	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>India's first general/Lok Sabha election ( 25 Oct. 1951 to 21 Feb. 1952) &amp; Indian National Congress won with full majority (75%)</li> </ul>
1953	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sheikh Abdulla was dismissed, arrested and Ghulam Mohammed became the Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir.</li> </ul>
1954	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>French finally gave up its territory Pondicherry to India.</li> </ul>
1956	Death of B. R. Ambedkar on 6 Dec. 1956
1957	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Second general elections held in India &amp; Congress won 371 seats</li> </ul>
1959	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mrs. Indira Gandhi was elected the president of Indian National Congress.</li> </ul>
1960	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The states of Gujarat and Maharashtra came into being on May 1, 1960 &amp; Bombay got allocated to Maharashtra.</li> </ul>
1961	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indian troops liberated Goa from Portuguese colony by Operation Vijay</li> </ul>
1962	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Congress retained its majority in the general elections (361 seats out of 494).</li> </ul>
1964	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jawahar Lal Nehru passed away. Gulzarilal Nanda was sworn in as acting prime minister.</li> <li>Congress Working Committee finalized on Lal Bahadur Shastri as Nehru's successor. (Other contenders were Tamilian K. Kamraj &amp; Morarji Desai)</li> </ul>
1965	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pakistan invaded India over a salt marsh in Kachchh desert forcing Indians to withdraw some 40 miles.</li> </ul>

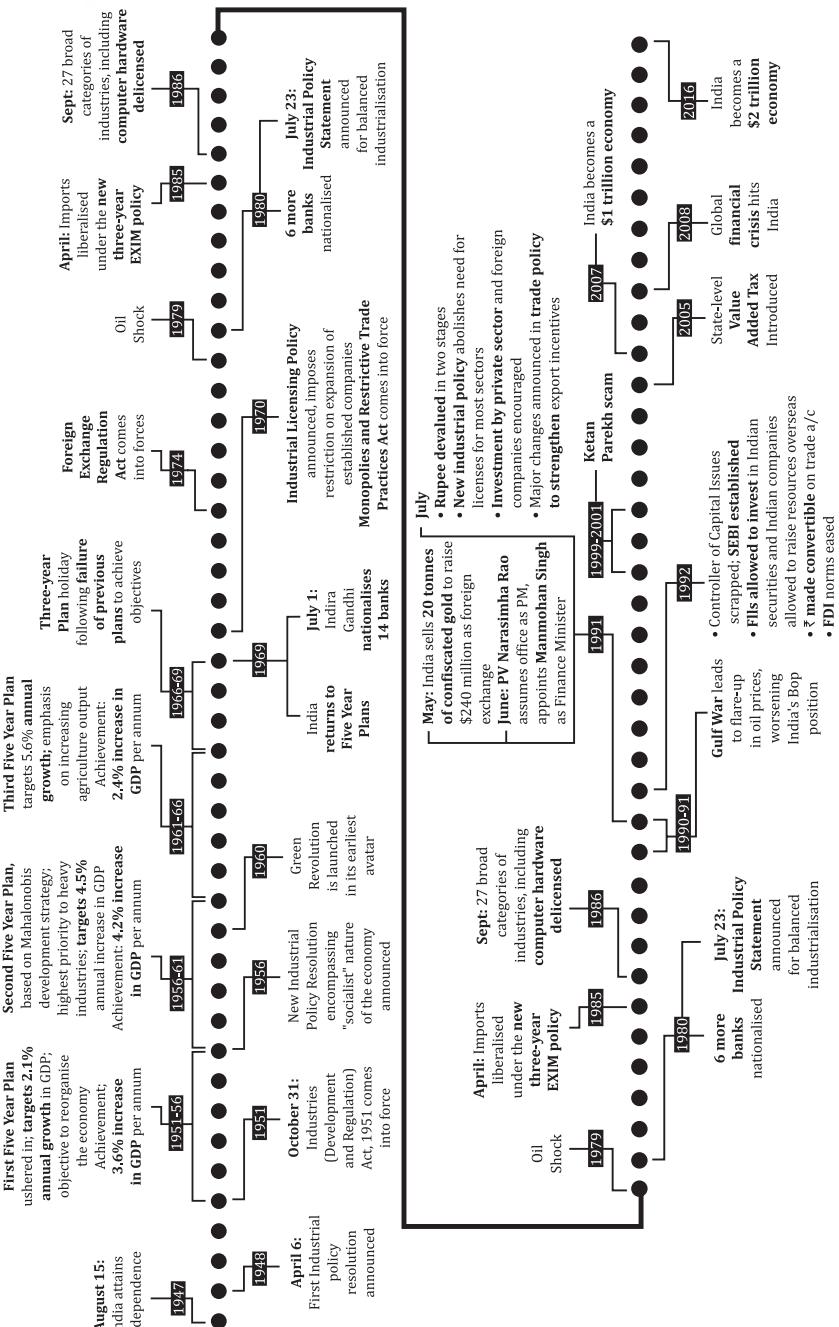
*Posthumously, Neerja Bhanot became the youngest recipient of the Ashok Chakra Award.*

**PANORAMA**

GK-9

<b>1966</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>L.B. Shastri &amp; Pakistani President Ayub Khan met in Taskent along with the Soviet Union P.M. Kosygin, and signed "Taskent Agreement".</li> <li>Lal Bahadur Shashtri dies in sleep, of cardiac arrest.</li> <li>Gulzarilal Nanda was (once again) sworn in as acting prime minister.</li> <li>Indira Gandhi became PM on Congress president Kamraj endorsement for which Morarji Desai was interested.</li> <li>Punjab and Haryana divided into separate states.</li> </ul>
<b>1967</b>	• 4 <sup>th</sup> general elections held in February & INC got 283 seats.
<b>1969</b>	14 banks were nationalized which was opposed by then Finance Minister Morarji Desai
<b>1971</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Indo-Pakistan War of 1971 over Bangladesh liberation. Pakistani troops surrendered &amp; Provisional Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh came into being.</li> <li>5<sup>th</sup> general elections of India was held 14 months before scheduled time and Congress returned with 362 seats out of 520</li> </ul>
<b>1975</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On 26<sup>th</sup> June 1975 national emergency was declared.</li> <li>Opposition leaders, including, Jayprakash Narayan, Morarji Desai, were sent to jail. Sanjay Gandhi became leading political executive overshadowing Indira Gandhi</li> </ul>
<b>1977</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mrs. Gandhi dissolved Lok Sabha and general elections were held.</li> <li>The Congress lost around 200 seats. Both Indira Gandhi and Sanjay Gandhi lost.</li> <li>Janata Party came with majority &amp; Morarji Desai became PM of India.</li> </ul>
<b>1979</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Morarji Desai resigned after Janata Party splits into three parts: headed by Morarji Desai, Jagjivan Ram and Charan Singh.</li> <li>Charan Singh was sworn as Prime Minister, but a month later Indira's Congress (I) withdrew support, which forced a mid-term election.</li> </ul>
<b>1980</b>	General elections of India was held & INC won 353 seats as a result Mrs.I. Gandhi became PM. Sanjay Gandhi died in a plane accident.
<b>1984</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indira Gandhi shot dead by two of her Sikh personal bodyguards.</li> <li>Rajiv Gandhi became Prime Minister of India.</li> <li>8<sup>th</sup> general elections of India was held &amp; INC won 404 seats.</li> </ul>
<b>1989</b>	General elections of India was held & INC won 197 seats. The Janata Dal led by V P Singh secured 143 seats, BJP 85 & Left Parties 45 seats. V.P. Singh became PM with support of BJP & Left parties.
<b>1991</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rajiv Gandhi assassinated by suicide bomber sympathetic to Sri Lanka's Tamil Tigers(LTTE).</li> <li>10<sup>th</sup> General elections were held. INC+ got 244, BJP+ 120 &amp; NF got 69 seats. P.V. Narasimha Rao became PM with the support of Left parties.</li> </ul>
<b>1992</b>	Babri Mosque in Ayodhya was demolished, triggering widespread Hindu-Muslim violence.
<b>1996</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>General elections were held. UF 192(Janata Dal+) won 192, BJP 187, &amp; INC 140 seats.</li> <li>AB Vajpayee became PM only for 13 days followed by H.D. Deve Gowda &amp; IK Gujral (Janata Dal). The 11th Lok Sabha produced three Prime Ministers in two years.</li> </ul>
<b>1999</b>	General elections were held. NDA(BJP+) won 254(182+), INC+ 144 & UF 64 seats. AB Vajpayee became PM.
<b>1999</b>	Kargil war between India & Pakistan. India came as victorious.
<b>2004</b>	General elections were held. UPA got 218, NDA 181 seats & Manmohan Singh became PM of India.
<b>2009</b>	General elections were held. UPA got 262, NDA 159 seats & Manmohan Singh became PM of India.
<b>2014</b>	General elections were held. BJP got 282, INC 44. Narendra Modi became PM of India.
<b>2016</b>	India got entry into Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) group.

## INDIA'S ECONOMIC JOURNEY 70 YEARS



**INDIA'S AGRICULTURAL JOURNEY 70 YEARS**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Developments/Events</b>
<b>1947</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>India gains independence</li> <li>Agricultural productivity - 50 million tonnes</li> <li>Subsistence farming practised</li> <li>80% of population dependent on Agriculture</li> </ul> <p>EFFORT: Establishment of Agricultural Engineering Division at TART.</p>
<b>1949</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>River Valley Project-Damodar Valley Corporation established in 1949 to tackle soil and water conservation in Bihar and Bengal.</li> </ul>
<b>1951</b>	<p>1<sup>st</sup> 5 Year Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Abolition of Intermediaries / Zamindari System</li> <li>Giving Land titles to actual Tillers</li> <li>Community Development Programmes introduced.</li> <li>Decentralised Planning</li> <li>Intensive Area Development Programme Initiated.</li> </ul> <p>Bhoodan Movement launched by Vinoba Bhave</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land Rights renounced</li> <li>11.9 lakh acres of land distributed.</li> </ul>
<b>1954</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ICAR carried out state wise survey of the existing tools and implements used by farmers.</li> </ul>
<b>1956</b>	<p>2<sup>nd</sup> 5 Year Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Concern for vast rainfed Agriculture feet</li> <li>Soil conservation as an important programme.</li> <li>Irrigation Development for rainfed areas.</li> <li>Training and Development/Extension work for the Agricultural Technology through Community Development.</li> </ul>
<b>1957</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GRAMDAN launched</li> <li>Private ownership of land eliminated</li> </ul>
<b>1959</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indian National Congress in Nagpur Resolution resolved that Agrarian Legislation to lower restriction on the size of land holdings.</li> </ul>
<b>1961</b>	<p>3<sup>rd</sup> Five Year Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cultivable waste land brought under cultivation</li> <li>Area development as an approach for selected districts</li> <li>Integrated land policy adopted</li> <li>Soil survey taken up</li> </ul>
<b>1964</b>	<p>Incentive Price Policy adopted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agricultural Price Commission set up to fix agricultural prices/support prices of the crops.</li> </ul>
<b>1965</b>	<p>Food Corporation of India launched</p>
<b>1966</b>	<p>Green Revolution Introduced:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The HYV programme started.</li> <li>Modern farm technique initiated which replaced manpower</li> <li>Irrigation facilities improved.</li> </ul> <p>Results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12.6 times increase in crop production</li> <li>4.84 times increase in wheat output from 1966-67.</li> <li>1.78 times increase in production from 1966-67.</li> <li>Success mostly marked in wheat and rice.</li> <li>Limited only to Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh.</li> </ul>
<b>1969</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Irrigation and soil conservation in dry land regions and technological change introduced.</li> <li>Second phase of land reform and land ceiling acts introduced.</li> </ul>

<b>1974</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drought prone area marked and got attention.</li> <li>• Desert area development programme launched</li> <li>• New impetus to dry farming.</li> </ul>
<b>1977</b>	Food-For-Work Introduced.
<b>1980</b>	<p>Under utilisation of land resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land and water management programme under drought prone area in selected area undertaken.</li> </ul>
<b>1982</b>	National Bank for Agriculture & Rural development (NABARD) established.
<b>1992</b>	<p>8<sup>th</sup> 5 Year plan :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Period of liberalization and globalisation</li> <li>• Growth and Diversification of agriculture to achieve self-sufficiency in food.</li> <li>• Generation of food surplus for exports</li> <li>• Food grain production increased from 168.4 million tonnes (1966-67) to 199 million tonnes in (1991-92).</li> </ul>
<b>1997</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land degradation increased significantly</li> <li>• Brought underutilized land under cultivation</li> <li>• Maintenance of village commons</li> <li>• Decentralised land management system</li> <li>• Panchayati Raj to manage the village lands.</li> </ul> <p>9<sup>th</sup> 5 Year plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Doubling food production</li> <li>• Increase in employment and income</li> <li>• Supplementary/sustained employment and creation of Rural infrastructure through poverty Alleviation Schemes.</li> <li>• Distribution of food grains to the people below poverty line.</li> <li>• Introduction of TARGETED PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (TPDS) to "poor in all areas".</li> </ul>
<b>1998</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• KISAN CREDIT CARD (KCC) introduced.</li> <li>• Introduction of ANTYODAYA ANNA YOJANA (AAY)</li> </ul>
<b>2000</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 crore of the poorest BPL families identified.</li> <li>• 25 Kg of food grains available at ₹ 2 per kg for wheat and ₹ 3 per kg for rice.</li> </ul> <p>Introduction of ANNAPURANA SCHEME</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Targeted group – Indigent senior citizens</li> <li>• Provision of 10 kg of grains free.</li> </ul>
<b>2004</b>	<p>NATIONAL FOOD FOR WORK launched</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 150 most backward districts provided wage employment.</li> <li>• 100% centrally sponsored scheme</li> </ul>
<b>2005</b>	About 221 farmers committed suicide in Maharashtra
<b>2010</b>	<p>India largest producer of –</p> <p>Many fresh fruits, vegetables, milk, major spices, jute, millets, castor oil.</p> <p>India 2<sup>nd</sup> largest producer of wheat and rice.</p>
<b>2011</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Major reforms in organised retail</li> <li>• Includes logistics and details of agricultural produce.</li> <li>• Though this reform was placed on hold.</li> </ul>
<b>2012</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subsidised electricity for pumping due to drop of 90% monsoon rains.</li> <li>• Production from horticulture exceeded grain output.</li> </ul>
<b>2016</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) to carry out 42 dairy projects with the financial outlay of 221 crores.</li> <li>• 585 major wholesale agricultural markets electronically linked creating National Agriculture Market (NAM)</li> <li>• 5 year road map drawn to increase pulse production</li> <li>• PRADHAN MANTRI FASAL BIMA YOJANA and BHARTIYA KRISHI BIMA YOJANA introduced to insure crops.</li> <li>• 75000 crores invested on Energy Efficient Irrigation Scheme.</li> </ul>

**PANORAMA**

GK-13

**INDIA'S SCIENTIFIC JOURNEY 70 YEARS**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Developments/Discoveries</b>
<b>1947</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PM Jawahar Lal Nehru initiated reforms to promote higher education, science and technology in India.</li> <li>Radio Broadcasting was renamed as ALL INDIA RADIO.</li> <li>Electric generation capacity in India – 1362 MW.</li> </ul>
<b>1948</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Atomic energy act was passed.</li> <li>Defence Organization was set up.</li> </ul>
<b>1950</b>	Rural electrification provided to 3016 villages
<b>1951</b>	Indian Institute of Technology (IIT'S) was incorporated on 8th August 1951 at Kharagpur in West Bengal by Minister of Education Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad.
<b>1954</b>	Hindustan Steel Pvt. Limited formed.
<b>1956</b>	AIIMS founded in New Delhi.
<b>1957</b>	All India Radio renamed as AKASH VANI.
<b>1958</b>	Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) formed.
<b>1959</b>	Limited Duration of Television Programming began.
<b>Late 1950's</b>	IIT'S in Bombay (1958), Madras (1959), Kanpur (1959) and Delhi (1961) opened.
<b>Early 1960's</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Close ties with Soviet Union enabled the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) to develop Indian Space Program.</li> </ul>
<b>1962</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indian National for Space Research set up by Department of Atomic Energy.</li> <li>Work starts on Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Stations (TERLS)</li> </ul>
<b>1963</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>First Sounding Rocket launched from TERLS on Nov. 21, 1963.</li> </ul>
<b>1965</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complete Broadcasting of Television followed</li> <li>Space Science and Technology Centre set up in Thumba</li> <li>Green Revolution began under M.S. Swaminathan</li> </ul>
<b>1968</b>	Experimental Satellite Communication Earth Station set up in Ahmedabad.
<b>1970</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indian Medical Centre Council Act passed to Standardize Ayurvedic teaching institution</li> <li>White Revolution / Operation Flood was introduced which made India the largest producer of milk.</li> </ul>
<b>1971</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Electronic Commission was set up by Mrs. Indira Gandhi.</li> <li>Satish Dhawan Space Centre was set up in Sriharikota in Andhra Pradesh.</li> </ul>
<b>1972</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Department of Space established. ISRO brought under it.</li> </ul>
<b>1973</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) incorporated with an authorized capital of ₹ 2000 crore.</li> </ul>
<b>1975</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>First Indian Satellite ARYA BHATTA launched</li> </ul>
<b>1979</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BHASKARA I, an Earth experimental satellite launched.</li> </ul>
<b>1981</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indian Antarctic Programme started when the 1<sup>st</sup> Indian expedition was flagged off for Antarctica from Goa.</li> <li>Since then more missions sent each year to India's base DAKSHIN GANGOTRI.</li> <li>Commission on additional sources of energy set up and hence department of non-conventional energy source set up.</li> </ul>

<b>1983</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>INSAT commissioned in 1983. Largest Domestic Communication in ASIA - PACIFIC.</li> <li>Active Satellite of this series include INSAT-2E, INSAT-3A, INSAT-3B, INSAT-3C, INSAT-3E, KALPANA-I, G-SAT 2, EDUSAT, INSAT-4A.</li> <li>APOLLO hospitals opened its 1<sup>st</sup> facility. 1<sup>st</sup> hospital to be registered as Public Company.</li> </ul>
<b>1984</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1<sup>st</sup> Indian Cosmonaut RAKESH SHARMA spends 8 days in Russian Space Station Salyut 7.</li> <li>Kolkata Metro started.</li> </ul>
<b>1985</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Immunisation Program consisting in massive vaccination for 9 diseases- TB, Diphteria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Polio, Measles, Hepatitis B, Diarrhoea, Japanese Encephalitis, Pneumonia.</li> </ul>
<b>1986</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A separate department of BIOTECHNOLOGY created to develop Indian Agriculture.</li> </ul>
<b>1991</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A new permanent Antarctic base MAITRI was founded.</li> <li>Indian Economy went through major economic reforms leading India to a new era of globalisation and International Economic Integration.</li> </ul>
<b>1995</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AYUSH created to develop research work in Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy.</li> <li>Pulse polio Programme started.</li> </ul>
<b>1997</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TRAI was established</li> </ul>
<b>1999</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cellular Services started in India.</li> </ul>
<b>2001</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'Tejas' - advanced light weight supersonic fighter aircraft introduced.</li> <li>BRAHMOS - introduced into Defense System (World's fastest cruise missile) developed by India &amp; Russia.</li> </ul>
<b>2002</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>India and European Union agreed to Bilateral cooperation in the field of science and technology.</li> <li>Delhi metro started.</li> </ul>
<b>2003</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Super computer PARAM PADMA was launched which had the computational capacity of 1 texaflop.</li> </ul>
<b>2004</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Electricity generation capacity increased to 11350 MW</li> </ul>
<b>2005</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) launched</li> </ul>
<b>2008</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Moon impact probe was released from CHANDRAYAN 1 at the height of 100 Km.</li> </ul>
<b>2013</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MARS ORBITER MISSION (MOM) also called as MANGALYAN launched by ISRO making it the 4<sup>th</sup> Space Agency to reach Mars and the 1<sup>st</sup> Nation to reach the Mars orbit in first attempt.</li> <li>Rural Electrification – 593732 villages</li> </ul>
<b>2014</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TB - Mission 2020 is launched by Govt. of India to eradicate TB by 2020.</li> </ul>
<b>2016</b>	<p>• India's first indigenous Sonar Dome was flagged off by the defence Ministry on March 30.</p> <p>RECENT DEVELOPMENTS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ISRO's PSLV-C35 successfully placed 8 different satellites in a single rocket mission including SCAT-SAT-1 for weather Related Studies.</li> <li>IIT Kharagpur and NHAI have signed MOU to develop technology to construct maintenance free highways in India.</li> <li>INTERTEC group has launched an agriculture technology laboratory in Hyderabad to perform DNA analysis for agribiotech, plant seed breeding and plant seed production industries.</li> <li>Indian Institute of Science has discovered a natural cure for cancer in Quercetin and plant Vernonia condensata.</li> <li>About 6500 e-choupals are covering 1 lakh villages.</li> </ul>

## INDIA'S DEMOGRAPHIC JOURNEY 70 YEARS

Parameters	Course of Journey
<b>Population</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>1947</b> – Population of India was 340 million</li> <li>• Between <b>1947 – 1981</b>, population doubled.</li> <li>• By <b>2001</b> – it surpassed 1 billion</li> <li>• <b>2011</b> – Population was 1210 million</li> <li>• India's population increasing at the rate of 16 million per year</li> <li>• India has 17% of world's population.</li> <li>• Highest populated state : Uttar Pradesh.</li> <li>• Lowest populated State – Sikkim</li> <li>• Highest populated Union Territory – Delhi</li> <li>• Lowest populated UT – Lakshadweep</li> <li>• Average Density of population in India – 382 person/sq km.</li> <li>• <b>2011</b> – Population in Rural Areas – 68.84 %</li> <li>• Population in Urban Areas – 31.16%</li> <li>• 18.62% of country's population in Uttar Pradesh.</li> </ul>
<b>Fertility rate</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total Fertility Rate in <b>1966-71</b> : 5.78 %</li> <li>TFR in <b>1971-76</b> : 5.37%</li> <li>TFR in <b>1976-81</b> : 4.65%</li> <li>TFR in Kerala : 2.1%</li> <li>TFR in Tamil Nadu : 1.8%</li> </ul> <p><b>2001</b> : Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan accounted for 45% of the total population.</p>
<b>Birth and Death Rate :</b>	<p><b>1951-1961</b> : Death Rate - 24 /1000 Birth Rate - 42 /1000</p> <p><b>1971-1981</b> : Death Rate - 15/1000 Birth Rate - 38 /1000</p> <p><b>1996-2001</b> : Death Rate - 9/1000 Birth Rate - 24/1000</p>
<b>Population policy in India</b>	<p><b>1952</b> – National family Programme launched.</p> <p><b>Features:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To slow down population growth rate through Birth Control Measures</li> <li>• To Improve public Health Standards</li> <li>• To Increase Public Awareness about public health Issues.</li> </ul> <p><b>1975-1976</b> – Period of National Emergency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduced coercive programme of mass sterilization.</li> </ul> <p><b>1978</b> – National family welfare Programme launched.</p> <p><b>2010</b> – National Socio-demographic Goals launched :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Free Compulsory Education upto age of 14</li> <li>• Reduce IMR to below 30/1000 live birth.</li> <li>• Delayed marriages for girls</li> <li>• 100% registration of birth, death, marriage and Pregnancy.</li> </ul>
<b>Literacy</b>	<p><b>1951</b> – Literacy Rate in India – 18.3%</p> <p><b>1991</b> – Increased to 52.2%</p> <p><b>2001</b> – Literacy Rate – 65.4%</p> <p><b>2011</b> – Literacy Rate – 74.04%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Male Literacy Rate – 82.14%</li> <li>• Female Literacy Rate – 65. 46%</li> <li>• State with Universal Literacy – KERALA (93.7)</li> <li>• Least Literate State – BIHAR (63.82%)</li> <li>• State with Lowest female literacy Rate – HARYANA</li> <li>• RIGHT TO EDUCATION (Article 21A) has been made fundamental Right in India via 86th Constitution Amendment Act.</li> </ul>

<b>Religion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Share of Hindu Population in India – 80%</li> <li>India has world's 3<sup>rd</sup> most biggest Muslim population (While Pakistan–second &amp; Indonesia–first)</li> <li>Concentration of Muslim population in India in LAKSHADWEEP and JAMMU &amp; KASHMIR.</li> <li>Concentration of Christian population – MEGHALAYA, MIZORAM, NAGALAND.</li> <li>Concentration of Sikh population – PUNJAB</li> </ul>
<b>Declining Sex Ratio</b>	<p><b>1951</b> – 946 F / 1000 M  <b>1971</b> – 930 F / 1000 M  <b>1981</b> – 934 F / 1000 M  <b>1991</b> – 925 F / 1000 M  <b>2001</b> – 933 F / 1000 M  <b>2011</b> – 940 F / 1000 M</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lowest Child Sex Ratio – PUNJAB (793)</li> <li>Lowest female Sex Ratio – HARYANA (877)</li> <li>Highest female Sex Ratio – KERALA (1084)</li> <li>States with declining Sex Ratio – HARYANA, CHANDIGARH, DELHI, GUJARAT and HIMACHAL PRADESH.</li> </ul> <p>Efforts taken: PRE-NATAL DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUE (Regulation and prevention of misuse) ACT passed in 1996.</p>
<b>Age Structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>INDIA has a very young population.</li> <li>* UNDER 15 AGE GROUP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1971</b> – 42% of total population</li> <li><b>2001</b> – 35% of total population</li> <li><b>2011</b> – 29.7% of total population</li> </ul> </li> <li>* 15 – 60 AGE GROUP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1971</b> – 53% of total population</li> <li><b>2001</b> – 59% of total population</li> <li><b>2011</b> – 64.9% of total population</li> </ul> </li> <li>60 + AGE GROUP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1971</b> – 5% of total population</li> <li><b>2001</b> – 7% of total population</li> <li><b>2011</b> – 5.5% of total population</li> </ul> </li> <li>State with high proportion in younger age group – UTTAR PRADESH</li> <li>• 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of India's population below 15 yrs of age in 2000.</li> </ul>
<b>Life Expectancy</b>	<p><b>1951</b> – Males (32.45 yrs) Female (31.66 yrs)  <b>1971</b> – Males (46.40 yrs) Female (44.70 yrs)  <b>1991</b> – Males (59.70 yrs) Female (60.50 yrs)  <b>2001</b> – Males (63.90 yrs) Female (66.90 yrs)  <b>2011</b> – Average life expectancy – 65.48 yrs</p>
<b>Rural Urban Preferences</b>	<p><b>1951</b> – Rural Population : 299 million  Urban Population: 62 million  <b>1981</b> – Rural Population : 524 million  Urban Population: 159 million  <b>2001</b> – Rural Population : 743 million  Urban Population: 286 million</p>
<b>INDIA'S DEMOGRAPHIC ACHIEVEMENT</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduced CRUDE BIRTH RATE from 40.8 (1951) to 24.1 (2004)</li> <li>Reduced IMR from 146/1000 live birth (1951) to 58/1000 live birth (2004)</li> <li>Reduced Crude death rate from 25 (1951) to 7.5 (2004)</li> <li>Added 25 yrs to life expectancy from 37 yrs to 62 yrs.</li> <li>Halved the TFR from 6.0 (1951) to 3.0 (2004)</li> <li>Quadrupled the couple protection rate from 10.4% (1971) to 44% (1999).</li> </ul>	

**PANORAMA**

GK-17

**INDIA'S SOCIAL/CULTURAL JOURNEY 70 YEARS**

<b>National Consolidation</b>		<b>In 2000's</b>
<b>1947</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>India got independence and partitioned</li> <li>India adopted a socialist democratic path.</li> </ul>
<b>1950</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>India adopted a new constitution which guaranteed fundamental rights to the citizens of India ensuring equality, freedom and justice.</li> </ul>
<b>1955</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>States of India reorganised on the recommendations made by state reorganisation commission.</li> <li>This was done on linguistic basis.</li> </ul>
<b>1967-70</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Privy purses were abolished along with the compensation paid to the Rajas.</li> <li>Zamindari System was abolished</li> </ul>
<b>Education</b>		
<b>1947</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Literacy Rate – 12.2%</li> </ul>
<b>1950's-60's</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government established several industrial training institutes, polytechnics, engineering colleges, medical and dental colleges. Many management institutes (IIM'S) were also set up.</li> </ul>
<b>1968</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government implemented the recommendation of 'KOTHARI COMMISSION' under National Policy on Education which emphasised on universal primary education.</li> </ul>
<b>1978</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The National Adult Education Programme started which is a part of Primary Education.</li> </ul>
<b>1988</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NATIONAL LITERACY MISSION started to enhance adult literacy.</li> </ul>
<b>1986</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TOTAL SANITATION CAMPAIGN (TSC) was launched</li> </ul>
<b>1995</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Universalization of Primary Education</li> <li>Vocalisation of Secondary Education</li> <li>Specialisation of Higher Education</li> </ul>
<b>2006</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Around 4,50,000 deaths were linked to diarrhoea alone of which 88% were death of children below 5.</li> </ul>
<b>2008</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>According to UNICEF, only 90% of Indian population is able to utilize proper sanitation facilities.</li> </ul>

**2010**

- Water and Sanitation programme study the economic impacts of inadequate sanitation in India which has caused considerable economic losses equivalent to 6.4% of India's GDP in 2006.

**2014**

- SWACHH BHARAT ABHIYAN launched by PM Narendra Modi.

**Women****1954**

- Vibhla Farooqui and her female colleagues in the Communist Party of India organised a national conference to address women issues. They founded the NATIONAL FEDERATION OF INDIAN WOMEN (NFIW) focus attention on women's struggle for equal rights and responsibilities in all spheres of life.

**1955**

The HINDU MARRIAGE ACT of 1955 was passed to provide equal rights to women to obtain divorce and maintenance.

**1956**

- The "Hindu Adoption and maintenance Act" was passed. Through this act, a woman can adopt a boy or a girl as her son or daughter.
- The "Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act" of 1956 entitled a woman to act as the natural guardian of her minor children.
- The HINDU SUCCESSION ACT, 1956 was passed in which a woman got equal rights in the inheritance of family property

**1961**

- The DOWRY PROHIBITION ACT of 1961 in which dowry was made a punishable offence.

**1974**

- According to the report of the committee on status of women in India, the number of female employees in all sector was continuously rising.
- According to the World Bank Report, 94% of total employment in dairy production constitutes women.
- CHIPKO MOVEMENT, which got its name from the action of woman who hugged trees in order to prevent them from being cut by timber contractors.

**1976**

- The EQUAL REMUNERATION ACT was passed.

**1986**

- SHAH BANO CASE - The Supreme Court ruled that Shah Bano (Muslim Elderly) was eligible for maintenance money though the decision was opposed by Muslim fundamentalists. The Union Government subsequently passed the MUSLIM WOMEN'S (PROTECTION OF RIGHTS UPON DIVORCE) ACT.

**1989**

- Panchayati Raj Bill was introduced which instituted 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of the seats in the panchayat to be reserved for women.

**2006**

Kiran Majumdar Shaw (founder of BIOCON) was rated as the world's richest woman. Kalita D. Gupta (ran ICICI Bank) and Kalpana Moparia (CEO, JP MORGAN) listed as most powerful women (Forbes).

**PRESENT SCENARIO:**

- From 5.4 million girls enrolled at the primary level in 1950-51 to 61.1 million girls in 2004-05 and 94.8 million in 2013-14.
- Dropout rates of girls have fallen by 16.5% between the year 2000 and 2005.
- India has largest population of working women in the world.
- Women such as Arundhati Roy, Anita Desai, Jhumpa Lahiri, Shabana Azmi, Pratibha Patil, Mrs. Indira Gandhi have asserted themselves in this male-dominated realm.

**Domestic Violence****2005**

- According to National Family and Health Survey in 2005, total lifetime prevalence of domestic violence was 33.5% and 8.5% for sexual violence among aged 15-49.
- The DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT of 2005 legally defines domestic violence and the prosecution guidelines of those cases that are reported to the police.

**2012**

- National Crime Records Bureau states the reported Crime rate of 46/100,000, rape rate of 2/100,000 and dowry homicide rate of 0.7/100,000.

**RAPE IN INDIA**

- According to the National Crime Records Bureau 2013, 24,923 rape cases were reported in 2012 which increased to 34,651 in 2015.

**PANORAMA**

GK-19

<b>2012</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New Delhi has the highest number of rape reports among Indian cities.</li> <li>Jabalpur has the highest per capita rape rate reports.</li> </ul> <p><b>DOWRY DEATHS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>India reports the highest total number of dowry deaths with 8391 deaths reported in 2010 which increased to 18,233 in 2012.</li> <li>Dowry death is considered as one of the many categories of violence against women in India along with rape, acid throwing, eve-teasing and bride-burning.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of medical colleges gone up to 165 in 1998-99 as against 28 in 1950-51 and to 462 in 2016.</li> <li>There was no community centre in 1951 but in 1999 there were 2913 community centres.</li> <li>In 1999, there were 17 doctors for every 1 lakh population as against 5.2 doctors in 1951. But in 2016 India has one doctor per 1700 population.</li> <li>The cases of HIV infected people are also witnessing a declining trend.</li> </ul>
<b>Family Structure and Marriage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Joint family system has been the major feature of Indian tradition. Oldest male member is the head of the family system.</li> <li>With Urbanisation and development in the economic system, the joint family system has paved way for the nuclear family system.</li> <li>In India, majority of marriages are planned by parents and family members - But now inter-caste and inter-religion marriages are also becoming popular.</li> <li>The average age for marriage for women in India is now 21 years according to the 2011 census of India.</li> <li>In 2009, 7% of the women got married before the age of 18.</li> <li>Since 1956, males and females are treated as equal in the matter of inheritance without a legal will.</li> <li>Divorce is very low-About 1%. Urban divorce rates are much higher.</li> <li>Live-in-relationships are becoming common nowadays.</li> </ul>	<b>The Flipside of Development</b>
<b>Health</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Life expectancy increased from 37 years in 1951 to 65 years in 2011.</li> <li>Malnutrition in children under 5 years came down to 44% in 2006 from 67% in 1971.</li> <li>Number of Tuberculosis cases got reduced to 185/100,000 in 2009.</li> <li>Birth Rate has fallen from 39.9/1000 in 1950-51 to 25.8 in 2000-01 and 21% in 2013.</li> <li>Death Rate has fallen from 27.4/1000 in 1950-51 to 8.5 in 2000-01 to 7.4% in 2011.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Poverty</b></p> <p>In 2011, The World Bank estimated 23.6% of India's population lived below \$ 1.25 per day on purchasing power parity.</p> <p><b>Corruption</b></p> <p>In 2005, a study done by Transparency International in India found that more than 50% people have first hand experience of paying bribe on getting a job done in public office.</p> <p>In 2015, a revelation of tax evasion (PANAMA PAPER LEAKS) case involving some high profile celebrities and businessmen has added spark to the corruption charges.</p> <p><b>Terrorism</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regions of terrorist activities in India are Jammu and Kashmir, central India and the north-east states.</li> <li>Punjab insurgency led to militant activities in Punjab and Delhi</li> <li>Today the country faces worst phase of Naxalite Maoist Insurgency especially in Chattisgarh, eastern India and Andhra Pradesh.</li> </ul> <p><b>Caste-Related Violence</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1979 : Mandal Commission was established to identify the socially and educationally backward communities and to consider the question of seat reservation and quotas for people to redress caste discrimination.</li> <li>1989 : Massive protests were held in the country when V.P. Singh govt. tried to implement the recommendation of Mandal Commission.</li> </ul>

**SPACE SCIENCE**

Space mission 1975-2016		
Satellite	Launch Date	Launch Vehicle
Aryabhata	19-Apr-75	u-11 Interkosmos
Bhaskara-I	7-Jun-79	C-1 Interkosmos
Rohini Technology Payload	10-Aug-79	SLV-3
Rohini RS-1	18-Jul-80	SLV-3
Rohini RS-D1	31-May-81	SLV-3
Ariane Passenger Payload Experiment	19-Jun-81	Ariane-1 (V-3)
Bhaskara -II	20-Nov-81	C-1 Intercosmos
INSAT-1A	10-Apr-82	Delta 3910 PAM-D
Rohini RS-D2	17-Apr-83	SLV-3
INSAT-1B	30-Aug-83	Shuttle [PAM-D]
Stretched Rohini Satellite Series (SROSS-1)	24-Mar-87	ASLV
IRS-1A	17-Mar-88	Vostok
Stretched Rohini Satellite Series (SROSS-2)	13-Jul-88	ASLV
INSAT-1C	21-Jul-88	Ariane-3
INSAT-1D	12-Jun-90	Delta 4925
IRS-1B	29-Aug-91	Vostok
INSAT-2DT	26-Feb-92	Ariane-44L H10
Stretched Rohini Satellite Series (SROSS-C)	20-May-92	ASLV
INSAT-2A	10-Jul-92	Ariane-44L H10
INSAT-2B	23-Jul-93	Ariane-44L H10+
IRS-1E	20-Sep-93	PSLV-D1
Stretched Rohini Satellite Series (SROSS-C2)	4-May-94	ASLV
IRS-P2	15-Oct-94	PSLV-D2

INSAT-2C	7-Dec-95	Ariane-44L H10-3
IRS-1C	29-Dec-95	Molniya
IRS-P3	21-Mar-96	PSLV-D3
INSAT-2D	4-Jun-97	Ariane-44L H10-3
IRS-1D	29-Sep-97	PSLV-C1
INSAT-2E	3-Apr-99	Ariane-42P H10-3
Oceansat-1 (IRS-P4)	26-May-99	PSLV-C2
INSAT-3B	22-Mar-00	Ariane-5G
GSAT-1	18-Apr-01	GSLV-D1
Technology Experiment Satellite (TES)	22-Oct-01	PSLV-C3
INSAT-3C	24-Jan-02	Ariane-42L H10-3
Kalpana-1 (METSAT)	12-Sep-02	PSLV-C4
INSAT-3A	10-Apr-03	Ariane-5G
GSAT-2	8-May-03	GSLV-D2
INSAT-3E	28-Sep-03	Ariane-5G
RESOURCE-SAT-1 (IRS-P6)	17-Oct-03	PSLV-C5
EDUSAT	20-Oct-04	GSLV-F01
HAMSAT	5-May-05	PSLV-C6
CARTOSAT-1	5-May-05	PSLV-C6
INSAT-4A	22-Dec-05	Ariane-5GS
INSAT-4C	10-Jul-06	GSLV-F02
CARTOSAT-2	10-Jan-07	PSLV-C7
Space Capsule Recovery Experiment (SRE-1)	10-Jan-07	PSLV-C7
INSAT-4B	12-Mar-07	Ariane-5ECA
INSAT-4CR	2-Sep-07	GSLV-F04
CARTOSAT-2A	28-Apr-08	PSLV-C9
IMS-1 (Third World Satellite - TWsat)	28-Apr-08	PSLV-C9
Chandrayaan-1	22-Oct-08	PSLV-C11
RISAT-2	20-Apr-09	PSLV-C12

*Astronauts comes from the Greek word "Astron" which means stars and "nautes" means sailor.*

**PANORAMA**

GK-21

ANUSAT	20-Apr-09	PSLV-C12
Oceansat-2 (IRS-P4)	23-Sep-09	PSLV-C14
GSAT-4	15-Apr-10	GSLV-D3
CARTOSAT-2B	12-Jul-10	PSLV-C15
StudSat	12-Jul-10	PSLV-C15
GSAT-5P / INSAT-4D	25-Dec-10	GSLV-F06
RESOURC-ESAT-2	20-Apr-11	PSLV-C16
Youthsat	20-Apr-11	PSLV-C16
GSAT-8 / INSAT-4G	21-May-11	Ariane-5 VA-202
GSAT-12	15-Jul-11	PSLV-C17
Megha-Tropiques	12-Oct-11	PSLV-C18
Jugnu	12-Oct-11	PSLV-C18
RISAT-1	26-Apr-12	PSLV-C19
SRMSAT	26-Apr-12	PSLV-C18
GSAT-10	29-Sep-12	Ariane-5 VA-209
SARAL	25-Feb-13	PSLV-C20
IRNSS-1A	1-Jul-13	PSLV-C22
INSAT-3D	26-Jul-13	Ariane-5
GSAT-7	30-Aug-13	Ariane-5
Mars Orbiter Mission (MOM)	5-Nov-13	PSLV-C25
GSAT-14	5-Jan-14	GSLV-D5
IRNSS-1B	4-Apr-14	PSLV-C24
IRNSS-1C	10-Nov-14	PSLV-C26
GSAT-16	7-Dec-14	Ariane-5
IRNSS-1D	28-Mar-15	PSLV-C27
GSAT-6	27-Aug-15	GSLV-D6
Astrosat	28-Sep-15	PSLV-C30
GSAT-15	11-Nov-15	Ariane 5 VA-227
IRNSS-1E	20-Jan-16	PSLV-C31
IRNSS-1F	10-Mar-16	PSLV-C32
IRNSS-1G	28-Apr-16	PSLV-C33
Corbo Set-2C	22-Jun-16	PSLV-C34
Insat 3DR	8-Sep-16	GSLV-F05
SCATSAT-1	26-Sep-16	PSLV-C35
GSAT-18	5-Oct-16	Ariane 5 ECA VA-231

**Space Centres and Units**

- Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC) - Thumba (Thiruvananthapuram)
- ISRO Satellite Centre (ISAC) - Bengaluru
- SHAR Centre - Shriharikota (Andhra Pradesh)
- Liquid Propulsion Systems Centre (LPSC) - Bengaluru
- Space Application Centre - Ahmedabad
- Developmental and Educational Communication - Ahmedabad unit (DECU)
- ISRO Telemetry Tracking and Command Network (ISTRAC) - Bengaluru
- National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA) - Hyderabad
- Master Control Facility (MCF) - Hassan (Karnataka)
- The Antrix Corporation Limited - Bengaluru
- North Eastern-Space Applications Centre (NE-SAC) - Shillong
- Physical Research Laboratory (PRL) - Ahmedabad

**Indian Remote Sensing (IRS) Satellite System**

The Indian Remote Sensing (IRS) satellite system is one of the largest constellations of remote sensing satellites in operation in the world today. The IRS programme commissioned with the launch of **IRS-1A** in **1988** presently includes eleven satellites that continue to provide imageries in a variety of spatial resolutions ranging from better than one metre upto 500 metres.

**Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System**

The new of Navigation Satellite system was launched in 2013 aimed at providing accurate real time positioning and timing services over India and its surroundings upto a range of 1500 km. The fully deployed system consists of 3 satellites in GEO orbit and 4 satellites in GSO orbits placed approximately at an altitude of 36000 km. The constellation has total 7 satellites.

*In September 2009, India's Chandrayaan-1 detected water on the moon for the first time.*

**Mars Orbiter Mission (MOM)** is a space probe, launched on 24 September, 2014. The mission focuses on developing the technologies for designing, planning, management and operations of an interplanetary mission. The probe carries five instruments for gathering knowledge about Mars. The space craft is now jointly monitored by ISRO Telemetry, Tracking and Command Network (ISTRAC) in Bangalore, and Indian Deep Space Network antennae at Byalalu.

### GLOBAL SPACE PROBES

- **Venus :**
  - Venera 1** – USSR Venus flyby, Feb 12, 1961; Now in a solar orbit.
  - Mariner 2** – USA Venus flyby, Aug 27, 1962; Now in a solar orbit.
  - Magellan** – USA Venus orbiter, May 4, 1989 – 1994
- **Mars :**
  - Mariner 3** – USA Mars flyby, Nov. 5, 1964.
  - Viking 1** – USA Mars orbiter/Lander, Aug 20, 1975.
  - Phobos 1** – USSR Mars orbiter/Lander, July 7, 1988.

### PANORAMA

**Mars Odyssey** – USA Mars orbiter, Apr. 7, 2001

**Spirit (MER-A)** – USA Mars Rover, June 10, 2003

**Opportunity (MER-B)** – USA Mars Rover, July 7, 2003.

**Mars Phoenix Lander** – USA Mars Lander, Aug. 4, 2007.

- **Jupiter :**

**Galileo** – USA and Europe probe, Oct. 18, 1989.

**Hubble space Telescope** – USA and Europe, Apr. 25, 1990.

**New Horizons** – USA Kuiper belt flyby, Jan. 19, 2006.

- **Moon :**

**Pioneer 0** – USA Lunar orbiter, Aug. 17, 1958.

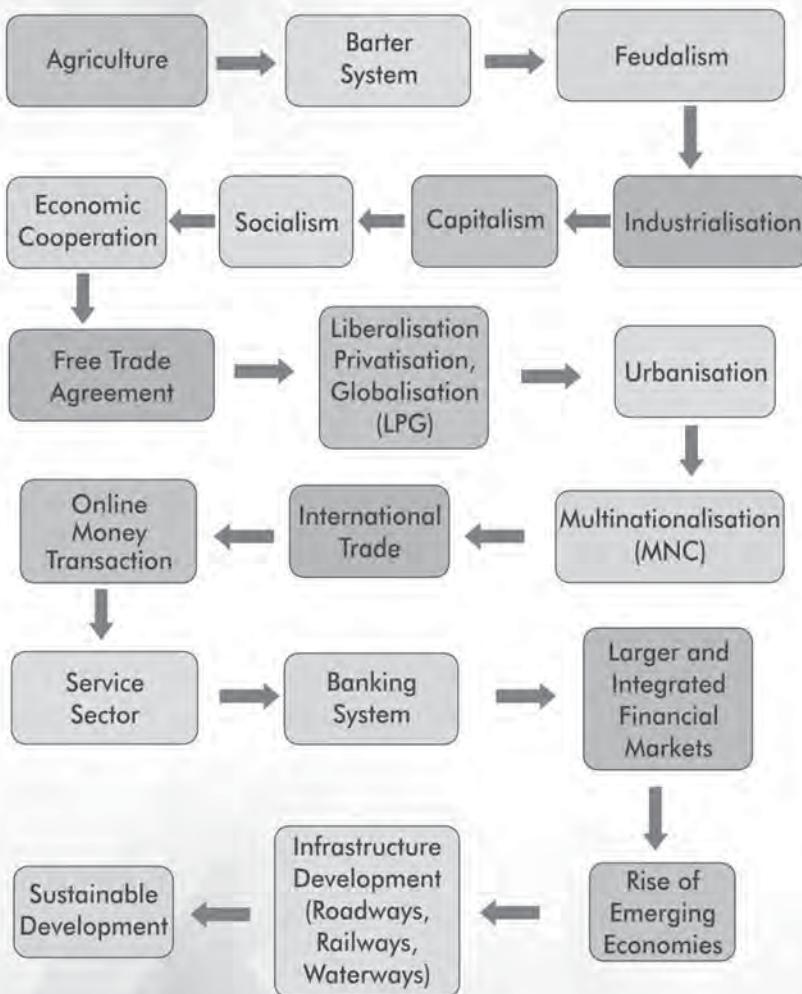
**Apollo 17** – USA manned lunar lander, Dec. 7, 1972

**Chang'e - 1** – China's lunar orbiter, Oct 24, 2007.

**Chandrayaan 1** – India PSLV – C 11, Oct 22, 2008. India's first moon mission and the cheapest moon mission in the world.



## TOP ECONOMICAL TRENDS THAT CHANGED THE WORLD



## ECONOMY

Micro-Macro Economics	Public Finance	Indian Economy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Demand</li> <li>● Supply</li> <li>● Price</li> <li>● Elasticity</li> <li>● Marginal Utility</li> <li>● Equilibrium</li> <li>● Revenue &amp; Cost</li> <li>● Profit &amp; Loss</li> <li>● Recessions &amp; Depression</li> <li>● Market</li> <li>● Factors of Production           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land</li> <li>• Labour</li> <li>• Capital</li> <li>• Entrepreneur</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Inflation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Budget           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revenue</li> <li>• Expenditure</li> <li>• Deficit</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Tax           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Types</li> <li>• Classification</li> <li>• Methods</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Banking &amp; Insurance</li> <li>● Deficit Financing in India</li> <li>● Government Subsidies</li> <li>● Finance Commission</li> <li>● Stock Exchanges</li> <li>● SEBI</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● National Income           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Terms</li> <li>• Measurement</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Human Development Index</li> <li>● Five Year Plans</li> <li>● Poverty</li> <li>● Unemployment           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Type</li> <li>• Schemes</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Agriculture           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Green Revolution</li> <li>• NABARD</li> <li>• Food Security</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Industries           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manufacturing</li> <li>• Services</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## MICRO-MACRO ECONOMICS

### Demand

Demand refers to how much (quantity) of a product (goods) or service is desired by buyers. The quantity demanded is the amount of a product people are willing to buy at a certain price; the relationship between price & quantity demanded is known as the *demand relationship*. The law of demand states that as the price of a good increases (or decreases), the quantity of that good demanded will decrease (increase).

### Supply

Supply represents how much the market can offer. The quantity supplied refers to

the amount of a certain good producers are willing to supply when receiving a certain price. The correlation between price & how much of a good or service is supplied to the market is known as the *supply relationship*. The law of supply states that as the price of a good increases (or decreases), the quantity of that good supplied will increase (decrease).

### Price

Price is the amount of money that has to be paid to acquire a given product. Price mechanism is based on the principle that only by allowing prices to move freely, the supply of any given commodity matches demand. If supply is excessive, prices will

*India's retail market is estimated to be worth US\$450 billion.*

**ECONOMY**

GK-271

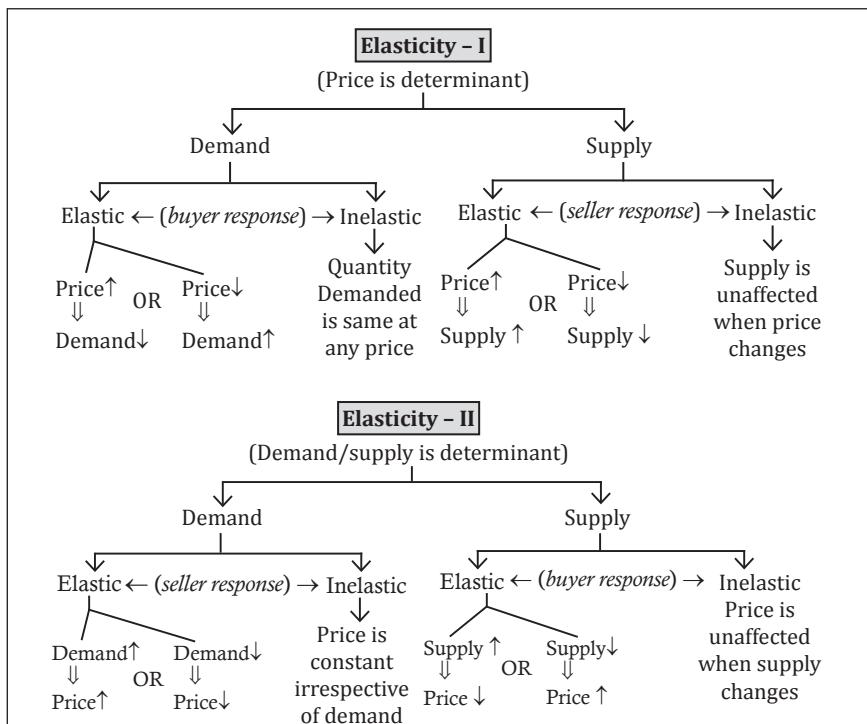
be low & production will be reduced, this will cause prices to rise until there is a balance of demand & supply. In the same way, if supply is inadequate, prices will be high, leading to an increase in production that in turn will lead to a reduction in prices until both supply & demand are in equilibrium.

**Elasticity**

The concept of elasticity is intended to measure the degree of responsiveness of a buyer or seller to a change in a key determinant, in particular price.

OR

Elasticity is a ratio of relative changes in quantity demanded/supplied & price.

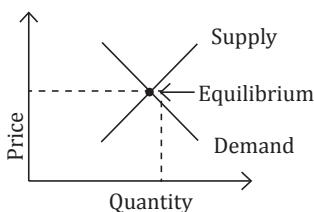
**Marginal Utility**

Marginal utility is the additional satisfaction a consumer gains from consuming one more unit of a goods or service. It is used by the economist to determine how much of an item a consumer will buy.

**Equilibrium**

When supply & demand are equal (i.e. when the supply function & demand function intersect) the economy is said to be at

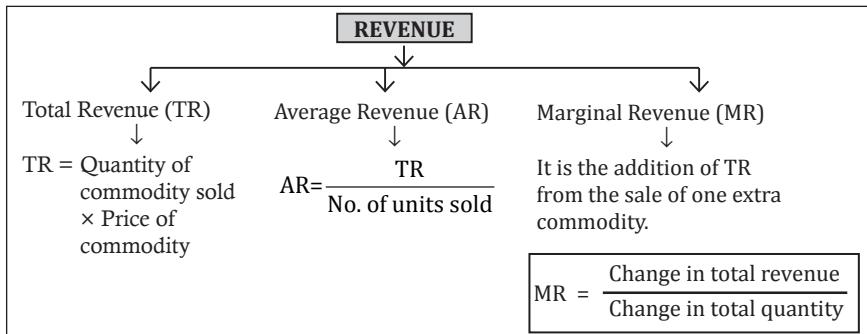
equilibrium. At this point, the suppliers are selling all the goods that they have produced & consumers are getting all the goods that they are demanding.



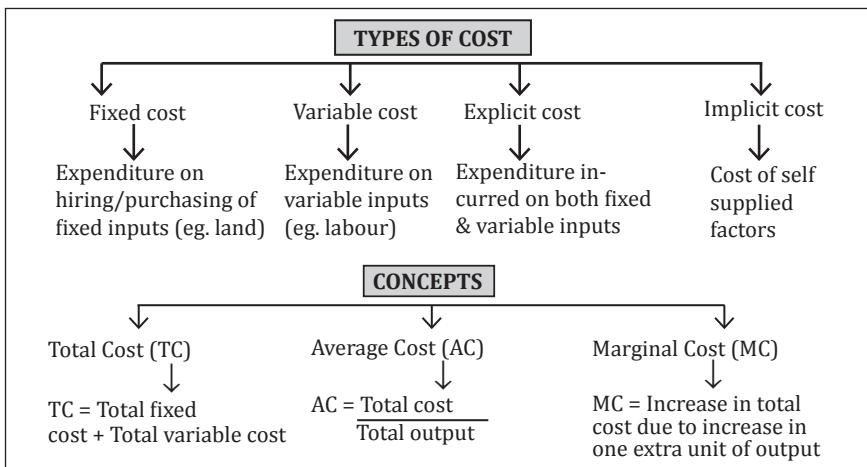
*Mumbai is the financial capital of India and headquarter of LIC, NSE, BSE.*

**Revenue**

Revenue refers to the amount received by a firm or an individual from the sale of a given quantity of a commodity in the market. It is directly influenced by sales level, i.e. as sales increases, revenue also increases.

**Cost**

Cost is defined as the money expenditure incurred by the producer to purchase (or hire) factors of production & raw materials to produce goods & services.

**Profit**

Profit is the surplus of revenue over total cost of production.

$$\text{Profit} = \text{Total Revenue} - \text{Total Cost}$$

**Normal profit:** This occurs when total revenue is equal to total cost. This is the Break-even Point for a firm. It is the minimum profit level to keep the firm in the industry in the long run.

**Supernormal profit:** This occurs when total revenue is more than total cost.

**Loss**

Loss is a situation in which a producer does not earn the level of profit that would justify remaining in business in the long run.

$$\text{Loss} = \text{Total cost} - \text{Total revenue}$$

**Recession**

A period of temporary economic decline during which trade and industrial activity are reduced, generally identified by a fall in GDP in two successive quarters.

*According to 2016 estimates, India has more than 502.3 million available labour force..*

**ECONOMY**

GK-273

**Depression**

A period during which business, employment, & stock-market values decline severely or remain at a very low level of activity.

**Market**

Market is a place where forces of demand & supply operate, & where buyers and sellers interact to trade goods, services, or contracts or instruments, for money or barter.

**FEATURES OF MARKET STRUCTURE**

S. No.	Market	Types of product	Numbers of sellers/firms	Entry & exit	Price determination
1.	Perfect competition	Homogeneous product	Many	Freedom of entry & exit	Firms are price-takers
2.	Monopoly	Unique	One	Barriers to entry	Firm is price-makers
3.	Oligopoly	Differentiated products	Few	Barriers to entry	Firm are price-makers
4.	Monopolistic Competition	Differentiated products	Many	Freedom of entry & exit	Firms are price - makers

**Factors of Production**

An economic term to describe the inputs that are used in the production of goods or services in the attempt to make an economic profit are called factors of production. The factors of production include – land, labour, capital & entrepreneurship.

- **Land:** Represents all natural resources used in the production of goods.
- **Labour:** All work that labourers & workers perform at all levels of an organization.
- **Capital:** All of the tools, machinery, cash used to produce a goods or service.
- **Entrepreneur:** Individual who takes an idea & attempts to make an economic

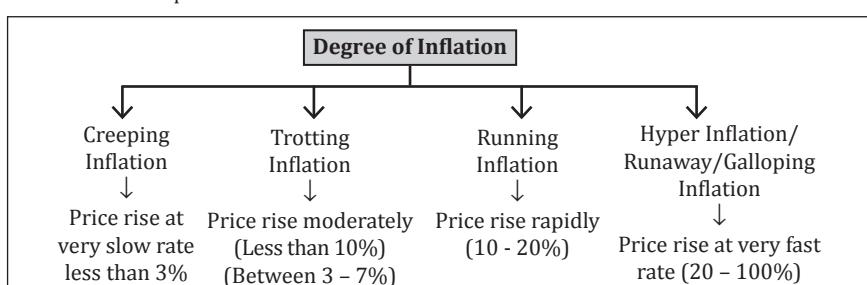
profit from it by combining all other factors of production.

**Inflation**

In a broad sense, inflation is that state in which the prices of goods & services rise on one hand & value of money falls on the other.

**Types of Inflation**

1. **Demand Pull Inflation:** It is that inflation when prices rise due to higher demand for goods & services over the available supply.
2. **Cost Push Inflation:** It is the type of inflation in which prices rise due to increased input costs.

**Measurement of Inflation****1. General Price or Wholesale Price Index:**

It measures the changes in average prices of goods & services. A base year is selected & its index is assumed as 100 & on this

basis price index for the current year is calculated. If the index of the current year is below 100 it indicates the state of deflation &, on the contrary, if index of the current year is above 100 it indicates the state of inflation.

*China, European Union, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Switzerland are the main import partners of India.*

2. **Consumer Price Index (CPI):** It measures the average change in prices paid by ultimate consumers for a particular basket of goods & services over a period of time. CPI actually measures the increase in price a consumer will have to pay for the designated commodity basket which may be revised every 4 – 5 years to factor in changes in consumption pattern.

$$\text{Price Index} = \frac{\text{Current year's price}}{\text{base year's price}} \times 100$$

In India, inflation is measured in terms of the WPI.

### Causes of Inflation

The inflation occurs due to two main factors :-



Increase in demand for goods & services      Decrease in the supply of goods & services

#### (a) Factors causing an increase in demand for goods & services:

- (i) Increase in public expenditure
- (ii) Increase in pvt. expenditure
- (iii) Increase in exports
- (iv) Reduction in taxation
- (v) Rapid growth of population
- (vi) Black money
- (vii) Deficit financing
- (viii) Cheap money policy
- (ix) Increase in consumer spending
- (x) Department of Tax internal debts.

#### (b) Factors causing decrease in supply of goods & services:

- (i) Shortage of supplies of factors
- (ii) Industrial disputes
- (iii) Natural calamities
- (iv) Loop-sided Production
- (v) Hoarding by traders
- (vi) Operation of Law of Diminishing Returns.

### Impact of Inflation

Inflation is the most regressive form of taxation as it affects the poor and vulnerable sections of the society the most. Such a situation leads to increase in income disparities.

Inflation dampens exports by making our products expensive and, conversely, makes imports attractive. Such a situation may warrant formal or informal devaluation of the currency in order to make our exports competitive.

Inflation leads to recession, as people with fixed incomes set apart an increasing share of their income to meet the growing costs of essential commodities, leaving very little for expenditure on non-essential terms. The production of such items has to be reduced, leading to shutdowns and recession.

### Policy measure to control inflation

The issue of inflation is addressed from both demand and supply sides. Demand management implies putting a check on the demand of the public for goods and services. Demand management is achieved by measures such as postponing public expenditure, reducing up excess liquidity either through taxes or saving schemes and restrictions on ad hoc treasury bills. While such measures help contain the money supply, there is a danger that these will contract the economy and lead to an increase in unemployment. Rationalisation of excise and import duties of essential commodities to higher the burden on poor.

RBI assists in controlling inflation through monetary measures such as quantitative and selective credit controls and by manipulating the *Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR)* and the *Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR)*. These are the monetary policies adopted by government.

On the supply side, the mechanism of Public Distribution System (PDS) ensures availability of essential commodities for the vulnerable sections of society. This helps to maintain price levels. Fixation of maximum prices to eliminate the incentive for hoarding and speculative activity in foodgrains. Control over private trade in foodgrains. Adoption of Open General Licence (OGL) to ease the imports of sugar, pulses, etc., in case of shortages. Coupled with this is the open market sale of rice and wheat resorted to by FCI from its buffer stock in times of price rise.

### Related Terms

**Deflation:** Deflation is that state in which the value of money rises & the price of goods & services falls.

**Stagflation:** It refers to the situation of coexistence of stagnation & inflation in the economy. Stagnation means low National Income growth & high unemployment.

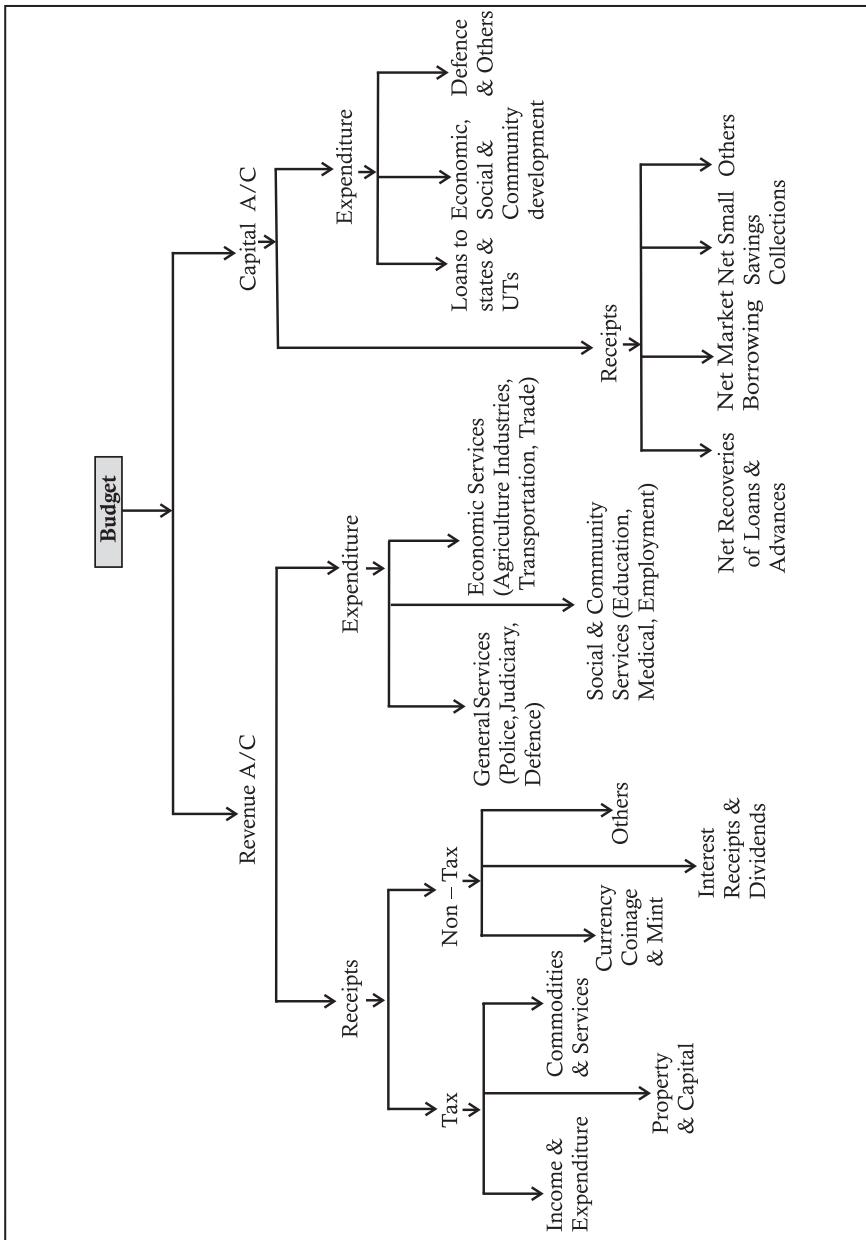
**Disinflation:** The rate of inflation at a slower rate is called disinflation.

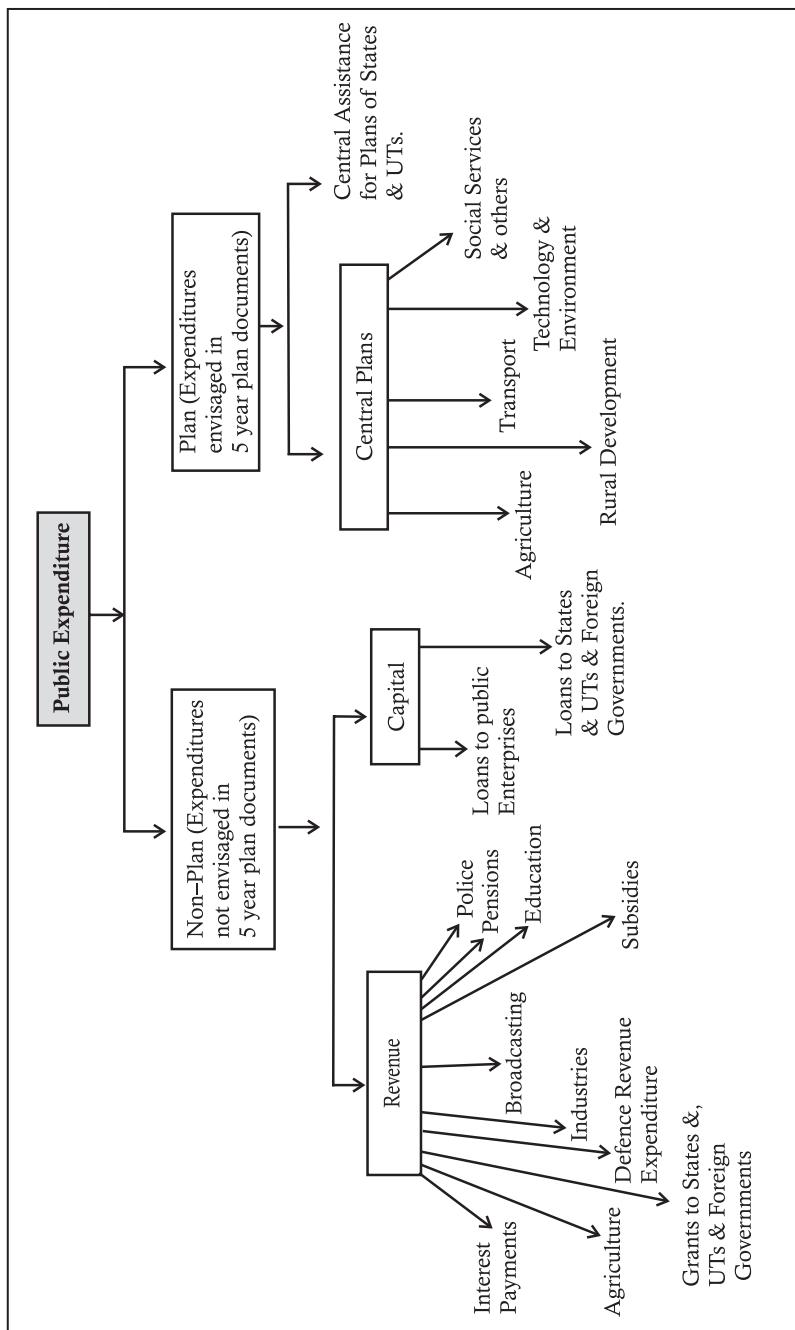
On 30 June 2015, Greece became the first developed country to fail to make an IMF loan repayment.

## PUBLIC FINANCE

### Budget

Budget is an annual financial statement. The Budget in India is divided into 2 parts – Revenue Account & Capital Account.



**New Classification of Expenditure**

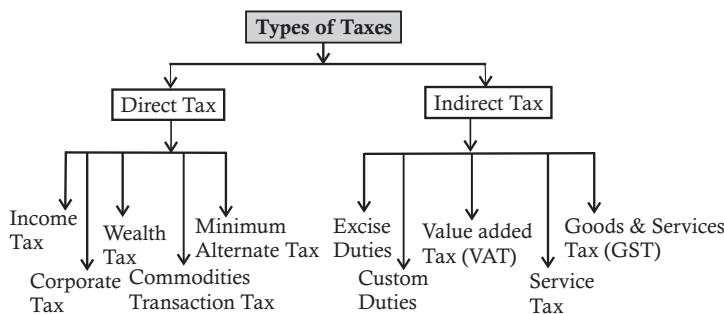
**Important Terms**

- (1) Revenue- It is the income received by the government.
- (2) Expenditure- It is the amount incurred by the government to meet day to day & regular needs.
- (3) Deficit- It means shortage. The gap between the Receipts & Expenditure is called deficit. The important types of deficit are as follows:
  - (a) Budget Deficit = Total Expenditure – Total Receipts
  - (b) Revenue Deficit = Revenue Expenditure – Revenue Receipts
  - (c) Fiscal Deficit = Total Expenditure – Total Receipts except Borrowing & Other Liabilities.
  - (d) Primary Deficit = Fiscal Deficit – Interest Payment

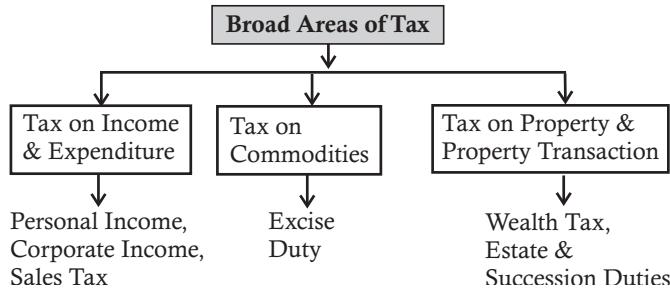
**Tax**

The money which public have to pay to the government so that it can pay for public services is called **tax**.

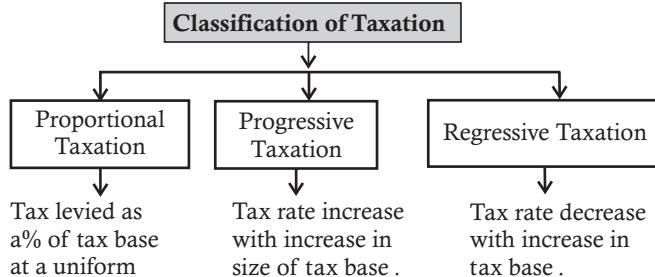
(i)



(ii)



(iii)

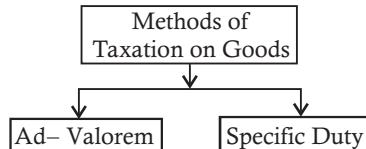


*India ranks second in world fish production, contributing about 5.4 per cent of global fish production.*

**Types of Taxes**

- Direct Tax-** The tax that people pay directly to the government is called direct tax.
- Indirect Tax-** The tax burden when shifted to another person that tax is called indirect tax.
- Income Tax-** Tax on the personal income of the individuals.
- Corporate Tax-** Levied on Company's profit income.
- Wealth Tax-** Imposed on the accumulated wealth or property of every individual.
- MAT (Minimum Alternate Tax)-** Imposed on zero tax companies (companies pay very low tax by using the provisions of exemptions, deductions, incentives, etc.
- Excise Duties-** Tax on production of commodities.
- Custom Duties-** Tax on Import & Export of commodities.
- VAT (Value Added Tax)** -Tax on sale of commodities. It is a state level tax. The tax rate is imposed as  $x$  of value added.

- GST-** It is a uniform tax on goods & services throughout the country.

**METHODS OF TAXATION OF GOODS**

**(1) Ad Valorem-** If tax is levied as  $x$  of the value of the goods regardless of number of units produced/ sold/ imported, then it is called ad valorem.

Eg. Price of car	Tax Amount
₹ 2 lakh	₹ 20,000
₹ 4 lakh	₹ 40,000

**(2) Specific Duty-** If tax is levied at a flat rate per unit of goods produced/ sold/ imported regardless of the value then it is called specific duties.

Eg. Car's Price	Tax
₹ 2 lakh	₹ 10,000
₹ 4 lakh	₹ 10,000

**INCOME TAX SLAB FOR FY 2016 -17**

## 1. For Individual/HUF/Association of person

Income tax slab (in ₹)	Tax
0 to 2,50,000	Nil
2,50,001 to 5,00,000	10%
5,00,001 to 10,00,000	20%
Above 10,00,000	30%

## 2. For Senior Citizen (who is 60 years or more but less than 80 years)

Upto ₹ 3,00,000	Nil
₹ 3,00,01 – ₹ 5,00,000	10%

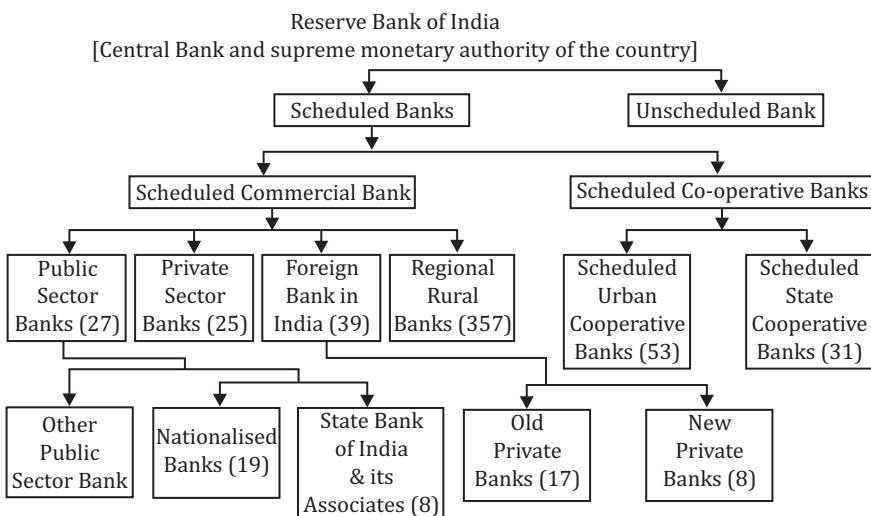
Next Slabs are same as general

## 3. For Super Senior citizen (80 years of age or more).

Upto ₹ 5,00,000	Nil
Next Slabs are same as general	

*Mutual Funds asset base of equity funds and Equity Linked Saving Scheme (ELSS) increased to ₹ 4.68 trillion (US\$ 70.0 billion) at the end of September 2016.*

## BANKING SYSTEM



## RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

- It is the apex regulatory body of Indian Banking system. Also called as the Central Bank.
- It keeps the cash reserves of all Scheduled Banks & hence is known as the 'Reserve Bank'.
- It was inaugurated in April 1935.
- Situated in Mumbai.
- Fully owned by the Government of India.
- Presently, **the Governor is Dr. Urjit R. Patel.**
- Has 19 regional offices.

(f) Supervision over commercial & cooperative banks.

### Commercial Banks

Accept deposits, give loans and provide other financial services to earn profit. Consist of both public sector and private sector banks.

### Public Sector Banks

Public sector banks are those banks in which the majority of ownership is with government. The majority of ownership means, shareholding of more than 51%.

### State Bank Group

State Bank group means State Bank of India (SBI) and its Associates. Previous name of SBI was **Imperial Bank of India**. It was created in 1921 by amalgamating the three Presidency Banks of Bengal (1806), Bombay (1840) and Madras (1843). Imperial Bank of India was partially nationalized on **July 1, 1955** and renamed as State Bank of India (SBI).

### Functions of RBI-

- Bank of Issue (All notes except ₹ 1 note & coins are issued by RBI). One rupee note & coins are issued by Ministry of Finance but circulated by RBI.
- Banker & debt manager to Government.
- Banker's Bank.
- Custodian and manager of Foreign Exchange.
- Controller of credit

### **Other Nationalised Bank**

The public sector banks other than SBI and its associates are other nationalised banks. For examples – PNB, BOI, etc.

### **The Regional Rural Banks (RRB):**

These banks were established since 1975, under RRBs Act 1976. These banks were set up by public sector banks. RRBs were established to lend to weaker section called target group like landless labour, artisan and craftsmen at concessional rate.

### **Co-Operative Banks**

Cooperative banks are established by State laws. These banks are called as cooperative banks because these have cooperation of stake holders as motive. Along with lending, cooperative banks accept deposits.

### **NABARD**

NABARD was set up in July 1982.

The functions of NABARD, viz. financing of agriculture and refinancing of cooperative banks and RRBs.

**NABARD (National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development)** is the apex body of cooperative sector in India.

### **Tools of Credit Control**

RBI acts as controller of credit. Control of Credit means control of lending & deposit creating capacity of the banks. These controls result in control of money supply which is essential to control inflation & thereby promote economic growth.

Some of the important measures or tools of credit control are as follows:

#### **Bank Rate**

It is the rate charged by the Central Bank for lending funds to commercial banks.

#### **CRR**

Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) is a specified minimum fraction of the total deposits of customers which commercial banks have to hold as reserves with the Central Bank.

### **Repo Rate**

It is the rate at which commercial banks borrow from RBI by mortgaging their dated government securities and treasury bills. If repo rate is increased, the banks have two options either to reduce the borrowing from RBI or borrow at higher rate from RBI and charge higher interest rate from customer. If banks borrow fewer amounts, the credit creating capacity of banks will come down and money supply will come down. If bank borrows and charges higher interest rate, the customer will borrow less. The money supply will come down. If the rate is decreased the reverse will be the case.

### **Reverse Repo Rate**

It is the rate at which RBI borrows from commercial banks by mortgaging its dated Government securities and Treasury bills. If the reverse repo rate is increased, the banks have two options either to lend to RBI or lend to customer at higher interest rate. If banks lend to RBI, the money available with the bank to lend to its customer will come down. The credit creating capacity of banks and money supply will come down. If the banks raise interest rate on loans to customers at higher rate, the customer will borrow lesser amount. So, the money supply will come down.

**The Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana** has set an ambitious target of bringing more than 7.5 crore un-banked families into India's banking system by opening more than 15 crore bank accounts at the rate of two bank accounts per household by 15 August 2015. The remaining hilly areas and the other 75 naxalite-affected districts will be covered under the Yojana by the end of August 2016.

*According to World Bank report, 42% of the world's poor live in India.*

**INSURANCE*****Insurance***

It is a form of risk management primarily used to hedge against the risk of a contingent, uncertain loss.

***Insurance policy***

It is a financial contract between the insurer & the policy holder where the details of the policy is mentioned including the benefits & the premium that policy holder has to pay.

***Premium***

It is the periodic payment made on an insurance policy. Insurance premiums are collected in monthly or quarterly or half-yearly or yearly mode.

***Major Types of Insurance:***

- (a) **Life Insurance:** Descendant's family receives financial benefits.
- (b) **Automobile Insurance:** Protects policy holder against financial loss

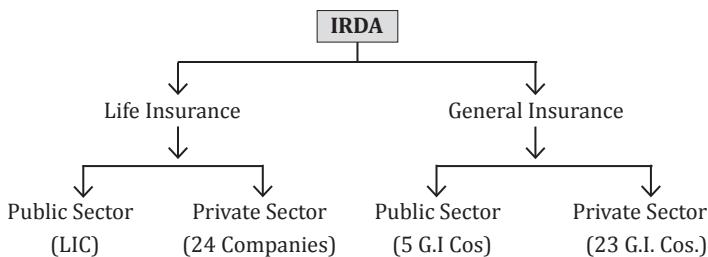
in the event of an incident involving a vehicle they own.

**(c) Health Insurance:** Covers the expenditures associated to treatment & medical expenditures.

**(d) Property Insurance:** Provides protection from risks associated to theft, fire, floods, etc.

- **Insurance Industry in India**

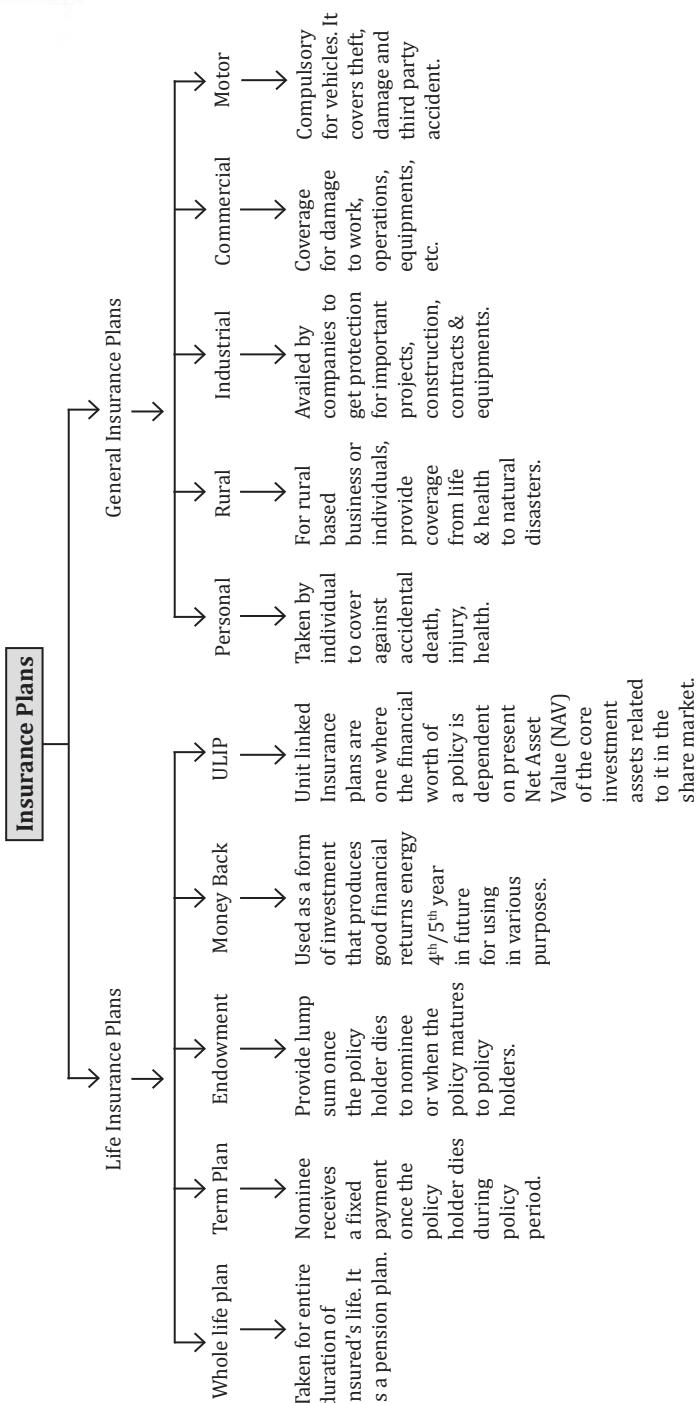
The Indian Government passed an ordinance on January 19, 1956 whereby the life insurance sector was nationalised & the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) came into existence. The Indian Parliament passed the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act in 1972 & the general insurance sector was brought under governmental control from January 1, 1973.

***Insurance Companies in India******IRDA***

Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) is an autonomous apex statutory body which regulates and develops the insurance industry in India. It was constituted by a Parliament of India act called Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999 and duly passed by the Government of India.

The agency operates from its headquarter at **Hyderabad, Telangana**, shifted from Delhi in 2001. The key objectives of the IRDA include promotion of competition so as to enhance customer satisfaction through increased consumer choice and lower premiums, while ensuring the financial security of the insurance market.

*India has the seventh largest foreign currency reserves in the world.*



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**India's Public Debt****Public Debt**

The Public Debt of the Govt. of India is composed of - (a) Internal Debt & (b) External Debt.

**Internal Debt**

It comprises of market loans, compensation bonds, prize bonds & 15-year annuity certificates. It also includes borrowings of a temporary nature, viz treasury bills issued to the RBI, commercial banks, etc. & also non-negotiable, non-interest bearing securities issued to international financial institutions like the IMF, World Bank & the Asian Development Bank.

**External Debt**

It includes borrowings by Central Government from external sources & are based upon historical rates of exchange. The total Public Dept & other liabilities of the Indian Government would come to ₹68,94, 691 crores by end March 2016; it was only ₹15, 58, 900 crores in March 2003, Central Govt's public debt & other liabilities has increased by nearly 4.5 times.

**Government Subsidies**

It is the money paid by government to help an industry to reduce its costs, so that it can provide products services at lower prices.

**Subsidies-** A sum of money granted to support an undertaking held in public interest.

**Types of Subsidies -****Cash Subsidies**

Providing food or fertilizers to the consumer at prices lower than those at which government procures the commodities.

**Interest or credit subsidies**

It relates to loans given at rates lower than market rates. This takes the form of concessional credit to small scale industries or priority sector loans to individuals to buy a taxi, an auto-rickshaw or to set up some small enterprise by buying some equipment.

**Tax subsidies**

It can be in the form of tax exemption of medical expenses, postponing collection of tax arrears.

**Procurement subsidies**

It is the purchase of food grains at an assured price which is higher than the prevailing market price.

**In-Kind subsidies**

Provision of free medical services through government dispensaries, provision of equipment to physically handicapped persons.

**Regulatory subsidies**

Fixation of prices of goods produced by the public sector at less than the cost with a view to providing inputs to industry or helping certain other categories of consumers. Examples are making steel, coal or other minerals available to industry, providing electricity to farmers at a rate much lower than the cost.

**Finance Commission**

Under the provisions of Article 280 of the Constitution, the President is required to constitute a Finance Commission every fifth year for the specific purpose of devolution of non-plan revenue resources. The functions of the Commission are to make recommendations to the President in respect of

- (i) the distribution of net proceeds of taxes to be shared between the Union and the States and the allocation of share of such proceeds among the States,
- (ii) the principles which should govern the payment by the Union Govt. as grants-in-aid to the States, and
- (iii) any others matter concerning financial relations between the Union and the States.

The appointment of the Finance Commissioner is of great importance, for it enables the financial relation between the Centre and the units to be altered in accordance with changes in need and circumstances.

**Stock Exchange in India**

In India, there are small and big stock exchanges. The most prominent exchanges are National Stock Exchange (NSE) and Bombay Stock Exchanges (BSE).

**National Stock Exchange (NSE)**

The NSE is the leading stock exchange of India, located in Mumbai. It was established in 1993 on the recommendation of Pherwani Committee. Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) is the main promoter of this exchange. The number of listings in NSE is 1696.

*India is the world's second largest importer of arms and spent \$50 billion in the last decade*

### Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE)

It is an Indian stock exchange located at Dalal Street, Kala Ghoda, Mumbai. Established in 1875, the BSE is Asia's first stock exchange and the World's fastest stock exchange with a median trade speed of 6 micro seconds. More than 5500 companies are publicly listed in the BSE.

Top 10 Stock Exchanges of the World	
1.	New York Stock Exchange
2.	NASDAQ
3.	London Stock Exchange
4.	Japan Exchange Group
5.	Shanghai Stock Exchange
6.	Hong Kong Stock Exchange
7.	Euronext
8.	Shenzhen Stock Exchange
9.	TMX Group
10.	Deutsche Borse

Like wholesale price index which measures the rise/fall in the price of commodities, there are share price indices. The most prominent indices in India are **Sensex, Nifty and Nifty Junior**.

**Sensex** stands for **Sensitive index**. This is an index of Bombay Stock Exchange. This measures the price movement of top 30 company shares. The top 30 companies are called **Blue Chip Companies**.

**Nifty** stands for **National Index for fifty**. This and Nifty Junior are indices of National Stock Exchange. Nifty measures price movement of top fifty companies. Nifty Junior is an index of next 50 top companies.

The top companies are selected on the basis of total value of all shares that are traded in the stock exchange.

### SEBI (Security and Exchange Board of India)

SEBI was established in 1988 for the development & regulation of securities market (Shares & Debentures) through a resolution of government. It was given statutory status in 1992. Its head office is in Mumbai. Its regional offices are in Kolkata, Delhi & Chennai. SEBI was authorized to regulate all merchant banks on issue activity, lay guidelines & supervise & regulate the working of mutual funds & oversee the working of stock exchanges in India.

## INDIAN ECONOMY

### National Income

National Income of a country is the total value of all final goods and services produced in the country in a particular period of time usually, one year. The growth of National Income helps to know the progress of the country. National Income is a flow, not a stock. In India, National Income estimates are related with the financial year, i.e. April 1 to March 31.

### Measures/Concepts of National Income

#### GDP

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the total money value of all final goods & services produced within the geographical boundaries of the country (produced by resident citizens + foreign nationals) during a given period of time, generally one year.

$$\text{GDP} = Q \times P,$$

Q = Total quantity of final goods & services.  
P = Price of final goods & services.

#### GNP

Gross National Product (GNP) is the money value of total output or production of final goods & services produced by the nationals of a country during a given period of time, generally a year. In this case, the income of all the resident & non-resident citizens of a country is included whereas the income of foreign nationals who reside within the geographical boundary of the country is excluded.

$$\text{GNP} = \text{GDP} + (X - M)$$

X = Export of goods & services

M = Import of goods & services

*India is the largest producer of milk, i.e. 17% of global production.*

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$X - M = \text{Net Factor Income from Abroad}$   
 $(\text{NFIA})$

So,  $\boxed{\text{GNP} = \text{GDP} + \text{NFIA}}$

**NNP**

Net National Product (NNP) can be calculated in 2 ways:-

**(i) NNP at market price:**

$\boxed{\text{NNP} = \text{GNP} - \text{Depreciation}}$

Depreciation means wear & tear of goods produced.

NNP at market price includes Indirect taxes and excludes subsidies.

**(ii) NNP at factor cost:** NNP at factor cost calculates National Income only on the basis of cost incurred to produce the goods & services. This cost is the payment made to the factors of production.

$\boxed{\text{NNP}_{fc} = \text{NNP}_{mp} - \text{Indirect Taxes} + \text{Subsidy}}$

When NNP is obtained at factor cost, it is known as **National Income**.

Likewise, GDP at factor cost also can be calculated.

$\boxed{\text{GDP}_{fc} = \text{GDP}_{mp} - \text{Indirect Taxes} + \text{Subsidy}}$

**Personal Income**

It is that income which is actually obtained by nationals in one year.

**P.I.** = National Income – Undistributed Profits of Corporation – Payments for Social Security Provisions – Corporate Taxes + Government Transfer payments + Business Transfer payments + Net Interest paid by government.  
**SOCIAL SECURITY PROVISIONS** = Payments made by employees towards pension & provident fund

**TRANSFER PAYMENTS** = Payments that are not made against any productive activity. eg. old age pension, unemployment compensation, disaster relief payment, etc.

**DISPOSAL PERSONAL INCOME (DPI):** Income that is available to individuals that can be disposed at their will.

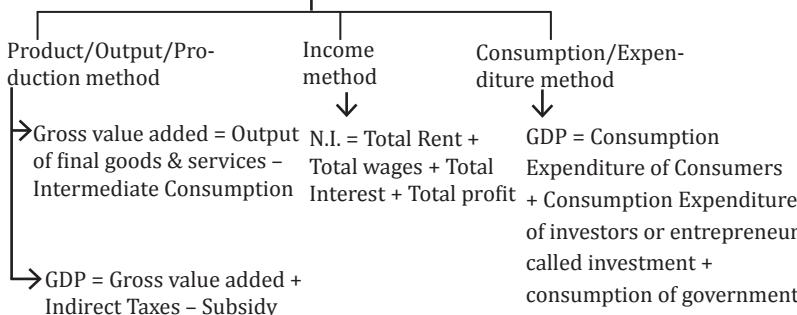
$\boxed{\text{DPI} = \text{Personal Income} - \text{Direct Taxes}}$

**National Income at constant price & current price**

**NI @ CONSTANT PRICE** = Total quantity of all final goods & services produced in a particular year  $\times$  Price of base year.

Base year of **National Income** accounts is the year chosen to enable inter – year comparisons. The new series changes the base to 2011-12 from 2004-05

**NI @ CURRENT PRICE** = Total quantity of all final goods & services produced in a particular year  $\times$  Price of goods & services in that particular year.

**Measurement of National Income****Methods of Measurement**

*The average Indian is nearly 20 years younger than the average Japanese (26 against 45).*

## IMPORTANT INTERNATIONAL REPORTS INDEX

### Human Development Index

The UNDP Human Development Report ranks countries on basis of measuring human development by combining indicators of the **Health, Education & Income** into a composite **Human Development Index (HDI)**. The HDI classifies the World into 4 broad segments : Very High → High → Medium and → Low Human Development Components of HDI.

### HDI includes

- (a) **Health** : Life Expectancy at Birth
- (b) **Education** : Mean years of schooling, Expected years of schooling

**(c) Living standards:** Gross National Income Per Capita

India has been classified in the Medium Human Development Category, placed at 130 rank out of 187 countries (Human Development Report 2015).

The title of 2015 edition of, HDR is 'work for Human Development'. The top 3 nations in 2015 HDI are Norway (1<sup>st</sup>), Australia (2<sup>nd</sup>) & Switzerland(3<sup>rd</sup>).The first Indian Human Development Report was formally released by the then Prime Minister Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee on April 23, 2002. Madhya Pradesh was the first state to release state-level Human Development Report.

## INDIA'S RANK IN IMPORTANT INTERNATIONAL REPORTS/INDEX

Index / Report	India's Rank
Gender Inequality Index 2015	130 <sup>th</sup> (Out of 155 countries)
Global Hunger Index 2016	28.5 (Serious hunger situation)
Global Competitiveness Report 2015-16	55 <sup>th</sup> (Out of 140 economies)
World Investment Report 2016	10 <sup>th</sup> (in FDI inflows in the world)
Global Gender Gap 2015	108 <sup>th</sup> (Out of 145 economies)
Ease of Doing Business Index 2017	130 <sup>th</sup> (Out of 190 economies)
Global Innovation Index 2016	66 <sup>th</sup> (Out of 128 countries)
Global Human Capital Index 2016	105 <sup>th</sup> (Out of 130 countries)

## FIVE YEAR PLANS

Plans	Period	Growth Performance (% p.a.)		Themes
		Target	Actual	
1st Plan	(1951 - 56)	2.1	3.5	Development of primary sector
2nd Plan	(1956 - 61)	4.5	4.2	Development of public sector (Industries)
3rd Plan	(1961 - 66)	5.6	2.8	Agricultural Development, Defence Industry, Price stabilization
Annual Plan (Plan Holiday)	(1966 - 69)	-	3.9	Growth with stability & progress towards self-reliance. (Nationalisation of Banks, Green Revolution).
4th Plan	(1969 - 74)	5.7	3.2	Employment, Poverty Alleviation
5th Plan	(1974 - 78)	4.4	4.7	Economic Liberalisation
Annual Plan	(1979 - 80)	-	- 5.2	Growth, Modernisation, Self-Reliance & Social Justice

According to latest data, Indian Railways is one of the largest rail networks in the world, giving employment to more than 1.4 million people.

6th plan	(1980 - 85)	5.2	5.5	Human Development in various aspects, Beginning of Liberalization - Privatisation- Globalization
7th plan	(1985 - 90)	5.0	5.6	Growth with Equity & Distributive Justice
Annual Plan	(1990 - 92)	-	3.4	Equity with Social Justice
8th Plan	(1992 - 97)	5.6	6.5	Towards more Inclusive Growth
9th Plan	(1997 - 2002)	6.5	5.5	Faster more Inclusive & Sustainable Growth
10th Plan	(2002 - 07)	7.9	7.7	
11th Plan	(2007 - 12)	9.0	8.0	
12th Plan	(2012 - 17)	8%		

### Poverty

Poverty can be defined as a social phenomenon in which a section of the society is unable to fulfil even its basic necessities of life.

### Magnitude of Poverty in India

The Planning Commission of India has estimated rural and urban poverty in India from the sixth Five Year Plan onwards.

### Type of Poverty

1. Absolute
2. Relative

### Rural & Urban Poverty

#### I. Rural Poverty

##### Main Reasons for Rural Poverty

1. Rapid population growth.
2. Lack of capital.
3. Lack of alternative employment opportunities other than agricultural.
4. Excessive population pressure on agriculture.
5. Illiteracy
6. Regional disparities.
7. Joint family system.
8. Child marriage tradition.
9. Indifferent attitude towards investment.
10. Lack of proper implementation of public distribution system.

##### Government Efforts for Eliminating Rural Poverty

1. Legal elimination of bonded labourers
2. Preventing the centralisation of wealth by modifying the law

3. Antyodaya plan
4. Small Farmer Development Programme (SFDP)
5. Drought Area Development Programme (DADP)
6. Twenty Point Programme
7. Food for Work Programme
8. Minimum Needs Programme (MNP)
9. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)
10. National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)
11. Rural Labour Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEG)
12. Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) (Formerly known as Jawahar Rojgar Yojana)
13. TRYSEM scheme
14. Family Planning/Welfare programme for population control
15. Employment Assurance Scheme
16. Scheme for Rural artisans / craftsmen
17. DWCR programme
18. Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
19. Mahila Samridhi Yojana
20. National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)
21. Group Life Insurance Scheme for Rural Areas
22. Rural Housing Programme
23. Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY)
24. Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana
25. Sampurna Gramin Rojgar Yojana
26. Indira Awaas Yojana
27. Samagra Awaas Yojana

*India is the second largest producer of fruits and vegetables in the World.*

28. Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Yojana
29. Agriculture Income Insurance Scheme
30. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

## **II. Urban Poverty**

### **Main Reasons for Urban Poverty**

1. Migration of rural youth towards cities.
2. Lack of vocational education /training.
3. Limited job opportunities of employment in the cities.
4. Rapid increase in population.
5. Lack of housing facilities.
6. No proper implementation of public distribution system (PDS).

### **Government Efforts for Eliminating Urban Poverty**

1. Emphasis on vocational education.
2. Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY).
3. Self-Employment Programme for the Urban Poor (SEPUP).
4. Financial assistance for constructing houses.
5. Self-Employment to the Educated Urban Youth (SEEUY) Programme.
6. Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (Also implemented in rural areas).
7. National Social Assistance Programme.
8. Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP) Programme.
9. Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMIUPEP).
10. Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana.

## **Unemployment**

In broad sense a state of unemployment appears when a labour does not obtain employment opportunity despite his willingness to work on existing wage rate.

### **Different Types of Unemployment in India**

#### **1. Structural Unemployment**

This type of unemployment is associated with economic structure of the country, i.e. rapidly growing population, technological change and their immobility fall in rate of capital formation.

#### **2. Under-employment**

The labourers are under-employed who obtain work but their efficiency and capability are not utilised at their optimum and as a result they contribute in the production upto a limited level.

#### **3. Disguised Unemployment**

If a person does not contribute anything in the production process or in other words, if he can be removed from the work without affecting the productivity adversely, he will be treated as disguisedly unemployed. The marginal productivity of such unemployed person is zero.

#### **4. Open Unemployment**

When the labourers live without any work and they don't find any work to do, they come under the category of open unemployment. Educated and unskilled labourers unemployment are included in open unemployment.

### **NREGS (National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme)**

NREGS was started by the UPA Government as a national programme to provide 100 days of employment to begin with through asset-creating public works every year at minimum wages to oneable bodied person in every poor class household.

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act came into force in 2006 in India's 200 most backward districts. In 2007, it was extended to another 130 districts. With effect from April 1,2008, the Act is to cover all districts.

The following are the major shortcomings of NREGS:

- Lack of adequate professional staff
- Lack of project planning
- Bureaucratic resistance of NREGA on account of the widely held belief that it is much more difficult to make money under NREGS as compared with other employment programmes.
- Lack of transparency and absence of social audit
- Inappropriate rates of payment.



**VARIOUS DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMMES  
IN INDIA - AT A GLANCE**

<b>Programme/Plan/ Institution</b>	<b>Year of beginning</b>	<b>Objective/Description</b>
National Institution of Rural Development	1977	Training, investigation and advisory organisation for rural development.
Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGUP)	August 15, 1983	For providing employment to landless farmers and labourers.
Self-Employment to the Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY)	1983-84	To provide financial and technical assistance for self-employment.
Self-Employment Programme for the Urban Poor (SEPUP)	September 1986	To provide self-employment to urban poor through provision of subsidy and bank credit.
District Rural Development Agency (DRDA)	1993	To provide financial assistance for rural development.
Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY)	December 2, 2001	Constructing slum houses in urban areas.
Community Development Programme (CDP)	1952	Overall development of rural areas with people's participation.
Intensive Agriculture Development Programme (IADP)	1960-61	To provide loan, seeds, fertilizer tools to the farmers.
Green Revolution	1966-67	To increase the foodgrains, specially wheat production.
Nationalisation of 14 Banks	July 1969	To provide loans for agriculture, rural development and other priority sectors.
Drought-Prone Area Progr-amme (DPAP)	1973	To try an expedient for protection from drought by achieving environmental balance and by developing ground water.
Crash Scheme for Rural Employment (CSRE)	1972-73	For rural employment.
Food for Work Programme	1977-78	Providing food grains to labour for the works of development.

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**MAJOR POLICIES/ACTS - AT A GLANCE**

<b>Programme/Plan/ Institution</b>	<b>Year of beginning</b>	<b>Objective/Description</b>
Jawahar Rozgar Yojana	April 1989	For providing employment to rural unemployed.
Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief Scheme (ARDRS)	1990	To exempt bank loans upto ₹ 10,000 of rural artisans and weavers.
Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises (SUME)	1990	To assist the urban poor people for small enterprise.
Scheme of Urban Wage Employment (SUWE)	1990	To provide wage employment after arranging the basic facilities for poor people in the urban areas where population is less than one lakh.
National Renewal Fund (NRF)	February 1992	To protect the interest of the employees of Public Sector.
Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)	October 2, 1993	To provide employment of at least 100 days in a year in villages.
Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns	Sixth Five Year Plan	To provide resource and create employment in small and medium towns for prohibiting the migration of population from rural areas to big cities.
Child Labour Eradication Scheme	August 15, 1994	To shift child labour from hazardous industries to schools.
Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMIUPEP)	November 18, 1995	To attack urban poverty in an integrated manner in 345 town having population between 50,000 to 1 lakh.
National Social Assistance Programme	1995	To assist people living below the poverty line.
Ganga Kalyan Yojana	1997-98	To provide financial assistance to farmers for exploring and developing ground and surface water resources.
BhagyaShree Bal Kalyan Policy	October 19, 1998	To uplift the conditions of girls.
Sampurna Gramin Rojgar Yojana	September 25, 2001	Providing employment and food security.
Social Security Pilot Scheme	January 23, 2004	Scheme for labourers of unorganised sector for providing family pension, insurance and medical.

**WOMEN EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMMES**

<b>Name of the Programmes</b>	<b>Year of Beginning</b>	<b>Objective/Description</b>
Rashtriya Mahila Kosh-(National Credit Fund for Women)	1993	It extends micro-finance services through a client friendly and hasslefree loaning mechanism for livelihood activities, housing micro-enterprises, family needs, etc to bring about the socio-economic upliftment of poor women.
Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP)	2003-04	To increase the self-reliance and autonomy of women by enhancing their productivity and enabling them to take up income generating activities.

**MAJOR POLICIES/ACTS - AT A GLANCE**

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Ujjawala	December 4th, 2007	A comprehensive scheme for prevention of trafficking with 5 specific components : prevention, rescue, rehabilitation, re-integration and repatriation of victims.
Dhan Laxmi	March 2008	Conditional cash transfer scheme for the girl child to encourage families to educate girl children and to prevent child marriage.
National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW)	2010	To achieve empowerment of women socially, economically and educationally by securing convergence of schemes.
Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG)- 'Sabla'	November 19th, 2010	It aims at empowering adolescent girls of 11 to 18 years by improving their nutritional and health status, upgradation of home skills, life skills and vocational skills.
Saakshar Bharat	September 8th, 2009	National Literacy mission has been recased as 'Saakshar Bharat'. The aim is to cover all adults, in the age group of 15 and above, with its primary focus on women.

**POLICIES**

Policy	Year of Beginning	Objective/Description
New Pension System	January, 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To provide retirement income to all the citizens.</li> <li>• Structured in 2 tiers –</li> <li>• Tier-1 account is a basic retirement pension account available to all citizens and does not permit withdrawal of funds before retirement.</li> <li>• Tier-2 account is a prospective payment system account that permits some withdrawal of pension prior to retirement under exceptional circumstances.</li> </ul>
National Food Security Mission	2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To increase production and productivity of wheat, rice and pulses.</li> <li>• To bridge the yield gap through spreading of improved technologies and farm management practices.</li> </ul>
Mega Food Parks Scheme (MFPs)	2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To set up modern infrastructure facilities for food processing.</li> <li>• To reduce wastage of perishables.</li> </ul>
Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI)	2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To assign a 12-digit UID number (Aadhaar) to all residents of India.</li> </ul>
Direct Benefit Transfer	2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Direct transfer of subsidy under various social schemes into beneficiaries' bank accounts through Aadhar Payment Bridge</li> </ul>
Digital India	July, 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creation of digital infrastructure.</li> <li>• Delivering services digitally.</li> <li>• Digital literacy.</li> </ul>

Smart Cities Mission	June, 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To promote, cities that provide core infrastructure, and give a decent quality of life to its citizens.</li> <li>A clean &amp; sustainable environment and application of smart solutions.</li> <li>Cover 100 cities and its duration will be 5 years (2015-16 to 2019-20).</li> </ul>
Swachh Bharat Abhiyan	2 October, 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To have a cleaner India.</li> <li>Introduce modern and scientific municipal solid waste management practices.</li> </ul>
MUDRA Bank Yojana	April 8, 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regulate the micro finance to the rural and needy population.</li> </ul>
Payment Banks	2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RBI granted 'in principle' approval for payment banks to 11 entities, including Reliance Industries, Airtel, Vodafone etc.</li> <li>New stripped - down type of banks, which are expected to reach customers mainly through their mobile phones rather than traditional bank, branches.</li> <li>These banks can't offer loans but can raise deposits of upto ₹ 1 Lakh, and pay interest on these balances.</li> </ul>
Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana	2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To provide 24x7 uninterrupted electricity supply to each rural household across the nation by 2022.</li> </ul>
Soil Health Card Scheme	February, 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To help farmers to improve their farm productivity by evaluating the quality of the soil.</li> </ul>
Citizenship (Amendment) Bill	February 27, 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The bill allows the central government to register a person as an Overseas Citizen of India cardholder even if he/she does not satisfy the given eligibility under special circumstances only.</li> </ul>
The Constitution (119th Amendment) Act	May 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Constitution (119th Amendment) Act, 2015 is related to the Land Boundary Agreement (LBA) between India and Bangladesh.</li> <li>The bill aims to amend the 1st schedule of the constitution for the exchange of disputed territories occupied by both the nations in agreement with the 1974 bilateral LBA(Land Boundary Agreement)</li> </ul>
Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill	March, 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The bill describes "e-cart or e-rickshaw" as a special purpose battery powered vehicle of power not exceeding 4000 watts, having three wheels for carrying goods or passengers.</li> <li>The bill empowers Union Government to make the rules on the specifications for e-carts and e-rickshaws with conditions and manner for issuing driving licenses.</li> </ul>

**MAJOR POLICIES/ACTS - AT A GLANCE**

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The Rights of Transgender Persons Bill	April 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Bill guarantees reservation in education, jobs, financial aid and social inclusion.</li> <li>The bill promises for creation of welfare boards at the Centre and State level for the community with two per cent reservation in government jobs along with providing for pensions and unemployment allowances; and establishment of Transgender rights court.</li> </ul>
Insurance Laws (Amendment) Bill	March 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Amendment will hand over the responsibility of selecting insurance agents to insurers and provides for IRDAI to standardize their eligibility, qualifications and other aspects. It allows agents to work for variety of companies in various business categories; upholding the conflict of interest that would not be allowed by IRDAI via suitable rules.</li> <li>The amendments provide a comparatively easier process for payment to the nominee of the policy holder, as the insurer would be discharged of its legal liabilities once the payment is made to the nominee.</li> </ul>
Land Acquisition Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Bill	11th May, 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Bill, 2015 was introduced on 11th May, 2015.</li> <li>The Bill seeks to amend the principal Act (LARR Act, 2013) passed in 2013.</li> <li>The bill empowers the government to excuse five categories of projects including defence, rural infrastructure, affordable housing, industrial corridors and infrastructure including PPPs, from the requirements of: (i) social impact assessment, (ii) restrictions on acquisition of multi-cropped land, and (iii) consent for private projects and public private partnerships (PPPs) projects.</li> <li>The bill eliminated the provisions from the principal act which deemed the head of a government department guilty for an offence conducted by the department and added the requirement of a prior sanction to take legal action against a government employee.</li> <li>The government allowed this ordinance on the land acquisition act to lapse on 31st August 2015.</li> </ul>
SAHAJ Scheme	2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under the SAHAJ scheme, people are required to fill up forms online for a new LPG connection and avoid visiting the LPG distributors. It involves filing the KYC form by uploading bank account details and photographs.</li> </ul>

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**MAJOR POLICIES/ACTS - AT A GLANCE**

'SAMANVAY' portal	2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'SAMANVAY' web portal was launched by the Union Ministry of Rural Development to supervise the progress and execution of the Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) for development of Gram Panchayats.</li> </ul>
USTAAD Scheme	2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The USTAAD scheme was launched in order to improve the degrading condition of the world renowned Banaras Saree weavers belonging to various minority communities.</li> <li>The Scheme seeks to upgrade the Skills and Training of the minority communities by preservation of their customary ancestral Arts and Crafts.</li> <li>It also focuses on improving upon the skills of craftsmen, weavers and artisans who are already engaged in the traditional ancestral work.</li> </ul>
Namami Gange Project	May, 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Namami Gange Project was launched as an intergrated effort by the Union Government for the conservation and improvement of the Ganga River.</li> </ul>
Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana	9 May, 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) was launched by the Union finance minister Arun Jaitley with the aim to extend life insurance cover to people both in the cases of natural deaths or accidents.</li> </ul>
Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao campaign	January 22nd, 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Union Government launched one of its most ambitious projects Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao (BBBP) on 22nd January 2015 whose prime objective is to create awareness about the diminishing child sex ratio in the country.</li> </ul>
Sukanya Samridhi Yojana	January 22nd, 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sukanya Samridhi Yojna was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 22nd January 2015 as a girl child prosperity scheme to ensure the bright future of the girl child in India.</li> <li>Under the scheme, parents need to deposit ₹ 1,000 at the time of her birth and thereafter deposit multiples of ₹ 100 with the maximum deposit of ₹ 1,50,000.</li> <li>The yojana permits the girl child to access her account after she is 10 years old and a withdrawal of 50% from the account is permitted at the age of 18 years for higher education purpose.</li> </ul>

**MAJOR POLICIES/ACTS - AT A GLANCE**

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Nai Manzil scheme	August 8th, 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The scheme seeks to deal with educational and livelihood needs of minority communities in general and Muslims in particular as it lags behind other minority communities in terms of educational attainments.</li> <li>The focus of the scheme is to provide educational intervention by offering bridge courses to the trainees, getting them certificates for class XII and X through distance educational system and facilitate them with trade basis skill training in 4 courses namely manufacturing, engineering, services and soft skills.</li> </ul>
Thari Pension, Thare Pass	August, 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Haryana Chief Minister Manohar Lal Khattar launched the Thari Pension Thare Pass in Chandigarh, seeking to directly transfer pension into the bank accounts of beneficiaries.</li> <li>Over 10 lakh beneficiaries from 1,744 villages and 81 towns in the state would get pensions through banks and post offices under the first phase of the scheme.</li> </ul>
'Aapki Beti Hamari Beti' Scheme	January 22nd, 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Haryana government launched the 'Aapki Beti Hamari Beti' scheme aiming to combat the problem of declining child sex ratio and promote girls' education.</li> <li>The scheme is to be implemented in both rural and urban areas of the state covering first-born girl child of Scheduled Caste (SC) and Below Poverty Line (BPL) families.</li> </ul>
Green Highways Policy	2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The aim of the policy is to promote greening of Highway corridors with participation of the community, farmers, private sector, NGOs, and government institutions.</li> <li>The target for the first year is to plant trees along 6,000 km of highways, for which 12,000 hectares of land allotted.</li> </ul>
'Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana'	2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched 'Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana', which aims to offer 24 lakh Indian youth meaningful, industry relevant, skill based training.</li> </ul>
One Rank One Pension (OROP)	September 5, 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To provide uniform pension to ex-servicemen of the same rank and the same length of service, regardless of their date of retirement.</li> </ul>
Swadesh Darshan Yojana	2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop world class tourism infrastructure.</li> </ul>

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**MAJOR POLICIES/ACTS - AT A GLANCE**

National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY)	January 21, 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bringing together urban planning, economic growth and heritage conservation to preserve the heritage character of each Heritage City.</li> </ul>
Udaan Scheme	November, 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encouraging girls for higher technical education and aims to provide them with better learning opportunities.</li> </ul>
Gold Monetisation Scheme	November, 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To reduce the reliance on gold imports.</li> </ul>
UJWAL Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY)	November, 20, 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To reduce the interest burden, cost of power, power losses in distribution sector, and improve operational efficiency of DISCOMs.</li> </ul>



# ART & CULTURE

Culture plays an important role in the development of any nation. It represents a set of shared attitudes, values, goals and practices. Culture and creativity manifest themselves in almost all economic, social and other activities. A country as diverse as India is symbolized by the plurality of its culture.

India has one of the world's largest collections of songs, music, dance, theatre, folk traditions, performing arts, rites and rituals, paintings and writings that are known, as the 'Intangible Cultural Heritage' (ICH) of humanity.

## ART FORMS IN INDIA

The vibrant and colourful land of India is also famous for the versatility of its art and culture as each of the forms are different from each other in terms of their place of origin, creativity and raw materials used.

### FAMOUS ART FORMS

Names	State of Origin	Materials Used
Patachitra painting	The art form has its origin dates back in 5th century BC and since then it has been lovingly nurtured in the areas like Raghurajpur Village in Puri district of Odisha.	Canvas made of fine gauze-like cloth fortified with tamarind paste, chalk powder and gum and natural dyes for intricate painting over it.
Bengal pat painting	The indigenous art form belongs to Bengal and very interestingly it depicts spoofs on retrograde social practices, thus attempting to highlight them for change.	Artists use dye that are made of spices, earth, soot, etc. And particularly red, indigo, green, black and ochre colours are seen widely in such painting.
Madhubani painting	This art form comes under the cultural legacy of Madhubani district of Bihar depicting mythological stories of Lord Krishna. Various geometric shapes have given emphasis on the colourful environment of Madhubani Painting Canvas.	Traditionally people used mud coated wall as canvas for painting. But with time the canvases modified into cloth, handmade paper to give the painting the same authentic look. The colours used in the painting are derived from natural element like bamboo shoots, turmeric powder, rice powder, flower extracts, pollens etc.

*"Patachitra" is an Indian technique of paintings that is done on palm leaves and is originated in the state of Odisha.*

	Developed during Mughal Period i.e. 16th – 19th century this style of painting are very small in size but having a lot of niceties of court life and the contemporary personalities, events and actions of the Mughal times.	The intricate designs are given form by using colours using precious stones conch shells, gold and silver.
	As the name indicates this form of art has its origin in Tanjore district of Southern Tamil Nadu depicting the stories of gods and goddess with an aristocratic touch.	Semi-precious stones, glass and gold are used to give the painting a royal look with embellished designs.
	This ethnic painting is a patronage of Golkonda and Mughal Sultanate and flourished near Kalahasti region of Chennai and Masulipatnam area of Hyderabad.	The art is executed by fine pens made of bamboo and natural colours extracted from vegetables.
	This is a rudimentary wall painting with emphasis on graphical pattern and legacy of North Sahyadri Range in India. It's an age old tribal painting started during the 2500 or 3000 BCE depicts the nature, celestial body and human invention with different graphical shape.	Typical natural elements such as Rice paste, mix with gum and water Red clay (Geru), cow dung, mud are used to give the painting an authentic tribal look.
	This is a tribal art form developed by Gond Tribes of Central India. The typical design Gond art with dots and lines depict the nature and social customs of the tribal community.	These art forms are generally drawn on made on walls, ceilings and floors of village houses.

**FAMOUS INDIAN PAINTERS**

Rabindranath Tagore	7 May 1861 – 7 Aug 1941
Abanindranath Tagore	7 Aug 1871 – 5 Dec 1951
Amrita Sher-Gil	30 Jan 1913 – 5 Dec 1941
Jamini Roy	1 Apr 1887 – 24 Apr 1972
Francis Newton Souza	12 Apr 1924 -28 Mar 2002
S.H. Raza	22 Feb 1922 - 23 July 2016
Tyeb Mehta	25 Jul 1925 – 2 Jul 2009
Satish Gujral	25 Dec 1925 - Till date
Nandalal Bose	3 Dec 1882 – 16 Apr 1966
Manjit Bawa	1941-29 Dec 2008
M. F. Husain	17 Sep 1915 – 9 Jun 2011

**Indian Music**

The music of India includes multiple varieties of folk music, pop and classical music. India's classical music tradition, including Hindustani music and Carnatic, has a history spanning millennia and developed over several eras. Music in India began as an integral part of socio-religious life.

*Indian art industry is estimated to be around 500 crore rupees with a per annum growth of 35-40 %.*

## LEGENDS OF INDIAN MUSIC

Legends	Period & Forte	Awards
	<b>Pandit Ravi Shankar</b> 7 April 1920 – 11 Dec 2012 <b>Sitar</b>	Grammy Award, Padma Bhushan, Magsaysay award, Padma Vibhushan, UNESCO International Music, Legion d'honneur, Sangeet Natak Akademi Award, Kalidas Samman, Bharat Ratna
	<b>Pandit Hariprasad Chaurasia:</b> 1st July 1938 <b>Bansuri</b>	Sangeet Natak Academy, Padma Bhushan, Konark Samman, Yash Bharati Samman, Padma Vibhushan
	<b>Pandit Shivkumar Sharma:</b> January 13, 1938 <b>Santoor</b>	Sangeet Natak Akademi Award, Padma Vibhushan, Padma Shri
	<b>Ustad Amjad Ali Khan</b> 9 October 1945 <b>Sarod</b>	UNESCO Award, Padma Bhushan, Padma Vibhushan, UNICEF'S National Ambassadorship,
	<b>Ustad Bismillah Khan</b> 21 March 1913- 21 August 2006 <b>Shehnai</b>	Bharat Ratna, Fellow of Sangeet Natak Akademi, Padma Vibhushan
	<b>Ustad Zakir Hussain</b> 9 March 1951 <b>Tabla</b>	Padma Bhushan, Padma Shri, Grammy, Sangeet Natak Akademi, Indo-American Award, India's National Academy of Music
	<b>Pandit Bhimsen Gururaj Joshi:</b> 4 February 1922 – 24 January 2011 <b>Indian classical vocalist</b>	Padma Bhushan, National Film Award for Best Male Playback Singer, Sangeet Natak Akademi Award, First platinum disc, Padma Vibhushan
	<b>Pandit Jasraj:</b> 28 January 1930 <b>Indian classical vocalist</b>	Padma Vibhushan, Sangeet Natak Akademi Award, Padma Bhushan, Sangeet Kala Ratna, Master Dinanath Mangeshkar Award
	<b>M. S. Subbulakshmi</b> 16 September 1916 – 11 December 2004 <b>Classical vocalist</b>	Padma Bhushan, Sangeet Natak Akademi Award, Sangeetha Kalanidhi, Ramon Magsaysay award, Padma Vibhushan
	<b>Dr. Lakshminarayana Subramaniam:</b> 23 July 1947 <b>Classical, Carnatic, jazz fusion, Indo jazz, world fusion, Western music</b>	Lifetime Achievement Award, Limca Book of Records, GiMA (Best Carnatic Instrumental Album – Innovations), Asthana Vidwan, ISKCON, Bangalore, Viswa Kala Bharathi Bharat Kalachar Chennai (2004), Sangeet Kalaratna, Sangeet Kala Shiromani, Padma Bhushan.
	<b>M. Balamurali Krishna</b> 6 July 1930-22 Nov, 2016 <b>Carnatic music</b>	Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan
	<b>Bade Ghulam Ali Khan</b> 2 April 1902 – 25 April 1968 <b>Sarangi, Hindustani classic vocal</b>	NA

Indian art industry is the only field that has never been affected by the inflation.

**Indian Dance**

There are many types of dance forms in India which are deeply religious in content to those which are performed on small occasions. The Indian dances are broadly divided into **Classical dances** and **folk dances**.

The Classical dances of India are usually spiritual in content. Though the folk dances of India are also spiritual and religious in content but the main force behind the folk dances of India is the celebratory mood.

The most popular classical dance styles of India are **Bharatnatyam** of Tamil Nadu, **Kathakali** and **Mohiniattam** of Kerala, **Odissi** of Odisha, **Kathak** of Uttar Pradesh, **Kuchipudi** of Andhra Pradesh and **Manipuri** of Manipur.

All these dance forms use basically the same 'mudras' or signs of hand as a common language of expression and were originally performed in the temples to entertain various Gods and Goddesses.

**VARIOUS DANCE FORMS**

Dance Forms	Origin	Legends
	Odissi is believed to be the oldest form of Indian dance from the state of Odisha. It is considered a dance of love, joy and intense passion, pure, divine and human.	Kelucharan Mohapatra, Sonal Mansingh Mayadhar Raut , Jhelum Paranjape, KumKum Mohanty, Madhumita Raut, Aloka Kanungo, Ileana Citaristi
	Bharatnatyam is more popular in South Indian states. This dance is almost 2,000 years old.	Alarmel Valli, Yamini Krishnamurthy, Rukmini Devi, Padma Subramanyam, Mrinalini Sarabhai.
	It presents scenes from Hindu Epics and mythological tales through dance-dramas.	Bhavana Reddy, Yamini Reddy, Raja & Radha Reddy, Kaushalya Reddy
	This north Indian dance form is inextricably bound with classical Hindustani music.	Pandit Birju Maharaj, Kumudini Lakhia, Sitara Devi, Shovana Narayan, Malabika Mitra, Kartik Ram - Kalyan Das, Manisha Gulyani
	It literally means story play and is an elaborate dance.	Kalamandalam Krishna Prasad, Kavungal Chathunni Panicker, Kalamandalam Ramankutty Nair, Kalamandalam Kesavan Namboodir, Kottakkal Sivaraman, Kalamandalam Gopi
	It is a very graceful dance meant to be performed as a solo recital by women.	Smitha Rajan, Sunanda Nai, Jayaprabha Menon, Pallavi Krishnan, Gopika Varma, Vijayalakshmi
	The most striking part of Manipur dance is its colorful decoration, lightness of dancing foot, delicacy of abhinaya (drama), lilting music and poetic charm.	Poushali Chatterjee , Rajkumar Singhajit Singh, Sohini Ray, Guru Nileswar Mukharjee, Guru Bipin Singha

*20<sup>th</sup> century Indian art was associated with the nationalist movement as people were using art and paintings as a medium to sway the patriotic feelings of the masses.*

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**Indian Festivals**

India has numerous national, regional, local, religious, seasonal and social festivities. This is not surprising considering the fact that India is the land of gods, goddesses, saints, gurus and prophets. All these festivals are characterised by colour, gaiety, celebrations, feasts and a variety of prayers and rituals. It may not be out of place to describe India as 'A Land of Festivals'. Since India is a multi-religious and multi-lingual country, it is but natural to find festivals of all major religions in the world being celebrated in India. Thus, we come across, **Holi**, **Dusshera**, **Krishna Janmashtmi**, **Hanuman Jayanti**, **Ganesh Chaturthi**, **Eid-ul-Adha**, **Eid-ul-Fitr**, **Muharram**, **Shivratri**, **Buddha Jayanti**, **Jamshed Navroz**, **Christmas** and **Diwali**,

Main Festival	Other Festivals	Main Festival	Other Festivals
<b>Diwali</b> 	Durga Puja, Dussehra, Holi, Janmashtami, Ram Navami, Karwa Chauth, (Hindus)	<b>Buddha Purnima</b> 	Hemis Gompa, Losar, Ullambana (Bodh)
<b>Eid-ul-Fitr</b> 	Eid-ul-Adha, Milad-un-Nabi (Barawafat), Shab-e-Barat, Shab-e-Qadr, Shab-e-Meraz, Muharram (Muslims)	<b>Christmas</b> 	Easter Good Friday 
<b>Navroz</b> 	Zarthost No Deeso, Khordad Sal, Pateli (Parsis)	<b>Feast of Passover</b> 	Purim (Festivals of Lots) 
<b>Guru Purab</b> 	Guru Nanak Jayanti, Holla Mohalla, Lohri, Birthday Guru Ramdassji, Sodal mela, Guru Gobind Singh Jayanti (Sikhs)	<b>Chaliho Sahib</b> 	Chaliho Sahib (Lord Jhulelal), Cheti Chand 
<b>Mahavir Jayanti</b> 	Mahamastak Abhishek, Diwali, Paryushan Paryushana Parva (Jains)	<b>Onam (homecoming of King Mahabal)</b> 	Boat Race Festival  (Kerala)

*Mughal era saw the emergence of a unique style which was a blend of Islamic, Hindu and Christian art.*

Main Festival	Other Festivals	Main Festival	Other Festivals
<b>Kila Raipur Sports</b> 	Kila Raipur Sports (India's Rural Olympics) 	<b>Hemis Festival Ladakh</b> 	Ugadi (Regional) Andhra, Telangana, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu 
<b>Karni Mata</b> 	Karni Mata (devotees believe her soul resides in the rats)	<b>Bihu (Regional) Assam</b> 	Chhath (Regional) Bihar & Eastern UP 
<b>Jaisalmer Desert Festival</b> 	Jaisalmer Desert Festival, Rajasthan 	<b>Chapchar Kut (Regional) Mizoram</b> 	Sekrenyi (Regional) Nagaland 
<b>Nag Panchami</b> 	Nagaraja - Kerala, Nagathamman - Chennai, and Hardevja - Jaipur.		

## Archaeology

Archaeology studies the story of man's past through his material remains.

Period	Indian Architecture	Indian Sculpture
<b>Indus Civilization</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>House, Lothal, Gujarat, Harappa, Mohenjodaro, Ropar, Kalibangan, Lothal and Rangpur.</li> <li>Lomas Rishi cave, Bihar</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chaitava Hall, Bhaja, Maharashtra</li> <li>Dancing girl, Bronze, Mohenjo-daro, Pakistan</li> <li>Priest, Clay, Harappa, Pakistan</li> <li>Bull, bronze, Mohen-jo-daro</li> <li>Toy animal with movable head, Terracotta, Mohen-jo-daro Pakistan</li> <li>Seal : Pasupati, Stone, Mohen-jo-daro, Pakistan</li> <li>Jewellery, Mohen-jo-daro, Pakistan</li> </ul>
<b>Buddhist</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prayer Hall or Chaitya, at Karle (Pooncha district)</li> <li>Sanchi Stupa No.1, Madhya Pradesh</li> <li>Railing and Gateways at Bharhut, Sanchi and Bodh Gaya(North)</li> <li>Amravati and Nagarjunakonda (South).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lion capital from Ashoka Stambha, Stone, Sarnath, (UP)</li> <li>Bull Capital, from Rampurva, Bihar</li> <li>Chauri-bearer (Yakshi), Lime Stone, Didarganj, Bihar</li> <li>Worship of the Bodhi Tree, Bharhut, (MP)</li> <li>Sanchi Stupa No.1, Yakshi, (MP)</li> <li>Taming of Nalagiri Elephant, Amaravati, State Museum, Chennai, Tamil Nadu</li> </ul>

*Followers of Zoroastrianism in India don't bury their dead, but instead leave bodies in buildings called "Towers of Silence" for the vultures to pick clean.*

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<b>Gupta Period</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Temples 17 &amp; 18 at Sanchi, Madhya Pradesh</li> <li>Lad Khan &amp; Durga Temples, Aihole, Karnataka</li> <li>Draupadi and Arjuna Ratha &amp; Nakula and Sahadev Temple, Mahabalipuram, Tamil Nadu</li> <li>Mahabodhi Temple, Bodh Gaya, Bihar</li> <li>Jagannatha Temple, Puri, Odisha</li> <li>Kailash Temple, Ellora, Maharashtra</li> </ul>  	Vishnu Anantasheshashayee, Vishnu Temple, Deogarh, (UP)  Standing Buddha, Sarnath, (UP)
<b>Indo-Islamic Architecture</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Arches, Qutub Complex, Delhi</li> <li>Adhai din-ka-jhonpra, Ajmer, Rajasthan</li> <li>Qutub Minar, Delhi</li> <li>Buland Darwaza, Fatehpur Sikri, (UP)</li> <li>Amar Singh Gate, Agra Fort, (UP)</li> <li>Panch Mahal, Fatehpur Sikri, Agra, (UP)</li> <li>Taj Mahal, Agra, (UP)</li> <li>Hawa Mahal, Jaipur, Rajasthan</li> </ul> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Descent of Ganga, Mahabalipuram, (TN)</li> <li>Ravana shaking Mount Kailash,</li> <li>Trimurti, Elephanta Caves, Maharashtra</li> <li>Nayika, Lingaraja Temple, Bhubaneswar, Odisha</li> <li>Surya riding chariot, Surya Mandir, Konarak, Odisha</li> <li>Manjira Player, Surya Mandir, Konarak, Odisha</li> <li>Mohini, Chennakeshava Temple, Belur, Karnataka</li> <li>Pillars with Horse rider, Meenakshi Sundaresvara Temple, Madurai, (TN)</li> </ul>
<b>Modern Architecture</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus, Mumbai</li> <li>North and South Block, Delhi</li> <li>Rashtrapati Bhawan &amp; Parliament House, Delhi</li> <li>Connaught Place, India Gate, Delhi, Supreme Court, Delhi</li> </ul> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'Triumph of labour' by D.P. Roy Chowdhury, Delhi</li> </ul> 

*The earliest cotton in the world was spun and woven in India. Roman emperors would wear delicate cotton from India that they would call "woven winds."*

**THEATRES**

The rich Indian theatre culture has its origin dating back in the first century, CE, and started and nurtured by the society as means of expressing, communicating and sharing the ideas, opinions, emotions and belief of mankind. Since then it has gone through many ups and downs but the culture remain undaunted. Today many of Indian theatre have internationally acclaimed fraternity.

**Some of the Important Theatres of Modern India**

Name	Founder	Year and Place of Establishment	People Associated with it
National School of Drama (Deemed University)	Ministry of Culture, Government of India.	1959, New Delhi	Naseeruddin Shah, Irfan Khan, Anupam Kher, Nawazuddin Siddiqui, Pankaj Kapur, Himani Shivpuri and many more
Bhartendu Academy of Dramatic Arts	Padma Shri Raj Bisaria.	1975, Lucknow,	Rajiv Jain, Raajpal Yadav, Anupam Shyam
Theatre Arts Workshop (TAW)	Raj Bisaria	1966, Lucknow	

**TOURISM****Famous Tourist places of India**

Site	Location	Founder
Aram Bagh	Agra (Uttar Pradesh)	Babur
Anand Bhawan	Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)	Moti Lal Nehru
Adhai Din Ka Jhopra	Ajmer (Rajasthan)	Qutub-ud-din-Aibak
Ajanta Caves	Aurangabad	Gupta Rulers
Akbar's Tomb	Sikandera (Uttar Pradesh)	Jahangir
Bibi ka Maqbara	Aurangabad (Maharashtra)	Aurangzeb
Bharatpur Fort	Bharatpur (Rajasthan)	Raja Surajmal Singh
Bundi Fort	Bundi (Rajasthan)	Qutub-ud-din-Aibak
Bada Imambada	Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)	Nawab Asaf-ud-daulah
Belur Math	Kolkata	Swami Vivekanand
Botanical Garden	Shilpur (West Bengal)	-
Chhatra Mahal	Bundi Fort	Rani Chhatrasal
Chenna Keshab Temple	Belur (Karnataka)	Vishnu Vardhan
Char Temple	Konark (Odisha)	Narasing Dev I
Chasma-Shahi	Jammu and Kashmir	Ali Mardan Khan

*India has the world's largest movie industry, based in the city of Mumbai (known as the "City of Dreams").*

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Charar-e-Sarif	Srinagar (Kashmir)	Jainul Abedin
Chhota Immbada	Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)	Mohammad Ali Shan
Cochin Fort	Kerala	Portuguese
Dewan-e-khas	Agra Fort (Uttar Pradesh)	Shah Jahan
Dilwara Jain Temple	Mount Abu (Rajasthan)	Vastu Pal Tejpal
Deeg Palace	Deeg (Rajasthan)	Raja Badan Singh
Dhar Fort	Dhar (Madhya Pradesh)	Mohammad Bin Tughlaq
Etamad-ud-daulah's Tomb	Agra (Uttar Pradesh)	Noor Jahan
Ellora Caves	Aurangabad	Rashtrakuta Dynasty
Elephanta Caves	Mumbai	Rashtrakutas
Fatehpur Sikri	Agra (Uttar Pradesh)	Akbar
Firoz Shah Kotla	Delhi	Firoz Shah Tughlaq
Fort William	Kolkata	Lord Clive
Fateh Sagar	Udaipur (Rajasthan)	Maharana Fateh Singh
Gateway of India	Mumbai	British Government
Golconda Fort	Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	Qutubshahi Dynasty
Gol Ghar	Patna (Bihar)	British Government
Humayun's Tomb	Delhi	Hameeda Bano Begum
Hauz Khas	Delhi	Ala-ud-din-khilji
Hajratbal Masjid	Srinagar (Kashmir)	-
Harmandir Sahib	Patna (Bihar)	Maharaja Ranjit Singh
Junagarh	Bikaner (Rajasthan)	Raja Jai Singh
Jama Masjid	Delhi	Shah Jahan
Jantar-Mantar	Delhi and Jaipur	Sawai Jai Singh
Jodhpur Fort	Jodhpur (Rajasthan)	Rao Jodha Ji
Jaku Temple	Kolkata	Rani Ras Moni
Jagannath Temple	Puri (Odisha)	Chola Gang Dev
Jama Masjid	Agra (Uttar Pradesh)	Shah Jahan
Khas Mahal	Agra (Uttar Pradesh)	Shah Jahan
Kankaria Lake	Ahmedabad	Sultan Qutub-ud-din

*The Bahá'í house of worship in Delhi, known as the "Lotus Temple," is shaped like a lotus flower with 27 gigantic "petals" that are covered in marble.*

Khirki Masjid	Delhi	Ghiyas-ud-din-Tughlaq
Kandaria Mahadev	Khajuraho (Madhya Pradesh)	Chandela Kings
Kanheri Caves	Mumbai	Buddhists
Laxman Temple	Chhatarpur (Madhya Pradesh)	Chandela Rulers
Laxmi Narayan Temple	Delhi	Birla Family
Laxman Jhula	Rishikesh (Uttarakhand)	-
Moti Masjid	Agra Fort (Uttar Pradesh)	Shah Jahan
Moti Masjid	Delhi Fort	Aurangzeb
Mrignayani Palace	Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh)	Raja Man Singh Tomar
Madan Palace	Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh)	Raja Madan Shah
Mecca Masjid	Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	Kuli Kutab Shah
Nahargarh Fort	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	Raja Jai Singh
Nishaat Bagh	Jammu and Kashmir	Asaf Ali
Nakhuda Masjid	Kolkata	-
Old Fort (Purana Quila)	Delhi	Sher Shah Suri
President House	Delhi	British Government
Pichhola Lake	Udaipur (Rajasthan)	-
Pathar ki Masjid	Patna (Bihar)	Parvez Shah
Padari Ki Haveli	Patna (Bihar)	Father Capuchin
Patthar Ki Masjid	Jammu and Kashmir	Noor Jahan
Prince of Wales Museum	Mumbai	George V
Rani Ki Badi	Bundi (Rajasthan)	Rani Nathvati
Red Fort	Delhi	Shah Jahan
Sheesh Mahal	Agra (Uttar Pradesh)	Shah Jahan
Safdarjung ka Maqbara	Delhi	Shuja-ud-daulah
Sabarmati Ashram	Ahmedabad	Mahatma Gandhi
St George Fort	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	East India Company
Shalimar Bagh (Garden)	Srinagar (Kashmir)	Jahangir
Sunset Point	Mount Abu (Rajasthan)	-

Indians made significant contributions to calculus, trigonometry, and algebra. The decimal system was invented in India in 100 B.C.

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Sher Shahi Masjid	Patna (Bihar)	Parvez Shah
Sher Shah's Tomb	Sasaram (Bihar)	Islam Shah Suri, Son of Sher Shah
Taj Mahal	Agra (Uttar Pradesh)	Shah Jahan
Tughlakabad	Delhi	Ghiyas-ud-din-Tughlaq
Umaid Palace	Jodhpur (Rajasthan)	Maharaj Ummmed Singh
Vijay Stambh	Chittorgarh (Rajasthan)	Rana Kumbha
Victoria Memorial	Kolkata	-
Vishnupad Temple	Gaya (Bihar)	Rani Ahilya Bai

**UNESCO World Heritage Sites in India**

Year of Inclusion	Sites	
1983	Ajanta Caves (Maharashtra)	1993 Qutub Minar (Delhi)
1983	Ellora Caves (Maharashtra)	1999 Darjeeling Himalayan Railway (West Bengal)
1983	Taj Mahal (Uttar Pradesh)	2002 Mahabodhi Temple (Bodh Gaya) (Bihar)
1983	Agra Fort (Uttar Pradesh)	2003 Rock Shelters of Bhimbetaka (Madhya Pradesh)
1984	Sun Temple Konark (Odisha)	2004 Brihadeshwara Temple (Gangaikondacholapuram, Tamil Nadu)
1985	Mahabalipuram Temples (Tamil Nadu)	2004 Airavatesvara Temple, Darasuram
1985	Manas Wildlife Sanctuary, Bharatpur (Rajasthan)	2004 Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeologicatl Park (Gujarat)
1985	Kaziranga National Park (Assam)	2005 Valley of Flowers (Uttarakhand)
1985	Keoladeo National Park Bharatpur (Rajasthan)	2005 Nilgiri Mountain Railway (Tamil Nadu)
1986	Churches in Goa (Goa)	2007 Red Fort (Delhi)
1986	Khajuraho Temples (Madhya Pradesh)	2008 Kalka-Shimla Railway (Himachal Pradesh)
1986	Fatehpur Sikri (Uttar Pradesh)	2010 Jantar Mantar, Jaipur (Rajasthan)
1986	Hampi Temple (Karnataka)	2012 Western Ghat
1987	Sunderbans National Park (West Bengal)	2013 Hill forts of Rajasthan
1987	Elephanta Caves (Maharashtra)	2014 Rani ki Vav (Gujarat)
1987	Pattadakal Temples (Karnataka)	2014 Great Himalayan National Park (Himachal Pradesh)
1988	Nanda Devi National Park (Uttarakhand)	
1989	Sanchi Stupa (Madhya Pardesh)	
1993	Humayun's Tomb (Delhi)	

*During the Vedic era in India, horse sacrifice sanctioned the sovereignty of the king.*

**Top Ten Monuments With Highest Foreign Visitors in India**

<b>Monuments</b>	<b>No. of Foreign Visitors</b>	<b>% age share</b>
1. Taj Mahal, Agra	6,95,702	23.2
2. Agra Fort, Agra	3,63,823	12.1
3. Qutub Minar, Delhi	3,07,043	10.2
4. Humayun's Tomb, Delhi	2,76,641	9.2
5. Fatehpur Sikri, Agra	2,55,129	8.5
6. Red Fort, Delhi	1,41,498	4.7
7. Mattancherry place Museum, Kochi	1,04,717	3.5
8. Western Group of Temple, Khajuraho	89,511	3.0
9. Excavated site, Sarnath	85,991	2.9
10. Group of Monuments, Mamallapuram	70,840	2.4

**HANDICRAFTS**

India has got international acclamation in terms of its beautiful and creative handicrafts. Given below are the states with diversified crafts:

<b>State</b>	<b>Handicrafts</b>
Odisha	Weaving craft, palm leaf writing, patachitra- the chitrakar's foray, applique, stone carving, metal craft,
Delhi	Zardozi, lacquer work, clay and paper made dolls
Maharashtra	Paithani saris, sawantwadi crafts, warli paintings, kolhapuri chappals, narayan peth
West Bengal	Artistic leather craft, brass & bell metal, pottery, mat making, dhokra metal casting, cane & bamboo, fine arts, clay dolls, horn work, jute products, shell & conch shell, sholapith, famous handloom sarees like dhakai jamdani, tangail etc
Gujarat	Bead-work, jewellery, inlay work, embroidery, wood carving, cloth printing, dyeing, patola fabric, zari work
Rajasthan	Tie-and-dye textiles, hand block printing, quilting, jewellery, gems and stones, blue pottery, leather craft, wood carving
Himachal Pradesh	Jewellery, leather craft, woodcarving, architecture, kangra paintings
Goa	Pottery & Terracotta, Brass metal ware, Crochet & Embroidery, Bamboo Craft, Fiber Craft, Jute Macrame Craft, Coconut Mask carving, sea shell craft
Andhra Pradesh	Priceless Pearls
Karnataka	Wood carving, Ivory carving
Jharkhand	Woodcraft, paitkar paintings, metal work, stone carving, ornaments, toy making
Manipur	Wood carving, textile weaving, stone-carving, block printing, kauna (water reed) mat, hand-embroidery
Jammu & Kashmir	Carpets, Basket Weaving, Namdas, pashmina shawls, Papier-mache, Leather and fur, wood carvings

*Chandragupta Maurya (340-290 B.C.), was guarded by a band of women on horseback.*