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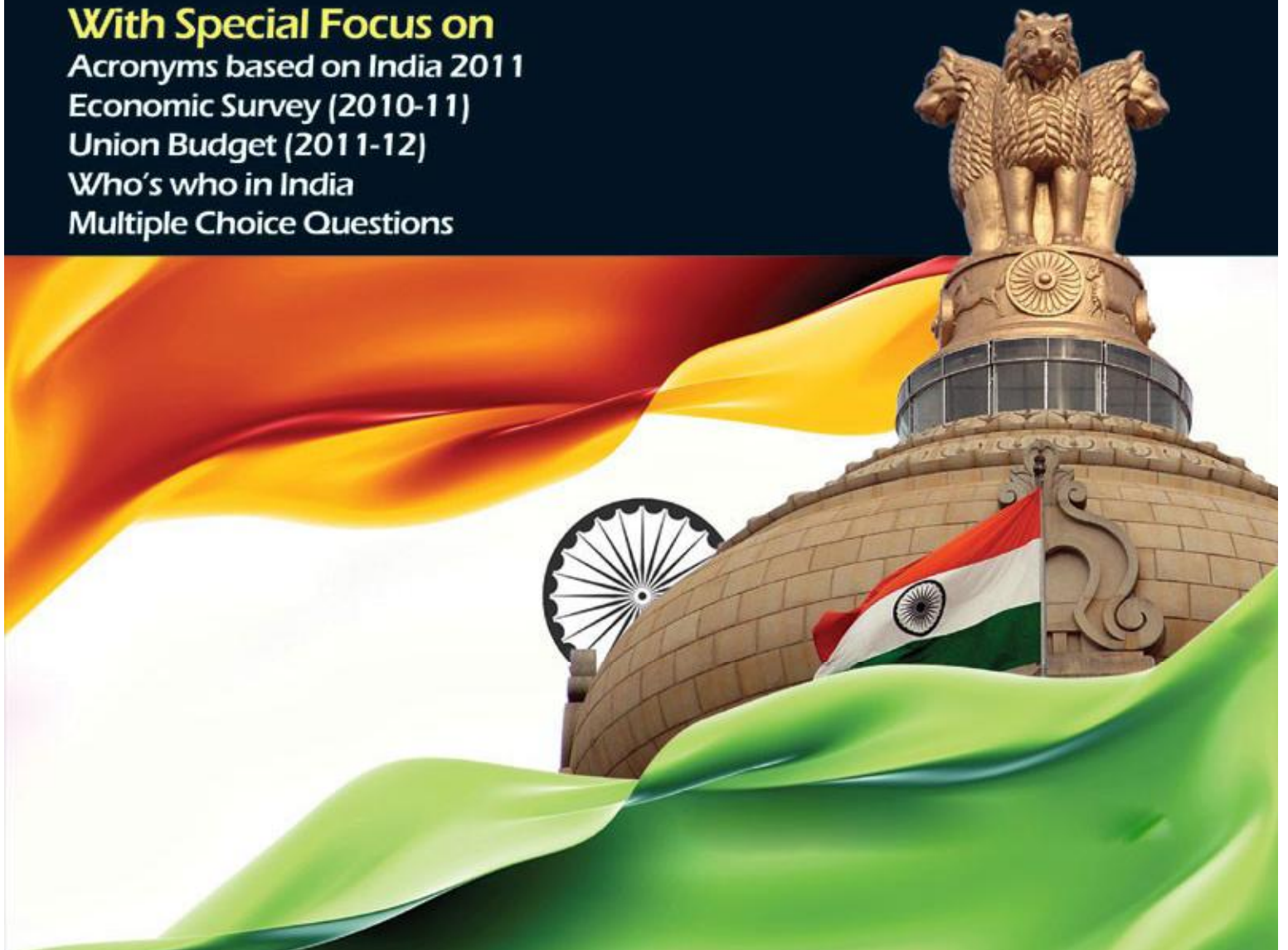
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India 2011

With Special Focus on
Acronyms based on India 2011
Economic Survey (2010-11)
Union Budget (2011-12)
Who's who in India
Multiple Choice Questions





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Acronyms

AABY	Aam Admi Bima Yojana	AIMMP	Area Intensive and Madarsa Modernisation Programme
ACA	Additional Central Assistance		
ACSS	Antenna Control Servo System	AISES	All India School Education Survey
ADS	Accelerator Driven Systems	ALICE	A Large Ion Collider Experiment
ADSL	Asynchronous Digital Subscriber's Loop	ALSAT	Algerian Satellite
AE	Adult Education	AMPC	Automated Mail processing Centers
AERCs	Agro Economic Research Centres	AMPC	Automatic Mail Processing Centre
AERUs	Agro Economic Research Units	AORC	Assured Opportunity for Research Careers
AGRI GDP	Gross Domestic Product from Agriculture	APCTT	Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology
AGRI R&D	Agricultural Research and Development	APDP	Accelerated Power Development Programme
AHWR	Advanced Heavy Water Reactor	APDRP	Accelerate Power Development & Reform Programme
AIC	Agriculture Insurance Company of India		
AIE	Alternative and Innovative Education	APMC	Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee

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ARC	International Advanced Research Centre for Powder Metallurgy and New Materials	CAIPEEX	Cloud Aerosol Interaction and Precipitation Enhancement Experiment
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist	CAL	Computer Aided Learning
ASHWAS	A Survey of Household Water and Sanitation	CARE	Centre for Advanced Research and Education
AT&C	Aggregate Technical & Commercial	CBM	Coal Bed Methane
ATCM	Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting	CBMC	Capacity Building Management Cell
ATCS	Area Traffic Control System	CBRI	Central Building Research Institute
AVI	Accredited Vocational Institutes	CCDA	Coal Conservation and Development Act
AWS	Automatic Weather Stations	CCDU	Communication and Capacity Development Units
B2B	Business-to-Business	CCE	Centre for Continuing Education
B2C	Business-to-Customer	CCE	Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation
BARC	Bhabha Atomic Research Centre	CCMB	Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology
BARCOM	BARC containment model	CCRF	Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries
BBIL	Bharat Biotech International Limited	CCTS	Closed Cycle Thermal Systems
BBSRC	Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council	CDB	Coconut Development Board
BHU	Banaras Hindu University	CDC	Consultancy Development Centre
BIPP	Biotechnology Industry Partnership Programme	CDFD	Centre for DNA Fingerprinting and Diagnostics
BMTPC	Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council	CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
BOSS	Bharatiya Operating System Software	C-DOT	Centre for Development of Telematics
BRPSE	Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises	CE	Continuing Education
CABE	Central Advisory Board of Education	CEA	Central Electricity Authority
CAC	Central Apprenticeship Council	CEL	Central Electronics Limited

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CEP	Continuing Education Programme	DARE	Department of Agricultural Research and Education
CICT	Central Institute of Classical Tamil	DAVP	Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity
CIDR	Central Identity Data Repository	DBT	Department of Biotechnology
CIET	Central Institute of Educational Technology	DDWS	Department of Drinking Water Supply
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of wild fauna and flora	DEC	Distance Education Council
		DFP	Song & Drama Division and Directorate of Field Publicity
CKMNT	Centre for Knowledge Management of Nano Science and Technology	DGE&T	Director General of Employment & Training
CLIC	Compact Linear Collider	DGFASLI	Directorate General of Factory Advice Service & Labour Institutes
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation	DGH	Directorate General of Hydrocarbons
CMC	Christian Medical College	DGMS	Directorate General of Mines Safety
CMS	Centralized Monitoring System	DHAN	Development of Humane Action
CRO	Clinical Research Organisation	DIET	District Institute of Education and Training
CRV	Coastal Research Vessels	DIU	District Implementation Unit
C-SAP	Comprehensive State Agriculture Plans	DLM	District Level Monitor
CSCs	Common Service Centres	DoHE	Department of Higher Education
CURIE	Consolidation of University Research, Innovation and Excellence	DOS	Department of Space
CW	Civil Works	DPEP	District Primary Education Programme
DAC	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	DPHA	Digital Programmable Hearing Aid
DAE	Department of Atomic Energy	DPSSL	Diode-Pumped Solid-State Laser
DAE	Directorate of Adult Education	DRC	District Resource Centre
DAHDF	Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	DRDA	District Rural Development Agency

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DRI	Differential Rate of Interest		Universities and Higher Educational Institutes
DSIR	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	FORV	Fishery and Oceanographic Research Vessel
DSLAM	Digital Subscriber Line Access Multiplexer	FTII	The Film and Television Institute of India, Pune
DWDM	Dense Wavelength Division Multiplexing	FTTH	Fibre to the Home
EAD	Elite Athletes with Disability	GAGAN	GEO and GPS Augmented Navigation System
EAP	Externally Aided Project	GAP	Good Agricultural Practices
EBB	Educationally Backward Blocks	GATE	Graduate Aptitude Test in Engineering
ECA	Essential Commodities Act	GBS	Gross Budgetary Support
ECCE	Early Childhood Care Education (ECCE) Centres	GCF	Gross Capital Formation
ECS	Electronic Clearance Service	GCV	Gross Calorific Value
EDI	Electro-Dialysis Ionization	GDP	Gross Domestic Product
EDWAS	Enhanced Digital Wideband Access System	GEO	Global Earth Observation
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone	GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio
EGA	Employment Guarantee Assistant	GITA	Global Innovation and Technology Alliance
EHM	Electronics Hardware Manufacturing	GSAT	Geo-Synchronous Satellite
EMR	Extra Mural Research	GSDP	Gross State Domestic Product
ENVIS	Environmental Information System	GSLV	Geosynchronous Launch Vehicle
EO	Earth Observation	GSM	Global System for Mobile Communication
EOI	Expression of Interest	HAPs	Hazardous Air Pollutants
EPF	Employee Provident Fund	HPCS	High Performance Computing System
ERNET	Education & Research Network	HSP	Human Space Flight Programme
EScerts	Energy Saving Certificates	HUDCO	Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd.
ESCO	Energy Service Company		
FADs	Fish Aggregating Devices		
FAIR	Facility for Antiproton and Ion Research	HYV	High Yielding Variety
FCR	Feed Conversion Ratios	ICDS	Integrated Child Development Services
FIST	Fund for improvement of S&T Infrastructure in	ICGC	International Cancer Genome Consortium

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ICGEB	International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology	IHHL	Individual Household Latrine
ICRISAT	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics	IISER	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research
ICTS	International Centre for Theoretical Sciences	IMC	Institute Management Committees
IDMI	Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Minority Institutions/Schools	IMD	Indian Meteorological Department
IDS	Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur	IMRB	Indian Market Research Bureau
IEBR	Internal and Extra-Budgetary Resources	IMRT	Intensity Modulated Radio-therapy
IECT	Information, Electronics & Communication Technology	IMS	Multimedia Subsystem
IEDC	Integrated Education for the Disabled Children	IMSc	Institute of Mathematical Sciences
IEDCSS	Integrated Education of the Disabled Children at Secondary Stage	INCOIS	Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services
IEG	Institute of Economic Growth	INM	Integrated Nutrient Management
IFWTs	Integrated Fixed Wireless Terminals	INO	India-based Neutrino Observatory
IGCA	Indian Grid Certification Authority	INSAT	Indian National Satellite
IGCAR	Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research	INSPIRE	Innovation in Scientific Pursuit for Inspired Research
IGNCA	Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts	IOR	Improved Oil Recovery
IGNDPS	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme	IPIRTI	Indian Plywood Industry Research and Training Institute
IGNOAPS	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme	IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IGNWPS	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme	IRS	Indian Remote Sensing Satellite
IGVdb	Indian Genome Variation database	ISA	International Seabed Authority
		ISEC	Institute for Social and Economic Change
		ISOPAM	Integrated Scheme of Oilseed, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize
		IT&ITeS	IT& IT Enabled Services
		IT-BPO	Indian Information Technology- Business Process Outsourcing

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ITCs	Industrial Training Centres	LNUPE	Laxmibai National University of Physical Education
ITER	International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor	LTTD	Low Temperature Thermal Desalination
ITIR	Information Technology Investment Regions	MBCs	Mail Business Centres
ITIs	Industrial Training Institutes	MES	Modular Employable Skills
ITRA	IT Research Academy	MNRE	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
ITRA	Technology Research Academy	MoA	Memorandum of Agreement
IUAC	Inter University Accelerator Centre	MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
IUU	Illegal, Unregulated and Unrecorded	MOC	Ministry of Coal
IYN	India Youth Network	MoCP	Ministry of Chemicals and Petrochemicals
JNCASR	Jawahar Lal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research	MOLE	Ministry of Labour & Employment
JNV	Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas	MOP	Ministry of Power
JRLM	Joint Review and Learning Missions	MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
JSS	Jan Shikshan Sansthan	MPCC	Multipurpose Cultural Complex
JSY	Janani Suraksha Yojana	MS	Mahila Samakhya
KCC	Kisan Credit Cards	MSK	Mahila Shikshan Kendra
KGBV	Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya	MSME	Micro Small and Medium Enterprises
KMoMA	Kolkata Museum of Modern Art	MSP	Minimum Support PRICE
KVS	Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan	MT	Million Tonnes
KYC	Know Your Customer	MTA	Mid Term Appraisal
KYR	Know Your Resident	MTL	Millennium Telecom Limited
LEHIPA	Low Energy High Intensity Proton Accelerator	Mtoe	Million tones of oil equivalent
LEP	Life Enrichment Programme	MU	Million Units
LHC	Large Hadron Collider	MW	Mega Watt
LIDAR	Light Detection and Ranging	MYRADA	Mysore Resettlement and Development Agency
LINAC	Linear Accelerator	MYT	Multi Year Tariff
		NABARD	National Agricultural Bank for Rural Development
		NADA	National Anti-Doping Agency

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NAIP	National Agricultural Innovation Project	NEHU	North East Hill University
NAIS	National Agricultural Insurance Scheme	NELP	New Exploration Licensing Policy
NAPCC	National Action Plan on Climate Change	NFAI	National Film Archives of India
NARS	National Agricultural Research System	NFBS	National Family Benefit Scheme
NAS	National Accounts Statistics	NFDB	National Fisheries Development Board
NATP	National Agricultural Technology Project	NFDC	National Film Development Corporation Ltd.
NBFIs	Non Banking Financial Intermediaries	NFE	Non Formal Education
NCC	National Cadet Corps	NFSM	National Food Security Mission
NCCS	National Centre for Cell Science	NGN	Next Generation Networks
NCERT	National Council of Educational Research and Training	NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NCEUS	National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganized Sector	NGOs/VOs	Non-Government Organisations/Voluntary Organisations
NCHER	National Commission for Higher Education and Research	NGP	Nirmal Gram Puraskar
NCLP	National Child Labour Project	NHB	National Horticulture Board
NCPA	National Centre for Performing Arts	NHB	National Housing Bank
NCT	National Capital Territory	NHM	National Horticulture Mission
NCTE	National Council of Teacher Education	NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
NCVT	National Council for Vocational Training	NIC	National Informatics Centre
NDTL	National Dope Testing Laboratory	NIOS	National Institute of Open Schooling
NEERI	National Environmental Engineering Research institute	NIOT	National Institute of Ocean Technology
NeGP	The National e-Governance Plan	NIPER	National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research
		NIPGR	National Institute of Plant Genomic Research
		NIRD	National Institute of Rural Development
		NISER	National Institute for Science Education and Research

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NIT	National institute of Technology	NREGA	National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
NKC	National Knowledge Committee	NREGS	National Rural Employment Guarantee Schemes
NKN	National Knowledge Network	NREP	National Rural Employment Programme
NLC	Neyveli Lignite Corporaton	NRLM	National Rural Livelihoods Mission
NLI	National Labour Institute	NRSMMS	National Radio Spectrum Management & Monitoring System
NLM	National Level Monitor	NSA	Net Sown Area
NLM	National Literacy Mission	NSAP	National Social Assistance Programme
NMBA	National Mission on Bamboo Applications	NSDC	National Skill Development Corporation
NMEEE	Nation Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency	NSDCB	National Skill Development Coordination Board
NMMS	National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship	NSDM	National Skill Development Mission
NMS	Network Management System	NSG	Nuclear Supplier Group
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	NSNIS	Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports
NOAPS	National Old Age Pension Scheme	NSS	National Service Scheme
NPEGEL	National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level	NSSO	National Sample Survey Organisation
NPPF	National Physical Fitness Programme	NSTMIS	National Science & Technology Management Information System
NPPs/HWPs	Nuclear Power Plants/ Heavy Water Plants	NSVS	National Service Volunteer Scheme
NPR	National Population Register	NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Products
NPYAD	National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development	NWP	Numerical Weather Prediction
NRAA	National Rainfed Areas Authority	NWROC	National Weather Radar Operating Centre
NRCFOSS	National Resource Centre for Free and Open Source Software	NYC	National Youth Corps
NRDC	National Research and Development Corporation	NYKS	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan

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O&M	Operations and Maintenance	PYKKA	Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan
OBC	Other Backward Classes	R&D	Research and Development
OCM	Ocean Color monitor	RBI	Reserve Bank of India
ODL	Open and Distance Learning	RCCF	Resource Centre for Cyber Frensic Reactors
OFC	Optical Fibre Cable	REC	Rural Electrification Corporation
OMC	Oil Marketing Company	RGGVY	Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana
OoSC	Out of School Children	RGNIYD	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development
ORV	Ocean Research Vessel	RIDF	Rural Infrastructure Development Fund
OSC	Oversight Committee	RISAT	Radar Imaging Satellite
OSH	Occupational Safety and Health	RKVY	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana
OTS	One Time Settlement	RLEP	Rural Landless Employment Programme
OVL	ONGC Videsh Limited	RMSA	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan
PAT	Perform, Achieve an Trade	RPLI	Rural Postal Life Insurance
PET	Positron Emission Tomography	RRBs	Regional Rural Banks
PFBR	Prototype Fast Breeder Fast Reactor	RRCAT	Raja Ramanna Centre for Advanced Technology
PFZ	Potential Fishing Zones	RSBY	Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana
PHM	Post Harvest Management	RSDP	Remote Sensing Data Policy
PHT	Primary Heat Transport	RSY	Rashtriya Sadbhavana Yojana
PHWRs	Pressurized Heavy Water Reactors	RTDT	Regional Technology Demonstration and Transfer
PIB	Press Information Bureau	RTE	Right to Education
PLI	Primary Lending Institutions	RTI	Right to Information Act
PLP	Post Literacy Projects	RTSMN	Real Time Seismic Monitoring Network
PMGSY	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna	S&DD	Song and Drama Division
PNRGB	Petroleum & Natural Gas Regulatory Board	SACP	Special Agricultural Credit Plans
PPMP	Power Project Monitoring Panel	SAP	State Agriculture Plan
PSLV	Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle		
PTR	Pupil Teacher Ratio		
PURSE	Promotion of University Research and Scientific Excellence		

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SARAL	Satellite with Argos and Altika	SIPS	Special Incentive Package Scheme
SAUs	State Agricultural University	SIRD	State Institute of Rural Development
SBIRI	Small Business Innovative Research Initiative	SJSRY	Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana
SBL	SHG-Bank Linkage Architecture	SLET	State Level Eligibility Test
SCB	Scheduled Commercial Banks	SLSC	State Level Sanctioning Committee
SCCL	Singareni Coal Company Limited	SNA	Sangeet Natak Akademi
SCERT	State Council of Educational Research and Training	SoRs	Schedules of Rates
SCI	Science Citation Index	SPA	School of Planning and Architecture
SCL	Semi Conductor Laboratory	SPQEM	Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsas
SDCs	Skill Development Centres	SRC	State Resource Centre
SDCs	State Data Centres	SRFTI	Satyajit Ray Film and Television Institute of India, Kolkata
SDSC	Satish Dhawan Space Centre	SRR	Seed Replacement Rate
SEAT	Scheme for Early Attraction of Talent	STAC	Advisory Committee Inter-Sectoral Science and Technology Advisory Committee
SEL	School Education and Literacy	STP	Software Technology Parks
SERB	Science and Engineering Research Board	STQC	Standardisation, Testing & Quality Certification
SERC	Science and Engineering Research Council	SWANs	State Wide Area Network
SEZs	Special Economic Zones	TAF	Total Available Funds
SGSY	Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana	TAX	Trunk Automatic Exchange
SHG	Self Help Groups	TBM	Test Blanket Module
SIEMAT	State Institutes of Educational Management and Training	TCOEs	Telecom Centres of Excellence
SIET	State Institute of Educational Technology	TDIP	Telecom Development and Investment Promotion
SINP	Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics	TDP	Technology Development Programmes
		TE	Triennium Ending
		TEC	Telecom Engineering Centre

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TECSAR	An Israeli Reconnaissance Satellite	UEE	Universalisation of Elementary Education
TEDM	Time Domain Electromagnetic System	UF	Ultra-Filtration
TEM	Transmission Electron Microscope	UHV	Ultimate Heat Value
TEPC	Telecom Export Promotion Council	UICT	University Institute of Chemical Technology
TePP	Techno Entrepreneurship Promotion Programme	UIDAI	Unique Identification Authority of India
TEQIP	Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme	UMA&N	Undersea Cabling between Mainland and Andaman & Nicobar Islands
TETC	Telecom Equipment Testing and Certification Centre	UMPP	Ultra Mega Power Project
THSTI	Translational Health Science and Technology Institute	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
TIDE	Technology Incubation and Development of Entrepreneurs	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
TIFAC	Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council	UNICEF	The United Nations Children's Fund
TIFR	Tata Institute of Fundamental Research	UPE	Universalisation of Primary Education
TLC	Total Literacy Campaign	USEP	Urban Self-Employment Programme
TLE	Teaching Learning Equipment	USOF	Universal Service Obligation Fund
TMNE	Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North East States including Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttranchal	UWEP	Urban Wage Employment Programme
TPDU	Technology Promotion Development and Utilization	VEC	Village Education Committee
TSC	Total Sanitation Campaign	VECC	Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre
TSTO	Two Stage to Orbit	VLSI	Very Large Scale Integration
TTC	Teletracking Control	VMS	Vessel Monitoring System
U233	Uranium-233	VoIP	Voice-Over Internet Protocol
		VPTs	Village Public Telephones
		VRC	Village Resource Centre
		VTIP	Vocational Training Improvement Project

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VTPs	Vocational Training Providers	WMO	Wireless Monitoring Organization
WAR	Winning, Augmentation and Renovation	WMS	Wireless Monitoring Station
WBCIS	Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme	WPC	Wireless Planning and Coordination
WCD	Women and Child Development	WSN	Wireless Sensors Network
WDPSCA	Watershed Development Programme for Shifting Cultivations North Eastern Area	WTI	Water Technology Initiative
		WTO	World Trade Organisation
		YAP	Yamuna Action Plan
		YAS	Youth Affairs and Sports Scheme
WLL	Wireless in Local Loop	YES	Young Entrepreneurs Scheme
		ZCCs	Zonal Cultural Centres

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1

Land and the People

- **Total Area:** 32,87,263 km² (7th largest country in the world)
- **Location:** 8°4' N–37°6' N & 68°7' E–97° 25' E
- **Population (2001):** 1,027,015,247
- **Population Density:** 324 ppsk
- **Literacy Male:** 65.38%
- **Literacy Female:** 54.16%
- **Sex Ratio:** 933 female/1000 male
- **Most Literate District:** Aizawl
- **Standard Time:** From 82°30' E
- **North-South Total Length:** 3214 km
- **East-West Total length:** 2933 km
- **Total Land Boundary:** 15,200 km
- **Total Sea Boundary:** 7516 km
- **Total Mainland Boundary:** 6100 km
- **Southern Point:** Indira Point (6°30' N)
- **Total No. of States:** 28
- **Total No. of UTs:** 7
- **Largest State (Area-wise):** Rajasthan
- **Smallest State (Area-wise):** Goa
- **Most Populous State:** U.P.
- **Least Populous State:** Sikkim

India is located between 8°4' and 37°6' north latitude and 68°7' and 97°25' east longitude. Andaman and Nicobar islands in the Bay of Bengal and Lakshadweep in the Arabian Sea are parts of India.

The country shares its political borders with Pakistan and Afghanistan on the west and Bangladesh and Burma on the east. The northern boundary is made up of China, Nepal

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and Bhutan. India is separated from Sri Lanka by a narrow channel of sea formed by the Palk Strait and the Gulf of Mannar.

PHYSICAL REGIONS

The mainland, in geographical terms is broadly divided into (a) the great mountains, (b) the river the plains, (c) the desert and (d) the peninsula.

MOUNTAIN RANGES

The mountains extend for more than 2400 cm. They are seven:

1. The Himalayas,
2. The Patkai and other ranges bordering India in the north and north east,
3. The Vindhyas, which separate the Indo-Gangetic plain from the Deccan Plateau,
4. The Satpura
5. The Aravalli
6. The Sahyadri, which covers the eastern fringe of the West Coast plains and
7. The Eastern Ghats, irregularly scattered on the East Coast and forming the boundary of the East Coast plains.

Important Mountain Peaks

Height in metre above mean sea level

1. K2*	8,611
2. Kanchenjunga	8,598
3. Nanga Parbat	8,126
4. Gasher Brum*	8,068
5. Broad Peak*	8,047
6. Disteghil Sar*	7,885
7. Masher Brum E	7,821
8. Nanda Devi	7,817
9. Masher Brum W*	7,806
10. Rakaposhi*	7,788
11. Kamet	7,756
12. Saser Kangri	7,672
13. Skyang Kangri*	7,544
14. Sia Kangri*	7,422
15. Chaukhamba (Badrinath Peak)	7,138
16. Trisul West	7,138

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17. Nunkun	7,135
18. Pauhunri	7,125
19. Kangto	7,090
20. Dunagiri	7,066

*In Pak-occupied territory

NATURAL VEGETATION

- **India has six types of forests:**
 - (a) *Evergreen (Tropical Forests)* is found in areas with 200 cm to 300 cm rainfall; av. annual temp. 20°C to 27°C; av. annual humidity >80%.
 - (b) *Deciduous (Monsoon Forests)* found in places with lesser rainfall between 150 to 200 cm; mean annual temp. between 24°C and 28°C; humidity 75%.
 - (c) *Dry Forest* are found where rainfall is scanty between 75 to 100 cm; mean annual temp 23°C to 29°C; humidity 50 to 60%.
 - (d) *Hill Forests* are common in South India and Himalayas.
 - (e) *Tidal Forests (Mangrove)* are found in the coastal submerged plains of Ganges (Sundarbans), Mahanadi, Godavari and Kerala.
 - (f) *Grasslands (hilly-Himalaya and Deccan hills)* above 100 m, lowland as in Punjab, Haryana, UP, Bihar, NW Assam and riverine grasslands found along rivers.
- Available data place India in the tenth position in the world and fourth in Asia in plant diversity. From about 70 per cent geographical area surveyed so far, 47,000 species of plants have been de-scribed by the Botanical Survey of India (BSI), Kolkata.

AGRICULTURE

- India has two crop seasons.
 - (a) **Kharif:** Rice, Jowar, Bajra, Ragi, Maize, Cotton, Jute. Sowing June/July, Harvest - Sep./Oct.
 - (b) **Rabi:** Wheat, Barley, Peas, Rapeseed, Mustard, Gram. Sowing Oct./Dec., Harvest - April/May.

HIMALAYAN RANGE

- In Himalayas Kashmir and kullu valley are fertile. Some of the highest peaks in the world are found in this range. **Jelep La and Nathu La** on the main Indo-Tibet trade route through the Chumbi Valley, north-east of Darjeeling and **Shipki La** in the Satluj valley, north-east of Kalpa. In the east, between India and Myanmar and India and Bangladesh, hill ranges are much lower. **Garo, Khasi, Jaintia and Naga Hills**, running almost east-west, join the chain to Mizo and Rkhine Hills running north-south.
- The plains of the Ganga and the Indus, about **2,400 km** long and **240 to 320 km broad**, are formed by basins of **three distinct river systems:** (i) the Indus, (ii) the Ganga and

(iii) the Brahmaputra. They are one of the world's greatest stretches of flat alluvium and also one of the most densely populated areas on the earth.

- The desert region can be divided into two parts: the great desert and the little desert. The great desert extends from the edge of the Rann of Kutch beyond the **Luni river** northward. The **little desert** extends from the Luni between Jaisalmer and Jodhpur. Between great and little desert lies a sterile zone of limestone ridges.
- The peninsular region is flanked by Eastern and Western ghats. Western ghat is more elevated than eastern ghats. The southern point of plateau is formed by the Nilgiri Hills where the Eastern and the Western Ghats meet. The Cardamom Hills lying beyond regarded as a continuation of the Western ghat.
- The geological regions broadly follow the physical features and may be grouped into three regions:
 1. The Himalayas and their associated group of mountains,
 2. The Indo-Ganga Plain and
 3. The Peninsular Shield.

The Himalayan mountain belt to the north and the Naga-Lushai mountain in the east, are the regions of mountain-building movement, were under marine conditions about 60 crores years ago. The Indo-Ganga plains are a great alluvial track that separate the Himalayas in the north from the Peninsula in the south.

The river systems of India can be classified into four groups viz.

- (i) Himalayan rivers,
- (ii) Deccan rivers,
- (iii) Coastal rivers, and
- (iv) Rivers of the inland drainage basin.

The Himalayan rivers systems are those of the Indus and the Ganga-Brahmaputra-Meghna are formed by melting snow and glaciers and therefore, continuously flow throughout the year. During the monsoon months, they causes floods. The Deccan rivers on the other hand are rainfed. The Indus, which is one of the great rivers of the world, rises near Mansarovar in Tibet. It flows through India and thereafter through Pakistan and finally falls in the Arabian sea near Karachi. Its important tributaries are the Beas, the Ravi, the Satluj, the Chenab and the Jhelum.

- Bhagirathi and the Alaknanda which join at **Dev Prayag** to form the **Ganga**. Yamuna meets ganga at Allahabad. Also together with Saraswati they form Sangam in Allahabad. Chambal and Betwa are the important tributaries of Yamuna. The Ganga called as Padma in Bangladesh which meets with Brahmaputra and called as Meghna.
- The Brahmaputra rises in Tibet, where it is known as Tsangpo. It runs a long distance and crosses over into India in Arunachal Pradesh under the name of Dihang. Near Passighat, the Debang and Lohit join the river Brahmaputra and the

combined river runs all along the Assam in a narrow valley. It crosses into Bangladesh downstream of Dhubri. The principal tributaries of Brahmaputra in India are the Subansiri, Jia Bhareli, Dhansiri, Puthimari, Pagladiya and the Manas. In the Deccan region, most of the major river systems flowing generally in east direction fall into Bay of Bengal.

- The major east flowing rivers are Godavari, Krishna, Cauvery, Mahanadi, etc. Narmada and Tapi are major West flowing rivers. The Godavari in the southern Peninsula has the second largest river basin in the country. Next to it is the Krishna basin in the region, while the Mahanadi has the third largest basin. There are some desert rivers which flow for some distance and are lost in the desert in Rajasthan. These are **Luni, Machhu, Rupen, Saraswati, Banas, Ghaggar and others.**
- The climate of India may be broadly described as tropical monsoon type. There are four seasons:
 1. Winter (January to February),
 2. Hot weather summer (March to May);
 3. Rainy south-western monsoon (June to September) and
 4. Post-monsoon, also known as north-east monsoon in the southern Peninsula (October to December).
- India's climate is affected by two seasonal winds—the **north-east monsoon** and the **southwest monsoon**. The north-east monsoon commonly known as winter monsoon. It blows from land to sea whereas south-west monsoon known as summer monsoon. It blows from sea to land after crossing the Indian Ocean, the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal. The south-west monsoon brings most of the rainfall.
- **The Botanical Survey of India (BSI)**, Kolkata so far, over 46,000 species of plants have been described by the BSI, Kolkata. It studies flora. BSI brings out an inventory of endangered plants in the form of a publication titled Red Data Book.
- **The Zoological Survey of India (ZSI)**, with its headquarters in Kolkata and 16 regional stations is responsible for surveying the faunal resources of India. India has great variety of fauna numbering over 90,000 species.
- A project for breeding crocodiles was started in 1974 for saving the crocodile from extinction.
- The census of India 2001 is historic and epoch making, being the first census of the 21st century and the third millennium.
- The population of India as recorded at each decennial census from 1901 has grown steadily except for a decrease during 1911–21, due to epidemic and drought.
- **Population density** is defined as the number of persons per sq km. The population density of India in 2001 was 324 per sq km. The density of population was increased in all States and Union Territories between 1991 and 2001. West Bengal is on the top among states, Bihar is 2nd while Kerala is on 3rd.

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- **Sex ratio**, defined as the number of females per thousand males. It is always unfavourable to females. It was 972 at the beginning of the 20th century and thereafter showed continuous decline until 1941. It is 933 in this census figure.
- For the purpose of census 2001, a person aged seven and above, who can both read and write with understanding in any language, is treated as literate. In the censuses prior to 1991, children below five years of age were necessarily treated as illiterates. The literacy rate in the country is 64.84 per cent, 75.26 for males and 53.67 for females.
- The 15th National Census exercise (census 2011) work has begun, every person aged over 15 will be photographed and finger printed to create a biometric national database. The government has finally decided to add caste in the ongoing census process of 2011.
- Populationwise, India is second in the world. On May 11, 2000 India's population reached the one billion mark. The population increased to 1,027 million in March, 2001 (531.3 m. males and 495.7 m. females). India accounts for a meagre 2.4% of the world surface area of 135.79 million sq. km. but it supports 16.7% of the world population. It is estimated that at the present rate of growth (1.93% during 1991–2001) India will overtake China by 2050.

Cities/Urban Agglomerations with over a million people Urban Agglomerations

Urban/Agglomerations ** City	Population
01 Greater Mumbai	16,368,084
02 Kolkata	13,216,546
03 Delhi	12,791,458
04 Chennai	6,424,624
05 Bangalore	5,686,844
06 Hyderabad	5,533,640
07 Ahmedabad	4,519,278
08 Pune	3,755,525
09 Surat	2,811,466
10 Kanpur	2,690,486
11 Jaipur*	2,324,319
12 Lucknow	2,266,933
13 Nagpur	2,122,965
14 Patna	1,707,429
15 Indore	1,639,044
16 Vadodara	1,492,398
17 Bhopal	1,454,830
18 Coimbatore	1,446,034
19 Ludhiana*	1,395,053
20 Kochi	1,355,406

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21	Visakhapatnam	1,329,472
22	Agra	1,321,410
23	Varanasi	1,211,749
24	Madurai	1,194,665
25	Meerut	1,167,399
26	Nashik	1,152,048
27	Jabalpur	1,117,200
28	Jamshedpur	1,101,804
29	Asansol	1,090,171
30	Dhanbad	1,064,357
31	Faridabad*	1,054,981
32	Allahabad	1,049,579
33	Amritsar	1,011,327
34	Vijayawada	1,011,152
35	Rajkot	1,002,160
Total		107,881,836

*Municipal Corporation

**Rank in 2001

Source: Census of India, 2001

Literacy Rate: 1951–2001

Years	Persons	Males	Females
1951	18.33	27.16	8.86
1961	28.30	40.40	15.35
1971	34.45	45.96	21.97
1981	43.57	56.38	29.76
1991	52.21	64.13	39.29
2001	65.38	75.85	54.16

Source: Census of India, 2001

India and its States at Glance

State/UT	Sex Ratio	Percent of Total population		Percent of SC/ST Persons	Total Literacy Rate	Male Literacy Rate	Female Literacy Rate
		M	F				
India	933	51.7	48.3	24.4	54.5	63.2	45.1
States							
Andhra Pradesh	978	50.6	49.4	22.8	52.4	60.9	43.8
Arunachal Pradesh	893	52.8	47.2	64.8	44.2	52.3	35.0

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State/UT	Sex Ratio	Percent of Total population		Percent of SC/ST Persons	Total Literacy Rate	Male Literacy Rate	Female Literacy Rate
		M	F				
Assam	935	51.7	48.3	19.3	52.6	59.4	45.2
Bihar	919	52.1	47.9	16.6	37.5	47.7	26.3
Chhattisgarh	989	50.3	49.7	43.4	53.6	64.1	43.1
Delhi	821	54.9	45.1	16.9	69.8	74.9	63.5
Goa	961	51.0	49.0	1.8	73.1	78.7	67.3
Gujarat	920	52.1	47.9	21.9	58.9	67.6	49.4
Haryana	861	53.7	46.3	19.3	57.2	65.8	47.2
Himachal Pradesh	968	50.8	49.2	28.7	66.5	73.8	59.0
J&K	892	52.8	47.2	18.5	47.4	57.1	36.5
Jharkhand	941	51.5	48.5	38.1	43.7	55.1	31.6
Karnataka	965	50.9	49.1	22.8	57.6	65.7	49.2
Kerala	1058	46.6	51.4	11.0	80.0	82.4	77.8
Madhya Pradesh	919	52.1	47.9	35.4	52.4	62.6	41.2
Maharashtra	922	52.0	48.0	19.1	66.0	73.8	57.6
Manipur	974	50.7	49.3	34.9	57.1	64.8	49.2
Meghalaya	972	50.7	49.3	86.4	49.9	52.2	47.6
Mizoram	935	51.7	48.3	94.5	74.4	76.3	72.5
Nagaland	900	52.6	47.4	89.1	56.9	61.1	52.2
Odisha	972	50.7	49.3	38.7	53.9	64.3	43.2
Punjab	876	53.3	46.7	28.9	60.6	65.0	55.5
Rajasthan	921	52.1	47.9	29.7	49.0	61.3	35.6
Sikkim	875	53.3	46.7	25.6	58.9	65.5	51.2
Tamil Nadu	987	50.3	49.7	20.0	64.9	72.6	57.1
Tripura	948	51.3	48.7	48.4	63.2	70.1	56.0
Uttar Pradesh	898	52.7	47.3	21.2	45.6	55.8	34.1
Uttaranchal	962	51.0	49.0	20.9	60.1	69.6	50.4
West Bengal	934	51.7	48.3	28.5	58.9	66.2	51.0
Union Territories							
A&N Islands	846	54.2	45.8	8.3	71.7	76.1	65.1
Chandigarh	777	56.3	43.7	17.5	71.4	75.5	66.2
D&N Haveli	812	55.2	44.8	64.1	47.1	59.3	32.1
Daman & Diu	710	58.5	41.5	11.9	68.0	76.7	55.7
Lakshadweep	9.48	51.3	48.7	94.5	73.7	78.7	68.3
Puducherry	1001	50.0	50.0	16.2	71.5	77.8	65.2

Source: Census of India, 2001

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INDIA 2011

Population of SC and ST 2001

<i>India/State/UT</i>	<i>Total Population</i>	<i>S. Castes (%)</i>	<i>S. Tribes (%)</i>
India	1,028,610,328	16.2	8.2
J&K	10,143,700	7.6	10.9
Himachal Pradesh	6,077,900	24.7	4.0
Punjab	24,358,999	28.9	0.0
Chandigarh	900,635	17.5	0.0
Uttaranchal	8,489,349	17.9	3.0
Haryana	21,144,564	19.3	0.0
Delhi	13,850,507	16.9	0.0
Rajasthan	56,507,188	17.2	12.6
Uttar Pradesh	166,197,921	21.1	0.1
Bihar	82,998,509	15.7	0.9
Sikkim	540,851	5.0	20.6
Arunachal Pradesh	1,097,968	0.6	64.2
Nagaland	1,990,036	0.0	89.1
Manipur	2,166,788	2.8	34.2
Mizoram	888,573	0.0	94.5
Tripura	3,199,203	17.4	31.1
Meghalaya	2,318,822	0.5	85.9
Assam	26,655,528	6.9	12.4
West Bengal	80,176,197	23.0	5.5
Jharkhand	26,945,829	11.8	26.3
Odisha	36,804,660	16.5	22.1
Chhattisgarh	20,833,803	11.6	31.8
Madhya Pradesh	60,348,023	15.2	20.3
Gujarat	50,671,017	7.1	14.8
Daman & Diu	158,204	3.1	8.8
D & N Haveli	220,490	1.9	62.2
Maharashtra	96,878,627	10.2	8.9
Andhra Pradesh	76,210,007	16.2	6.6
Karnataka	52,850,562	16.2	6.6
Goa	1,347,668	1.8	0.0
Lakshadweep	60,650	0.0	94.5

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India/State/UT	Total Population	S. Castes (%)	S. Tribes (%)
Kerala	31,841,374	9.8	1.1
Tamil Nadu	62,405,679	19.0	1.0
Puducherry	974,345	16.2	0.0
A&N Island	356,152	0.0	8.3

Source: Primary Census Abstract: Census of 2001

*Excludes Mao-Maram, Paomata & Puru of Senapati district of Manipur

- **The major tribes** who inhabit in India are Abors-Arunachal Pradesh, Assam; Adi, Apatami-Arunachal Pradesh; Angami, Ao-Nagaland; Badagas-Tamil Nadu; Baiga-MP, Rajasthan, Gujarat; Bhils-MP, Gujarat, Rajasthan; Bhotias-UP (Garhwal and Kumaon); Bhutias-Sikkim; Birhor-Bihar; Bodos-Assam; Chenchus-AP, Odisha; Chutia-Assam; Dangs-Gujarat; Gaddis-HP; Garos-Meghalaya; Gonds-MP, Bihar, Odisha, AP; Great Andamanese-Andaman Is.; Irulas-Tamil Nadu; Jaintias-Meghalaya; Jarawas-Little Andamans; Kanis-Kerala; Kacharis, Karbi-Assam; Khampti-Arunachal Pradesh; Khasis-Meghalaya, Assam; Khonds-Odisha; Kol-MP; Kotas-Tamil Nadu; Kuki-Manipur; Lepchas or Rongpa-Sikkim; Lushais-Tripura; Meiteis-Manipur, Nagaland; Mina-Rajasthan; Miri-Arunachal Pradesh; Mishing-Assam; Murias-MP; Mikirs-Assam; Mundas-Bihar; Oarons-Bihar, Odisha; Onges-Little Andamans; Rabhas-Assam; Rengma-Nagaland; Santhals-W. Bengal, Bihar; Sema-Nagaland; Sentineles-Andaman & Nicobar Is.; Shompens-Great Nicobar Is.; Tagin-Arunachal Pradesh; Todas-Tamil Nadu; Uralis-Kerala; Zeliang-Nagaland.

INDIAN LANGUAGES

Although Hindi is the national language, India is believed to have 1652 mother tongues of which 33 are spoken by people numbering over a lakh. The officially recognised languages are 22. In fact, English is widely spoken and perhaps the link between North and South India.

Schedule Languages

A schedule the 8th Schedule was added to the Constitution to indicate all regional languages statutorily recognised. The Schedule originally contained 14 languages as follows: (1) Assamese; (2) Bengali; (3) Gujarati; (4) Hindi; (5) Kannada; (6) Kashmiri; (7) Malayalam; (8) Marathi; (9) Oriya; (10) Punjabi; (11) Sanskrit; (12) Tamil; (13) Telugu; (14) Urdu.

- Sindhi was added in 1962. By the 71st Amendment to the Constitution, Konkani, Manipuri and Nepali were added to the list in 1992. In 2003, four more languages, were added: Bodo, Dogri, Maithili and Santhali. (92nd Amendment)

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Languages of India—Number of Speakers*

Language	Persons who have written the language as their mother tongue			Percentage to total population		
	1971	1981	1991	1971	1981	1991
Hindi	20,85,14,005	26,45,14,117	33,72,72,114	38.04	38.71	39.85
Bengali	4,47,92,312	5,12,98,319	6,95,95,738	8.17	7.51	8.22
Telugu	4,47,56,923	5,06,24,611	6,60,17,615	8.16	7.41	7.80
Marathi	4,17,65,190	4,94,52,922	6,24,81,681	7.62	7.24	7.38
Tamil	3,76,90,106	N.A.	5,30,06,368	6.88	N.A.	6.26
Urdu	2,86,20,895	3,49,41,435	4,34,06,932	5.22	5.11	5.13
Gujarati	2,58,65,012	3,30,63,267	4,06,73,814	4.72	4.84	4.81
Kannada	2,17,10,649	2,56,97,146	3,27,53,676	3.96	3.76	3.87
Malayalam	2,19,38,760	2,57,00,705	3,03,77,176	4.00	3.76	3.59
Oriya	1,98,63,198	2,30,21,528	2,80,61,313	3.62	3.37	3.32
Punjabi	1,41,08,443	1,96,11,199	2,33,78,744	2.57	2.87	2.76
Assamese	89,59,558	N.A.	1,30,79,696	1.63	N.A.	1.55
Sindhi	16,76,875	20,44,389	21,22,848	0.31	0.30	0.25
Nepali	14,19,835	13,60,636	20,76,645	0.26	0.20	0.25
Konkani	15,08,432	15,70,108	17,60,607	0.28	0.23	0.21
Manipuri	7,91,714	9,01,407	12,70,216	0.14	0.13	0.15
Kashmiri	24,95,487	31,76,975	N.A.	0.46	0.46	N.A.
Sanskrit	2,212	6,106	49,736	N.A.	N.A.	0.01.

N.A.: Not available; N: Negligible • Figures for 18 of the 22 languages. Speaker* of Bodo: 12,21,881 (1991 census); Dogri: 21,05,000 (1997 IMA), Santhali: 52,16,325 (1991 census); Maithili: 2,20,00,000 (1981 census).

Quick Facts

Largest State—Rajasthan	(342,239 sq km)
Smallest State—Goa	(3,702 sq km)
Largest Union Territory Andaman & Nicobar—Islands	(8,249 sq km)
Smallest Union Territory – Lakshadweep	(32 sq km)
Largest District – Kachchh (Gujarat)	(45,652 sq km)
Smallest District – Mahe (Pondicherry)	(9 sq km)
State with highest proportion of Urban Population—Goa	(49.76)
State with lowest proportion of Urban Population—Himachal Pradesh	(9.30)
UT with highest proportion of Urban Population Delhi	(93.18)
UT with lowest proportion of Urban Population Dadra & Nagar Haveli	(22.89)

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INDIA 2011

States and UTs Literacy Rate by Sex

<i>Features</i>	<i>Persons (%)</i>	<i>Males (%)</i>	<i>Females (%)</i>
State with Highest Literacy Rate	Kerala (90.9)	Kerala (94.2)	Kerala (87.7)
State with Lowest Literacy Rate	Bihar (47.0)	Bihar (59.7)	Bihar (33.1)
UT with Highest Literacy Rate	Lakshadweep (86.7)	Lakshadweep (92.5)	Lakshadweep (80.5)
UT with Lowest Literacy Rate	Dadra & Nagar Haveli (57.6)	Dadra & Nagar Haveli (71.2)	Dadra & Nagar Haveli (40.2)
District with Highest Literacy Rate	Aizwal, Mizoram (96.5)	Mahe, Pondicherry (97.6)	Aizwal, Mizoram (96.26)
District with Lowest Literacy Rate	Dantewada Chhattisgarh (30.17)	Dantewada Chhattisgarh (39.75)	Shrawasti UP (7.7)

Source: Census of India 2001

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2

National Symbols

NATIONAL EMBLEM

- The state emblem of India is an adaptation from the Sarnath Lion, capital of Ashoka the Emperor as preserved in the Sarnath Museum.
- The Government adopted the emblem on 26th January, 1950, the day when India became a republic.
- In the original of Sarnath Capital, there are four lions, standing back to back, mounted on an abacus with a frieze carrying sculpture in high relief of an elephant, a galloping horse, a bull and a lion separated by intervening wheels (*chakras*) over a bell-shaped lotus. Carved out of a single block of polished sandstone, the Capital is crowned by the Wheel of the Law (*Dharma Chakra*).
- In the state emblem adopted by the Government only three lions are visible, the fourth being hidden from view. The wheel appears in relief in the centre of the abacus with a bull on the right and a horse on the left and the outlines of the other wheels on the extreme right and left.
- The words, *Satyameva Jayate* from the Mundaka Upanishad meaning 'Truth alone triumphs', are inscribed below the abacus in Devanagari script.



NATIONAL FLAG

- The National Flag is a horizontal tri-colour of deep saffron (Kesari) at the top, white in the middle and dark green at the bottom in equal proportion.
- The ratio of the width of the flag to its length is two to three.
- In the centre of the white band is a wheel, in navy blue. Its



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design is that of the wheel (Chakra) which appears on the abacus of the Sarnath Lion Capital of Ashoka. Its diameter approximates the width of the white band. It has 24 spokes.

- The design of the National Flag was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India on 22nd July, 1947. Its use and display are regulated by a code.

NATIONAL ANTHEM

- Rabindranath Tagore's song Jana-gana-mana was adopted by the Constituent Assembly as the National Anthem of India on 24th Jan., 1950 and gave Vande Mataram—the national song equal honour.
- It was first sung on 27th Dec., 1911 at the Calcutta session of the Indian National Congress.
- The first stanza (out of 5 stanzas) of the song forms the National Anthem. Playing time of the full version of the national anthem is approximately 52 seconds. A shorter version consisting of the first and last lines of the stanza takes 20 seconds to play and it is played only on certain occasions.



*Jana-gana-mana-adhinayaka jaya he
Bharata-bhagya-vidhata
Punjab-Sindh-Gujarata-Maratha- Dravida-Utkala-Banga
Vindhya-Himachal-Yamuna-Ganga
Uchchhala-Jaladhi-taranga
Tava Subha name jage,
Tava Subha asisa mage,
Ghe tava jaya-gatha.
Jana-gana-mangala-dayaka, jaya he
Bharata-bhagya-vidhata
Jaya he, Jaya he, Jaya he,
Jaya jaya jaya, jaya he.*

The following is Tagore's English rendering of the stanza:

*Thou art the ruler of the minds of all people,
Dispenser of India's destiny.
Thy name rouses the hearts of the Punjab,
Sind, Gujarat and Maratha,
Of the Dravid and Odisha and Bengal.*

It echoes in the hills of the Vindhyas and Himalayas, mingles in the music of the Jamuna and the Ganges and is chanted by the waves of the Indian Sea.

*They pray for the blessings and sing thy praise.
The saving of all people waits in thy hand,*

Thou dispenser of Indias destiny, Victory, victory, victory to thee.

NATIONAL SONG

- The song Vande Mataram composed by Bankim-Chandra Chatterji has an equal status with Jana-gana-mana.
- The first political occasion when it was sung was the 1896 session of the INC.

*Vande Mataram,
Sujalam, suphalam, malayaja sritalam,
Shasyashyamalam, Mataram!
Shubhrajyotsna pulakityaminim,
Phullakusumita drumadala shobhinim,
Suhasinim sumadhura bhashhinim,
Sukadam varadam, Mataram!*

- English translation of the stanza rendered by Sri Aurobindo (in Sri Aurobindo Birth Centenary Library Popular Edition 1972, vol. 8), is

*I bow to thee, Mother,
richly-watered, richly-fruited,
cool with the winds of the south,
dark with the crops of the harvests,
The Mother!
Her nights rejoicing in the glory of the
moonlight,
Her lands clothed beautifully with her
trees in flowering bloom, sweet of
laughter, sweet speech,
The Mother, giver of boons, giver of bliss.*

NATIONAL CALENDAR

- At the time of independence, the Govt. of India followed the Gregorian calendar based on the Christian era.
- The National Government adopted the recommendation of the Calendar Reform Committee that the Saka era be adopted as the basis of the National Calendar.
- The **Saka** year has the normal 365 days and begins with Chaitra as its first month.
- The National Calendar commenced on Chaitra 1 Saka, 1879 corresponding to March 22, 1957 A.D.
- The months of the National Calendar, with their days and the dates of the Gregorian Calendar corresponding to the first day of the Saka month are given below:

<i>Saka</i>	<i>Gregorian</i>
1 Chaitra 30/31 days	March 22/21
1 Vaishaka 31	April 21
1 Jyastha 31	May 22
1 Asadha 31	June 22
1 Sravana 31	July 23
1 Bhadra 31	Aug. 23
1 Asvina 30	Sept. 23
1 Kartika 30	Oct. 23
1 Margasira 30	Nov. 22
1 Pausa 30	Dec. 22
1 Magha 30	Jan. 21
1 Phalgun 30	Feb. 20

NATIONAL FLOWER

- Lotus (*Nelumbo Nucipera Gaertn*) is the National Flower of India.
- From about 70 percent geographical area surveyed so far, 47,000 species of plants have been described by the Botanical Survey of India (BSI).



NATIONAL ANIMAL

- The combination of grace, strength, agility and enormous power has earned the tiger, *Panthera tigris*, its pride of place as the national animal of India.
- To check the dwindling population of tigers in India, 'Project Tiger' was launched in April 1973. So far, 27 tiger reserves have been established in the country under this project, covering an area of 37,761 sq km.



NATIONAL RIVER

The Ganga or Ganges is the longest river of India flowing over 2,510 kms of mountains, valleys and plains. It originates in the snowfields of the Gangotri Glacier in the Himalayas as the Bhagirathi River. It is later joined by other rivers such as the Alaknanda, Yamuna, Son, Gumti, Kosi and Ghagra.

NATIONAL TREE

- Indian fig tree, *Ficus bengalensis*, whose branches root themselves like new trees over a large area. The roots then give rise to more trunks and branches. Because of this characteristic and its longevity, this tree is considered immortal and is an integral part of the myths and legends of India.



NATIONAL FRUIT

- *Mangifera indica*, the mango tree is one of the most important and widely cultivated fruit trees of the tropical world.



NATIONAL BIRD

- The Indian peacock, *Pavo cristatus*, the national bird of India, is a colourful bird, with beautiful velvet feathers and a slender neck.

The dance of the male fanning out the tail and preening its feathers is a gorgeous sight.



NATIONAL SPORTS

- Hockey is India's national game. India won the first Olympic hockey gold in 1928, in Amsterdam, beating The Netherlands 3-0.

INDIAN STANDARD TIME (IST)

- India has only one standard time. India is 5.5 hours ahead of GMT/UTC, 4.5 hours behind Australian Eastern Standard Time and 10.5 hours ahead of American Eastern Standard Time.

3

Indian Polity

- India got Independence on 15th August, 1947. INDIA, a Union of States, is a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic with a parliamentary system of government.
- On 26th Nov., 1949 the constituent assembly adopted the constitution drafted by it which came into force on 26th Jan., 1950.
- The Constitution which envisages parliamentary form of government is federal in structure with unitary features. The President is the head of the state while P.M. is the head of government.
- India comprises 28 States and seven Union Territories.
- The Constitution of India provides for a single citizenship for the whole of India.
- Every person who was at the commencement of the Constitution (26 January, 1950) domiciled in the territory of India and:
 - (a) who was born in India; or
 - (b) either of whose parents was born in India; or
 - (c) who has been ordinarily resident in India for not less than five years became a citizen of India.
- **The Citizenship Act, 1955**, deals with matters relating to acquisition, determination and termination of Indian citizenship after the commencement of the Constitution.
- 109th Amendment Bill, 2009. It seeks extension of Reservation of Seats for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the Lok Sabha and state Assemblies for another 10 years.
- The constitution confers some basic rights to its citizens called as fundamental rights. Some of them are also available to aliens. These are justiciable in nature. Under Article 32 one can go to supreme court or under Article 226 to high court in case of violation. These

are under part III of the constitution and divided into six parts from Article 12 to 35 these rights are taken from USA.

- There are some duties also which are taken from USSR. They are incorporated by 42nd amendment 1976. Article 51 'A' contained in Part IV A of the constitution. originally they are 10 in number but 86th amendment 2002 make it 11.
- The Constitution lays down certain Directive Principles of State Policy, which though not justiciable, are 'fundamental in governance of the country' and it is the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws. These lay down that the State shall strive to promote the welfare of people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice—social, economic and political—shall form in all institutions of national life. It is taken from Ireland and is enumerated in part IV of the constitution.
- The Union executive consists of the President, the Vice-President and the Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister as the head to aid and advise the President.
- The President is elected by an electoral college consisting of elected members of both Houses of Parliament and Legislative Assemblies of the states in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote.
- President must be a citizen of India, not less than 35 years of age and qualified for election as member of the Lok Sabha. His term of office is five years and he is eligible for re-election.
- He can declare emergency, announce war, give pardon, respite etc. and promulgate ordinance.
- The Vice-President is elected by members of an electoral college consisting of members of both Houses of Parliament in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote. He must be a citizen of India, not less than 35 years of age and eligible for election as a member of the Rajya Sabha. His term of office is five years and he is eligible for re-election. The Vice-President is ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and acts as President when the latter is unable to discharge his functions due to absence, illness or any other cause or till the election of a new President.
- There is a Council of Minister headed by the Prime Minister, to aid and advise the President in exercise of his functions (74(1)). The Prime Minister is appointed by the President who also appoints other ministers on the advice of Prime Minister. The Council of Minister is (COM) is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. P.M. is the link between COM and President.
- Legislature of the Union which is called Parliament, consists of President and two Houses Lok Sabha (L.S.) and Rajya Sabha (R.S.).
- Constitution provides for 250 members in Rajya Sabha, at present, has 245 seats. of these, 233 members represent the States and the Union Territories and 12 members are nominated by the President.
- The Lok Sabha is composed of representatives of people chosen by direct election on the basis of adult suffrage. The maximum strength of the House envisaged by the

Constitution is now 552 (530 members to represent the States, 20 members to represent the Union Territories and not more than two members of the Anglo-Indian community to be nominated by the President). The Lok Sabha at present consists of 545 members.

LIST OF THE MINISTRIES (SOURCE: INDIA 2011)

- **Ministry of Agriculture (Krishi Mantralaya)**
 - (i) Department of Agriculture and Co-operation (Krishi aur Sahkarita Vibhag)
 - (ii) Department of Agricultural Research and Education (Krishi auro Shiksha Vibhag)
 - (iii) Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Pashupalan aur Dairy Vibhag)
- **Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Rasayan aur Urvarak Mantralaya)**
 - (i) Department of Chemicals and Petro-Chemicals (Rasayan aur Petro-Rasayan Vibhag)
 - (ii) Department of Fertilizers (Urvarak Vibhag)
 - (iii) Department of Pharmaceuticals
- **Ministry of Civil Aviation (Nagar Vimana Mantralaya)**
- **Ministry of Coal (Koyala Mantralaya)**
- **Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Vanijya aur Udyog Mantralaya)**
 - (i) Department of Commerce (Vanijya Vibhag)
 - (ii) Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (Audyogik Niti aur Samvardhan Vibhag)
- **Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Sanchar aur Soochana Praudyogiki Mantralaya)**
 - (i) Department of Telecommunications (Doorsanchar Vibhag)
 - (ii) Department of Post (Dak Vibhag)
 - (iii) Department of Information Technology (Soochana Praudyogiki Vibhag)
- **Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Ubhokta Mamle, Khadya aur Sarvajanik Vitaran Mantralaya)**
 - (i) Department of Consumer Affairs (Upbhokta Mamle Vibhag)
 - (ii) Department of Food and Public Distribution (Khadya aur Sarvajanik Vitaran Vibhag)
- **Ministry of Corporate Affairs (Korporate Karya Mantralaya)**
- **Ministry of Culture (Sanskriti Mantralaya)**
- **Ministry of Defence (Raksha Mantralaya)**
 - (i) Department of Defence (Raksha Vibhag)
 - (ii) Department of Defence Production (Raksha Utpadan aur Aapoorti Vibhag)
 - (iii) Department of Defence Research and Development (Raksha Anusandhan aur Vikas Vibhag)
 - (iv) Department of Ex-servicemen welfare
- **Ministry of Development of North-Eastern Region (Uttar Poorvi Kshetra Vikas Mantralaya)**
- **Ministry of External Affairs (Videsh Mantralaya)**

- **Ministry of Finance (Vitta Mantralaya)**
 - (i) Department of Economic Affairs (Arthik Karya Vibhag)
 - (ii) Department of Expenditure (Vyaya Vibhag)
 - (iii) Department of Revenue (Rajaswas Vibhag)
 - (iv) Department of Financial Services (Vittiya Sewayen Vibhag)
 - (v) Department of Disinvestment
- **Ministry of Food Processing Industries (Khadya Prasanskaran Udyog Mantralaya)**
- **Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Swasthya aur Parivar Kalyan Mantralaya)**
 - (i) Department of Health and Family Welfare (Swasthya aur Parivar Kalyan Mantralaya)
 - (ii) Department of Ayurveda, Yoga-Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) (Ayurveda, Yoga-Prakritik Chikitsa Paddhati, Unani, Siddha aur Homoeopathy Vibhag)
 - (iii) Department of AIDS Control
 - (iv) Department of Health Research
- **Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises (Bhari Udyog aur Lok Udyam Mantralaya)**
 - (i) Department of Heavy Industries (Bhari Udyog Vibhag)
 - (ii) Department of Public Enterprises (Lok Udyam Vibhag)
- **Ministry of Home Affairs (Grih Mantralaya)**
 - (i) Department of Internal Security (Antarik Surasha Vibhag)
 - (ii) Department of States (Rajya Vibhag)
 - (iii) Department of Official Language (Raj Bhasha Vibhag)
 - (iv) Department of Home (Grih Vibhag)
 - (v) Department of Jammu and Kashmir Affairs (Jammu tatha Kashmir Vibhag)
 - (vi) Department of Border Management (Seema Prabandhan Vibhag)
- **Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (Aawas aur Shahari Garibi Upshaman Mantralaya)**
- **Ministry of Human Resource Development (Manav Sansadhan Vikas Mantralaya)**
 - (i) Department of School Education and Literacy (School Shiksha aur Saksharta Vibhag)
 - (ii) Department of Higher Education (Uchchatam Shiksha Vibhag)
- **Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Soochana aur Prasaran Mantralaya)**
- **Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shrama aur Rozgar Mantralaya)**
- **Ministry of Law and Justice (Vidhi aur Nyaya Mantralaya)**
 - (i) Department of Legal Affairs (Vidhi Karya Vibhag)
 - (ii) Department of Legislative (Vidhi Vibhag)
 - (iii) Department of Justice (Nyaya Vibhag)
- **Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (Sukshma Laghu aur Madhyam Udyam Mantralaya)**

- **Ministry of Mines (Khan Mantralaya)**
- **Ministry of Minority Affairs (Alpasankhya Karya Mantralaya)**
- **Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (Naveen Aur Navikarniya Oorja Mantralaya)**
- **Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (Apravasi Bharatiyon Ke Mamolon Ka Mantralaya)**
- **Ministry of Panchayati Raj (Panchayati Raj Mantralaya)**
- **Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs (Sansadiy Karya Mantralaya)**
- **Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Karmik Lok Shikayat tatha Pension Mantralaya)**
 - (i) Department of Personnel and Training (Karmik aur Prashikshan Vibhag)
 - (ii) Department of Personnel and Pensioners Welfare (Pension aur Pension Bhogi Kalyaw Vibhag)
 - (iii) Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievance (Prashasnik Sudhar and Lok Shikayat Vibhag)
- **Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (Petroleum aur Prakritik Gas Mantralaya)**
- **Ministry of Power (Oorja Mantralaya)**
- **Ministry of Railways (Rail Mantralaya)**
- **Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (Sarak Parivahan aur Raj Marg Mantralaya)**
- **Ministry of Rural Development (Gramin Vikas Mantralaya)**
 - (i) Department of Rural Development (Gramin Vikas Mantralaya)
 - (ii) Department of Land Resources (Bhumi Sansadhan Vibhag)
 - (iii) Department of Drinking Water Supply (Peya Jal Poorti Vibhag)
- **Ministry of Science and Technology (Vigyan aur Praudyogiki Mantralaya)**
 - (i) Department of Science and Technology (Vigyan aur Praudyogiki Vibhag)
 - (ii) Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (Vigyan aur Audyogik Anusandhan Vibhag)
 - (iii) Department of Bio-Technology (Biotechnology Vibhag)
- **Ministry of Shipping**
- **Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Samajik Nyaya aur Adhikarita Mantralaya)**
- **Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (Sankhyiki aur Karyakram Kiryanvayan Mantralaya)**
- **Ministry of Steel (Ispat Mantralaya)**
- **Ministry of Textiles (Vastra Mantralaya)**
- **Ministry of Tourism (Paryatan Mantralaya)**
- **Ministry of Tribal Affairs (Janjatiya Karya Mantralaya)**
- **Ministry of Urban Development (Shahari Vikas Mantralaya)**
- **Ministry of Water Resources (Jal Sansadhan Mantralaya)**

- Ministry of Woman and Child Development (Mohila Aur Bal Vikas Mantralaya)
- Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (Yuva Karyakram aur Khel Mantralaya)
 - (i) Department of Youth Affairs
 - (ii) Departments of Sports

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT (INDEPENDENT DEPARTMENTS)

- Department of Atomic Energy (Parmanu Oorja Vibhag)
- Department of Space (Antriksh Vibhag)

APEX/INDEPENDENT OFFICE

- Planning Commission (Yojana Ayog)
- Cabinet Secretariat (Mantrimandal Sachivalaya)
- President's Secretariat (Rashtrapati Sachivalaya)
- Prime Minister's Office (Pradhan Mantri Karyalaya)

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Important Articles of the Constitution

<i>Articles</i>	<i>Contents</i>
16	Equality of Opportunity in matters of Public employment.
40	Organisation of Village Panchayats.
43A	Participation of workers in management of industries
46	Promotion of educational and economic interests of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other weaker sections.
48A	Protection and improvement of environment and safeguarding of forests and wild life.
49	Protection of Monuments and places and objects of national importance.
50	Separation of judiciary and executive.
51	Promotion of international peace and security.
72	Power of President to grant pardons, etc., and to suspend, remit or commute sentences in certain cases.
74	Council of Ministers to aid and advise President.
77	Conduct of the business of the government of India.
78	Duties of PM with regards to the furnishing of information to the President etc.
109	Definition of "Money Bills".
112	Annual Financial Statement (Budget).
123	Power of President to promulgate Ordinances during (Parliamentary recess.)
143	Power of President to consult Supreme Court.
148	Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.
149	Duties and Powers of the CAG.
150	Form of accounts of the Union and of the States.
161	Power of Governor to grant pardons, etc., and to suspend, remit or commute sentences in certain cases.
163	Council of Ministers to aid and advise Governor.
166	Conduct of business of the Government of a state.
167	Duties of CM with regards to the furnishing of information to Governor, etc.
169	Abolition or creation of Legislative Council.
201	Bills reserved by the Governor for consideration of the President.
213	Power of Government to promulgate ordinances during recess of Legislature.
226	Power of High Court to issue certain writs.
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281	Recommendations of the Finance Commission.
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310	Tenure of office of persons serving the Union or a state.
311	Dismissal, removal or reduction in rank of persons employed in civil capacities under the Union or a state.
312	All India Services.
315	PSC for the Union and for the states.
320	Functions of Public Service Commissions.
323	Reports of Public Service Commissions.
323A	Administrative Tribunals.
324	Election Commission
338	National Commission for SCs and STs.
340	Appointment of a commission to investigate the conditions of backward classes.
343	Official language of the Union.
344	Commission and committee of Parliament on official language.
350A	Instructions in mother-tongue at primary stage.
350B	Special officer for linguistic minorities.
352	Proclamation of National Emergency.
356	Provisions in case of failure of constitutional machinery in states (President's Rule).
360	Provisions as to Financial Emergency.
365	Effect of failure to comply with or to give effect to directions given by the union (President's Rule).
368	Power of Parliament to amend the Constitution and procedure thereof.
370	Temporary provisions with respect to the state of Jammu and Kashmir.

SCHEDULES OF THE CONSTITUTION

- **First Schedule:** The states and the UTs.
- **Second Schedule:** Provisions relating to the emoluments, allowances, privileges and so on.
- **Third Schedule:** Forms of Oaths or Affirmation

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- (b) Asserted the primacy of DPSP over RS.
- (c) Incorporated Fundamental Duties of the citizens in the Constitution.
- (d) Asserted Parliament's supremacy regarding amendment of the Constitution.
- (e) Authorised the President to make proclamation of Emergency either in respect of any part of the country or to the whole of India.
- (f) Made it obligatory for the President to act on the advice of Council of Ministers.
- **44th Constitutional Amendment (1978):** Remove some of the irritants of the 42nd amendment.
 - (a) Changes in the Emergency provisions to ensure that these powers were not misused by the executives in the future.
 - (b) Restored to the courts the power to decide whether an office was an office of profit.
 - (c) Authorised the President to refer back a matter to the council of ministers for reconsideration but made it binding on him to act on the advice tendered after such reconsideration.
 - (d) Right to Property now declared a legal right.
 - (e) It restored to the courts the power to decide disputes regarding election of PM and Speaker, etc. (Judicial review restored).
- **47th Constitutional Amendment (1984):** Included 14 land reforms Acts in the ninth schedule.
- **51st Constitutional Amendment (1984):** Reservation of seats in LS for STs in Meghalaya, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram. Similar reservation was also provided in the legislative assemblies of Nagaland and Meghalaya.
- **52nd Constitutional Amendment (1985):** Curbed political defections.
- **55th Constitutional Amendment (1986):** Provided new State Assembly for Arunachal Pradesh.
- **61st Constitutional Amendment (1985):** Reduced the voting age from 21 years to 18 years for the LS as well as assembly elections.
- **65th Constitutional Amendment (1990):** Statutory status to the National Commission for SCs and STs.
- **73rd Constitutional Amendment (1992):** Constitutional status to Panchayati Raj.
- **74th Constitutional Amendment (1993):** Constitutional status to municipalities.
- **80th Constitutional Amendment (2000):** Increased the overall share of the states in the revenue upto 26% as per recommendations of 10th FC.
- **84th Constitutional Amendment (2000):** Seeks to extend assemblies across the country upto 2026.
- **86th Constitutional Amendment (2002):** Free and compulsory education for all children between the age of 6–14 years.
- **87th Constitutional Amendment (2003):** Figures of 2001 would replace figures of 1991.

- **88th Constitutional Amendment (2004):** Taxes on Services.
- **89th Constitutional Amendment (2003):** National Commission for Scheduled Caste and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes created.
- **91st Constitutional Amendment (2004):** Restrict cabinet size to 15% of legislative members and to strengthen Anti-Detection laws.
- **92nd Constitutional Amendment (2006):** To provide for a Minister of Tribal Welfare in newly created Jharkhand and Chattisgarh states.
- **93rd Constitutional Amendment (2005):** The state can make laws for the advancement of the SC, ST or the OBCs of citizens in matters of admission to educational institutions including private unaided institution.
- **94th Constitutional Amendment (2006):** In Article 164 of the constitution, in clause (1) in the provision, for the word "Bihar" the words "Chattisgarh, Jharkhand" shall be substituted.

REPRESENTATION OF STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

<i>States/UTs</i>	<i>Lok Sabha</i>	<i>Rajya Sabha</i>	<i>States/UTs</i>	<i>Lok Sabha</i>	<i>Rajya Sabha</i>
Andhra Pradesh	42	18	Arunachal Pradesh	2	1
Assam	14	7	Bihar	40	16
Jharkhand	14	6	Goa	2	1
Gujarat	26	11	Haryana	10	5
Himachal Pradesh	4	3	Jammu & Kashmir	6	4
Karnataka	28	12	Kerala	20	9
Madhya Pradesh	29	11	Chattisgarh	11	5
Maharashtra	48	19	Manipur	2	1
Meghalaya	2	1	Mizoram	1	1
Nagaland	1	1	Odisha	21	10
Punjab	13	7	Rajasthan	25	10
Sikkim	1	1	Tamil Nadu	39	18
Tripura	2	1	Uttar Pradesh	80	31
Uttaranchal	5	3	West Bengal	42	16
Andaman & Nicobar	1	-	Chandigarh	1	-
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	-	Daman & Diu	1	-
Delhi	7	3	Lakshadweep	1	-
Puducherry	1	1			

TABLE OF PRECEDENCE (GOVERNMENT OF INDIA)

1. President of India
2. Vice President of India
3. Prime Minister of India
4. Governors of States within their respective states
5. Former Presidents
- 5a. Deputy Prime Minister
6. Chief Justice of India, Speaker of Lok Sabha
7. Cabinet Ministers of the Union; Chief Ministers of States within their respective states; Dy. Chairman-Planning Commission; Former Prime Ministers: Leaders Opposition in Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha
- 7a. Holders of Bharat Ratna decoration
8. Ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary and High Commissioners of Commonwealth countries accredited to India. Chief Ministers of states outside their respective states; Governors of states outside their respective states.
9. Judges of the Supreme Courts.
- 9a. Chief Election Commissioner; Comptroller and Auditor-General
10. Dy. Chairman Rajya Sabha; Dy. Chief Ministers of states; Dy. Speaker Lok Sabha; Members Planning Commission; Ministers of State of the Union and any other minister in the Ministry of Defence for Defence matters.
11. Attorney-General of India; Cabinet Secretary; Lt. Governors within their respective Union Territories.
12. Chiefs of Staff holding the rank of full General or equivalent rank.
13. Envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotential accredited to India.
14. Chairman and Speaker of state legislatures within their respective states; Chief Justice of High Courts within their respective jurisdiction.
15. Cabinet Ministers in states within their respective states; CMs of UTs within their respective UTs; Deputy Ministers of the Union.
16. Officiating Chiefs of Staff holding the rank of Lt. General or equivalent rank.
17. Chairman - CAT; Chairman-Minorities Commission; Chairman - SC and ST Commission; Chairman - UPSC; Chief Justice of High Courts outside their respective jurisdictions; Puisne outside their respective jurisdictions; Puisne judges of High Courts within their respective jurisdictions.
18. Cabinet ministers in states outside their respective states; Chairman and Speakers of state legislatures outside their respective states; Chairman- MRTP Commission; Dy. Chairman and Dy. Speakers of state legislatures within their respective states; Ministers of UTs within their respective UTs; Speakers of legislative assemblies in UTs within their respective UTs.

19. Chief Commissioners of UTs not having councils of ministers-within their respective UTs; Dy. Ministers in states within their respective state; Dy. Speakers of legislative assemblies in UT's within their respective UTs.
20. Dy. Chairmen and Dy. Speakers of state legislatures outside their respective states; Ministers of States outside their respective states; Puisne judges of high courts outside their respective jurisdictions.
21. MPs (Members of Parliament)
22. Dy. Ministers in states outside their respective states.
23. Army commanders/vice chief of the army staff or equivalent in other services; Chief Secretaries to state govts. within their respective states; Commissioner for linguistic minorities; Commissioner for SC and ST; Members Minorities Commission; Members-SC and ST Commission; Officers of the rank of full Genral or equivalent rank; Secretaries of Govt. of India (incl. officers holding this office ex officio); Secretary, Minorities Commission; Secretary, SC and ST Commission; Secretary to President; Secretary to the PM; Secretary, RS, LS; Solicitor General; Vice-chairman, CAT.
24. Officers of the rank of Lt. General or equivalent rank.
25. Additional Secretaries to the Govt; Additional Solicitor-Generals of states; Chairman, Tariff Commission; Charg de affairs and acting High Commissioners and interim CMs of UTs outside their respective UTs, Chief Secretaries of state governments outside their respective UTs; Chief Secretaries of state government outside their respective states; Deputy CAG; Deputy Speakers of legislative assemblies in UTs outside their respective UTs; Director, CBI; Director-General BSF; Director General CRPF; Director, IB; Lt. Governors; Members, UPSC; Members, MRTTP Commission; Members, UPSC; Ministers of UTs outside their respective UTs; Principal staff officers of the armed forces and officers of the rank; Speakers of legislative assemblies in UTs and Chairman of Delhi Metropolitan Council, outside their respective UTs.
26. Jt. Secretaries to the Govt. of India and officers of equivalent rank; Officers of the rank of Major General or equivalent rank.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF PARLIAMENT

(a) Constitution, composition and term

<i>Lok Sabha</i>				
<i>Name of the Committee</i>	<i>Whether Elected/ Nominated</i>	<i>No. of Members</i>	<i>Term</i>	
S. No.				
1.	Business Advisory Committee	Nominated	15	Till reconstituted
2.	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	Nominated	15	One year

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<i>S. No. Name of the Committee</i>	<i>Whether Elected/ Nominated</i>	<i>No. of Members</i>	<i>Term</i>
3. Committee on Petitions	Nominated	15	Till Reconstituted
4. Committee on Estimates	Elected	30	One year
5. Committee of Privileges	Nominated	15	Till reconstituted
6. Committee of Subordinate Legislation	Nominated	15	One year
7. Committee on Government Assurances	Nominated	15	One year
8. Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House	Nominated	15	One year
9. Rules Committee	Nominated	15	Till reconstituted
10. General Purposes Committee Nominated	@		Till reconstituted
11. House Committee	Nominated	15	One year
12. Public Accounts Committee	Elected	22 (15-Lok Sabha) (7-Rajya Sabha)*	One year
13. Committee on Public Undertakings	Elected	22 (15-Lok Sabha) (7-Rajya Sabha)*	
14. Library Committee	Nominated	9 (6-Lok Sabha) (3- Rajya Sabha)*	One year
15. Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	Elected	30 (20-Lok Sabha) and (10-Rajya Sabha)*	One year
16. Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	Nominated	15	One year

@ Consisting of the Speaker, the Deputy Speaker, members of the Panel of Chairmen, Chairman of all Standing Committees of the Lok Sabha, leaders of recognized parties and groups and such other members as may be nominated by the Speaker.

- Members of the Rajya Sabha are also associated with these committees.

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Rajya Sabha

S. No.	Name of the Committee	Whether Elected/ Nominated	No. of Members	Term
1.	Business Advisory Committee	Nominated	11 (Including Chairman and Deputy Chairman)	Till reconstituted
2.	Committee on Petitions	Nominated	10	Till reconstituted
3.	Committee on Petitions	Nominated	10	Till reconstituted
4.	Committee on Rules	Nominated	16	Till reconstituted
5.	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	Nominated	15	Till reconstituted
6.	Committee on Government	Nominated	10	Till reconstituted
7.	House Committee	Nominated	7	Till reconstituted
8.	General Purposes Committee	Nominated	@@	*
9.	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	Nominated	10	Till reconstituted
10.	Committee on MPLAD scheme	Nominated	10	Tenure of the Members (in RS)
11.	Ethics Committee	Nominated	10	Till reconstituted
12.	Committee on Provision of Computers to MPs (RS)	Nominated	7	Tenure of the Members (in RS)

@@ Consisting of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, panel of Vice Chairman, Chairmen of all Standing Committees of the Rajya Sabha, Leaders of recognized parties and groups and such other members as may be nominated by the Chairman.

*Not provided in the rules is constituted every year.

Joint Committees

S.No.	Name of the Committee	Whether Elected/ Nominated	No. of Members	Term
1.	Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament	Nominated	15(10-Lok Sabha) (5-Rajya Sabha)	One year

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2. Joint Committee on Offices of Profit	Elected	15 (10-Lok Sabha) (5-Rajya Sabha)	Co-terminus with the life of Lok Sabha
3. Committee on the Empowerment of Women	Nominated	30 (20-Lok Sabha) (10-Rajya Sabha)	One year
4. Joint Parliamentary Committee on the functioning of Wakf Boards	Nominated	30 (20-Lok Sabha) (10-Rajya Sabha)	No fixed tenure
5. Joint Committee on Security in Parliament House complex	Nominated	10 (7-Lok Sabha) (3-Rajya Sabha)	No fixed tenure

Ministries/Departments Under Jurisdiction of the Standing Committees

S.No. Name of the Committee	Ministries/departments
Part I	
1. Committee on Commerce	Commerce and Industry
2. Committee on Home Affairs	(i) Home Affairs (ii) Development of North Eastern Region
3. Committee on Human Resource Development	(i) Human Resource Development Youth Affairs and Sports
4. Committee on Industry Enterprises	(i) Heavy Industries and Public (ii) Small Scale Industries (iii) Agro and Rural Industries
5. Committee on Science and Technology	(i) Science and Technology Environment and Forests (ii) Space (iii) Ocean Development (iv) Atomic Energy (v) Environment and Forests
6. Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture	(i) Civil Aviation (ii) Road Transport and Highways (iii) Shipping (iv) Tourism (v) Culture
7. Committee on Health and Family Welfare	Health and Family Welfare

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8. Committee on Personal, Public Grievances, Law and Justice	(i) Law and Justice (ii) Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
Part-II	
9. Committee on Agriculture	(i) Agriculture (ii) Food Processing Industries
10. Committee on Information Technology	(i) Communications and Information Technology (ii) Information and Broadcasting
11. Committee on Defence	Defence
12. Committee on Energy	(i) Non-Conventional Energy Sources (ii) Power
13. Committee on External Affairs	(i) Finance (ii) Company Affairs (iii) Non-Resident Indians Affairs
14. Committee on Finance	(i) Finance (ii) Company Affairs (iii) Planning (iv) Statistics and Programme Implementa- tion
15. Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs	Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution
16. Committee on Labour	(i) Labour and Employment (ii) Textiles
17. Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas	Petroleum and Natural Gas
18. Committee on Railways	Railways
19. Committee on Urban Development	(i) Urban Development (ii) Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation
20. Committee on Water Resources	Water Resources
21. Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers	Chemicals and Fertilizers
22. Committee on Rural Development	(i) Rural Development (ii) Panchayati Raj
23. Committee on Coal and Steel	(i) Coal and Mines (ii) Steel
24. Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment	(i) Social Justice and empowerment (ii) Tribal Affairs

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

- Broadly, Parliamentary Committees are of two kinds—Standing Committees and ad hoc Committees. First is of permanent nature while second is for temporary period.
- In keeping with their important role, the Leaders of Opposition in the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha are accorded statutory recognition.
- In order to develop democratic ethos in the younger generation the Ministry conducts Youth Parliament Competition in various categories of schools and colleges/universities. The Youth Parliament Scheme was first introduced in the **Schools in Delhi in 1966–67**.
- **The Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs**, Government of India has been organising All India Whips' Conference from time to time, with the purpose of establishing suitable links among the whips of various political parties at the Centre and the States. Fourteen All India Whips' Conferences have been organized so far since 1952. The Fourteenth All India Whips Conference was held on 4–5 February, 2008 in Mumbai.
- **The Cabinet Secretariat** functions directly under the Prime Minister. The administrative head of the Secretariat is the Cabinet Secretary who is also the ex-officio Chairman of the Civil Services Board. The Cabinet Secretariat ensures that the President, the Vice-President and Ministers are kept informed of the major activities of all Ministries.
- **Indian Administrative Service (IAS)** and **Indian Police Service (IPS)** were two all India services originally, later on Indian Forest Service (IFS) is also created as all India services.
- The constitution provides for an independent body known as **UPSC** for recruitment of class 'A' and 'B' group posts.
- **Staff Selection Commission (SSC)** initially known as Subordinate Service Commission was set up on 1 July, 1976. It has been entrusted with the work of making recruitment to (i) all non-gazetted Group 'B' posts in the various Ministries/Departments of the Government and their Attached and Subordinate Offices.
- Art. 343(1) of the constitution provides Hindi to be official language of the union. While Art. 343(2) says English to be continued till 1965.
- **The Kendriya Hindi Samiti** was constituted in the year 1967. It is **chaired by the Prime Minister**.
- **Comptroller and Auditor-General** is appointed by the President. Procedure and grounds for his removal from office are the same as for a Supreme Court Judge. He is not eligible for further office under the Union or a State Government after he ceases to hold his office (Article 148-151).
- **Inter-State Council Secretariat** was established in 1991 to service the Inter-State Council. Hon'ble Prime Minister is the Chairman of the Council.
- **Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances** is the nodal agency of the Government for Administrative Reforms as well as redressal of public grievances relating to the States in general and grievances pertaining to Central Government agencies in particular.

- **The Sevottam model** was studied by the Second Administrative Reforms Commission and was of the view that this model is a step in the right direction.
- **Administrative Tribunals Act** owes its origin to Article 323-A of the Constitution which empowers Central Government to set-up by an Act of Parliament.
- The **CAT** was set-up on 1 November, 1985. Today, it has 17 regular benches, 15 of which operate at the principal seats of High Courts and the remaining two at Jaipur and Lucknow.
- The system of government in States closely resembles that of the Union. The Governor of a State is appointed by the President for a term of five years and holds office during his pleasure. Only Indian citizens above 35 years of age are eligible for appointment to this office.
- In respect of Nagaland, Governor has special responsibility under Article 371A of the Constitution. Similarly, in respect of Arunachal Pradesh, Governor has special responsibility under Article 371H. Likewise, in the Sixth Schedule which applies to tribal areas of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram governor has special responsibility.
- The Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor who also appoints other ministers on the advice of the Chief Minister. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to legislative assembly of the State.
- For every state, there is a legislature which consists of Governor and one House or two Houses as the case may be. In Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, there are two Houses known as legislative council and legislative assembly.
- **Legislative Council** (Vidhan Parishad) of a state comprises not more than one-third of total number of members in legislative assembly of the state and in no case less than 40 members.
- **Legislative Assembly** (Vidhan Sabha) of a state consists of not more than 500 and not less than 60 members (Legislative Assembly of Sikkim has 32 members).
- **Union Territories are administrated** by the President acting to such extent, as he thinks fit, through an Administrator appointed by him. The National Capital Territory of Delhi and Union Territory of Pondicherry each has a legislative assembly and council of ministers.
- Municipal bodies have a long history in India. The **first such Municipal Corporation** was set-up in the former Presidency Town of Madras in 1688; and was followed by similar corporations in then Bombay and Calcutta in 1726. However, in modern time Parliament enacted the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992 (known as Nagarpalika Act) relating to municipalities in 1992. A new part IX-A was also incorporated.
- **Article 40** says the State shall take steps to organise village panchayats. For this purpose 73rd amendment was incorporated which added Part IX. Now P.M. had told for 50% reservation of seats for women in panchayats. Bihar being the 1st state to do so.

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- The superintendence, direction and control of preparation of electoral rolls for and the conduct of elections to Parliament and State Legislatures and elections to the offices of the President and the Vice-President of India are vested in the Election Commission of India. It is an independent constitutional authority. Since its inception in 1950 and till October 1989, the Commission functioned as a single member body consisting of the Chief Election Commissioner. On 16 October, 1989, the President appointed two more Election Commissioners on the eve of the General Election to the House of the People held in November–December 1989. However, the said two Commissioners ceased to hold office on 1 January, 1990 when those two posts of Election Commissioners were abolished. Again on 1 October, 1993, the President appointed two more Election Commissioners. Since then till date the number is maintained. No commissioner is subordinate to other. The term of office of the Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners is six years from the date he/she assumes office or till the date he/she attains the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.
- **The Right to Information Act, 2005** has been enacted with a view to empower the citizens to promote transparency and accountability in the working of the government, contain corruption, and make democracy work for people in real sense.

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Agriculture

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Head office</i>	
National Centre of Organic Farming	Ghaziabad	Initially National Biofertilizer Development Centre Renamed in 2004.
National Plant Protection Training Inst.	Hyderabad (1966)	Recognised as regional training centre for plant protection by FAO.
Directorate of Marketing & Inspection	Faridabad	Empowered to fix the 'Agmark' standards.
National Institute of Agricultural Mkg.	Jaipur	(8 Aug., 1988) Managed by governing body under chairmanship of Agriculture Minister.
Small Farmers Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC)	New Delhi (18 Jan., 1994)	Registered society with members including RBI, SBI, IDBI, Exim Bank, OBC, NABARD, Canara Bank, NAFED, United Phosphorus Ltd.
Central Frozen Semen Production & Training Institute	Hessarghatta Karnataka	
Random Sample Poultry Performance Testing Centre	Gurgaon	
Central Sheep Breeding Farm	Hissar	
National Institute of Animal Health	Baghpat (U.P.)	
Disease Investigation Laboratory	Pune	
Animal Health Institute	Jalandhar	
Institute of Animal Health & Biologicals	Bangalore	

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Institute of Veterinary Biologicals	Khanapara, Guwahati
Central Institute of Fisheries, Nautical and Engineering Training	Kochi
Integrated Fisheries Project	Kochi
Central Institute of Coastal Engineering for Fisheries	Bangalore
Vivekananda Parvathiya Krishi Anusandhan Shaia	Almora
Central Agriculture Research Institute	Port Blair
Central Agricultural University	Imphal

- The total area coverage under foodgrains in 2009–10 has been reported as 121.37 million hectares against 1222.83 million hectares in 2008–09.
- 4% annual growth during the 11th five year plan has been targeted in agricultural sector.
- **Agriculture and allied sectors 17.1 per cent of Gross Domestic Product 2008–09.** An all time record in production of foodgrains of 233.88 million tonnes is estimated in 2008–09 as per 4th Advance Estimates 55.7 per cent of area sown is dependent on rainfall.
- Government of India constituted a Task Force under the Chairmanship of Prof. A.Vaidyanathan in 2004 to suggest an implementable plan of action to revive the rural cooperative credit institutions.
- The Central Government has taken a lead in providing required autonomy to the cooperatives by enacting **MSCS Act, 2002**, replacing the MSCS Act, 1984. It aims at providing functional autonomy.
- Centrally Sponsored Scheme on **National Food Security Mission (NFSM)** has been launched in the country to enhance the production of rice, wheat and pulses by 10, 8 and 2 million tonnes respectively by the end of the 11th Plan.
- India is the third largest producer and consumer of fertilizers in the world after China and the USA.
- **National Project on Organic Farming** was launched during 10th Plan. The earlier scheme “National Project on Development and Use of Biofertilizers” has been merged with the “National Project on Organic Farming”.
- A Centrally Sponsored Scheme. “**National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility**” (NPMSF) has been approved during 2008–09 for the remaining period of XI Plan.
- The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation is preparing National e-Governance Plan in Agriculture with the help of **National Institute of Smart Government (NISG), Hyderabad**. It is being implemented in two phases.

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- **Kisan Call Centres** was launched on 21st January, 2004. It aims to provide online information to farmers through toll free No. 1880-180-1551. Whole country is covered under the scheme.
- Organised marketing of agricultural commodities has been promoted in the country through a network of regulated markets. A capital investment subsidy scheme titled 'Construction of Rural Godowns' is being implemented w.e.f. 1 April, 2001.
- India is endowed with the largest livestock population in the world.
- India continues to be the largest producer of milk in the world.
- The Livestock Insurance Scheme was Implemented in all the States except Goa.
- The National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding envisages 100 per cent grant in aid to implementing agencies.
- India's share of the world trade in poultry and poultry products is very small. Recently Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs approved the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. "Poultry Development" from third year of XI Five Year Plan, *i.e.*, 2009–10.
- The Indian dairy industry has acquired substantial growth from the Eighth Plan onwards. India's milk output has not only placed the industry first in world.
- The first outbreak of Avian Influenza in India was reported in February, 2006 in Nandurbar district of Maharashtra and Surat district of Gujarat.
- Bt-cotton variety Bikaneri Nerma and NRH 44 Bt cotton hybrid and Mustard hybrids developed.
- ICAR has achieved a unique scientific landmark recently with the birth of the first cloned buffalo calf in the world. The first calf born in February, 2009 died due to Pneumonia, but the second cloned buffalo calf born on 6th June, 2009 is quite hail and healthy.

India's Position in World Agriculture

<i>Item</i>	<i>% Share</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>India's Position Next to</i>
Area			
Total Area	2.5	Seventh	Russian, Federation, Canda, U.S.A, China, Brazil, Austrialia
Arabic Area	2.3	Second	U.S.A
Irrigated Area	20.2	First	
Population			
Total	16.7	Second	China
Agriculture	23	Second	China

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Economically Active Population

(A) Total Cereals	11.1	Third	China, U.S.A
Wheat	11.7	Second	China
Rice (Paddy)	22.3	Second	China
Coarse Grains	3.3	Fourth	China, Brazil, Russian Federation
Total Pulses	21.2	First	
(B) Oil Seeds			
Ground Nut	17.1	Second	China
Rapeseed	11.1	Fourth	China, Canada, Germany
Fruits & Vegetables			
Vegetables & Melons	9.7	Second	China
Fruits Excluding Melons	10.5	Second	China
Potatoes	8.1	Third	China, Russian Federation
Onion (Dry)	10.6	Second	China
Commercial Crops			
Sugarcane	22.8	Second	Brazil
Tea	28.1	First	
Coffee (green)	4.3	Sixth	Brazil, Vietnam, Colombia, Indonesia, Mexico
Jute & Jute like Fibres	61.2	First	
Cotton (lint)	8.3	Fourth	China, USA, Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico
Animal Products			
Total Milk (000 MT)	14.4	First	
Eggs Total (Million)	3.4	Fifth	China, USA, Russian Federation
Total Meat (000 MT)	2.1	Seventh	China, USA, Brazil, Germany, France,

Three Largest Producing States of Important Crops

<i>Crops/Groups of Crops</i>	<i>States</i>
Rice	West Bengal, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh
Wheat	Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana

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Maize	Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka
Total Coarse Cereals	Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Karnataka
Total Pulses	Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra
Total Foograins	Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, West Bengal
Groundnut	Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh
Soyabean	Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan
Sunflower	Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra
Total Oilseeds	Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan
Sugarcane	Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka
Cotton	Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh
Jute	West Bengal, Bihar, Assam
Potato	Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar
Onion	Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka

- The Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) Centrally Sponsored Schemes formulated with the objective to ensure that the central assistance is spent on focused and specific interventions for development of agriculture in areas of priority of different States.
- The achievement in the development of horticulture is laudable, as the sector now contributes more than 30.5 per cent to GDP of agriculture and has maintained the growth rate of more than 5 per cent during the last two decades.
- Fruits and vegetables, together, constitute about 92 per cent of the total horticultural production in the country. The area under fruit crops is 6.36 million ha with a production of 71.31 million tones which contributes 31.75 per cent share in total production.
- Among the horticulture produce, vegetable is very important sector, which occupies 8.14 million ha with total production of 132.28 million tones having a productivity of 16.5 tonnes/ha.
- India occupies the second position in the production of brinjal, cabbage, cauliflower and onion and third in potato and tomato in the world. Vegetables that are produced in abundance are potato, tomato, brinjal, okra, cucurbits, etc.
- National Horticulture Mission was launched during the year 2005–06 with objective of providing holistic growth to the horticulture sector through an area based, regionally differentiated strategy, supply of quality planting material, production and productivity improvement, technology promotion, extension, post harvest management and marketing.
- This mission was launched during the financial year 2001–02 to achieve overall development of horticulture in 8 states to harness the potential that exists in the North East region. The Scheme was further extended to three other hilly States namely Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal during 2003–04.

- The National Bamboo Mission was launched in 2006–07 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to promote the growth of bamboo sector. The programmes address four major areas of bamboo development namely (i) Research and Development, (ii) Plantation Development, (iii) Handicrafts Development and (iv) Marketing.
- The National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) Act, 1962 has been amended vide NCDC (Amendment) Act, 2002 expanding the mandate of NCDC to include food stuff, industrial goods, livestock and services in the programmes and activities in addition to the existing programmes.
- In pursuance of recommendations made by the Vaidyanathan Committee Task Force, the Government of India had approved a Revival Package for Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS) which aims at making it a well managed and vibrant structure to best serve the credit needs of Rural India. Revival Package envisages an outlay of ₹ 13,595 crore for recapitalization of STCCS, capacity building and training and computerization subject to legal reforms by the State Governments.
- A rehabilitation Package of ₹ 16978.69 crore for 31 suicide prone Districts in the four States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala is under implementation. The rehabilitation package aims at establishing a sustainable and viable farming and livelihood support system through debt relief to farmers, improved supply of institutional credit.
- The National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS), is being implemented in the country since Rabi 1999–2000, as a part of risk management in agriculture with the intention of providing financial support to the farmers in the event of failure of crops as a result of natural calamities, pests and diseases. Loanee farmers are covered on compulsory basis in a notified area for notified crops whereas for non loanee farmers scheme is voluntary.
- Based on the recommendations of the Joint Group constituted study the improvements required in the existing crop insurance schemes and views/comments of various stake-holders, a proposal on Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS) has been prepared which is under consideration of the Government.
- The pilot Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) is being implemented in the 15 States during Kharif 2010 season by Agricultural Insurance Company of India (AIC) and private General Insurance Company like ICICI-LOMBARD, IFFCO-TOKIO and MS Cholamandalam General Insurance Company to provide insurance protection to the farmers against adverse weather incidence, such as deficit and excess rainfall, high or low temperature, humidity, etc.
- The Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme (CPIS) is launched on pilot basis during years 2009–10 and 2010–11 in the selected areas of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Odisha and Tamil Nadu to cover Coconut Palms. The farmer should have at least 10 healthy nut bearing Palms in the age group of 4 to 60 years in contiguous area.

- The National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development (NOVOD) board was constituted on 8th March, 1984 under the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oil Development Board Act, 1983 as a statutory body for the integrated development of oilseeds and vegetable oil industry under the control of the Union government consisting of 36 members headed by the Union Ministers of Agriculture as Chairman and ten members headed by the Union Ministers of Agriculture as Chairman and ten member in its Managing committee headed by Secretary (Agriculture and Cooperation) as Chairman.
- Rainfed agriculture is characterized by low levels of productivity and low input usage. The bulk of the rural poor, live in the rainfed regions.
- The National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPR) was launched in the VIII Plan period and has been subsumed under Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) since November, 2000. The broad objective are: (i) conservation, upgradation and sustainable utilization of natural resources, (ii) enhancement of agricultural productivity in sustainable manner, (iii) restoration of ecological balance in the degraded and fragile rainfed eco-systems.
- Organized marketing of agriculture commodities has been promoted in the country through a network of regulated markets. Most of the state Governments and Union Territories have enacted legislations (APMC Act) to provide for regulation of agricultural produce markets.
- The National Institute of Agricultural Marketing (NIAM) is premier national level Institute set up by the Government of India in August 1988 to offer specialized Training, Research, Education and Consultancy in Agricultural Marketing.
- The Small Farmers' Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC) was registered by Department of Agriculture & Cooperation as a Society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 on January, 1994.
- In pursuance to the resolution of National Development Council (NDC) to launch a Food Security Mission in the country for enhancing the production of rice, wheat and pulses by 10, 8 and 2 million tones respectively by the end of 11th Plan, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 'National Food Security Mission (NFSM)' is under implementation by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation in 17 States. The NFSM has three components viz. NFSM-Rice, NFSM-Wheat and NFSM-Pulses.
- *Mini Mission-II Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC)*: The Scheme provides assistance for extension and development activities such as transfer of technology through frontline demonstrations as well as training of farmers through Farmers' Field Schools, training of facilitators plant protection measures like Insecticide Resistance Management (IRM), Integrated Pest Management (IPM) demonstrations, supply of bio-agents, bio-pesticides, etc.
- For increasing the production and productivity of Cereals Crop, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development Programme in Rice/Wheat Based Cropping System Areas (ICDP-Rice/Wheat) under Macro Management is being implemented.

- India is the third largest producer of fertilizers after China and USA and second largest consumer after China in the worlds. Against 22.57 million tones of fertilizer nutrients (NPK) consumed during 2007–08, the nutrient consumption was 24.91 million tones.
- Presently urea is the only fertilizer which is under Statutory Price Control. To ensure adequate availability of fertilizers to farmers at reasonable rates, subsidy is provided by Government of India.
- Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development plays a prominent role in the rural economy in supplementing the income of rural households.
- India is endowed with the largest livestock population in the world. It accounts for 57 percent of the world's buffalo population and 14 per cent of the cattle population.
- The present availability of animal protein in an Indian diet is around 11.3 per person per day, as against a world average of 29 gm.
- Livestock sector not only provides essential protein and nutritious human diet through milk, eggs, meat, etc., but also plays an important role in utilization of non-edible agricultural by-products. Livestock also provides raw material by products such as hides and skins, blood, bone, fat etc.
- The Government of India introduced a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, Livestock Insurance, on pilot basis during the years 2005–06 and 2006–07 in 100 selected district of the country.
- In view of the importance of Livestock sector to the National economy and considering the short span of reproductivity and life of domestic animal, it was decided by the Government to conduct the Livestock Census.
- The first Livestock Census was conducted during 1919–1920 and since then it is being conducted quinquennially by all States/UTs in India. So far 18 such Censuses have been conducted and the latest one is 18th Livestock Census in the series with 15/10/2007 as the date of reference.
- The results of 18th Livestock Census would be brought out in two phases viz. (1) All India Report (Provisional) based on Quick Tabulation Plan, derived from Village level totals and (2) All India Reports (Final results), derived from computerized household data. All India Report (Provisional) is expected to be finalized shortly.
- India, has a poultry population of 556.40 million and egg production is estimated at more than 53.6 billion. India ranks among the top three countries in egg production in the world and has around 3 percent of the total chicken population of the world.
- The boiler production is growing at the rate of nearly 8 percent every year. India is the fifth largest indigenous chicken meat producer in the World after US, China, Brazil and Mexico, comprising of 3 per cent of total world production.
- According to Livestock census 2003, there are about 61.47 million sheep and 124.36 million goats in the country. About five million households in the country are engaged in the rearing of small ruminants (sheep & goats) and other allied activities.

- To bring about structural changes in unorganized sector, measures like milk processing at village level, marketing of pasteurized milk in a cost effective manner, quality upgradation of traditional technology to handle commercial scale using modern equipments and management skills, a new scheme viz. Dairy Venture Capital Fund was initiated in the Tenth Five Year Plan.
- Government is also examining launching a National Dairy Plan with an outlay of more than ₹ 17,371 crore to achieve a target of 180 million tonnes of Milk producing annually by 2021–22.
- The Ongoing Scheme of Development of Freshwater Aquaculture and integrated Coastal Aquaculture have been combined with four new programmes on Development of Coldwater Fish Culture, Development of Water-logged area and Derelict water bodies into aquaculture estates, Use of Inland Saline/Alkaline soil for Aquaculture and programme for augmenting the Productivity of Reservoirs. This schemes broadly has two components: Aquaculture and inland capture fisheries.
- **National Fisheries Development Board** was established to work towards blue revolution with a focus on to increase the fish production of the country to a level of 10.3 million tones, to achieve double the exports from 7,000 crores to 14,000 crores and direct employment to an extent of 3.5 million by extending assistance to the various agencies for implementation of activities under Inland, Brackish Water and Marine Sectors.
- **The Indian council of Agricultural research (ICAR)** is an apex national organization for conducting and coordinating research and education in agriculture including animal husbandry and fisheries and allied sciences.
- Towards empowerment of rural women, KVKs (Krishi Vigyan Kendras) have also asserted 99 technologies under the thematic area of drudgery reduction, health and nutrition involving 280 locations.
- **Research for Tribal and Hilly Regions:** The Research carried out at institute in North-West Himalayas led to release of 10 varieties/hybrids of different crops for different agro-climatic regions of the country.

The institute has produced piglets out of AI with Frozen Semen. Boar semen was successfully frozen using conventional method of Freezing that does not involve costly equipment like programmable call freezer.

S. No.	Revolution	Field
1.	Green Revolution	Food grains (Father of Green Revolution—N.E. Borlang) (Father of Green Revolution in India—M.S. Swaminathan)
2.	White Revolution	Milk (Father of White Revolution—V. Kurien)

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S. No.	<i>Revolution</i>	<i>Field</i>
3.	Blue Revolution	Fisheries
4.	Brown Revolution	Food Processing/Fertilizers
5.	Yellow Revolution	Oil seeds
6.	Golden Revolution	Horticulture
7.	Round Revolution	Potato
8.	Rainbow Revolution	Overall developmnet of agricultural sector
9.	Black Revolution	Petroleum Products

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Art and Culture

In 1945, Asiatic Society of Bengal Proposed for the creation of a National Cultural Trust consisting of three academies:

- (i) an Academy of Dance, Drama, and Music,
- (ii) an Academy of Letters, and
- (iii) an Academy of Art and Architecture.

The entire question was reconsidered after independence, in a Conference on Art held in Kolkata in 1949, and two Conferences, on Letters, and the other on Dance, Drama, and Music, held in New Delhi in 1951 and finally Government of India recommended the creation of three national academies: an Academy of Dance, Drama, and Music, an Academy of Letters and an Academy of Art.

SANGEET NATAK AKADEMI

The National Academy of Dance, Drama, and Music, named Sangeet Natak Akademi, was **established by a resolution of the Ministry of Education**, headed by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, signed on 31 May, 1952. On 28th Jan., 1953, Sangeet Natak Akademi was inaugurated by the President of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

The Akademi's charter of functions contained in the 1952 resolution was expanded along the original lines in 1961, when Sangeet Natak Akademi was reconstituted by the Government as a society and registered under the Societies registration Act of 1860 (as amended in 1957). These functions are set down in the Akademi's Memorandum of Association, adopted at its registration as a society on 11 September, 1961. The great masters of the performing arts have been elected as Fellows of the Akademi. The Sangeet Natak Akademi Awards conferred annually on eminent artists and scholars are considered the most coveted honours in the field of the performing arts. The Akademi's Gallery of Musical Instruments has a collection of more than 600 instruments of prominence. The library of Sangeet Natak Akademi has similarly attracted, and continues to attract, authors, students and researchers in these disciplines. Sangeet Natak, the Akademi's journal published since 1965, had proved to be one of the longest-

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running periodicals in its own domain, and has published the original work of both eminent writers as well as those of lesser known. The akademi established the Jawaharlal Nehru Manipuri Dance Academy in Imphal, the premier institution in Manipuri dance and music in 1954, the National School of drama in 1959 and the Kathak Kendra in 1964, both being based in Delhi. The Akademi's ongoing projects of national importance are in **Kutiyattam theatre of Kerala**, which commenced in 1991 received recognition from UNESCO as a Master piece of oral and intangible heritage of Humanity in 2001. The project in **Chhau dance of Odisha, Jharkhand and West Bengal** began in 1994. The project support to **Sattriya music, dance, theatre and allied arts of Assam** was started in 2002.

The Sangeet Natak Akademi is at present an autonomous body of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, and is fully funded by Government of India.

LALIT KALA AKADEMI

Lalit Kala Akademi (National Akademi of Arts) established at New Delhi in 1954 and has regional centres called Rashtriya Lalit Kala Kendras at Lucknow, Kolkata, Chennai, Garhi in New Delhi and Bhubaneswar.

The Akademi organise national exhibition of contemporary Indian art with 15 national awards, each of ` 50,000, while every three years, also organises Triennial India, an International exhibition of contemporary art in New Delhi.

The Akademi honours artists and art historians every year by electing them as Fellows of the Akademi and also brings out bi-annual art journals, Lalit Kala Contemporary (English), Lalit Kala Ancient (English) and Samkaleen Kala (Hindi).

MUSIC AND DANCE

Music

Two main schools of classical music—Hindustani and Carnatic continue to survive through oral tradition being passed on by teachers to disciples. This has led to the existence of family traditions called gharanas and sampradayas.

Dance

Dance in India has two main divisions being classical and folk. Classical dance forms are based on ancient dance discipline and have rigid rules of presentation. Important among them: **Bharata Natyam** (Tamil Nadu), **Kathak** (Uttar Pradesh), **Kathakali** (Kerala), **Manipuri** (Manipur), **Kuchipudi** (Andhra Pradesh) and **Odissi** (Odisha) once practised as a temple dance.

NATIONAL SCHOOL OF DRAMA

The National School of Drama (NSD) was set up by in 1959 which became an autonomous body in 1975, **totally financed by Department of Culture**. The objective of NSD is to train

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students in all aspects of theatre, including theatre history, production, scene design, costume design, lighting, make-up, etc. The training course at NSD is of three years duration. Each year, 20 students are admitted to the course after screening through two stages. The Diploma of NSD is recognised by the Association of Indian Universities as equivalent to M.A. Degree for appointment as teachers in colleges/universities and for purposes of registration for Ph.D. The School has a performing wing, a Repertory Company established in 1964 with the dual purpose of establishing professional theatre on one hand and continuing with the regular experimental work on the other. The Theatre-in-Education Company (renamed as Sanskar Rang Toli) was founded in 1989 and has been actively involved in production of plays for children, organising summer theatre workshops in the schools of Delhi and also promoting children's theatre through Saturday Club. Since 1998, the School has organised National Theatre Festival for Children christened '**Jashne Bachpan**' every year. The first ever National Theatre Festival christened **Bharat Rang Mahotsav** was held from 18 March to 14 April 1999 to commemorate the 50th year of India's Independence. After success of the first Bharat Rang Mahotsav, it has been made an annual feature. To reach a vast majority of theatre artists in various states with diverse languages and cultural backgrounds, who cannot have access to the regular training course provided by the School, a short-term teaching and training programme titled 'Extention Programme' was started in 1978.

SAHITYA AKADEMI

Sahitya Akademi, Indian National Academy of Letters, established in March 1954 as an autonomous body fully funded by the Department of Culture. Later on registered as a Society in 1956 under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. The Akademi has recognised 24 languages. It has an Advisory Board for each of the languages and four Regional Boards. Besides its Head Office in New Delhi, it has four offices: Kolkata, Mumbai, Bangaluru and Chennai, two Translation Centres at Bangaluru and Kolkata, a Project Office at Shillong and an Archives of Indian literature in Delhi. It maintains a unique multilingual library in New Delhi and at its regional offices at Bangaluru and Kolkata.

The highest honour conferred by the Akademi on a writer is by electing him its Fellow. This honour is reserved for the 'Immortals of Literature' and limited to 21 at any given time. So far 66 writers have been elected Fellows of the Sahitya Akademi. It has recognised 850 authors and 283 translators with its Awards and Translation Prizes for distinguished contribution to literature, and given 31 Bhasha Sammans awards. The Akademi publishes books in 24 languages and has three journals, Indian Literature (bi-monthly in English), Samkaleena Bharatiya Sahitya (bi-monthly in Hindi) and Samskrita Pratibha (half-yearly in Sanskrit). It has certain special projects like the Ancient Indian Literature, Medieval Indian Literature and Modern Indian Literature together constituting ten volumes of the best of Indian writing over five millennia. It has also launched a new project Encyclopedia of Indian Poetics. The Akademi holds an annual week-long 'Festival of Letters', usually in February with Award-giving ceremony, Samvatsar Lecture and a National Seminar. The Akademi also introduced a new series of programmes entitled Sur Sahitya as part of the Golden Jubilee celebrations in 2004-05.

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Classical Dances of India

<i>Dance</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Dance</i>	<i>State</i>
Bharat Natyam	Tamil Nadu	Karma	Madhya Pradesh
Bihu	Assam	Laho	Meghalaya
Bhangra	Punjab	Mohiniattam	Kerala
Chhau	Bihar, Odisha, W. Bengal and Jharkhand	Mando	Goa
Garhwali	Uttaranchal	Manipuri	Manipur
Garba	Gujarat	Natl	Himachal Pradesh
Hattari	Karnataka	Nat-Natin	Bihar
Kathak	North India	Odissi	Odisha
Kathakali	Kerala	Rauf	Jammu & Kashmir
Kutehipudi	Andhra Pradesh	Yakshagan	Karnataka
Khantumm	Mizoram		

Folk and Tribal Dances

States Dances

Maharashtra	Kathakeertan, Lezin, Dandaniya, Tamasha, Gafa, Dahikala, Lovani, Mauni, Dasavtar.
Karnataka	Huttari, Suggi Kunitha, Yakashagana
Kerala	Kaikottikali, Kaliyattam, Tappatikkali
Tamil Nadu	Kolattam, Pinnal Kolattam, Kummi, Kavadj, Karagam
Andhra Pradesh	Ghanta Mardala, Veedhi Natakam, Burrakatha
Odisha	Ghumara Sanchar, Chadya Dandanata, Chhau
West Bengal	Kathi, Chhau, Baul, Kirtan, Jatra, Lama
Assam	Bihu, Khel Gopal, Rash Lila, Tabal Chongli, Canoe
Punjab	Giddha (women), Bhangra (men)
J&K	Rauf, Hikar
Himachal Pradesh	Jhora, Jhali, Dangli, Mahasu, Jadda, Jhainta, Chharhi
Haryana	Jhumar, Ras Leela, Phag dance, Daph, Dhamal, Loor, Gugga, Khorla, Gagor
Gujarat	Garba, Dandiya Rass, Tippani, Gomp
Rajasthan	Ginad, Chakri, Gangore, Terahtaal, Khayal, Jhulan Leela, Jhuma, Suisini
Bihar	Jata Jatin, Jadur, Chhau, Kathaputli, Bakho, Jhijhiya, Samochakwa, Karma, Jatra, Natna
Uttar Pradesh	Nautanki, Thora, Chappeli, Raslila, Kajri.

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Dancers

Bharatnatyam	Bala Saraswati, C.V. Chandrasekhar, Leela Samson, Mrinalini Sarabhai, Padma Subbranyam, Rukmini Devi, Sanyukta Panigrahi, Sonal Man Singh, Yamini Krishnamurti
Kathak	Bharti Gupta, Birju Maharaj, Damayanti Joshi, Durga Das, Gopi Krishna, Kumudini Lakhia, Sambhu Uaharaj, Sitara Devi
Kuchipudi	Josyula Seetharamaiah, Vempathi Chinna Sathyam
Manipuri	Guru Bipin Sinha, Jhaveri Sisters, Nayana Jhaveri, Nirmala Mehta, Savita Mehta
Odissi	Debaprasad Das, Dharendra Nath Pattnaik, Indrani Rahman, Kelucharan Mahapatra, Priyambada Mohanty, Sonal Man Singh

Instrumentalists

Sarod	Ali Akbar Khan, Allaudin Khan, Amjad Ali Khan, Buddhadev Dasgupta, Bahadur Khan, Sharan Rani, Zarin S. Sharma
Tabla	Alia Rakha Khan, Kishan Maharaj, Nikhil Ghosh, Zakir Hussain
Violin	Baluswamy Dikshitar, Gajanan Rao Joshi, Lalgudi G. Jayaraman, M.S. Gopala krishnan, Mysore T. Chowdiah, T. N. Krishnan
Shehnai	Bismillah Khan
Sitar	Nikhil Banerjee, Ravi Shankar, Vilayat Khan, Hara Shankar Bhattacharya
Flute	Hari Prasad Chaurasia, Pannalal Ghose, T.R. Mahalingam
Veena	K.R. Kumaraswamy Iyer, Doraiswami Iyengar

Vocalists

Hindustani	Shubha Mudgal, Bheemsen Joshi, Madhup Mudgal, Mukul Shivputra, Pandit Jasraj, Parveen Sultana, Naina Devi, Girija Devi, Ustad Ghulam Mustafa Khan, Gangubai Hangal, Krishna Hangal, V.Rajput, Kumar Gandharva, Faiyyaz Khan, Mallikarjun Mansur.
Carnatic	M.S. Subbalakshmi, Balamuralikrishna, Bombay Jaishree, H.K. Raghavendra, H.K. Venkataram, Sitarajam, Mani Krishnaswamy, Akhil Krishnan, M.L. Vasanthakumari, M.D. Ramanathan, G.N. Balasubramaniam
Thumri	Ustad Bade Ghulam Ali Khan, Ustad Mazhar Ali Khan, Ustad Zawad Ali Khan, Rita Ganguli, Poornima Chaudhary, Shanti Heerananda, Naina Devi
Quwwali	Ghulam Hasan Niyazi, Sultan Niyazi, Ghulam Farid Nizami, Chand Nizami, Iqbal Hussain Khan Bandanawaji, Aslam Sabari
Dhrupad	Ustad Rahim Fahimuddin Dagar, Zahiruddin Dagar, Wasifuddin Dagar, Bundecha <i>Bandhu</i> , Uday Bhawalkar, Pt. Abhay Narayan Mallick, Pt. Ritwik Sanyal

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION INSTITUTE OF CULTURE, KOLKATA

The Institute was conceived in 1936 and was formally established on 29th January, 1938 as a branch centre of the Ramakrishna Mission founded by Swami Vivekananda.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

The Anthropological Survey of India is a premier research organisation under the Ministry of Culture. With the Head Office at Kolkata, seven Regional Centres, one Sub-regional Centre, one permanent field station and eight other field stations located in various parts of the country, besides a Camp Office at New Delhi.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) was established in 1861 and functions as an attached office of the Department of Culture with 21 circles and 3 mini circles whereas headed by the Director General.

The major activities of the Archaeological Survey of India are:

- (i) Survey of archaeological remains and excavations;
- (ii) Maintenance and conservation of centrally protected monuments sites and remains;
- (iii) Chemical preservation of monuments and antiquarian remains;
- (iv) Architectural survey of monuments;
- (v) Development of epigraphical research and numismatic studies;
- (vi) Setting up and re-organisation of site museums;
- (vii) Expedition abroad;
- (viii) Training in Archaeology;
- (ix) Publication of technical report and research works.

Three sites, namely, Champaner: (1) Pavagarh Archaeological Park in Gujarat, (2) Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (formerly Victoria Terminus) Station in Mumbai and the Brihadisvara temple complex, Gangakondacholapuram and (3) the Airavatesvaira temple complex, Darasuram as an extension to the Brihadisvara temple complex, Thanjavur (now commonly called as the Great Living Chola Temples) have been inscribed on the World Heritage List of UNESCO in 2004. Nomination dossiers for the following sites have been sent to the World Heritage Centre for inscription on the World **Heritage List of UNESCO:** (i) Shri Harminder Sahib (Golden Temple) at Amritsar, Punjab, (ii) Majuli Island in Mid-stream of river Brahmaputra in Assam, (iii) Valley of Flowers as an extension to the Nanda Devi National Park in Uttaranchal. (iv) Red Fort, Delhi (a deferred nomination).

Underwater Archaeology Wing: Search, study and preservation of cultural heritage lying submerged in inland or territorial waters are among the principal functions of the Underwater Archaeology Wing. It carries out exploration and excavation in Arabian Sea as well as in Bay of Bengal.

Science Branch: The Science Branch headquarter at Dehradun, have undertaken the following Scientific Projects:

1. Evaluation of new materials as preservative coatings and strengthened for stone, terracotta, bricks & adobe structures.
2. Scientific studies related to conservation of ancient lime plaster.
3. Evaluation of physical characteristics of plaster cement with addition of rapid hardening plaster cement in different proportions.

Horticulture Branch: The Horticulture Branch provides periodic plants to be used in gardens by developing base nurseries at Delhi, Agra, Srirangapatna and Bhubaneswar.

Epigraphy Branch: The Epigraphy Branch at Mysore carries out research work in Sanskrit and Dravidian languages while the one at Nagpur carries out research work in Arabic and Persian.

Expeditions Abroad: The ASI has taken up the conservation project of Ta Prohm (for period of 10 years and 5 phases), Cambodia under the ITEC programme of Ministry of External Affairs with an outlay of ` 19.51 crore. The ASI has commenced the conservation project from January, 2004 onwards and it was formally launched in February, 2004.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

The National Archives of India (NAI), New Delhi (formerly, Imperial Record Department) was established in Kolkata on 11 March, 1891 having Regional Office at Bhopal and three Record Centres at Bhubaneswar, Jaipur and Pondicherry. It is the official custodian of all non-current record of permanent value to the GOI and its predecessor bodies.

NATIONAL MISSION FOR MANUSCRIPTS

The National Mission for Manuscripts (5 year project) was launched in February, 2003 by the Ministry of Culture to save manuscripts with IGNCA as nodal agency. Its primary objective is to reclaim India's inheritance of knowledge contained in the vast treasure of manuscripts.

NATIONAL MUSEUM

The National Museum established in 1949 and has been functioning as a subordinate office under the Ministry of Culture since 1960.

INSTITUTE OF HISTORY OF ART, CONSERVATION AND MUSEOLOGY

The National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation and Museology established in 1989 as deemed to be university at New Delhi as an autonomous organisation fully funded by the Ministry of Culture and is only Museum University in India, presently functioning at the first floor of National Museum, New Delhi. As per its Memorandum of Association, the Director General, National Museum is the ex-officio Vice-Chancellor of this University.

NATIONAL LIBRARY

The National Library, Kolkata was established in 1948 with the passing of the imperial Library (Change of Name) Act, 1948. The basis functions of the Library, which enjoys the status of an institution of national importance, are: (i) Acquisition and conservation of all significant production of printed material (to the exclusion only of ephemera) as well as of manuscripts of national importance; (ii) Collection of printed material concerning the country, no matter where this is published; (iii) Rendering of bibliographical and documentary services of current and retrospective material.

CENTRAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

The Central Secretariat Library (CSL) (Imperial Secretariat Library, Kolkata) was established in 1891 and since 1969, has been housed at Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi. The collection of Area Studies Division is unique in which books have been arranged according to geographical area. The CSL is also a Microfilm repository under Microfilming of Indian Publication Project (MIPP). The CSL is mainly responsible for overall collection and development on all subjects useful in policy decision-making process. The Library has two branches, namely, Hindi and Regional Languages Wing popularly known as Tulsi Sadan Library, Bahawalpur House, New and a Text Book Library located at R.K. Puram, New Delhi. The CSL has recently launched, a portal "India Information Gateway" and its Web Site <http://www.csl.nic.in> was inaugurated by Secretary, Ministry of Culture on 21 March, 2005.

CENTRE FOR CULTURAL RESOURCES AND TRAINING

The Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (CCRT), established in May, 1979 as an autonomous body by the India government and currently operating under Minister of Culture with headquarter in New Delhi and 2 regional centres at Udaipur and Hyderabad. CCRT implements the Cultural Talent Search Scholarship Scheme, which was taken over from the Department of Culture in 1982. The scheme offers about 350 scholarships every year to outstanding children (` 10000 p.m.)(age 10–14) studying either in recognised schools or belonging to families practicing traditional performing or other arts to develop their talent in various cultural fields particularly in rare art forms. The scholarships continue till the age of 20 years or the first year of a University degree. The Centre has instituted CCRT Teachers Award carries with it a citation, a plaque, an angavastram and a cash prize of ` 10,000. Given every year.

ZONAL CULTURAL CENTRES

Zonal Cultural Centres have been conceptualised with the aim of projecting cultural kinship which transcend territorial boundaries. The seven zonal cultural centres were established during 1985–86 at Patiala, Kolkata, Thanjavur, Udaipur, Allahabad, Dimapur and Nagpur. The participation of states in more than one zonal cultural centre according to their cultural linkage is a special feature of the composition. With the approval of the Cabinet a Corpus fund for each ZCC was created by Government of India and the participating State

Governments to enable the ZCCs to finance their activities from the interest earned on the investment of this Corpus Fund. The Government of India has provided a grant of ` 5 crores to each ZCC and each constituent state has been provided ` 1 crore. In the event of a State being a member of more than one centre, the State's contribution would not exceed ` 1 crore in all. From 1993 all the Zonal Cultural Centres have been sending their folk artistes for participation in the Republic Day Folk Dance Festival which is inaugurated by the Hon'ble President of India every year on 24th/25th January at the Talkatora Indoor Stadium. Under the National Cultural Exchange Programme (NCEP), exchanges of artists between different region within the country take place. To promote new talents in the field of music and dance a scheme of Guru Shishya Parampara has been introduced where masters will be identified in the zone, pupil assigned to them and scholarship provided for the purpose. The ZCCs also provide promotion and marketing facilities to craftsmen through Shilpgrams.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF MODERN ART

The National Gallery of Modern Art (NGMA), New Delhi was founded in 1954 followed by NGMA Mumbai 1996, while a new one is being set up at Bangalore.

INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL CENTRE FOR THE ARTS

The Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA) established in 1985 in the memory of the Late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi. The IGNCA has been designated as a nodal agency for setting up a National Data Bank on Arts, Humanities and Cultural Heritage. A major initiative is a Cultural Informatics Lab (CIL), which employs an integrated methodology to develop applications to access diverse media all fields relating to arts through multimedia and digital technology. Broadly, the major activities of CIL can be classified under three categories of digitization, web-enabled digital library and CRDROM/DVDROM project.

The IGNCA has six functional units:

1. Kala Nidhi (the multi-form library)
2. Kala Kosa (devoted to the study and publication of fundamental texts in Indian Languages)
3. Janapada Sampada (engaged in lifestyle studies)
4. Kaladarsana (the executive unit)
5. Cultural Informatics Lab (applies technology tools)
6. Sutaradhara (the administrative section)

NATIONAL MISSION ON MONUMENTS AND ANTIQUITIES (NMMA)

Its mandate includes preparation of a National Register for Built Heritage, Sites and Antiques and setting up of a state level database on Built Heritage, Sites and Antiquarian

wealth for information and dissemination to planners, researchers etc. and better management of such cultural resources.

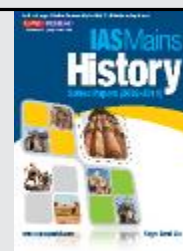
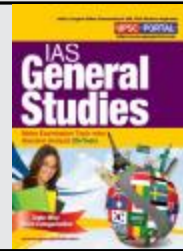
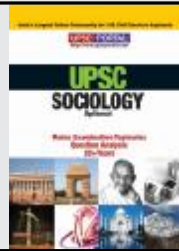
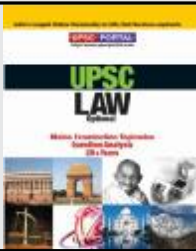
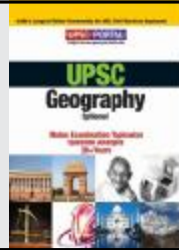
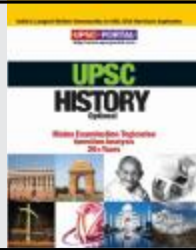
- India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) is the only Public Sector Undertaking of the Ministry of Tourism. Incorporated on 1st October, 1966, the ITDC played a key role in the development of tourism infrastructure in the country. The present network of ITDC consists of 8 Ashok Group of Hotels, 7 Joint Venture Hotels, 3 Restaurants (Including one Airport Restaurant), 11 Transport Units, 1 Tourist Service Station, Duty Free Shops at Goa and Coimbatore Airports, 1 Tax Free Outlet, and 4 Catering Outlets. Besides ITDC is also managing a hotel at Bharatpur, Tourist Complex at Kosi and a Son-et-Lumeire (SEL) show at Sabannati, Ahmedabad.
- To conform to the expected standards for different classes of tourists, especially from the point of view of suitability for international tourists, the Ministry of Tourism classifies hotels under the star system in six categories, from One to Five Star Deluxe and Heritage Hotels (introduced in 1994) which is undertaken by the Hotel and Restaurant Approval and Classification Committee (HRACC), set up by the Ministry of Tourism.
- Heritage Hotel: A special category for classification of heritage hotels has been introduced to cover functioning of hotels in palaces, havelies, castles, forts and residences built prior to 1950.
- Incredible India Bed and Breakfast Scheme: The Scheme offers foreign and domestic tourists an opportunity to stay with Indian family and enjoy the warm hospitality and a taste of Indian culture and cuisine in a clean and affordable place.
- The Ministry of Tourism, through its 14 offices overseas endeavours to position India in the tourism generating markets as a preferred tourism destination, to promote various tourism products and to increase India's share in the global tourism market.
- A Visit India Year 2009 Scheme was launched by the Ministry of Tourism in April 2009 in collaboration with all stakeholders including airlines, hotels, tour operators, for incentivising travel to India.
- As part of the celebration of the 'Year of India in Russia' mega promotional events featuring Indian culture and cuisine were held in Moscow and St. Petersburg in September 2009.
- The Ministry of Tourism supported a major India promotional event 'India Calling' Organized by the National Geographic Society in Los Angeles in September 2009.

NATIONAL RESEARCH LABORATORY FOR CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY

The National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property (NRLC), which was established in 1976, is a Subordinate Office of the Department of Culture, and is recognised by the Department of Science and Technology as a scientific institution of the Government of India. The headquarters of NRLC is situated in Lucknow, and a regional centre of the NRLC, the Regional Conservation Laboratory is functioning in Mysore.

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Basic Economic Data

SECTORAL RATES OF GROWTH

	Averages for Plan Periods				XI Plan					Weight of the sector in GDP			
	VII Plan	VIII Plan	IX Plan	X Plan	Expectation	Annual			Likely				
	1985-90	1992-97	1997-2002	2002-07		2007-12	2007-08	2008-09		2009-10	2007-12	1984-85	1994-95
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Growth over period in per cent per annum									Measured at current prices			
Agriculture & allied activities	3.0	4.8	2.5	2.3	4.0	4.7	1.6	0.2	3.0	32.5	28.5	18.9	17.2
Mining & Quarrying	9.0	3.6	4.0	6.0		3.9	1.6	10.6	6.3	2.8	2.5	2.9	2.4
Manufacture	6.3	9.5	3.3	9.3	10.0 to	10.3	3.2	10.8	8.5	16.6	16.7	15.3	15.6
Electricity, water & gas supply	9.1	7.2	4.8	6.8	11.0	8.5	3.9	6.5	6.9	1.9	2.7	2.1	1.6
Construction	5.6	3.5	7.1	11.8		10.0	5.9	6.5	8.5	4.6	4.9	7.7	8.6
Trade, hotels & restaurants	6.6	9.3	7.5	9.6		9.5	5.3		7.0	12.3	13.2	16.1	16.2
Transport, storage & communication	6.4	7.7	8.9	13.8	9.0 to 11.0	13.0	11.6	9.3	12.3	5.2	7.0	8.4	7.9
Finance, realty & business services	10.0	7.0	8.0	9.9		13.2	10.1	9.7	10.5	10.9	12.0	14.7	16.2
Personal & community services	6.9	5.6	7.7	5.3		6.7	13.9	5.6	8.2	13.0	12.6	13.9	14.6
Aggregate GDP	5.7	6.5	5.5	7.8	9.0	9.0	6.7	7.4	8.1	100	100	100	100
	Memo												
Industry	6.6	7.3	4.3	9.4	10-11	9.5	3.9	9.3	8.2	26.0	26.8	28.0	28.2
Services	7.4	7.3	7.9	9.3	9-11	10.5	9.8	8.5	9.6	41.5	44.7	53.1	54.9

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- The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is the highest authority in the statistical system having two wings: (i) Statistics Wing (ii) Programme Implementation Wing. The ministry includes, inter-alia, the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) and the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO).
- **The Central Statistical Organisation (CSO)** located in Delhi with a branch at Kolkata, is responsible for formulation and maintenance of statistical standards and data and issues related to statistical activities.
- **The National Sample Survey (NSS)** established in 1950 for conducting sample surveys to meet the data needs for the estimation of national income and other aggregates. In 1970, it was restructured under the name of national sample survey organisation (NSSO) after combining all aspects of survey work under the technical guidance of a Governing Council. **It has four divisions:** (i) Survey Design and Research Division, headquarters at Kolkata (ii) Field Operations Division, headquarters at New Delhi with a network of 6 zonal offices located at Bangluru, Guwahati, Jaipur, Kolkata, Lucknow and Nagpur, 49 regional offices and 116 sub-regional offices (iii) Data Processing Division, headquarters at Kolkata, functions through the Data processing Centres at Ahmedabad, Bangaluru, New Delhi, Giridh, Kolkata and Nagpur (iv) Co-ordination and Publication Division, located at New Delhi.
- The socio-economic surveys are surveys on Consumer Expenditure, Employment-Unemployment, Social Consumption like health, Education etc., Manufacturing as well Service Sector Enterprises in the Unorganized Sector being covered once in five years, while surveys on Land and Livestock Holding, Debt and Investment, etc. are covered once in 10 years. In 1977, the **Central Statistical Organisation (CSO)** has taken a countrywide Economic Census to provide a frame for conducting follow-up surveys for collection of detailed information. The second and third Economic Censuses were conducted in 1980 and 1990 along with house listing operation of 1981 and 1991 Population Censuses respectively. The fourth Economic Census was conducted during 1998 in all States/UTs in collaboration with concerned State/UT Directorates of Economics and Statistics. The Fifth Economic Census was conducted in the year 2005 in all the States/UTs again in collaboration with State/UT Directorates of Economics & Statistics. The Census covered all entrepreneurial activities throughout the country (except crop production and plantation). The final results of Economic Census 2005 were released on 29th May, 2008. From Fifth Economic Census the word 'enterprise' is being replaced by establishment.
- The **Annual Survey of Industries (ASI)** is the main source of industrial statistics in India. The survey is conducted annually under the Collection of Statistics Act, 1953. The ASI extends to the entire country except the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Sikkim and the Union Territory of Lakshadweep. It covers all factories registered under Sections 2m(i) and 2m(ii) of the Factories Act, 1948 along with bidi cigar manufacturing establishments registered under the Bidi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966. The field work is carried out by the Field Operation Division, NSSO. The CSO processes the data and publishes the results.

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INDIA 2011

- The current series of index numbers of wholesale prices (base 1993–94 = 100) was introduced from April 2000.
- The CSO brings out an annual publication “Energy Statistics” incorporating data on reserves, installed capacity, potential for generation, production, consumption, import, export and wholesale price of different energy commodities as available from the concerned line ministries of the GOI.
- The Infrastructure and Project Monitoring Division in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme implementation monitors the performance of infrastructure sectors and central sector projects costing ` 20 crore and above
- The Twenty Pont Programme (TPP) was conceived with the objective of improving the quality of life of the people, especially those living below the poverty line, especially in the rural areas.
- The Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLAD) was launched by the government of India on 23rd Dec., 1993, to enable Members of Parliament to recommend works of developmental nature with emphasis on the creation of durable community assets based on the locally felt needs to be taken up in their constituencies/states.

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Commerce

Institution	Head Office	
Coffee Board	Bangalore,	(Statutory board under ministry of Commerce.)
Rubber Board	Kotayam, Kerala	(Statutory board under ministry of Commerce.)
Tea Board	Kolkata, 1st April 1948	(Statutory board under ministry of Commerce.)
Tobacco Board	Guntur, AP, 1st Jan,	(Statutory board under ministry of Commerce.)
Spices Board	Kochi, Kerala 1st Jan, 1948	(Statutory board under ministry of Commerce.)
Indian INstitute of Foreign Trade	New Delhi	(Registered society and has been conferred 'Deemed University Status.)
Indian Institute of Packaging (IIP)	Mumbai	(It is a registered society.)

Foreign trade has important role in the growth of Indian economy with exports majority include manufacturing goods(80%) and imports include capital goods and intermediates. During 2008–09 the value of India's external trade reached ` 22,15,191 crore.

Trade Scenario during 08–09: India's export achieved a value of US\$ 168.7 billion registering a growth of 3.5% against 29.1% growth in previous year with the slow down from September 08 onwards while it has shown growth of 31.3% during April–Sept. 08–09 with commodities group excluding marine products, handicrafts, and carpets whereas during Oct.–Mar. 08–09 a decline of 19.1% with all commodities resulting in negative growth.

Import has shown increase of 14.4% and its value reached to US\$ 287 billion comprising oil import (16.9% higher than previous year) (US\$ 93.2 billion) and non-oil (13.2% higher than previous year) (US\$ 194.6 billion).

Trade deficit increased from US\$ 88.5 billion (07–08) to US\$ 119.1 billion.

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During April–Feb., 08–09, the share of Asia and ASEAN region has shown growth and contributed 51.4% of total export where as share of Europe and USA contributed 23.8% and 16.5% respectively for the same. Countrywise, USA contributed 12% followed by United Arab Emirates (10.8%), China (5.1%), Singapore (4.7%), Netherlands (3.7%), Hong Kong (3.7%), U.K. (3.6%), Germany (3.4%), Saudi Arabia (3.0%), Belgium (2.6%) and Italy (2.2%). During 08–09, Asia and ASEAN region contributed 61.7% of India's total imports followed by Europe (18.7%) and America (10.1%). Country wise, share of China was 10.7% followed by Saudi Arabia (7.1%), UAE (6.4%) and USA (6.0%), Iran (4.3%), Switzerland (4.2%), Germany (3.6%), Kuwait (3.4%), Nigeria (3.2%), and Iraq (2.8%).

Exports 2009–10: During 2009–10 (April–February) major contribution in export is given by Engineering Goods (18.1%) followed by Petroleum products (15.70%), Gems & Jewellery (16.2%), Chemical including pharmaceuticals (8.8%) and Textiles (9.6%).

Imports 08–09: Major contribution in import is given by Petroleum Products (30%) followed by, Gold and Silver (9.5%), Machinery (7.8%), electronics goods (7.21%), Pearls, precious and semi precious stones (5.4%).

Export Promotion Measures: Export policies and strategies are monitored and formulated regularly. **For year 09–14, Foreign trade policy** mainly targeted two things: (i) Double the export of goods and services by 2014 and to double india's percentage share of global trade by 2020 and to focus on the generation of additional employment.

Multilateral Trade Issues and Initiatives: Multilateral negotiations in the WTO cover Agriculture, Non-Agricultural Market Access, Services and several other areas such as Trade-related Intellectual Property Rights and Trade and Environment as part of a 'single undertaking'. In the WTO, decisions on any issue are taken on the basis of consensus amongst its members.

A mini-ministerial meeting of the WTO (Geneva, 21–29 July, 08) was held to discuss and finalise modalities for Agriculture and NAMA. Simultaneously, a meeting on Services trade (a "Signalling" conference) was also held with the intention that once the Agriculture and NAMA modalities were finalised, the scheduling exercise alongwith negotiation in all other areas like services, rules trade facilitation etc. would be completed by the end of the year. However, the WTO meeting ended without any agreement. While in the last focus was entirely on the Special Safeguard Mechanism (SSM) for developing countries. In the agriculture negotiations, WTO Members discussed modalities to be used to cut tariffs on agricultural products and subsidies. The main elements of the Agreement and negotiations on Agriculture (AOA) are: (i) market access, (ii) domestic support and (iii) export competition.

The Doha Ministerial Declaration of November 2001 committed Members to comprehensive negotiations aimed at—substantial improvements in market access; reductions of all forms of export subsidies; and substantial reductions in trade-distorting domestic support. Special and differential treatment for developing countries. India has been working constructively with her coalition partners in developing country groupings such as the G-20 and the G-23 in order to achieve an outcome in the agricultural negotiations that would fully reflect the level of ambition of the Doha

mandate and the interests of developing countries. In the NAMA negotiations, India along with its coalition partners in the NAMA 11 has been negotiating for flexibilities that are both adequate and appropriate for protecting its sensitive sectors and nascent industries for the impact of tariff reductions or bindings. The negotiating mandate agreed by all the members of the WTO is contained in the Doha Ministerial Declaration of 14 November, 2001 which was further elaborated and complemented by the General Council Decision of 1 August, 2004 (the July Framework) and the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration of 18 December, 2005. At Hong Kong, the Trade Ministers of the WTO Members had resolved to complete the negotiations in 2006. However, the negotiations were suspended on 24 July, 2006 and negotiations again resumed on 7 February, 2007. During the mini-ministerial meeting held in July 2008 to finalise Agriculture and NAMA modalities, a Signalling Conference on Services was also held. At the conference, India 'signalled' that it has already put an revised offer on the table and further response would depend on the response to that. The EC and the US also gave signals in their Mode 4 offers but signals were unambiguous in terms of the improvements being offered by them and modalities on the agriculture and NAMA could not be finalized. During the WTO's Hong Kong Ministerial Meeting held in December 2005 it was decided that all developed countries, and developing countries declaring themselves in a position to do so, would provide Duty Free Quota Free market access for all products originating from all LDCs (least developing countries). In line with the above mandate, the Prime Minister of India launched Duty Free Tariff Preference (DFTP) Scheme to provides duty free and preferential duty access on 94% of India's total tariff lines. To avail DFTP, the beneficiary countries have to submit letters of intent and details of agencies/officials authorised to issue the certificates of origin to the Government of India.

Technical level discussions have taken place through 2009 and 2010 but there has been no progress on substantive issues. At a stock taking exercise of negotiations held in the WTO in March, 2010, members in general expressed a willingness to continue working towards an early conclusion of the round based on established principles.

AUTONOMOUS BODIES

<i>Board</i>	<i>Constituted Under</i>	<i>Important Developments</i>
Coffee Board	Coffee Act, 1942	It is the oldest Board under the Department of Commerce. The Board is headed by a Chairperson and functions from Bangalore. The Board administers four Regional Coffee Research Stations, a Coffee Research Institute, a number of Region Field Stations and Coffee Demonstration Farms.
Rubber Board	Rubber Act, 1947	Headquarters at Kottayam and five Zonal Offices, thirty-nine Regional Office number of Field Stations, Rubber Development Centres and Regional nursery. It is headed by a Chairman.

Tea Board	Tea Act, 1953	Constituted as a statutory body on 1 April 1954 and is headed by a Chairman with head office at Kolkata.
Tobacco Board	Tobacco Act, 1975	It was set up as a statutory body on 1 January, 1976 and the Board with headquarters at Guntur in Andhra Pradesh, is headed by a Chairman and is responsible for the development of the tobacco industry. The Board also has a Directorate Auctions at Bangalore. The primary functions of the Board include the regulating production and curing of Virginia Tobacco; keeping a constant watch on the Virginia Tobacco market in India and abroad.
Spices Board	Spices Board Act, 1986	It was constituted as a statutory body on 26 February, 1987 and the Board has its head office at Kochi and is headed by a Chairman.

SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES

India established Asia's first EPZ setup, Kandla, in 1965 followed by seven more zone thereafter but due to flaw in EPZ model it failed then after removing shortcomings of this model and adding some new features Special Economic Zones (SEZs) policy is launched in April 2000 with the intention to boost economic growth with the help of quality infra and attractive fiscal package, both at centre and state level.

- A designated duty free enclave to be treated as foreign territory only for trade operations and duties and tariffs.
- No licence required for import.
- Manufacturing or service activities allowed.
- SEZ units to be positive net foreign exchange earner within three years.
- Domestic sales subject to full customs duty and import policy in force.
- Full freedom for subcontracting.
- No routine examination by customs authorities of export/import cargo.

In order to impart stability to SEZ policy, Special Economic Zone Act, 2005 supported by SEZ rules has been enacted which came into effect on 10th Feb, 06. Under the Act, offers for promotion of investment, including foreign investment are: duty free import/domestic procurement of goods for development, operation and maintenance of SEZ units, 100% Income Tax exemption on export income for SEZ units under Section 10AA of the Income Tax Act for first 5 years, 50% for next 5 years thereafter and 50% of the ploughed back export profit for next 5 years, exemption from Central Sales Tax, exemption from Service Tax and single window clearance mechanism for establishment of units.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Value (₹ Crore)</i>	<i>Growth Rate</i>
2004–2005	18,314	32%
2005–2006	22,840	24.70%
2006–2007	34,615	52%
2007–2008	66,638	92%
2008–2009	99,689	50%

All the 8 Export Processing Zones (EPZs) located at Kandla and Surat (Gujarat), Santa Cruz (Maharashtra), Cochin (Kerala), Chennai (Tamil Nadu), Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh), Falta (West Bengal) and Noida (U.P.) have been converted into Special Economic Zones. A total of 91 SEZs are making exports. Out of this 43 are IT/ITES, 13 Multi product and 35 other sector specific SEZs.

Few SEZ units: Nokia Special Economic Zone (Telecom equipments SEZ), Mahindra City SEZ; (Apparels and fashion accessories; IT/hardware; auto ancillary), Flextronics SEZ; (Electronic Hardware SEZ), ETL Infrastructure IT SEZ, Tamil Nadu.

Apache SEZ (Adidas Group) (Footwear SEZ); Wipro Limited, (IT SEZ); Divvy's Laboratories Limited, (Pharma SEZ); Andhra Pradesh Mundra Port and Special Economic Zone, (Multi product SEZ); Gujarat Wipro Limited, 2 SEZs in Sarjapur and Electronic City (IT SEZ); Biocon Limited, (Biotech SEZ); Manyata Promoters Private Limited, (IT/ITES SEZ); Karnataka, Serum Bio-Pharma Park, (Pharma SEZ); Maharashtra Airport Development Corporation Limited, (Multi product SEZ); Maharashtra, Chandigarh Administration, (IT SEZ); Chandigarh, Hyderabad Gems Limited, Hyderabad (**Gems and Jewellery SEZ**); Reliance Jamnagar Infrastructure Ltd. (Multi Product); Suzlon Infrastructure Ltd. (Hi-tech Engineering Products & related services).

SEZs: Important Investments

<i>Bite</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Category</i>
Navi Mumbai	NMSEZ Devt. Company	Multiproduct
Jamnagar	Reliance Infrastructure	Petrochemicals
Jhajjar	Reliance Industries	Multiproduct
Gurgaon	DLF Universal	Multiproduct
Mundra	Mundra SEZ	Multiproduct
Dholera (Gujarat)	Adani Exports	Multiproduct
Mysore	Jubliant Organosys	Biotechnology
Aurangabad	Bajaj Auto	Automobiles
Chennai	TCS	Infotech

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Gurgaon	DLF Cyber City	Infotech
Hyderabad, Bangalore	Wipro	Infotech
Mohali	Ranbaxy	Pharmaceuticals
Greater Noida	Moser Baer	Energy

PTA with SACU: The Southern African Customs Union (SACU), the oldest in the world, comprises South Africa, Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana and Namibia. India and SACU have expressed their intent to enter into a Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) and have commenced negotiations for PTA in October, 2007 and three meetings of the negotiating teams have taken place so far. India and SACU signed a Memorandum of Understanding, during the third round of negotiations held in New Delhi on 25–27 November, 2008.

CECPA with Mauritius: A Comprehensive Economic Cooperation and Partnership Agreement (CECPA) aimed at boosting bilateral trade, investment and general economic cooperation between India and Mauritius is being negotiated.

Focus Africa Programme: The Programme was launched with focus on only seven countries of Sub-Saharan African (SSA) Region, namely, South Africa, Nigeria, Mauritius, Tanzania, Kenya, Ghana and Ethiopia which later on extended to include Angola, Botswana, Ivory-Coast, Madagascar, Mozambique, Senegal, Seychelles, Uganda, Zambia, Namibia and Zimbabwe, along with the six countries of North Africa, viz., Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Sudan, Morocco and Algeria. The Focus Africa Programme is continuing for the seventh year during 2008–09.

Trade and Investment relations with European Union: The European Union (EU) presently consists of 27 countries. These countries are Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, The Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, UK, Bulgaria and Romania. India and EU have following agreement: (i) India-EU Cooperation Agreement on Partnership and Development Aug., 1994 (ii) India-EU Strategic Sept.-05. India also has bilateral economic Agreements with 26 EU countries individually in the areas of trade to avoid double taxation where as for investments and promotions/protections with 22 countries of Europe, including 17 countries of EU. India-EU bilateral relations are reviewed on the basis of reports given by three Sub-Commissions on Trade, Economic Cooperation and Development Cooperation and nine Joint working groups on issues related with agriculture and marine products, textiles, information technology and communications, consular matters, environment, steel, food processing industries, pharmaceuticals and bio-technology and technical barriers to trade (TBT)/sanitary and phyto sanitary (SPS) by the India-EC Joint Commission, last meeting held on July, 08.

MMTC: MMTC Limited is India's largest trading company with an annual business turnover close to US\$ 8 billion. It is the largest exporter of Minerals and Ores from India, leading exporter/importer of Agro commodities, single largest importer/supplier of Bullion, a major player in the Coal and Hydrocarbons and Non-Ferrous Metals imports by the country and one of India's largest buyers of Finished Fertilizers and Fertilizer Raw

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Materials. MMTC has earlier set up Neelanchal Ispat Nigam Limited (NINL) an iron and steel plant of 1.1 million tonne capacity and a 0.8 million tonne coke oven plant with captive power plants, jointly with the Government of Odisha at a total capital outlay of nearly ₹ 2000 crore. Singapore in October, 1994 which holds “Global Trader” status award given by International Enterprise, Singapore in 2000. MMTC plans to set up in partnership with a leading Indian company, a chain of retail stores at various cities in India for medallions, jewellery and its home grown brand of ‘SANCHI’ silverware. MMTC has already promoted development of a temporary jetty at Ennore port for loading iron ore to decongest Chennai port. MMTC is also a member of a consortium which is constructing permanent iron ore loading berth at Ennore which is expected to be commissioned by early 2010. MMTC is also a partner in another consortium, which has been awarded the project for construction of a deep draft iron ore berth at Paradip port as well. Moreover, to facilitate promotion of two ways trade MMTC took lead in setting up free trade and warehousing zones at Greater Noida, Haldia and Kandla. MMTC has also already acquired railway rakes under the ‘Own Your Wagon Scheme’ of the Indian Railways, besides commissioning a crushing and screening plant in Bellary-Hospet sector to produce caliberated lumpy iron ore. MMTC has entered into clean power sector that is environment and eco-friendly by setting up and operating a 15 MW Wind Power farm in Karnataka.

STC: The State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. (STC) is premier international trading company engaged in exports, imports and domestic trade for over five decades. The corporation has played a key role in the Indian economy. It has acted as an arm of the GOI not only to regulate foreign trade but also for intervention in the domestic market.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

Patents

An invention is patentable if it is new, if it involves a non-obvious step and if it is industrially applicable. (Example: Safety valve mechanism of a pressure cooker). Patent shall be available for any inventions, whether products or process, in all fields of technology, provided they are new. They involve an inventive state and are capable of industrial application. The Patent expiry period is 20 years. The Patent needs to be proved new by three diagnosis and experimentation including research experimental aspect as well as commercial aspect. The Patent is not only applicable to product but also to plant varieties and also ‘*sui generis*’ product varieties.

Industrial Designs

Relate to the shape, configuration, pattern or ornament applied to an article by an industrial process of means whether manual, chemical or mechanical (shape of a handle or body portion of pressure cooker). India has Design’s Act of 1911. In this technological and functional aspects are included out of designs whereas the beautification and the outer design are part of industrial design. There are two bases of Industrial Design: 1. It should be new (novice); AND 2. It should be fundamental.

Trade Marks

“Any sign, or any combination of signs capable of distinguishing the goods or services of one undertaking from those of other undertakings, shall be capable of constituting a trademark. Such Signs, in particular words including personal names, letters, numerals, figurative elements and combination of colours as well as any combination of such signs are eligible (“Prestige” pressure cooker). Even the services are included and for this service mark is used. Essentially, a trademark or a service mark enables a person to make a distinction between products and suppliers. No one can copy the TM of a company. In India the TM law is guided by Trade and Merchandise Marks Act 1958 (TMMA). In 1993, an amendment was sought in this field to protect the % trade mark, but it was not passed. Finally in Dec., 1995 the parliament passed the amendment and now even provisions of protection of TM is there.

Geographical Indications

“Indications which identify a goods as origination in the territory of a member, or a region or locality in that territory, where a given quality, reputation or other characteristic of the good is essentially attributable to the region” (Darjeeling tea). In India there is no specific law on G.I. In 1999 a new law has been made which has following provisions: (i) Marketing and production of anything outside its originating place will be prohibited; (ii) Marketing of the same product in the same name will be prohibited.

Trade Secrets

“Secret informations which is not generally known and accessible, information which has commercial value because it is secret and the person in control of the information has taken steps to keep it secret” (“Coca Cola” formula).

Integrated Circuits

With regard to the Treaty on Intellectual Property in Respect of Integrated Circuits members agreed to provide protection to the layout-designs (topographies) of integrated circuits.

Copyright and Related Rights

This is guided by Bern Convention. In India, a bill related to copyright was introduced in 1993 by amending Trade and Merchant Marks Act of 1958. Areas of its implications: (a) phonogram and information institutes actors and producers; (b) computer to be protected as a literary work and (c) Even dramatic work is included but it does not include a cinematograph.

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Communication

Institution	Head Office	
Advanced Level Telecom (ALTC)	Ghaziabad, 1975	(It was set up with assistance of UNDP and International Telecommunicatins Union. It is an ISO 9001 : 2000 certified institute)
Bharat Ratna Bhim Rao Ambedkar Institute of Telecom Training (BRBRAITT)	Jabalpur	
Telecommunication Engineering Centre	New Delhi	(It is an S&T Institution of Dept. of Telecom.)

POSTS

The postal system, established in 1766 by Lord Clive followed by establishment of G.P.O. in Calcutta (1774, Warren Hastings). First Post Office Act of 1837 regulated the Post Office on a uniform basis as all India service after combining the post office organisation of the three Presidencies. The Post Office Act of 1854 reconstructed the structure of the postal system and the Post Office of India was placed on the present administrative footing on 1st Oct., 1854. Indian Post Office Act, 1898 is regulating current postal system.

Besides providing postal communication facilities, the Post Office network has also provided facilities for remittance of funds, banking and insurance services from the latter half of the 19th century.

The Department has about 2.18 lacs departmental employees and about 2.76 lacs Gramin Dak Sevaks as on 31st March, 2009.

Mail System divided into two classes **First-class mail**, e.g., Post Cards, letters and envelopes, are given airlift wherever found advantageous between stations connected by air.

Second-class mail, e.g., book packets, registered newspapers and periodicals are carried by surface transport.

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NEW MAIL PARADIGM

Mail Business Centres (MBCs) are established as an integrated mail business-hub for collection, processing and delivery of (bulk) mail and up to March, 09, No. of MBCs reached to 161. For quick processing and delivery, The Department has plans to establish Automatic Mail Processing Centres whereas to resolve transmission problems, to introduce two more freighter aircraft other than NE Service (first freighter aircraft induced in the North-East Region(Kolkata-Guwahati-Imphal-Agartala-Kalkata route on a daily basis).

INTERNATIONAL MAILS

India is a member of the Universal Postal Union (UPU) as well of the Asian Pacific Postal Union (APPU) since 1876 and 1964 respectively. These organisations have objective to extend, facilitate and improve postal relations among countries. India exchanges mail with more than 217 countries. For improvement in the service, UP-gradation of International Mail processing Facilities at the Office of Exchange has been implemented under 11th five-year plan. India has only inward Money order services with 27 countries except with Bhutan and Nepal (two-way Money Order service). The department has introduced electronic International Money Order service (Inward) through International Financial System Software developed by Universal Postal Union (UPU).

- **Speed Post:** Introduced on 1st August, 86 for the delivery of letters, documents and parcels within certain timeframe failing result in full refund of postage. The service is available within the country through 266 National and 857 State Speed Post Centres and internationally to 97 countries.
- **Speed net:** An Internet based track and trace service, launched on 3rd Jan., 02 and now operating from all 315 National Speed Post Centres as well 857 State Speed Centres.
- **Business Post:** Launched on 1st Jan., 97 in order to meet specific needs of bulk customers for pre-mailing activities.
- **Bill Mail Service:** Launched on 15th Sept., 03 to provide a cost effective solution for periodic mails followed by launching of National Bill Mail Service in Feb., 05 which allows Bill Mail Service items to be bundled in package destined to same city and charges for items are only at Local Bill mail service rates.
- **Express Parcel Post:** Provides time bound door-to-door delivery and VPP service upto ` 50,000 to the corporate users and business establishments on contractual basis through surface transport from 315 National Speed Post Centres.
- **Logistics Post:** Launched in 2004-05, to carry consignments from point to point without any maximum limit. Value added services like pick-up, delivery, track and trace are also being provided in Logistics Post.
- **Media Post:** It offers a unique advertisement media through Postcards Inland letter cards, Aerogram, other postal stationary and space sponsorship on the letter boxes for corporate and government organisations to reach potential customers.
- **Retail Post:** It offers the facility to collect all public utility bills and sale of application forms for government and other private organisations

- **Direct Post:** Launched on 2nd June, 05 to handle delivery of unaddressed mail to the doorsteps of the target population followed by launching of a value addition to this service on 18th April, 2006, combining advertising mail with transaction mail like bills etc.
- **e-Post:** Launched on 30th Jan., 2004 and enables people, to send and receive message or scanned images through e-mail in all post offices, who do not have access to the internet or posses an e-mail ID followed by launching of a corporate version of e-post on 18th Oct., 2005, which allows simultaneous sending of e-post to a maximum of 9999 addresses.
- **e-Bill Posts:** Used for payment of bills/dues of electricity, telephone, mobile etc. at the Post Office counters. Currently, Service is only available at Bangaluru and Kolkata.

NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE ACT (NREGA)

Launched in Sept., 05 by India government to provide at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household in rural areas and entrusted Post Offices (including HOs/SOs/BOs) with the responsibility of disbursing wages of beneficiaries. For year 2009–10, Allocated amount is ` 100 crores it is expected that Post Offices will service upto five crores accounts.

POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE

Launched in 1884 as a welfare measure for Postal employees and further extended to the employees of Central/State Government, Public Sector Undertakings, Universities, Government-aided institutes, nationalized banks, financial institutions and Gramin Dak Sevaks of the Postal Department and Defence and Paramilitary personnel.

PLI offers seven insurance schemes, namely: (1) Suraksha (Whole Life Assurance); (2) Suvidha (Convertible Whole Life Assurance); (3) Santosh (Endowment Assurance); (4) Sumangal (Anticipated Endowment Assurance); (5) Yugal Suraksha (Joint Life Endowment Assurance for couple); (6) Children Policy (As on March 2006) and (7) Handicapped Policy.

TECHNOLOGY INDUCTION

Computerisation and Networking of Post Offices: By the end of March, 09, the Department of Posts supplied computer and its peripherals to all Head Post Offices and some of sub post offices. The National Information Centre (NIC) is implementing a WAN (Wide Area Network) connecting entire postal network and setting up a National Data Centre at New Delhi and Mysore.

PROJECT ARROW AND LAUNCH OF NEW LOGO

Launched “Project Arrow” to give a new outlook to post offices by changing exterior and interior designs, upgrading infrastructure and enhancing core operation during 09–10. Under the Project Arrow, a New Logo representing India Post as a forward looking and

modern organisation, carrying emotion and expressions across physical distance, has been launched on 23rd Sept., 08 at New Delhi.

THE POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK (OPSB)

Operates the small savings schemes of Govt. of India, Ministry of Finance on an agency basis. It operate more than 17 million savings accounts. In terms of its existing mandate, the POSVB is fully geared to meet the banking requirements of small investors, particularly those who cannot readily access the commercial banks.

A **Money Order** is an order issued by the post office for the payment of a sum of money through the agency of Post Office. The amount for which a single money order may be issued must not exceed ` 5000/-.

International Money Transfer Service: This service, operated in association with a multinational company western Union Financial Services International, provides the customers the facility of receiving remittances from 205 countries and territories on a real time basis.

Retailing of Mutual Funds and Bonds: The department is retailing select mutual funds products of UTI mutual funds and pension products of ICICI Prudential through more than 800 identified post offices.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The first Telegraph line between Kolkata and Diamond Harbour was opened in 1851 followed by another lines from Agra to Kolkata (March, 84). Telephone service was also introduced in Kolkata in 1881–82. The first automatic exchange was commissioned at Shimla in 1913–14. First National Telecom Policy was announced in 1994 followed by another after establishment of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), in 1997. Today, the Indian has 3rd largest telecommunications network and the 2nd largest wireless network in the world. The wireless services has grown many fold and its share has to 92.44% till 31st Aug., 09. For the liberalization efforts of the Government, private sector has shown growth from 5% in 1999 to 80.98% in total telephone connections till Aug., 09. As well in rural areas While Village Public Telephone (VPTs) and Rural Community Phones (RCPs) will enable public access, a scheme of Rural Community Phones (RCPs) has been launched under Universal Service Obligation Fund USOF to create infrastructure. Recognizing the potential of Broadband service the Broadband policy annouced (Oct., 04) to cover 20 million broadband subscribers by the end of 2010. In the 11th Plan target is to provide the broadband for all secondary and higher secondary schools, all Public Health Care Centers and Gram Panchayats.

- **Foreign Direct Investment (FDI):** The total FDI equity inflows in the telecom sector is 8% of the total FDI equity inflows in India during 2000–09. Today, telecomm. is the third largest recipient of FDI after service (financial & non-financial) and computer hardware and software, which attract 23% and 11% respectively. Recently Government has issued Press Note No. 2/2009 regarding guidelines for calculation of total

investment *i.e.*, direct and indirect foreign investment in the Indian Company; and Press Note No. 3/2009 regarding guidelines for transfer of ownership or control of Indian Companies in sectors with caps from resident Indian citizens to Non resident entities.

- **Research & Development:** Telecom Centres of excellence (TCOE) have been established in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. There are seven TCOEs at the premier academic institutes at IITs, IIM Ahmedabad and Indian Institute of Science, Bangaluru. A Telecom Entrepreneur Development Centres and Telecom Standard Development Centres are also being planned. India Telecom 2008: India Telecom 2008 with the theme of “connecting rural India”, held in New Delhi from 11–13 December, 08, and 3G mobile service is launched in it.
- **India Telecom 2009:** A Seminar of two day on “How India can become a Leader in the Wireless World” was conducted to establish collaboration and provide platform for exchange of ideas with premier universities and research organizations of the world from different countries. During the summit, there was a CEOs/MDs with Hon'ble MOC&IT.
 - (i) **Grameen Sanchar Sevak (GSS):** Scheme carry a mobile fixed wireless terminal (FWT) with display unit and visit door to door to provide telephone facility in rural areas. The scheme is also available to existing STD/ISD/PCO on franchisee basis. It is implemented in whole country except in A&N, Haryana and Punjab which are already having sufficient/full coverage. The GSS is entitled to 20% commission on all outgoing calls. The GSS can charge ` 5/- for passing on the message.
 - (ii) **Uncovered VPTs Under Bharat Nirman:** Agreements were signed with M/s BSNL in November, 2004 to provide subsidy support for provision of VPTs in 62302 no. of uncovered villages in the country excluding those villages having population less than 100, those lying in deep forests and those affected with insurgency. The provided VPTs in these villages has been included as one of activities under Bharat Nirman Programme. As on 30.09.2009, 59800 VPTs *i.e.*, about 96% of the VPTs have been provided. The remaining VPTs are likely to be provided in a phased manner by November 2009.
 - (iii) **Newly Identified VPTs:** Reconciliation of the VPTs working in the inhabited villages as per Census 2001 has recently been carried out taking into account the existing VPT and those provided under Bharat Nirman. All the remaining 62443 inhabited villages as on 31.10.2008 as per Census 2001 irrespective of criteria of population, remoteness, accessibility and law and order situations have been included for provision of VPTs with subsidy support from USO Fund under this scheme. Agreements in this regard have been signed with BSNL on 27.02.2009 a total number of 32932 VPTs have been provided under this agreement as on 30.09.2009, the remaining VPTs are likely to be provided in a phased manner by February, 2011.
- Replacement of MARR based VPTs (MARR-A & MARR-B) Agreements were signed with M/s BSNL for replacement of 1,85,121 number of VPTs with reliable technologies, which were earlier working on Multi Access Radio Relay (MARR) technology and installed before 01.04.2002. These included 7075 MARR VPTs already replaced

before 30.06.2003 (MARR-B) and 138046 MARR VPTs to be replaced from 01.07.2003 onwards (MARR-A). A total number of 1,84,284 MARR VPTs have been replaced as on 30.09.2009. The remaining MARR VPTs are likely to be replaced by November, 2009.

- Provision of Rural Community Phones (RCPs) Agreements were signed on 30.09.2004 for providing 40,705 Rural Community Phones (RCPs) [BSNL: 21,958, RIL: 18,747] in villages with population more than 2000 and not having PCO facility. Out of these, 40691 RCPs have been provided till September 2009 as per details given below. The remaining RCPs are likely to be provided by December 2009.

Eleventh Plan Broad Physical Targets in Telecom Sector

Achievements/Status as on December 2009

To reach a telecom subscriber base of 600 million.

Total no. of telephone connections (up to Dec., 2009): 562.15 million (wireless: 525.09 + wire line: 37.06 million). Overall tele-density at the end of December 2009 is 47.88 per cent (which in turn consists of urban tele-density of 110.96 per cent and rural tele-density of 21.16 per cent)

To provide 100 million rural telephone connections by 2010 and reach 200 million connections by 2012, that is to achieve rural tele-density of 25 per cent.

The no. of rural connections added up to December 2009 is 174.53 million and present rural tele-density is 21.16 percent.

To provide telephone connection on demand across the country at an affordable price as envisaged in Broadband Policy 2004.

Almost achieved.

To provide broadband connection on demand across the country by 2012.

Programmes initiated. Total no. of Broadband connections: 7.82 million.

To provide Third Generation (3G) services in all cities/towns with more than 1 lakh population.

This is yet to be achieved, as 3G Spectrum is expected to be auctioned during first half of 2010.

To facilitate introduction of mobile TV.

Introduced on experimental basis in Mumbai and Delhi.

To provide broadband connectivity to every secondary school (SS), health centre, Gram Panchayat (GP) on demand in two years.

Programmes initiated

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To make India a hub for telecom equipment manufacturing by facilitating establishment of telecom specific SEZs.

During Eleventh Plan the capital investment in Telecom Sector is around ` 830,000 crore. Further Nokia, Motorola, Flextronics, and Foxconn have set up SEZ units within the country for manufacturing mobile handsets.

Establishing Telecom Centres of Excellence in premier educational institutions and other reputed organisations in the country in PPP mode.

Under Telecom Development and Investment Promotion (TDIP) 7 Telecom Centres of Excellence (TCOEs) have been set up in PPP mode in various areas of Telecom Sector.

Shared Mobile Infrastructure Scheme (Phase I): A scheme has been launched by USO Fund to provide subsidy support for setting up and managing 7871 number of infrastructure sites (towers) in 500 districts spread over 27 states for provision of mobile services in the specified rural and remote areas.

NATIONAL INFORMATICS CENTRE

A premier S&T organization of DIT has been providing informatics support to central ministries state governments and district administrations for the last few decades.

INTERNATIONAL LONG DISTANCE SERVICE

The International Long Distance (ILD) service is basically a network carriage service, providing International connectivity to the network operated by foreign carriers. In accordance with the New Telecom Policy-1999, the Government opened the International Long Distance Service from 1st April, 2002 to the private operators. There is no restriction on the number of operators.

INFRASTRUCTURE PROVIDER CATEGORY-I (IP-I)

The applicant company for IP-I requires registration only with DoT. Companies registered as IP-I can provide assets such as dark fibre, right of way, dust space and tower. All Indian Registered companies are eligible to apply. There is no restriction on foreign equity and number of entrants. There is no entry fee and bank guarantee. The applicant company is required to pay ` 5,000 as processing fee along with the application. So far 273 companies have been registered as Infrastructure provider Category-I.

POLICY FOR PUBLIC MOBILE RADIO TRUNK SERVICE (PMRTS)

Policy for Public Mobile Radio Trunk Service (PMRTS) in terms of NTP-99 was announced on 01.11.2001. The new PMRTS licences are granted on non-exclusive 'first come first service' basis.

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GLOBAL MOBILE PERSONAL COMMUNICATION BY SATELLITE (GMPCS)

Policy for grant of licence for Global Mobile Personal Communication Satellite (GMPCS) service in terms of NTP-99 was finalized and announced on 02.11.2001. The process of grant of GMPCS license is a very involved process. The application of GMPCS license containing the entire proposal is submitted to Law Enforcing Agency for Security Clearance.

TELECOMMUNICATION ENGINEERING CENTRE (TEC)

Is a Technical Wing of DoT provides technical support to DoT, TEC publishes documents detailing the technical requirements for all telecom equipment to be used in various telecom networks in India. These documents are closely aligned with market needs, technological developments and international standards.

CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF TELEMATICS (C-DOT)

Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT) is the Telecom Research and Development Centre of the Government of India. It was established in 1984 to provide wide ranging, state-of-the-art and cost-effective indigenous total telecom solutions. Beginning the journey with digital switching systems.

WIRELESS PLANNING AND COORDINATION (WPC) WING

Wireless Planning and Coordination (WPC) Wing, established in 1952, is the national radio regulatory authority responsible for coordination and regulation of radio spectrum usages in the country. It is a nodal agency for all matters concerning International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

The Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) was formed on 1st October, 2000 by corporatization of the erstwhile Department of Telecom services.

MAHANAGAR TELEPHONE NIGAM LIMITED (MTNL)

The Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) came into existence on 1 April, 1986 as a company wholly owned by the Government under the Department of Telecommunication, Ministry of Communications.

SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGY PARKS OF INDIA (STPI)

It was set up in 1991 as an autonomous, under the department of Telecom. STPI's main objective has been the promotion of software exports from the country.

- *e-Money Order*: The Department of Posts has launcehd e-MO on 10 October, 2008. Electronic Money Order is a system that facilitates remittance of MOs electronically, for which post offices should have connectivity by WAN/Broadband.

- *ECS scheme*: The Electronic Clearing Service is being offered in the Department of Posts at all the 15 locations of RBI and 21 locations of State Bank of India in connection with payment of monthly interest under “Monthly Income Scheme” (MIS).
- Since 1948, the Department of Posts has a well-established system of redressal of public grievances. Presently 3295 Computerized Customer Care Centres (CCCs) have been established at the District Headquarters/Divisional Headquarters across the country for online exchange of information amongst all the units for speedy redressal of grievances.
- Today, the Indian telecommunications network with about 562.21 million telephone connections as on 31st December, 2009 is the second largest in the world. With 525.15 million as on 31st December, 2009, wireless phones, India has the 2nd largest wireless network in the world.
- The growth of wireless services has been phenomenal, with wireless subscribers growing at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 60 per cent per annum since April, 2004 upto 31 March, 2009. The share of wireless phones has increased from 5.26 per cent in 1999 to 93.41 per cent in 31st August, 2009.
- As on December, 2009, there are 174.58 million phones in rural areas with a teledensity of 21.19 at the end 6 December, 2009.
- Recognizing the potential of Broadband service in the growth of GDP and creation of an enabling environment for promoting knowledge based society, the Broadband policy announced in October, 2004 has been proposed in the Eleventh Plan targets to provide the broadband for all secondary and higher secondary schools, all Public Health Care Centers and Gram Panchayats.
- Today, telecom is the third major sector attracting FDI inflows after services and computer software sector. At present 74 per cent to 100 per cent FDI is permitted for various telecom services.
- The major functions of the Telecom Commission include policy formulation, review of performance, licensing, wireless spectrum management, administrative monitoring of PSUs, research and development, standardization/validation of equipment and International Relations.
- **Licensing for National Long Distance (NLD) and International Long Distance (ILD) Service**: After announcing opening up of ILDS and NLDS for free competition, Government has so far issued 24 ILDS licenses and 29 NLDS licenses (including BSNL) as on December 31, 2009.
- The Universal Service Obligation Fund formed by an Act of Parliament is headed by the Administrator USO Fund appointed by the Central Government, for the administration of the Fund. The USO Fund was established with the fundamental objective of providing access to ‘Basic, telegraphs services to people in the rural and remote areas at affordable and reasonable prices.
- The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has always endeavoured to encourage greater competition in the telecom sector together with better quality and affordable prices in order to meet the objectives of New Telecom Policy, 1999.

- The Telecom disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT) was created in the year 2000 by the Central Government under the TRAI Act, 1997 to settle and adjudicate disputes involving licensor, service providers and a group of consumers on telecommunication services.
- On March 10, 1978, Telecommunications Consultants India Ltd. (TCIL) was incorporated as a wholly owned Government of India Company. The Company was set up with the objective of extending the wide ranging India telecom expertise to friendly developing countries.
- The Department of Information Technology is inter-alia responsible for formulation, implementation and review of national policies in the field of Information Technology. All policy matters relating to silicon facility, computer based information technology and processing including hardware and software, standardization of procedures and matters relating to e-commerce, internet information technology education and development of electronics.
- National e-Governance Plan was approved in May 2006 with a vision to “Make all Government services accessible to the common man in his locality, through common service delivery outlets and ensure efficiency, transparency and reliability of such services at affordable costs to realize the basic needs of the common man.”
- *State Wide Area Networks (SWANS)*: Under this Scheme, technical and financial assistance are being provided to the States/UTs for establishing SWANs to connect all State/UT Headquarters up to the Block level via District/sub-Divisional headquarters, in a vertical hierarchical structure with a minimum bandwidth capacity of 2 Mbps per link.
- The State Data Centre Scheme for establishing Data Centres across 35 States/UTs across the country was approved by the Government on 24 January, 2008. The concept is to create State Data Centres for the states to consolidate infrastructure, services and application to provide efficient electronic delivery of G2G, G2C and G2B services.
- *e-District*: The Project aims to target certain high volume-services currently not covered by any MMP under the NeGP and undertake back-end computerization to enable the delivery of these services through Common Service Centres.
- India Development Gateway (InDG) is a nation wide initiative that seeks to provide responsible and credible information, products and services in local languages catering to the needs of rural communities.
- The Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008, a legal framework for transactions carried out electronically was enacted to facilitate e-Commerce, e-Governance and to take care of computer related offences. This was amended through the Information Technology (Amendment) Act 2008.
- CERT-In is the national nodal agency for responding to computer security incidents as and when they occur.
- The first and the only Cyber Court in the country has been established by the Central Government in accordance with the provisions contained under section 48(1) of the

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Information Technology Act, 2000. The court was initially known as the Cyber Regulations Appellate Tribunal (CRAT).

- The Nanotechnology Initiative programme of DIT was started in 2004 with focus on nano-electronics. The programme has been concentrating on institutional capacity building, infrastructure for Research & Development and human resource development in the area of nano-electronics towards making India a front runner in this revolutionary area.
- e-Learning is one of the thrust areas identified by DIT for imparting education using educational tools and communication media. It is the learning facilitated and supported by Information Communication Technologies (ICT), DIT has been financially supporting R&D projects in following thrust areas under e-Learning at various academic educational institutes, R&D Labs, etc.
- One of the important recommendations of the National Knowledge Commission was to establish a National Knowledge Network (NKN). Government's decision to set up the National Knowledge Network was announced by the Finance Minister in the Budget Speech of 2008-09. The Objective of the National Knowledge Network is to interconnect all Universities, Libraries, Laboratories, Hospitals and Agricultural Institutions to share data and resources across the country over the high speed (of gigabit capabilities) information network.
- C-DAC is a premier R&D organization under the Department of Information Technology, Ministry of Communications and IT with a network of labs across the country.

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Defence

Institution	Head Office	
Rashtrya Indian Military College	Dehradun, 13, March 1922	
National Defence Academy	Khadakwasla	
Indian Military Academy	Dehradun, 1932	
Officers Training Academy	Chennai	
Defence Services Staff College	Wellington	
College of Defence Management	Secunderabad June 1970	Initially it was Institute of Defence Management. Renamed in 1980. Offers training to officers from paramilitary, Ministry of Defence, R&D organisation and friendly foreign countries.
College of Military Engineering	Pune	(Pioneer technical institution affiliated to JNU for award of B. Tech/M. Tech degrees.)
National Defence College	27 April 1960	(Only Institution in the country that imparts knowledge on all aspects of national security and strategy)

The Supreme Command of the Armed Forces vests in the President. The responsibility for national defence rests with the Cabinet.

The objective of the Defence Ministry is to provide directions on issues related to defence and national security and for implementation of policies to the respective Organizations.

Headquarter Integrated Defence Staff (HQIDS) was created on October 1, 2001 based on the recommendation of the Group of Minister, which was set up in 2000 Post Kargil to review the Nations higher defence management.

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The Inter-Service Organization, under the department of defence are responsible for carrying out tasks related to common needs of the three services such as medical care, PR and personal Management of Civilian Staff.

ARMY

The Army Headquarters functions under chief of army staffs (COAS). Main Weapon Systems of the Army are BrahMos Weapon System, Smerch Multi Rocket Launcher System (MLRS) and Pinaka Multi Barrel Rocket Launcher System (MBRLS).

Recruitment of Commissioned Officers in Armed Forces through UPSC. UPSC conducts two All India Competitive Examinations:

1. **National Defence Academy (NDA) and Naval Academy (NA):** Twice a year for entry to NDA and NA. (eligibility 10+2 qualified).
2. **Combined Defence Service Examination (CDSE):** Twice a year. University graduates or those in final year of graduation are eligible. Successful candidates join the Indian Military Academy/Air Force Academy/Naval Academy for Permanent Commission and Officers Training Academy (OTA) for Short Service Commission.

Besides the UPSC conducted exams, recruitment are also made through the following Non-UPSC entries:

1. **University Entry Scheme (UES):** Final/Pre-Final year engineering degree course students in the notified engineering disciplines are eligible for Permanent Commission in the Technical Arms of the Army.
2. **Technical Graduates Course (TGC):** Engineering graduates from notified disciplines of engineering/post graduates with minimum second division aggregate marks (for Army Education Corps only), are eligible for Permanent Commission. After the SSB and the Medical Board, the selected candidates are required to undergo one year pre-commission training at the IMA, Dehradun, before being commissioned.
3. **Short Service Commission (Technical) Entry:** Eligible technical graduates/post graduates for recruitment in Technical Arms. After SSB and Medical Board, the selected candidates are required to undergo approximately 49 weeks pre-commission training at OTA, Chennai.
4. **10+2 Technical Entry Scheme (TES):** Requires candidates who have qualified 10+2 CBSE/ICSE/State Board Examination with minimum aggregate of 70% marks in Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics.
5. **Women's Special Entry Scheme Officers (WSES-O):** Eligible women candidates are offered Short Service Commission in five streams, viz. Non-Technical, Technical, NCC (Special), Judge Advocate General and Post Graduate/Specialist, for a period of ten years, extendable by further four years purely on voluntary basis.
6. **NCC (Special Entry Scheme):** University graduates possessing NCC 'C' Certificate with minimum 'B' grade and 50% aggregate marks in graduation examination are eligible for Short Service Commission. Such cadets are exempted from written

examination and are directly put through the SSB interview followed by a Medical Board.

- 7. Judge Advocate General Entry:** Law graduates with minimum 55% aggregate marks in LLB, age between 21 to 27 years, can apply for Judge Advocate General Branch. Eligible candidates are called for direct SSB interview and thereafter for medical test. It is a Short Service Commission Entry wherein suitable candidates can opt for Permanent Commission.

Recruitment of Personnel Below Officers Rank (PBOR): In the Army, there are eleven Zonal Recruiting Offices, two Gorkha Recruiting Depots, one Independent Recruiting Office and 59 Army Recruiting Offices in addition to 47 Regimental Centres which carry out recruitment through rallies in their respective areas of jurisdiction.

NAVY

The Naval Headquarters functions under the chief of Main equipments of the Navy are UH3H utility helicopters, beyond visible range Derby missile, INS Kesari (April, 08), Two water jet fast attack crafts-chetal and car nicobar (Feb., 09)

The indigenous Aircraft carrier is also under construction at CSL, Kochi.

Intensive Flying Training Unit (IFTU) for UH3H helicopters has been established on 23 March, 09 as Indian Naval Air Squadron (INAS) 350.

Recruitment in Indian Navy

Besides UPSC Recruitment as mentioned above selection in navy is made through Service Selection Board for the following Branches/Cadres:

- 1. Recruitment through NCC:** University Graduates holding NCC 'C' certificates with minimum 'B' grading are eligible and short listed candidates are then sent for SSB interviews.
- 2. Executive Branch:** Short Service Commission for Air Traffic Control/Law/Logistic/ Naval Armament Inspectorate (NAI)/Hydro cadres/Aviation/Observer and Permanent Commission for Law/NAI Cadres.
- 3. Engineering Branch:** (Including Naval Architects): Short Service Commission through University Entry Scheme (UES), Special Naval Architects Entry Scheme (SNAES) Short Service Commission (E) Scheme and Permanent Commission through 10+2 (Tech) Scheme.
- 4. Electrical Branch:** Short Service Commission through University Entry Scheme, SSC (L) Schemes and Permanent Commission through 10+2 (Tech) Scheme.
- 5. Education Cadre:** Permanent Commission and Short Service Commission schemes.
- 6. 10+2 (Tech) Scheme:** For Permanent Commission entry in the Engineering and Electrical branches of the Indian Navy. Candidates with 10+2 (PCM) qualification, after selection through the Services Selection Board, are sent to the Naval Academy

for the Naval Orientation Course. Thereafter, they undergo a four-year Engineering course at INS Shivaji/Valsura.

7. **University Entry Scheme (UES):** Under UES Final and Pre-Final year Engineering students are eligible for induction into the technical Branches/Cadres of the Navy. Naval selection teams from the IHQ of MoD (Navy) and Command Headquarters visit AICTE approved engineering colleges, across the country, to shortlist the candidates. The short listed candidates, based on All India Merit, are called for interview at the Services Selection Board.
8. **Women Officers:** Women are being inducted into the Navy, as Short Service Commission (SSC) officers in the Executive (ATC, Law & Logistic Cadres), Indian Navy has also introduced SSC (Observer) entry scheme for women also w.e.f. July, 2008.
9. **Permanent Commission to SSC Officers (Men and Women):** Permanent Commission would be granted to SSC officers of Education, X/Law and E/Naval Constructor Cadres for batches being inducted with effect from January, 2009 onwards.

Recruitment of Sailors: Recruitment of sailors in the Navy is carried out after the process of a written examination, physical fitness test and medical examination.

AIR FORCE

- The Airforce Headquarters functions under the chief of air force staff Main equipments are Su-30MKI aircraft, 20 Hawk AJT aircraft, Mirage-2000 and Jaguar aircrafts and Mi-17 helicopters DO-228 aircraft AN-32 aircraft, MIG-29, etc. Procurement contract of C-130-30 aircraft for special operations from US Government has been signed.
- To enhance electronic surveillance ground based radars are inducted like Aerostat, Medium Power Radar (MPR), Low Level Light Weight Radar (LLLWR), Low Level Transportable Radar (LLTR), and Surveillance Radar Equipment (SRE).
- As communication equipment Air force has SATCOM, HF and V/UHF sets with associated encryption equipment.
- Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) are being procured to significantly enhance the effectiveness of both Offensive and Defensive operations of the IAF.

Recruitment of Officers through Non-UPSC Entries: For technical branches, women special entry scheme, National Cadet Corps (NCC) special entry scheme, service entries, recruitment is made directly through the Recruiting Directorate for the Indian Air Force.

- (a) **Recruitment through Service Selection Boards:** Selection is made for the Flying (Pilot), Aeronautical Engineering (Electronics), Aeronautical Engineering (Mechanical), Education, Administration, Logistics, Accounts and Meteorology branches of the Air Force.
- (b) **University Entry Scheme:** Final/pre-Final year students in engineering disciplines are eligible as Permanent Commissioned Officers.
- (c) **Recruitment of Women Officers:** Eligible women are recruited as Short Service Commissioned Officers in the Flying, Aeronautical Engineering (Electronics),

Aeronautical Engineering (Mechanical), Education, Administration, Logistics, Accounts and Meteorology branches of the IAF.

(d) **Recruitment through National Cadet Corps (NCC):** University graduates possessing NCC 'C' Certificate with minimum 'B' grading and 50% marks in graduation are eligible for Regular Commissioned.

Recruitment of Personnel Below Officer Ranks (PBORs): The selection of Airmen is carried out through a centralized selection system on all India basis by Central Airmen Selection Board, located at New Delhi with the help of fourteen Selection Centres.

Commissioned Ranks

The following are the commissioned ranks in the three Services; each rank is shown opposite its equivalent in the other Service:

<i>Army</i>	<i>Navy</i>	<i>Air Force</i>
General	Admiral	Air Chief Marshal
Lieutenant General	Vice-Admiral	Air Marshal
Major General	Rear Admiral	Air Vice Marshall
Brigadier	Commodore	Air Comodore
Colonel	Captain Group	Captain
Lieutenant Colonel	Commander	Wing Commander
Major	Lieutenant Commander	Squadron Leader
Captain	Lieutenant	Flight Lieutenant
Lieutenant	Sub-Lieutenant	Flying Officer

Inter-Service Organisations, under the Department of Defence are responsible for carrying out tasks related to common needs of the three Services namely Army, Naval and Air force such as medical care, public relations and personnel management of civilian staff in the Defence Headquarters.

COAST GUARD

Established as an independent service on August 19, 1978 as per the Coast Guard Act, 1978. The command and control of the Coast Guard rests with the Director General of Indian Coast Guard at New Delhi. The Organisation has four Regional Headquarters *i.e.*, Mumbai, Chennai, Gandhinagar and Port Blair with 11 Coast Guard District HQs

Integrated Defence Staff (IDS) was created to review the Nation's higher defence management on October 1, 2001 and has been acting for inculcating synergy between armed forces by means of integrating policy, doctrine and procurement.

The Chiefs of Staff Committee is a forum for the Service Chiefs to discuss matters having a bearing on the activities of the Services and also to advise the Ministry. The

position of Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff Committee devolves on the longest serving Chief of Staff, and consequently rotates amongst the three Services. Finance Division in the Ministry of Defence deals with all matters having a financial implication. This Division is headed by Secretary (Defence Finance)/Financial Adviser (Defence Services) and is fully integrated with the Ministry of Defence and performs an advisory role.

NATIONAL CADET CORPS (NCC)

The National Cadet Corps (NCC) was established under the NCC Act, 1948 and the Director General, NCC located at New Delhi controls and oversees various activities of the NCC through 16 NCC Directorates spread across the country. There is a Central Advisory Committee for the NCC to provide overall policy guidelines. NCC is manned by the service personnel, Whole Time Lady Officers, teachers/professors and civilians. One lecturer/teacher in each educational institution is appointed Associate NCC officer. The motto of NCC is "Unity and Discipline".

TRAINING FOR DEFENCE SERVICES

- **Sainik Schools:** Sainik Schools were established as a joint venture of the Central and State Governments. These are under the overall governance of Sainik Schools Society. Sainik School at Rewari (Haryana) is the latest one started in April 2009. The Sainik Schools prepare boys academically, physically and mentally to join Armed Forces through the National Defence Academy (NDA).
- **Rashtriya Military Schools:** Five Rashtriya Military Schools (earlier Military Schools) affiliated to CBSE are functioning at Ajmer, Bangalore, Belgaum, Dholpur and Chail. The Military Schools admit boys in class VI, based on the results of an all India Entrance Examination. While 67% seats are reserved for the wards of JCOs/ORs called 'entitled category', out of 33% non-entitled category seats, 20% are reserved for wards of service officers.
- **National Defence Academy (NDA):** is an inter-service training institution with three years course structure covered in six semesters. After this training, the cadets proceed to their respective Service Academies for further training before being commissioned as officers in the Armed Forces.
- **Rashtriya Indian Military College (RIMC):** Established on March 3, 1922. The institution is serving as a feeder institute to the NDA. Selection for RIMC is through a written examination cum viva voce conducted through the State Governments. Seats for respective States are reserved based on population. Indian Military Academy (IMA): Established in 1932.
- **Officer Training Academy (OTA):** The Academy trains cadets for Short Service Commission. With the entry of women officers in the Army since September 21, 1992, College of Military Engineering (CME) is affiliated to Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) for the award of B.Tech and M. Tech degrees.

- **National Defence College:** The NDC runs a 47-week course every year for selected senior Defence and Civil Services officers from India and Defence officers from friendly foreign countries.
- **College of Defence Management:** is a Tri-Service category "A" training establishment. Osmania University recognizes the core course of CDM, namely the Higher Defence Management Course for the award of the Master of Management Studies (MMS) degree.
- **Defence Services Staff College (DSSC):** It imparts training to middle level officers of the three Services besides a few civilian officers and officers from friendly foreign countries.
- **The Department of Defence Production** is headed by a Secretary and deals with matters pertaining to defence production, indigenisation of imported stores, equipment and spares, planning and control of departmental production units of the Ordnance Factory Board and Defence Public Sector Undertakings (DPSUs).

DEFENCE PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS

1. **Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL)** is a "Navratna" DPSU and is committed to achieve strategic self reliance in the aerospace sector has produced 11 types of aircraft from in-house R&D and 14 types under license.
2. **Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL)** supplies Electronic Equipments to the Indian Defence Services and Para-military Forces.
3. **Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. (BEML Ltd.)** Manufactures and supplies Ground support equipment such as Tatra based High Mobility trucks, Armoured Recovery vehicles, Heavy Recovery vehicles, Pontoon Bridge System, Vehicles for Missile projects, Tank transportation trailers, Milrail wagons and coaches, Mine ploughs, Crash Fire Tenders, Aircraft Towing tractors, Aircraft weapon loading trolley, Transmission and final drive systems for BMP Combat vehicles, Suspension system for Battle Tanks. The company also supplies Bull Dozers, Excavators and Motor Graders to DGBR and Army for Border road construction/maintenance, snow clearance and other civil works.
4. **Mazagon Dock Limited (MDL)** is engaged in construction of warships including Destroyers, Corvettes, Submarines, New Generation Stealth Frigates, Offshore Patrol Vessels, construction.
5. **Goa Shipyard Ltd: (GSL)** (an ISO-9001 certified company) is shipyards, building medium and commenced functioning with its own Board of Directors since September 29, 1967. Government of India has conferred the status of Mini Ratna, Category-I in March 2007. The Company has embarked on a major exercise of diversification into building Glass Reinforced Plastic (GRP) boats to cater for orders from Ministry of Home Affairs. GSL is also venturing into building Shore Based Test Facility (SBTF) for aviation specialization.
6. **Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited (GRSE):** It is a leading shipbuilding yard and manufacturer of high value, high technology, complex

engineering items in Eastern India. The Company has been granted the Category-I Mini Ratna status.

7. **Bharat Dynamics Limited (BDL):** It was established in 1970 for manufacturing of Guided Missiles. Besides producing Prithvi missile systems under the IGMDP, BDL is engaged in the production of Konkurs-M and Invar (3UBK-20) Anti Guided Missiles in collaboration with Russia. Inhouse developed CMDS (Counter Measures Dispensing System) has been accepted by the Indian Air Force. The Company has ventured into productionising underwater weapon systems such as Advanced Light Weight Torpedo (TAL) and Light Weight Mines in Concurrent Engineering mode.
8. **Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited (MIDHAND):** Was incorporated as a Public Sector Undertaking under the Administrative Control of Department of Defence Production and Supplies, Ministry of Defence in 1973 for manufacturing of Superalloys, Titanium alloys and Special Purpose Steels, Molybdenum wires and plates, Titanium and Stainless Steel tubes, Soft Magnetic alloys, Controlled expansion alloys and Resistance alloys also form part of the production.

DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION (DRDO)

DRDO, established by combining Technical Development Establishment (TDEs) of Indian Army and Directorate of Technical Development & Production (DTD&P) with Defence Science Organisation (DSO) in 1958, with the tag line "Balasya mulam vigyanam" i.e., "The source of strength is Science". DRDO is headed by the secretary, Department of Defence R&D and Director General R&D, also called as (the Scientific Advisor to Raksha Mantri). Dr. DS Kothari, was the first to head the organisation. The head is supported by eight Chief Controllers. The corporate headquarter of DRDO is at DRDO Bhawan, located at Rajaji Marg, New Delhi. DRDO Hqrs, is functioning under the Corporate Directorates and the Technical Directorates. The DRDO laboratories, are classified into eight clusters Aeronautics, Armaments, Combat Vehicles and Engineering, Electronics and Computer Sciences, Materials, Missiles, Naval Research and Development and Life Sciences. Technical Directorates for each lab act as 'single window' to the R&D Hqs and the Govt. of India. The Scientific Advisers to COAS, CAS, CNS and Deputy Chief of IDS also act as Technical Directors to render services to their respective Chiefs.

The Recruitment and Assessment Centre (RAC) undertakes fresh recruitment of scientists at various levels and conducts assessments for promotions of scientists on periodic basis whereas The Centre for Personnel Talent Management (CEPTAM) is responsible for induction and training of "Technical and Other Staff" of the organisation.

RESETTLEMENT OF EX-SERVICEMEN

The Department of Ex-servicemen Welfare (ESW) formulates various policies and programmes for the welfare and resettlement of Ex-servicemen (ESM) in the country. The Department has two Divisions viz., the Resettlement Division and the Pension

Division. The resettlement and welfare activities of the Department of Ex-servicemen are carried out through the three organisations namely Directorate General (Resettlement), Kendriya Sainik Board (KSB) and Ex-servicemen Contributory Health Scheme (ECHS). While the KSB, headed by Raksha Mantri as ex-officio President of the Board, lays down general policies for the welfare of ESM and their dependents and also for administration of welfare funds, the office of Directorate General of Resettlement implements various policies/schemes/programmes of the Government, for ESM like pre and post retirement training, re-employment, self employment etc. The main thrust of the Department of Ex-servicemen Welfare is on resettlement/rehabilitation of ESM and their dependents.

- **Officers' Training:** The Directorate General (Resettlement) organizes Resettlement Training Programmes based on short courses of one to three months duration and a few courses up to six months duration. Junior Commissioned Officers (JCOs)/Other Ranks (ORs) Equivalent Training; Resettlement Training Programmes for Personnel Below Officer Rank (PBORs) are conducted up to six to nine months in government, semi-government and private institutes
- **Ex-Servicemen (ESM) Training:** The scheme is primarily meant for those ESM who could not avail the facility of resettlement training while in service. It is also extended to the widow one dependent of ESM.

RE-EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICEMEN

The Central and State Governments provide a number of concessions to ex-servicemen for their re-employment in Central/State Government Departments. These include reservation of posts/relaxation in age and educational qualifications, exemption from payment of application/examination fees and priority in employment to the disabled ESM and dependants of deceased service personnel on compassionate grounds.

- **Reservation for Ex-Servicemen in Government Jobs:** The Central Government has kept the following reservation in services for ESM: (a) 10% in Group 'C' posts, 20% in Group 'D' posts; (b) 14.5% reservation in Group 'C' and 24.5% in Group 'D' posts in PSUs and Nationalized Banks; (c) 10% posts of Assistant Commandants in paramilitary forces; and (d) In Defence Security Corps, 100 vacancies are reserved for ESM.

PLACEMENT THROUGH DGR

- **Security Agencies:** The Directorate General (Resettlement) empanels/sponsors ESM run private security agencies, companies and corporations for providing security guards to various Central Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and industries in the private sector. The scheme offers good self employment opportunities to retired officers and adequate employment opportunity to retired PBOR, in a field, where they have sufficient expertise.

- **Security of Currency Chests:** The Reserve Bank of India has issued instructions to banks that they may avail services of DGR sponsored ESM Security Agencies/ companies/corporations only for guarding arrangement of currency chests.

SCHEMES FOR SELF-EMPLOYMENT

Allotment of Army Surplus Vehicles: Ex-Servicemen and widows of defence personnel, who died while in service, are eligible to apply for allotment of Army Surplus Class V-B Vehicles.

- **Coal Transportation Scheme:** This is a popular scheme in vogue for the last 28 years. The ESM Coal Companies have performed to the total satisfaction of the Coal Subsidiaries and have established themselves as the main work force of Coal India Limited (CIL).
- **Allotment of Oil Product Agency:** Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has reserved 8% of Oil Product Agencies for the defence category applicants comprise war-time/peace-time widows and disabled soldiers.
- **Mother Dairy Milk Booths and Fruit & Vegetable (Safal) shops:** This is a time tested well paying self employment scheme for ESM PBOR.
- **PM's Scholarship Scheme:** The aim of PM Scholarship for boys is ` 1250/- p.m. and for girls ` 1500/- p.m. Scheme is to encourage the wards of widows and ex-servicemen to take up higher technical and professional education.

ENTREPRENEUR SCHEMES

The schemes in operation at present are **SEMFEX-II** and **SEMFEX-III** comprising ventures in rural areas in agriculture, industry and service sectors. Subsidy of 25%–30% is available for these schemes. Application for loan is submitted by ex-servicemen directly to the Bank through concerned Zila Sainik Boards.

- **SEMFEX-II Scheme:** The Scheme was started in 1988 with the assistance of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) for funding the entrepreneurship in agriculture, industry and service sectors in rural areas. Subsidy upto 25% of project cost is provided.
- **SEMFEX-III:** The scheme was started in 1992 with the assistance of Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) for setting up of textile, village, cottage, tiny and small scale industries in rural areas. Loan up to ` 25 lakhs and subsidy upto 30% is provided under the scheme.

AWACS

- The AWACS was formally inducted into IMF on May 28, 2009 by Raksha Mantri. The AWACS induction into the IMF has heralded a new age of modern warfare boosting the IMF's campaign to acquire a network centric warfare capability.

- The upgrade of DARIN-I Jaguar aircraft to DARIN-III standard has been approved and is planned to be completed by 2017–2018.
- Contract for supply of additional Su-30 MKI aircraft was signed with HAL in March 2007. A letter of Offer and Acceptance (LOA) for acquisition of C-130J aircrafts has been signed with the US Government. A contract has been signed with M/S Resonborn Export, Russia for delivery of MI-17V5 helicopters.

IMPOTANT LABORATORIES UNDER THE DRDO

Aeronautics

- Aeronautical Development Establishment (ADE), Bangalore
- Aerial Delivery Research and Development Establishment (ADRDE), Agra
- Centre for Air Borne Systems (CABS), Bangalore
- Defence Avionics Research Establishment (DARE), Bangalore
- Gas Turbine Research Establishment (GTRE), Bangalore

Armaments

- Armament Research and Development Establishment (ARDE), Pune
- Centre for Fire, Explosive and Environment Safety (CFEES), Delhi
- High Energy Materials Research Laboratory (HEMRL), Pune

Combat Vehicles and Engineering

- Combat Vehicles Research and Development Estt. (CVRDE), Chennai
- Vehicle Research and Development Establishment (VRDE), Ahmednagar
- Research and Development Establishment (R&DE), Pune

Electronics and Computer Sciences

- Advanced Numerical Research and Analysis Group (ANURAG), Hyderabad
- Centre for Artificial Intelligence and Robotics (CAIR), Bangalore
- Defence Electronics Research Laboratory (DLRL), Hyderabad
- Defence Scientific Information and Documentation Centre (DESIDOC), Delhi
- Electronics and Radar Development Establishment (ERDE), Bangalore
- Laser Science and Technology Centre (LAST/EC), Delhi
- Microwave Tube Research and Development Center (MTRDC), Bangalore
- Solid State Physics Laboratory (SSPL), Delhi
- Scientific Analysis Group (SAG), Delhi

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Lite Sciences

- Defence Bio-Engineering and Electro Medical Laboratory (DEBEL). Bangalore”
- Defence Institute of Physiology and Allied Sciences (DIPAS), Delhi
- Defence Institute of Psychological Research (DIPR). Delhi
- Defence Research Laboratory (DRL), Tejpur
- Institute of Nuclear Medicine and Allied Sciences (INMAS), Delhi

Materials

- Defence Metallurgical Research Laboratory (DMRL), Hyderabad
- Defence Materials and Stores Research and Development Establishment (DMSRDE), Kanpur

Missiles

- Defence Research and Development Laboratory (DRDL), Hyderabad
- Institute of Systems Studies and Analyses (ISSA), Delhi
- Integrated Test Range (ITR), Balasore

Associated Technologies

- G-FAST, Delhi

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Indian Ballistic and Cruise Missiles					
Name/Alternate	Missile Type/Propulsion	Types of War heads	Payload Weight	Range	Status/Service
Prithvi-II/SS-150	Ballistic/Single-Stage/ Liquid-Engine	Conventional/Nuclear	1,000 kg	150 km/Road- Mobile	Operational/Army
Prithvi-2/SS-250	Ballistic/Single-Stage/ Liquid-Engine	Conventional/Nuclear	500 kg	250 km/Road- Mobile	Undergoing User Trials; Operations Status Unclear/Air Force
Dhanush/Prithvi-3/SS-350	Ballistic/Single-Stage/ Liquid-Engine	Conventional/Nuclear	Undisclosed	350km/Ship and Submarine Based. Fixed Launch Plat- into Navy Unclear	Undergoing Flight Tests; Productic Status Unknown; Status of Inductio into Navy Unclear
Agni-Technology Demonstrator (TD)	Ballistic/Two-Stage Hybrid/Solid-Motor/ Liquid-Engine Stages	Nuclear	1,000 kg	form 1,200-1,500 km/ Road-/Rail-Mobile	Completed Flight-Tests; Limited Pi duction; Small Number Available Army; Operational Status Unclear
Agni-I	Ballistic/Single-Stage/ Solid-Motor	Nuclear	1,000 kg	700-800 km/Road-/ Rail-Mobile	Undergoing Flight-Tests; Limited Production; Operational Status x Unclear
Agni-II	Ballistic/Two-Stage/ Solid-Motor	Nuclear	1,000 kg	2,000-2,500 km/ Road-/Rail-Mobile	Completed Flight Tests; Limited P duction; Small Number Probably Available to Army; Operational St Unclear
Agni-III	Ballistic	Nuclear	1500 kg	3,000-4,000 km	Flight-Test successful In 2007
BrahMos/PF-10	Cruise/Two-Stage/ Solid-Booster/Liquid- Sustainer Engine	Conventional	200-300 kg	280-300km/Ship/ Sub-Surface/Land/ Air-Based Platforms	Development-Tests of Naval Variar Completed; Serial Production to be begun; Army and Air Force Versi Under Testing
Sagarika	Sub-marine-Launched Missile	Conventional/Nuclear	Unknown	Unknown	Expected To Become Operational t 2010

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Education

Institution	Head Office	
National Bal Bhavan	New Delhi, 1956	(Autonomous body fully funded by HRD ministry to provide opportunities of creative
Kendhya Vidyalaya Sangathan	1965	(It was approved in 1962 on recommendation of II Pay Commission. 3 Kendriya vidyalayas are in Tehran, Moscow and Kathmandu.)
National Council of Education Research and Training (NCERT)	New Delhi	
Urdu Language (NCPUL)	April 19	(Functions as an autonomous body for promotion of Urdu language as well as Arabic and Persian.)
Central Institute of Indian Language (CIIL)	Mysore	(Conducts research in areas of language analysis. It also runs regional language centres to help in meeting demand for training of teachers to implement 3 language formula.)
Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages (CIEFL)	Hyderabad	It is deemed university and autonomous body under Ministry of Human Resource Development. Offers training in Arabic, French, German, Japanese, Russian and Spanish.
Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan	New Delhi, 1970	(Autonomous organisation with deemed university status. It is fully funded by Govt. of India)
Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya	New Delhi	(It provides courses of study from Shastri to Vidya Vachaspati (D. Lit.) Sanaskrit Vidyapeetha

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Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR)	New Delhi, 1972	(It reviews the progress of historical research and encourages scientific writing of history.)
Indian Council of Philosophical Research (ICPR)	New Delhi & Lucknow, 1977	(It reviews the progress, sponsors or assists projects and programmes of research in philosophy.)
Indian Institute of Advanced Studies (IIAS)	Shimla, 1965	(It is residential centre for advanced research in humanity, social sciences and Viatural sciences.)
Indian Council of Social Science (ICSSR)	New Delhi	At is an autonomous body for promoting and coordinating social science research)
National Council of Rural Institute (NCRI)	1995	(Autonomous organisation fully funded by Central governance to promote rural higher education in lines of Gandhi's revolutionary ideas?)
Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU)	New Delhi, Sept., 1985	(It is responsible for promotion of open university and distance education system. In 26 Jan., 2001, it launched Gyandarshan (24 hr education channel), in Nov., 2001, launched FM Radio Networks and in 2005, established 100 Edusat supported satellite inter terminals all over the country.
All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)	New Delhi	(it is statutory body for planning and coordinated development of technical education system.
Indian Institute of Science (IISc)	Bangaluru	
Indian Institute of Information Technology Management (HTM)	Gwalior	
Indian Institute of Information Technology (HIT)	Allahabad	(It has an extension campus at Amethi.)
Indian Institute of IT, Design & Manufacturing (IIITDM)	Jabalpur	
National Book Trust (NBT)	New Delhi	(An autonomous body under HRD. Every alternate year it organises the World Book Fair in New Delhi (largest book fair in Asia and Africa).

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<i>Public Expenditure on education</i>								
S.No	Year	GDP at current prices (at factor cost) (₹ in crore)	Total Expenditure on Education by Education & Other Departments (₹ in crore)					
			States	Centre	States + Centre	States as %age of GDP	Centre as %age of GDP	(States + Centre) as %age of GDP
1.	2001-02	20,97,726	65,746.2	14,119.5	79,865.7	3.13	0.67	3.81
2.	2002-03	22,61,415	69,350.7	16,156.6	85,507.3	3.07	0.71	3.78
3.	2003-04	25,38,170	71,978.3	17,101	89,079.3	2.84	0.67	3.51
4.	2004-05	28,77,701	78,668.1	18026	96,694.1	2.73	0.63	3.36
5.	2005-06	32,82,385	90,018.9	23,209.8	1,13,228.7	2.74	0.71	3.45
6.	2006-07	37,79,385	1,03,147.5	34,017.6	1,37,165.1	2.73	0.91	3.64
7.	2007-08 (RE)	43,20,892	1,23,325.3	38,107.2	1,61,432.5	2.85	0.88	3.74
8.	2008-09 (BE)	49,33,183	1,40,094.5	46,237.5	1,86,332	2.84	0.94	3.78

P = Provisional estimates RE= Revised Estimates BE = Budget Estimates Note:-

1. GDP figures are on the base year 1999-00 series.
2. GDP figures are taken from National Accounts Statistics 2009 published by Central Statistical Organization (CSO).
3. Other Departments include Departments/Ministries such as Agriculture, Health & Family Welfare, Labour & Employment, Science & Technology, Tribal Affairs, Post & Telegraphs, Home Affairs, Commerce, Railways, Defence, etc.

Source: MHRD, D/o Higher Education, Planning, Monitoring and Statistics Bureau, 2008-09.

- Before 1976, education, was the exclusive responsibility of the states. The constitutional amendment act of 1976 included education en Concurrent list and Union govt. accepted the responsibility of reinforcing the national and integrated character of education, maintaining quality and standard and monitoring of the educational requirements.
- The National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986 and the Programme of Action (POA), 1986 as updated in 1992, envisages a National System of education.
- The Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE), established in 1920 but dissolved in 1923 due to economy measure followed by a revival in 1935 and continued to exist till March 1994, the highest advisory body to advise the Central and State Governments in the field of education. CABE has been again reconstituted in July 2004 and its first meeting was held on 10-11th Aug., 04 which resulted in creation of seven CABE Committees in Sept., 04 to examine: (i) Free and Compulsory education Bill and other issues related to Elementary Education, (ii) Girls Education and the Common School System, (iii) Universalisation of Secondary Education, (iv) Autonomy of Higher Education Institutions, (v) Integration of Culture Education in the School Curriculum, (vi) Regulatory Mechanism for the Text Books and

parallel text books taught in schools outside the Government system and (vii) Financing of Higher and Technical Education. The reports of these Committees were discussed in the 53rd Meeting of the CAGE (14–15th July, 05, New Delhi) and has been decided to constitute three Standing Committees of the CAGE, for (i) Inclusive Education for Children and Youth. (ii) Literacy and Adult Education and (iii) integration and coordination of efforts for children's development. On the recommendations made by the CAGE, in its meeting (6–7th Sept., 05) a monitoring committee has been set up to oversee the preparation of syllabus for the textbooks by NCERT. In order to facilitate donations including smaller amounts from India and abroad for implementing projects/programmes connected with the education sector, the Government has constituted "Bharat Shiksha Kosh" as a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, launched officially on 9 January, 2003 during the celebrations of Pravasi Bharatiya Diwas.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is a national flagship programme launched in 2001, being implemented in all districts with the aim as follows: (i) All 6–14 age children in school/EGS (Education Guarantee Scheme) centre/Bridge Course by 2005, (ii) Bridge all gender and social category gaps at primary stage by 2007 and at elementary education level by 2010, (iii) Universal retention by 2010 and (iv) Focus on elementary education of satisfactory quality with emphasis on education for life. The assistance was on a 85 : 15 sharing basis during the Ninth Plan, 75 : 25 sharing basis during the Tenth Plan, and 50 : 50 sharing thereafter between the Central Government and the State Government except for 8 NE states, where 15% of the assistance is met by Ministry for the two years 2005–06 and 2006–07.

EDUCATION GUARANTEE SCHEME AND ALTERNATIVE AND INNOVATIVE EDUCATION

The scheme envisages that child-wise planning is undertaken to bring out-of-school children in the fold of Elementary Education. EGS addresses the inaccessible habitation where there is no formal school within the radius of one km and atleast 15–25 children of 6–14 years age group who are not going to school are available. In exceptional cases remote habitations in hilly areas even for 10 children an EGS school can be opened. Where as alternative and innovative education addresses for very deprived children like child labour, migrating children, street children in the age group of +9.

MID-DAY MEAL SCHEME

National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (NP-NSPE) was launched as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 15th August, 1995, By the year 1997–98 the NP-NSPE was introduced in all blocks of the country followed by extension in 2002 and revisions in Sept., 2004 and July, 2006.

- In September 2007, the name of the Scheme was changed from 'National Programme of Nutritional Support' to Primary Education to 'National Programme of Mid Day Meal in Schools' and the scheme was extended to cover children of upper primary classes.
- The Scheme was further revised in April 2008 to cover all upper primary schools of country and also to include recognized Madrasas/Maqtabs supported under SSA as Government Aided schools as well as those Madrasas/Maqtabs which may not be registered or recognized but supported under SSA as EGS/AIE intervention in coordination with State Project Directors of SSA.
- The Scheme was again revised in November 2009.
- The National Programme of Mid Day Meal in Schools (NP-MDMS) presently covers all children studying in Classes-I–VIII in Government, Government Aided and Local Body Schools, education Guarantee Scheme (EGS) and Alternative and Innovative Education (AIE) centres including Madrasas and Maqtabs supported under SSA.

The objectives of the mid-day meal scheme are:

- (i) Improving the nutritional status of children in classes I–V in Government, Local Body and Government aided schools, and EGS and AIE centres.
- (ii) Encouraging poor children, belonging to disadvantaged sections, to attend school more regularly and help them concentrate on classroom activities.
- (iii) Providing nutritional support to children of primary stage in drought affected areas during summer vacation.

Programme Intervention and Coverage

<i>Nutritional Content</i>	<i>Norm as per NP-NSPE, 2004</i>	<i>Revised Norm as per NP-NSPE, 2006</i>
Calories	300	450
Protein	8–12	12
Micronutrients	Not Prescribed	Adequate quantities of micronutrients like iron, folic acid, vitamin-A etc.

To achieve the above objectives a cooked mid day meal with nutritional content as shown in column 3 of the table below will be provided to all children studying in classes I–V:

Monitoring Mechanism

The Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development has prescribed the monitoring mechanism includes the following.

Arrangements for local level monitoring Representatives of Gram Panchayats/Gram Sabhas, members of VECs, PTAs, SDMCs as well as Mothers' Committees are required to monitor the (i) regularity and wholesomeness of the mid day meal served to children, (ii) cleanliness in cooking and serving of the mid day meal, (iii) timeliness in procurement of good quality ingredients, fuel, etc. (iv) implementation of varied menu, (v) social and gender equity. This is required to be done on a daily basis.

- **Display of Information under Right to Information Act:** In order to ensure that there is transparency and accountability, all schools and centres where the programme is being implemented are required to display information suo-moto which includes (i) Quality of foodgrains received, date of receipt, (ii) Quantity of foodgrains utilized, (iii) Other ingredients purchased, utilized, (iv) Number of children given mid day meal, (v) Daily Menu and (vi) Roster of Community Members involved in the programme.
- **Inspections by State Government Officers:** Officers of the State Government/UTs belonging to the Departments of Revenue, Rural Development, Education and other related sectors, are also required to inspect schools and centres where the programme is being implemented with the recommendation of that 25% of primary schools/EGS & AIE centres are visited every quarter.
- **Responsibility of Food Corporation of India (FCI):** The FCI is responsible for the continuous availability of adequate food grains, which should of at least fair average quality, by storing it in one month advance in its Depots (and in Principal Distribution Centres in the case of North East Region). The FCI appoints a Nodal Officer for each State to handle issues related with the items in supply of food grains.

PERIODIC RETURNS

The State Government/UT is required to submit periodic returns to the Department of School Education and Literacy, to provide information on: (i) coverage of children and institutions, (ii) Progress in utilisation of Central assistance, including cooking costs, transportation, construction of kitchen sheds and procurement of kitchen devices.

- **Monitoring by Institutions of Social Science Research:** Forty One Institutions of Social Science Research, identified for monitoring the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, are also entrusted with the task of monitoring the Mid Day Scheme.
- **Grievance Redressal:** States and Union Territories are required to develop a dedicated mechanism for public grievance redressal, which should be widely publicized and made easily accessible.

DISTRICT PRIMARY EDUCATION PROGRAMME

District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) was launched in 1994 as a major initiative to revitalise the primary education system and to achieve the objective of universalisation of primary education. Under the Programme parameters, investment per district is limited

to ₹ 40 crore over a project period of 5–7 years. There is a ceiling of 33.3 per cent on civil works component and 6 per cent on management cost. The remaining amount is required to be spent on quality improvement activities. DPEP is an externally aided project. 85 per cent of the project cost is met by the Central Government which is resourced through external assistance and the remaining 15 per cent is shared by the concerned State Government.

MAHILA SAMAKHYA SCHEME

Mahila Samakhya Scheme, started in 1989, for the education and empowerment of women in rural areas particularly those from socially and economically marginalized groups. The Mahila Samakhya Scheme is implemented in nine States viz., Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal which extended to Madhya Pradesh and Chhatisgarh later.

TEACHER EDUCATION SCHEME

Centrally sponsored scheme of Teacher Education was launched in 1987–88 with following objective:

1. Establishment of District Institute of Education & Training (DIETs) by upgradation of existing Elementary Teacher Education Institutions (ETEIs) wherever possible, and establishment of new DIET where necessary.
2. Upgradation of selected Secondary Teacher Education Institutions (STETIs) into Colleges of Teacher Education (CTEs) & Institutes of Advanced Study in Education (IASEs), and
3. Strengthening of State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERTs).

The Scheme was revised in 2003 and the revised guidelines were issued in January, 2004, with the following objective:

1. Speedy completion of DIET/CTE/IASE/SCERT projects sanctioned but not completed up to the end of the IX Plan period.
2. Making DIETs, IASEs sanctioned (and SCERTs strengthened) upto the IX Plan period, optimum functional and operational.
3. Sanction and implementation of fresh DIET/CTE/IASE/SCERT projects to the extent necessary.
4. Improvement in the quality of programmes to be undertaken by DIETs.

Criteria for setting up of DIETs/District Resource Centre (DRC) are:

1. One DIET for each district having a minimum of 2,500 teachers. If there is an existing Government ETEI in the district, it would be upgraded into a DIET. If no Government ETEI exists in the district, a new institution (DIET) will be established.
2. District Resource Centres in districts with less than 2,500 teachers. If a Government ETEI exists in the district, it would be upgraded into a DRC otherwise, a new DRC would be established in which case it would not conduct pre-service course.

3. If in a district with more than 2,500 teachers, State Government wishes to establish a DRC in preference to a DIET, it would be able to do so.

In order to make proposals for the 11th Plan for Teacher Education, a sub-group under the chairmanship of Director, NCERT was set-up. Based on the recommendations of the sub-group, in addition to strengthening the existing provisions of the scheme, certain new schemes are proposed to be incorporated during 11th Plan:

- (a) Augmenting teacher education capacity in SC/ST and minority areas (Block Institutes of Teacher Education)
- (b) Professional Development of in-service Elementary and Secondary Teachers.
 - (i) Training of untrained teachers and para-teachers.
 - (ii) In-service training and subject knowledge upgradation of practising teachers.
- (c) Professional development of teacher educators through refresher course and fellowship programme
- (d) Support to NGOs.
- (e) Special programme for North-East.
- (f) Technology in Teacher Education
- (g) Integrating Elementary Teacher Education with Higher Education.

Elementary Education (EE) Schemes at a glance

<i>Sl. No. Scheme</i>	<i>Objectives</i>	<i>Coverage</i>
1. SSA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide universal elementary education • Universal access and retention • Bridging of gender and social category gaps in EE • Significant enhancement in learning levels of children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Universal • Targets geographical areas in districts and blocks with predominance of SC, ST, OBC and Minority population (441 districts).
2. MDMS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving the nutritional status of children in classes I-VIII • Encouraging poor children, belonging to disadvantaged sections, to attend schools more regularly and help them concentrate on classroom activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Covers Government, local body and Government aided schools and EGS/AIE centres throughout the country
3. Teacher Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To create a sound institutional infrastructure for pre-service and in-service training of teachers • To provide academic resource support to elementary and secondary schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Almost Universal
4. Mahila Samakhya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enhance the self image and self confidence of women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ten States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar,

- | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>5. (i) Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madaras (SPQEM) and (ii) Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Minority Institutions/ Schools (IDMI).</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• To create an environment where women can seek knowledge and information which empowers them to play a positive role in society• To bring about qualitative improvement in Madaras and to introduce science, mathematics, social studies, Hindi and English in the curriculum• To augment infrastructure in private aided/unaided minority schools/ institutions to enhance quality of education | <p>Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The schemes will cover the entire country but it is voluntary for minority institutions to seek central assistance. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

CBSE

Set up in 1929, the second oldest Board of the country, CBSE is an autonomous body working under the aegis of the ministry of HRD.

NATIONAL BAL BHAVAN

The National Bal Bhavan, 1956, is an autonomous body **fully funded by the Ministry of Human Resources Development**. Department of School Education and Literacy through affiliated Bal Bhavans and Bal Kendras, National Bal Bhavan reaches out to school drop-outs, children of socially and economically backward class, street children and also the special children. It has National Training Resource Centre (NTRC) within its premises which imparts training to teachers on diverse activities.

It has launched 'The Bal Shree Scheme' in 1995 to identify, honour and nurture the creative children (age 9–16) of India in four identified areas of creative art, creative performance, creative scientific innovations and creative writing and they receive this honour from the President of India at a glittering function organised at the Rashtrapati Bhavan.

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR TEACHER EDUCATION

The National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) was established in August 1995 with the aim to achieve planned and co-ordinated development of teacher education system throughout the country and for regulation and proper maintenance of norms and standards of teacher education. It has 4 regional committees of the council at Jaipur, Bangalore, Bhubandwar and Bhopal looking after recognition of teacher training institution and are empowered to grant permission for teacher training course as per National council for teacher education act. The NCTE revised its existing regulations and norms and standards and notified NCTE (Recognition norms and Procedures) 2009.

RIGHT TO EDUCATION

The Constitution (86th Amendment) Act, 2002, enacted in December 2002 seeks to make free and compulsory education a Fundamental Right for all children in the age- group 6–14 years by inserting a new Article 21-A in Part III (“Fundamental Right”) of the Constitution. Article 21A of the Constitution says that:

“The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years in such manner as the State may, by law, determine.”

It was passed by Parliament on 4th August, 2009 and the RTE was published in the Gazette of India on 27th August, 2009.

PRARAMBHIK SHIKSHA KOSH

A two per cent Education Cess was levied on all major Central taxes through the Finance (No. 2) Act, 2004, to help finance Government’s commitment to quality basic education. In order to receive the proceeds of this Education Cess, the creation of a dedicated, non-lapsable fund called Prarambhiik Shiksha Kosh (PSK) in the Public Account was approved by Government on 6th Oct, 05 but formally issued on 14th Nov., 05. After presentation of the Union Budget (06–07) on 28th Feb., 06 PSK became a separate line item. The funds available in the PSK were utilized exclusively for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and National Programme for Nutritional Support of Primary Education.

NATIONAL LITERACY MISSION

The National Literacy Mission, set up in May 1988, aims to attain a sustainable threshold level of 75 per cent literacy by imparting functional literacy to non-literates in the age group of 15–35 years, by 2007. The Total Literacy Campaigns, the principal strategy of NLM for eradication of illiteracy, are implemented through Zilla Saksharata Samitis (district level literacy committees) as independent and autonomous bodies, having due representation of all sections of society. The National Literacy Mission aims at ensuring that the Total Literacy Campaigns and the Post-literacy Programmes successfully move on to Continuing Education. The Continuing Education Scheme provides a learning continuum to the efforts of Total Literacy and Post Literacy Programmes. The main thrust is on providing further learning opportunities to neo-literates by setting up of Continuing Education Centres (CECs) Special interventions for Female literacy: As per Census, 2001, 47 districts in the country have a female literacy rate below 30 per cent. As most of the these districts are concentrated in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Odisha and Jharkhand, special innovative programmes have been taken up in these districts for promoting female literacy. The programme in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar has been completed and externally evaluated. Projects for Residual Illiteracy: Projects for Residual Illiteracy (PRI) have been taken up in 9 Districts of Rajasthan, 10 districts of Andhra Pradesh, 7 districts of Bihar, 14 districts of Karnataka, 12 districts of Madhya Pradesh, 3 district of Tripura, 3 district of Jharkhand and 18 districts of Uttar Pradesh, 4 districts of Mizoram, and West Bengal.

- **Special Literacy Drive:** The Council of the NLMA in its meeting held in April 2005 identified 150 districts which have the lowest literacy rates for launching a special literacy drive, with special focus on the minority groups, persons belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, women and other backward sections of the society.
- **Jan Shikshan Sansthan:** The objective of the Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) is educational, vocational and occupational development of the socio-economically backward and educationally disadvantaged groups of urban/rural population.
SGH members trained by Jan Shikshan Sansthan in Sivakasi opened basic electronics unit for repair and maintenance of domestic appliances.
- **Directorate of Adult Education:** The Central Directorate of Adult Education provides academic and technical resource support to National Literacy Mission. NLM-UNESCO Awards are given every year to the selected State Resource Centre, Jan Shikshan Sansthan and University, Department of Adult, Continuing Education and Extension for their outstanding work done in the field of adult and literacy programmes. The award winners were:
 - (i) State Resource Centre, Kolkata
 - (ii) Jan Shikshan Sansthan Aurangabad and
 - (iii) Department of Continuing Education & Extension, S.V. University, Tirupati.
- **Satyen Maitra Memorial Award** is given every year to selected TLC/PLP/CE districts for their best performing and significant achievements in literacy programmes.
- **UNESCO's Confucious Prize for Literacy.** The award carries a cash award of US\$ 20,000 and a citation.

EVALUATION

393 Total Literacy Campaign districts and 172 Post Literacy Programme districts have been evaluated by the External Evaluation Agencies. Seven Continuing Education Programme districts, *i.e.*, Mandi (Himachal Pradesh), Ajmer (Rajasthan), Idduki Kasargod and Kollam and (Kerala) Uttar Kammad and Davangere (Karnataka) have also been evaluated by external evaluation agencies. Similarly, the activities of 106 JSSs have also been evaluated.

1. The literacy rate in 2001 has been recorded at 64.84 per cent as against 52.21 per cent in 1991. The 12.63 percentage points increase in the literacy rate during the period is the highest increase in any decade.
2. Rate of growth in literacy is more in rural areas than in urban areas.
3. The gap in male-female literacy rate has decreased from 24.84 per cent in 1991 to 21.60 per cent in 2001.
4. Female literacy increased by 14.38 per cent whereas male literacy increased by 11.13 per cent during the last decade.
5. Gender equity and women's empowerment is also visible as about 60 per cent of participants and beneficiaries are women.

6. In all states and union territories, the male literacy rate is now over 60 per cent. Kerala continues to have the highest literacy rate of 90.92 per cent and Bihar has the lowest literacy rate of 47.53 per cent.
7. Out of the total 600 districts in the country, 597 districts have been covered by NLM under literacy programme.

EDUCATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Article 46 of the Constitution states that, "The State shall promote, with special care, the education and economic interests of the weaker sections of the society, and, in particular of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of social exploitation". Articles 330, 332, 335, 338 to 342 and the entire Fifth and Sixth Schedules of the Constitution deal with special provisions for implementation of the objectives set forth in Article 46.

- **National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL):** The NPEGEL under the existing scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provides additional components for education of girls under privileged/disadvantaged at the elementary level. The Scheme is being implemented in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) where the level of rural female literacy is less than the national average and the gender gap is above the national average, as well as in blocks of districts that have at least 5 per cent SC/ST population and where SC/ST female literacy is below 10 per cent based on 1991.
- **Shiksha Karmi Project (SKP):** SKP aims at universalisation and qualitative improvement of primary education in remote, arid and socio-economically backward villages in Rajasthan with primary attention to girls.
- **Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas:** Under the scheme of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya, 750 residential schools are being set up in difficult areas with boarding facilities at elementary level for girls belonging predominantly to the SC, ST, OBC and minorities. The scheme would be applicable only in those identified Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) where, as per census data 2001, the rural female literacy is below the national average and gender gap in literacy is more than the national average.
- **Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL):** The Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore has a scheme of development of Indian Languages through research, developing manpower and production of materials in modern Indian Languages including tribal languages.
- **Scholarship Scheme for SC/ST candidates:** Dr. Ambedkar National Scholarship Scheme for meritorious students, is implemented by Dr. Ambedkar Foundation set up under the aegis of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment in 1992 with a view to recognize, promote and assist meritorious students belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe for enabling them to pursue higher studies. This is one time cash award and will be given to three students scoring highest marks in the regular class X level examination conducted by the Education Board/Council. This

will be separate for SC and ST. In case none of the first three eligible students are girls, the girl students scoring the highest mark will get a special award.

As and when asked by the Ministry of Social Welfare and Justice, NIOS is supposed to send the names of eligible candidates for this scheme. Under the Scheme of strengthening of Boarding and Hostel Facilities for Girl Students of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools sent percent financial assistance is given to Voluntary Organisations to improve enrolment of adolescent girls belonging to rural areas and weaker sections.

- **National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT):** NCERT operates the National Talent Search Scheme for pursuing courses in science and social science upto doctoral level and in professional courses like medicine and engineering upto second-degree level subject to fulfillment of the conditions. Out of 1000 scholarships, 150 scholarships are reserved for SC students and 75 scholarships for ST students.
- **National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA):** Educational development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is an area of major concern of NIEPA. It has also been generating material relating to educational institutions and development of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students.
- **Community Polytechnics:** The Scheme of Community Polytechnics in selected diploma level institutions since 1978–79 undertakes rural/community development activities through application of science and technology in its proximity.

QUALITY IMPROVEMENT IN SCHOOLS

During the 10th Five Year Plan, “Quality Improvement in Schools” was introduced as a composite centrally sponsored scheme having the following components: (i) National Population Education Project, (ii) Environmental Orientation to School Education, (iii) Improvement of Science Education in Schools, and (iv) Introduction of Yoga in Schools and (v) International Science Olympiads. A decision was taken to transfer four of these components to National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) w.e.f. April 2006, except the component of improvement Science Education in school that was transferred to states.

NATIONAL POPULATION EDUCATION PROJECT

The National Population Education Project was launched in April 1980 with the objective of institutionalizing population education in the school education and teacher education systems to contribute to the attainment of population and development goals of the country. Up to 2002, this was implemented as externally aided Project which was fully funded by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). Moreover, UNFPA decided to support a concomitant Project focused on adolescent reproductive and sexual health (ARSH) from 2004. During 2006–07, the NPEP was implemented as an integral part of Adolescence Education Programme, launched by Ministry of Human Resource Development in 2005 in collaboration with National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO).

ENVIRONMENTAL ORIENTATION TO SCHOOL EDUCATION

Centrally-sponsored Scheme "Environment Orientation to School Education" was initiated in 1988-89. The scheme envisages assistance to voluntary agencies for conduct of experimental and innovative programmes aimed at promoting integration of educational programmes in schools with local environmental conditions.

IMPROVEMENT OF SCIENCE EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS

Centrally sponsored Scheme "Improvement of Science Education in Schools" was initiated during 1987-88. Under the scheme financial assistance was being provided to States/UTs and voluntary agencies.

INTRODUCTION OF YOGA IN SCHOOLS

Introduction of Yoga in Schools was launched as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme during 1989-90 to provide financial assistance to States/Union Territories/Non-Governmental Organisations. It aimed at giving central assistance for training and research, enrichment of library and construction/expansion of hostels for teacher trainees. It was being implemented through the concerned Departments of Education of States/UTs. It was transferred to NCERT w.e.f. April 2007. NCERT has initiated to review the Scheme in the light of National Curriculum Framework 2005.

INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE OLYMPIADS

With an aim to identify and nurture talents in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Biology at school level, International olympiads held every year for respective subjects and India has been participating in these Olympiads In 1989, 1998, 1999 and 2000, respectively. Since 2002, Indian team is also participating in international Olympiad in informatics.

As per the existing financial pattern, the host country pay for the boarding and lodging and transportation of teams during their stay in the next country, while the International travel cost is borne by the participating countries.

NAVODAYA VIDYALAYA SAMITI

The National Policy on Education: 1986 envisaged setting up of model school, one in each district of the Country. Accordingly, a scheme was formulated under which it was decided to set-up co-educational fully residential schools (now called Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas) providing education up to senior secondary level. Efforts are made to ensure that at least 33 per cent of the students enrolled are girls. Migration is a unique feature of Navodaya Vidyalaya scheme whereby 30 percent of students of Class IX from a Vidyalaya located in Hindi speaking area spend one academic year in a Vidyalaya located in Non-Hindi speaking area and vice-versa to promote national integration.

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN

The Government approved the scheme of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan in 1962, on the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission. Initially, 20 regimental schools in different States were taken over as Central Schools. In 1965, an Autonomous Body called Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan was established with the primary objective of setting-up and monitoring Kendriya Vidyalayas to cater to the educational needs of the children of transferable Central Government Employees including Defence Personnel and Para-Military forces by providing common programme of education. Three Kendriya Vidyalayas are based abroad, *i.e.*, one each in Kathmandu, Moscow and Tehran.

INTEGRATED EDUCATION FOR DISABLED CHILDREN

The Centrally sponsored scheme of Integrated Education for Disabled Children (IEDC) was launched in 1974 by the then Department of Social Welfare and was later transferred to the Department of Education in 1982–83. The Scheme was last revised in 1992. The Scheme provides educational opportunities for disabled children in common schools to facilitate their integration and ultimate retention in the general school system. Under IEDC, 100 per cent assistance is being provided to various components for education of children suffering from mild to moderate disabilities in common schools.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING

The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) is an apex institution which provides technical resource support for school education. The NCERT charter envisages a special place for designing curriculum. NCERT is expected to review school curriculum as a regular activity ensuring the higher standards in education. The National Policy of Education, (NPE) 1986, and the Programme of Action (PoA), 1992 assign a special role to NCERT in preparing and promoting a National Curriculum Framework.

National Curriculum Framework: The National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005 was the outcome of wide ranging deliberations and collective endeavours. A National Steering Committee was set up under the chairpersonship of Prof. Yash Pal (scientist and scholar). The committee comprised 35 members including scholars from different disciplines, principals and teachers, representatives of well-known NGOs and members of the NCERT. Its work was supported by 21 National Focus Groups, covering major areas of the curriculum, national concerns and systemic issues.

PROMOTION OF LANGUAGES

- **Hindi:** In order to assist non-Hindi speaking States/UTs to effectively implement the three-language formula, support for teaching of Hindi in these States/UTs is provided by sanctioning financial assistance to appoint Hindi teachers in schools under a Centrally-sponsored scheme. Assistance is also given to Voluntary Organisations for enabling them to hold Hindi-teaching classes. Through the Kendriya

Hindi Sansthan, the Government promotes development of improved methodology for teaching Hindi to non-Hindi speaking students.

- **Modern Indian Languages:** The National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language (NCPUL) has been functioning since April 1996 as an autonomous body for the promotion of Urdu language and also Arabic and Persian languages. One of the outstanding areas of operation of NCPUL has been transfer of information of Urdu speaking population into productive human resource and making them part of the employable technological workforce in the emerging information technological scenario and penetration of computer education to the grass-root level in minority concentration blocks. The Government has also set-up National Council for Promotion of Sindhi.
- **English and Foreign Languages:** The Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages (CIEFL), Hyderabad, an Institution of Higher learning deemed to be a University, is an autonomous organisation which undertakes teacher education programme to improve the professional competence of teachers of English at the secondary language with the regional centres at Shillong and Lucknow. The CIEFL also implements two Government of India schemes of English Language Teaching Institute (ELTI) and District Centres for English to bring about substantial improvements in the standard of teaching/learning of English in the country for which grants are given by CIEFL to various State Governments.

STRENGTHENING OF CULTURE AND VALUES IN EDUCATION

Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Strengthening of Culture and Values in Education is being implemented. In which financial assistance is given to Governmental and non-Governmental organisations, Panchayati Raj Institutions, etc., to the extent of 100 per cent of grant for the project proposals approved subject to a ceiling of rupees ten lakh for strengthening cultural and value education from pre-primary education system to higher education including technical and management education.

SANSKRIT DIVISION

The Government of India gives 100 per cent financial assistance through State Governments for: (a) Eminent Sanskrit scholars in Indigent Circumstances; (b) Modernisation of Sanskrit Pathshalas; (c) Providing facilities for teaching Sanskrit in High/Higher Secondary Schools; (d) Scholarships to students studying Sanskrit in High and Higher Secondary schools; (e) Various schemes for the promotion of Sanskrit; and (f) improving the methodology of teaching Sanskrit in schools, Sanskrit Colleges/Vidyapeeths. Presently the Scheme is under revision. Presidential Award of the Certificate of Honour is conferred on eminent scholars of Sanskrit, Pali, Arabic, and Persian in recognition of their lifetime outstanding contribution towards the propagation of these languages, every year on Independence Day. Maharshi Badrayan Vyas Samman has also been introduced for young scholars in the age group of 30–40 years who have made a break through in inter disciplinary studies involving

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contribution of Sanskrit or ancient Indian wisdom, to the process of synergy between modernity and tradition.

- **Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan New Delhi:** is an autonomous organisation established by the Government of India in the year 1970. It is the nodal agency for the propagation, promotion and development of Sanskrit Education in the country. It is fully funded by the Government of India in the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Secondary and Higher Education. Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan has been granted the status of a Deemed to be University. Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati, provides courses of study from Prashasti (Intermediate) to Vidya Vardhi (Ph.D.), The Vidyapeetha has upgraded the Department of Pedagogy to an Institute of Advanced Studies in Education (IASE).
- **Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, New Delhi:** provides courses of study from Shastri to Vidya Vachaspati (D.Lit.). From 1997–98 the Vidyapeetha started diploma in vedic and refresher courses, two degrees, namely, Vidya Vardhi (Ph.D.) and Manad Upaadhi (Honorary D.Lit.) are also given by Vidyapeetha.

SCHOLARSHIPS

The Ministry of Human Resource Development operates a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme viz., National Merit Scholarship Scheme through States/UTs, under which 100 per cent financial assistance is provided to meritorious students from rural areas studying in classes IX and X. Besides, scholarship is also provided to all the meritorious students on state-wise merit, including students from rural areas, studying from the post-metric to the post-graduate level.

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN NORTH EASTERN REGION

The NE Region comprising eight States has a high literacy level and is rich in ethnic cultural heritage with linguistic diversity. The NE States have been provided grants under the Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) to improve their infrastructure facilities. The Empowered Committee administering NLCPR has, since its inception in 1998–99.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

The University Grants Commission (UGC) which came into existence on 28 December, 1953, became a statutory organisation by an Act of Parliament in 1956. It is a national body for the coordination, determination and maintenance of standards of university education. Section 12 of the UGC Act provides that the Commission shall, in consultation with the universities concerned, take all such steps as it may think fit for the promotion and coordination of university education and for the maintenance of standards in teaching, examination and research. For the purpose of performing its functions, the Commission may allocate and disburse, out of the Fund of the Commission, grants to universities and colleges

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for their maintenance and development; advise the Union Government, State Governments and Institutions of higher learning on the measures necessary for the promotion of university education and make Rules and Regulations consistent with the Act, etc. The Commission consists of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and 10 other members appointed by the Government of India. The executive head is Secretary. The University Grants Commission has its Regional Offices at Hyderabad, Pune, Bhopal, Kolkata, Guwahati and Bangalore. The Northern Regional Office which was earlier located at Ghaziabad has now been functioning from the UGC Head Quarters as Northern Regional Colleges Bureau (NRCB).

AUTONOMOUS RESEARCH ORGANISATIONS

- **The Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR), New Delhi**, set-up in 1972, reviews the progress of historical research and encourages scientific writing of history.
- **The Indian Council of Philosophical Research (ICPR)**, functioning from 1977 with offices in New Delhi and Lucknow, reviews the progress, sponsors or assists projects and programmes of research in philosophy.
- **The Indian Institute of Advanced Study (IIAS), Shimla** set up in 1965 is a residential centre for advanced research in humanities, social sciences and natural sciences.
- **The Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi**, is an autonomous body for promoting and coordinating social science research.
- **The National Council of Rural Institute (NCRI)** was set up in 1995 as a autonomous organisation fully funded by the Central Government to promote rural higher education on the lines of Mahatma Gandhi's revolutionary and voluntary agencies in accordance with Gandhian Philosophy of education.

INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITY

The Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) established in September 1985 is responsible for the promotion of Open University and distance education system in the educational pattern of the country and for coordination and determination of standards in such systems. The IGNOU introduced its programmes in 1987. On 26 January, 2001, IGNOU launched an education channel Gyandarshan which is now a 24-hour channel and has capacity for six simultaneous telecasts. In November 2001, IGNOU launched FM Radio Network for providing additional student support. The launch of an exclusive educational satellite Edusat is an historic opportunity. In the year 2005, the university established 100 Edusat supported Satellite Interactive Terminals (SITs) in its regional/study centres all over the country. Distance Education Council, established by the University as a statutory authority, is an apex body.

MINORITY EDUCATION

- In pursuance of the revised Programme of Action (POA) 1992, two new Centrally-sponsored schemes, *i.e.*, (i) Scheme of Area Intensive Programme for Educationally

Backward Minorities; and (ii) Scheme of Financial Assistance for Modernisation of Madarsa Education were launched during 1993–94. In the Tenth Plan the aforesaid two schemes have been merged to form the Area Intensive and Madarsa Modernisation Programme.

- The National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions 2004 has been set-up by an Act of Parliament under which minority education institutions can seek affiliation to Scheduled Universities. University of Delhi, North Eastern Hill University; Pondicherry University; Assam University; Nagaland University and Mizoram University are at present in the Schedule.

INDIAN NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR CO-OPERATION WITH UNESCO (INCCU)

India has been a member of the United Nations' Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) since 1946. The Government set up an interim Indian National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO (INCCU) in 1949, which was later put on a permanent footing in 1951. The Commission consists of five Sub-Commissions namely, Education, Natural Science, Social Sciences, Culture and Communication. The Minister for Human Resource Development is the President of the Commission and the Secretary of the Government of India in the Department of Secondary and Higher Education is its Secretary General. The membership of the Commission is of two categories: (i) Individual and (ii) institutional members distributed among its five Sub-Commissions.

The National Commission acts as an advisory, coordinating and liaison agency at the national level in respect of all matters within the competence of UNESCO.

National Book Trust, India: The National Book Trust, India an autonomous organisation under the Ministry of Human Resource Development, was established in 1957. Every alternate year, NBT organises the World Book Fair in New Delhi, which is the largest book fair in Asia and Africa. The Trust also observes 14–20 November every year as National Book Week.

RASHTRIYA MADHYAMIK SHIKSHA ABHIYAN

Launched in March, 2009, this Scheme with the objective to enhance access to secondary education and improve its quality, envisages to achieve an enrolment rate of 75 percent from 52.26 per cent in 2005–06 in secondary stage within five years by providing a secondary school within a reasonable distance of any habitation, providing universal access to secondary level education by 2017 and achieving universal retention by 2020.

The Information and Communication Technology @ School Scheme was launched in December 2004 to provide opportunities to secondary stage students to mainly build their capacity of ICT skills and make them learn through computer aided learning process. Based on experience gained, so far, the Scheme has been revised with the approval of CCEA on 9 January, 2010 during the 11th Plan.

The elements of the revised proposal are to increase outreach to all government and government aided secondary and higher secondary schools, strengthen teacher, provision of broadband connectivity and e-content development.

The Scheme of Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary State (IEDSS) has been launched from the year 2009–10. This Scheme replaces the earlier scheme of Integrated Education for Disabled Children (IEDC) and would provide assistance for the inclusive education of the disabled children in classes IX–XII.

COPYRIGHT

Administering the **Copyright Act, 1957**, in the area of Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs), is the responsibility of the Union Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Secondary and Higher Education. The Copyright Office was established in January, 1958 to register copyright of works under different categories. As per Section 33 of the Copyright Act, the Central Government also registers copyright societies for doing copyright business. The Indian Copyright Act, 1957 was comprehensively amended in 1994 taking into account the technological developments. The amended Act was brought into force on 10 May, 1995. The Act as further amended in 1999, came into force on 15 January, 2000. Under the provisions of Section 11 of the Copyright Act, 1957, the Government of India has constituted a Board to be called the Copyright Board. The Copyright Board is a quasi-judicial body consisting of a Chairman and not less than two or more than fourteen other members. The Chairman and other members of the Board are appointed for a term of five years.

- **Copyright Enforcement in India:** The Indian Copyright Act, 1957, provides penalties for the offences committed under the Copyright Act and empowers the police to take necessary action. The actual enforcement of the law is the concern of the State Governments. These measures include the setting up of a Copyright Enforcement Advisory Council (CEAC), which has as its members from all concerned departments and representatives of industry to regularly review the implementation of the Copyright Act including the provisions regarding anti-piracy.
- **Cooperation with WIPO:** India is a member of the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO), a specialised agency of the United Nations which deals with copyright and other intellectual property rights. As per recent amendments in the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961 the work relating to coordination with WIPO has been transferred to Ministry of commerce and Industry, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion.
- **General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS):** Education is one of the twelve services, which are to be negotiated under the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS). Education has been divided into five categories for the purposes of Negotiations: Higher Education, Secondary Education, Primary Education, Adult Education and Other Education.

Education: A Chronology Chart

- 1792 : Sanskrit College at Banaras
- 1800 : Fort Willam College at Kolkata
- 1817 : January 20—Raja Rammohan Roy established the Hindu College, in Kolkata (renamed Presidency College in 1855)
- 1821 : Poona Sanskrit College
- 1824 : Sankrit College at Kolkata
- 1826 : Governor of Madras established two schools in each collectorate and one school in each Tahsil.
- 1834 : Basel Mission at Mangalore.
- 1835 : Februray 2—Macaulay's minute, in which he anticipated'a class of persons, Indian in blood and colour, but English in taste, in opinions, In morals and in intellect.
- 1835 : Calcutta Medical College, the first Medical College in India (also in Asia).
- 1844 : Lord harding established 101 vernacular' schools in Bengal.
- 1847 : Roorkee Engineering College, the first Engineering college in India.
- 1854 : 'Wood's Despatch'—survey and suggestions for reforms; creation of Department of Public Instruction in each province.
- 1857 : Hunter Commission on education (responsibility of mass education shifted from Government to local boards/private sector; grant in aid system)
- 1882 : Punjab University
- 1904 : Five Universities, 191 affiliated colleges; 23,000 students; 5498 secondary schools with 5.6 lakh students 98,538 primary schools with 33 lakh students; special industrial/technical/art/training schools.
- 1948 : Radhakrishnan Commission for university education—suggested 10+2 structure, three languages, scholarships and research.
- 1950 : Free and compulsory education enshrined as one of the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution of the Indian Republic.
- 1951 : First Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) established at Kharagpur.
- 1952 : Mudaliar Commission on secondary education.
- 1956 : University Grants Commission (UGC) established by Act of Parliament.
- 1961 : Dr. Sampuranan and Committee on Emotional Intergartion.
- 1964 : Kothari Commission on education at all stages.
- 1976 : Education changed from State list to Concurrent List in the Constitution.

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- **1986** : New National Policy of Education.
- **1988** : All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) with statutory status; National Literacy Mission launched.
- **1993** : National Council of Teacher Education (NCTE).
- **2002** : Constitution amended to make free and compulsory education, a Fundamental Right.
- **2004** : EDUSAT, a satellite dedicated to education launched.
- **2008** : Decision to set up eight new IIT's.

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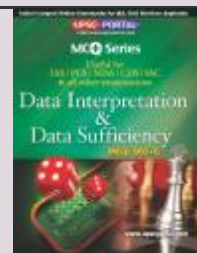
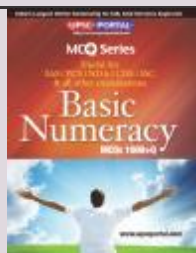
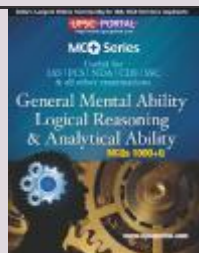
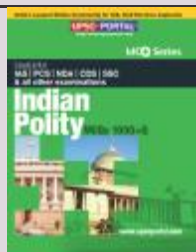
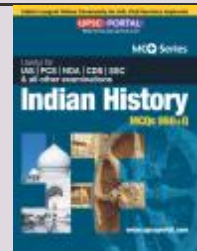
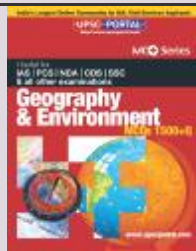
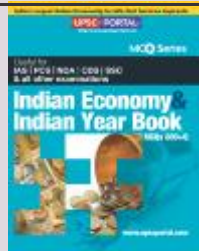
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Energy

Institution	Head Office	
National Power Training Institute (NPTI)	Faridabad	It is registered society with ISO 9001:2000 and ISO 14001 certification.
Central Power Research Institute (CPRI)	—	It is a society which functions as national testing and certification authority for ensuring their reliability. It has been given 'observer status' in the group of Short Circuit Testing Liason of Europe.
Appellate Tribunal for Electricity	Delhi 7 April, 2004	Statutory body set up by the Govt. of India under Section 110 of Electricity Act, 2003.
Solar Energy Centre	1982	It is an integral part of Ministry of Non Conventional Energy Sources for Development and promotion of solar energy technologies.
Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET)	Chennai	It makes domestically owned wind industry internationally competitive. Its wind turbine test facility is at Kayathar in Thoothukudi (Tuticorin, TN).
Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA)		It is a public sector NBFC which finances grid interactive renewable power projects. It is ISO 9001:2001 certified.

CIVIL LIABILITY FOR NUCLEAR DAMAGE BILL, 2010

The Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Bill, 2010 seeks to create a mechanism for compensating victims of nuclear damage arising from a nuclear incident. The Standing Committee tabled its report in Parliament on August 19, 2010, following which the government circulated a list of amendments to the Bill.

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Highlights of the Bill

- The Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Bill, 2010 fixes liability for nuclear damage and specifies procedures for compensating victims.
- The Bill fixes no-fault liability on operators and gives them a right of recourse against certain persons. It caps the liability of the operator at ₹ 500 crore. For damage exceeding this amount, and up to 300 million SDR, the central government will be liable.
- All operators (except the central government) need to take Insurance or provide financial security to cover their liability.
- For facilities owned by the government, the entire liability up to 300 million SDR will be borne by the government.
- The Bill specifies who can claim compensation and the authorities who will assess and award compensation for nuclear damage.
- Those not complying with the provisions of the Bill can be penalised.
- Power development in India commenced at with the commissioning of electricity supply in Darjeeling during 1897, followed by a hydropower station at Sivasamudram in Karnataka, 1902.
- The Ministry of Power is primarily responsible for the development of electrical energy in the country assisted by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA).
- The target of power generation for 2009–10 has been fixed at 789.51 BUs. The plant load factor (PLF) has improved from 52.8% in 1990–91 to 77.19% in 2008–09.
- **50,000 MW Hydro Electric Initiative:** Under the 50,000 MW initiative launched by the Government in 2003–04, for the purpose of preparation of Preliminary Feasibility Reports (PFRs) were taken up by CEA. The PFRs were completed in September 2004.
- A national power grid in the country is being developed in phased manner. By now, all the regional grids have already been inter-connected. At present, except Southern Region, all the other four regions are inter-connected in synchronous mode and are operating in parallel.
- In 1992, the Eastern Region and the North-Eastern Region were connected by a 220 kV double circuit transmission line, and are operating in synchronism since then.
- During 10th Plan (2007–2012), major achievements were addition of Talcher-Kolar HVDC Bipole, second module of HVDC back-to-back system between SR and ER at Gazuwaka, HVDC back-to-back system between NR and ER at Sasaram, synchronous inter-connection of NER/ER grid with WR grid by Rourkela-Raipur 400 kV D/C line, synchronous inter-connection of NER/ER/WR grid with NR grid 400 kV D/C (quad) line and Agra-Malanpur 765kV transmission line (operated at 400 kV).
- During 11th Plan (2012–2017), inter-regional transmission systems of 24600 MW capacity have been planned and it is expected that, by the end of 11th Plan, total inter-regional transmission capacity of the National power grid would be increased to 38650 MW.

- During 12th Plan (112–17), inter-regional transmission systems of about 37000 MW capacity are being planned.
- **Central Electricity Authority (CEA)**, a statutory organisation formed under Section 3(1) of the Electricity Supply Act, 1948 which has been superseded by Section 70(1) of Electricity Act, 2003. It acts as advisory body to the Central Government. State Government and Regulatory Commissions on all technical matters relating to generation, transmission and distribution of electricity.
- The Electricity Act, 2003 has been enacted the 10th June 2003 which repealed the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 and the Electricity Regulatory Commissions Act, 1998. Section 177 of the Electricity Act, 2003 requires that the Central Electricity Authority to make regulations consistent with the Act and rules to carry out provisions of this Act.
- The Central Government. has established Appellate Tribunal for Electricity under Section 110 of the Electricity Act, 2003 on 7th April, 2004, headquarters at Delhi, which will hear appeals against orders of the Regulatory Commissions/Adjudicating Officers.
- The Appellate Tribunal will hear appeals against orders of the Regulatory Commissions/Adjudicating Officers. The National Electricity Policy has been notified by the Government under the Act. Competitive bidding guidelines have been issued by the Government. The Tariff Policy has been notified.
- As per the provision of the Electricity Act, 2003, every distribution licensee shall have to establish a forum for redressal of grievances of the Consumers in accordance with the guidelines as specified by the State Electricity Regulatory Commission.
- With the enactment of Electricity Act, 2003, a whole new system was evolved where private players were invited to be an active participant in the power sector.
- In order to achieve these objectives, the Government has issued National Electricity Policy and Tariff Policy.
- The Government has also set up Special Purpose Vehicle under Power Finance Corporation (PFC) for collective procurement of power on behalf of the distribution utilities by inviting tariff based bids for supplying power from ultra mega power projects.
- The private sector contributed 2,670 MW to generation capacity during period 2002–07. Since then capacity of 6,055 MW has been commissioned and another about 16266 MW capacity is under construction and likely to be commissioned by 2012.
- Mega Power Policy was introduced in November 1995 for providing impetus to development of large size (mega) power projects in the country and derive benefit from economies of scale.
- These guidelines were modified in 1998 and 2002 and were last amended in April 2006 to encourage power development in Jammu & Kashmir and the North-Eastern. Ministry of Power revisited source of provisions of the present Mega Power Policy in Dec., 2009.
- The States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Kerala, Gujarat, Bihar, and Punjab have passed **anti-theft**

legislation and as per the provisions of Section 153 of the Electricity Act, 2003. Special courts dealing with Power theft have been set up in the States of Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarkhand, West Bengal & Delhi.

- **Consumer Grievances Redressal** Forum have been established in 22 States by the Distribution Companies as per Section 42(5) of the Act. Every State Electricity Regulatory Commission shall appoint or designate an Ombudsman as per Section 42(6) of the Act. Any consumer who is aggrieved by the non-redressal of his grievances may make a representation for the redressal of his grievances to the Ombudsman.
- Central Govt. had given support in the 10th plan in the form of **ACCELERATED POWER DEVELOPMENT AND REFORMS PROGRAMME** which has two investment component to support capital investment and an incentive component for actual cash loss reduction.

In the 11th Plan, the scheme has been restructured. The target under Restructured APDRP (R-APDRRP) is to achieve 15% on sustained basis in the project areas.

- **Private Sector Participation in Hydro Power Projects:** The Indian Government announced a policy in 1991 which allowed private sector participation in power generation schemes. It was decided in February, 1995 that no private power project proposal would be considered by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), if the project was not awarded through the international competitive bidding (ICB) route after a cut-off date of 18th February, 1995.
- As per **Hydro Power Policy, 2008**, exemption from tariff based bidding up to January, 2011, is also extended to private sector hydroelectric projects, which obtain CEA's concurrence, sign PPAs with distribution licensees and achieve financial closure before January, 2011. In order to enable the project developer to recover the costs incurred by him he would be allowed to get sales of up to a maximum of 40% of the saleable energy. This incentive would be reduced in steps for delay in commissioning. The project authorities should bear the State Government share of 10% of the RGGVY within this surface distance of the Power House/Dam.
- The **National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Ltd.**, is a Schedule 'A' Enterprise of the Government. of India, Established in 1975, with ISO-9001 and ISO-14001 certification. The NHPC has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Uttaranchal Government for the implementation of a 240 MW Chungar Chal, 630 MW Garba Tawaghat and 55 MW Karmoli Lumti Tulli Projects in Uttaranchal. Power Purchase agreements have been signed for Kishanganga, Nimmo Bazgo, Chutak, Uri-II, Dul Hasti, Chamera-III and Teesta Low Dam Project Stage-IV with the concerned beneficiaries. The NHPC has signed agreements with the Government of Sikkim for the execution of the 495 MW Teesta Stage-IV and 210 MW Lachen Hydroelectric Projects in Sikkim on BOOM basis.

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NHPC: Project Profile

I. Projects Completed in X Plan (2002–2007)

S. No	Project	State	Capacity (MW)
1.	Dulhasti	Jammu & Kashmir	390
2.	Sewa-II	Jammu & Kashmir	120
3.	Dhauliganga -I	Uttaranchal	280
4.	Teesta -V	Sikkim	510
5.	Chamera-II	Himachal Pradesh	300
6.	Bav-II	Maharashtra	37
7.	Teesta low dam stage-IV	West Bengal	168
8.	Teesta low dam stage-III	West Bengal	132
9.	Puruliapss	West Bengal	900
10.	Omkareshwar (NHDC)	Madhya Pradesh	520
11.	Indira Sagar (NHDC)	Madhya Pradesh	1000
Total		4357	

II. Projects To Be Completed In XI Plan (2007–2012)

1.	Parbati - II	Himachal Pradesh	800
2.	Parbati - III	Himachal Pradesh	520
3.	Chamera - III	Himachal Pradesh	231
4.	Siang Middle Site	Arunchal Pradesh	1000
5.	Subansiri Upper Site	Arunchal Pradesh	2000
6.	Subansiri middle	Arunchal Pradesh	1600
7.	Subansiri Lower	Arunchal Pradesh	2000
8.	Dibang	Arunchal Pradesh	3000
9.	Pakal Dul	Jammu & Kashmir	1000
10.	Bursur	Jammu & Kashmir	1020
11.	Uri - III	Jammu & Kashmir	240
12.	Nimmo - BAZGO	Jammu & Kashmir	45
13.	Chutak	Jammu & Kashmir	44
14.	Kishanganga	Jammu & Kashmir	330
15.	Loktak D/s	Manipur	90
16.	Bav - I	Maharashtra	13
17.	Lakhear Vyasi	Uttaranchal	420
18.	Kotli Bhel	Uttaranchal	850
Total		15208	

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III. Projects to Be Completed In XII Plan (2012–2017)

1.	Siang Lower Site	Arunchal Pradesh	1700
2.	Siang Upper Site	Arunchal Pradesh	1000
Total			2700

- **The NTPC Ltd.** (formerly National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.) was incorporated in November 1975 with the objective to plan, promote and organize an integrated development of thermal power in the country. NTPC limited a schedule 'A' Navratna Company is the single largest power generator in India.

NTPC: PROJECT PROFILE

I. Coal Based Stations

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Plants</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Capacity (MW)</i>
1.	Singrauli	Uttar Pradesh	2,000
2.	Korba	Chhattisgarh	2,100
3.	Ramagundam	Andhra Pradesh	2,600
4.	Farakka	West Bengal	1,600
5.	Vindhyachal	Madhya Pradesh	3,260
6.	Rihand	Uttar Pradesh	2,000
7.	Kahalgaon	Bihar	2,340
8.	Dadri	Uttar Pradesh	840
9.	Talcher Kaniha	Odisha	3,000
10.	Feroze Gandhi, Unchahar	Uttar Pradesh	1,050
11.	Talcher Thermal	Odisha	460
12.	Simhadri	Andhra Pradesh	1,000
13.	Tanda	Uttar Pradesh	440
14.	Badarpur	Delhi	705
15.	NCTPP, Dadri	Uttar Pradesh	1,820
16.	Sipat - II	Chhattisgarh	1,000
Total (Coal)			25,375

II. Gas/Liquid Fuel Based Stations

1.	Anta	Rajasthan	413
2.	Auraiya	Uttar Pradesh	652
3.	Kawas	Gujarat	645
4.	Dadri	Uttar Pradesh	817

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5.	Jhanor-Gandhar	Gujarat	648
6.	Kayamkulam	Kerala	350
7.	Faridabad	Haryana	430
	Total (Gas)	3,955	
	Through Joint Venture		2,864
	Grand Total (Coal + Gas + JV)		32,149

@ Capacity presently under implementation Talcher II 500 MW, Ramagundam III 500 MW, Rihand II 1000 MW, Vindhyachal 1000 MW, Unchahar 210 MW, Kahalgaon Stage II, Phase I 1500 MW, Phase II 1000 MW

- **Ratnagiri Gas and Power Private Ltd.** was formed on 8th July, 05 as a joint venture between NTPC, GAIL, MSEB holding company and Indian Financial Institutions. The NTPC is implementing its first hydro project, the 800MW Koldam Hydroelectric Power Project (HEPP) in Himachal Pradesh. Further, NTPC has signed the Implementation Agreements for execution of Loharinag Pala HEPP (600 MW), Tapovan-Vishnugad HEPP (520 MW) and Rupsiabagar Khasiyabara HEPP(260 MW. Moreover, NTPCs subsidiary NTPC Hydro Ltd. (NHL) has signed the Implementation Agreements for execution of Lata-Tapovan (171MW) HEPP and Rammam-III (120 MW) HEPP.
- During the year, a consortium comprising NTPC Ltd., Canoro Resources Ltd and Geo Petrol International has been allotted an oil exploration block in Arunachal Pradesh. A Production Sharing Contract (PSC) for the block has been signed between the Government of India and the Consortium.
- The NTPC was allotted Pakri Barwadih coal mining blocks by the Government of India. 2 mine blocks at Brahmini and Chichro Patsimal in Odisha are to be developed through a 50 : 50 joint venture between the NTPC and Coal India Limited.
- SAIL Power Supply Company (P) Ltd. (NSPSCL) for operating the Captive Power Plants of Durgapur and Rourkela Steel Plants having total capacity of 240 MW, the Bhilai Electric Supply Company Ltd. (BESCL), for operating Captive Power plant (74 MW) at Bhilai Steel Plant of SAIL.
- A scheme “**Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana**” for Rural Electricity Infrastructure and Household Electrification was launched in April, 2005 for the attainment of the National Common Minimum Programme of providing access to electricity to all Rural Household in five years. Under this scheme 90% capital subsidy would be provided for projects.
- **The Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC)** was incorporated as a Company under Companies Act, 1956 in 1969 with the main objective of financing rural electrification schemes in the country.
- **The Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (POWERGRID)** was established as a Government. enterprise on 23rd October, 1989. POWERGRID was notified as the

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Central Transmission Utility (CTU) of the country in 1998. Further, Government of India conferred the status of "Navratna" to POWERGRID on 1st May, 2008. POWERGRID has already modernised RLDCs with Unified Load Dispatch and Communication (ULDC) schemes in all the regional power grid of India, and for co-ordination at national level, National Load Despatch Centre (NLDC) at Delhi with back up at Kolkata, has been commissioned in Feb., 2009.

- **The Power Finance Corporation Limited (PFC)** is established on 16th July 1986, under the Companies Act, 1956, PFC is a Schedule-A, Navratna CPSE in the Financial Services Sector, under the administrative control of the Ministry of Power, with 89.78% shareholding of the Government of India. Its Registered and Corporate Offices are at New Delhi. PFC was initiative to enhance funding of power projects in India, PFC provides technical, management advisory and consultancy services and implemented and/or is implementing schemes like Restructured Accelerated Power Development & Reform Program (R-APDRP), Accelerated Generation & Supply Programme (AG&SP), Distribution Reform, Upgrades and Management (DRUM) and Delivery through decentralized Management (DDM) PFC has also established the 'Power Lenders' Club'. comprising 18 banks and includes major financial institutions. PFC is also participating in the equity of Power Exchange India Limited (PXI), a company promoted by NSE and NCDEX. PFC, NTPC, NHPC and TCS have promoted 'National Power Exchange Limited' a company incorporated under The Companies Act, 1956,. Which is yet to start its operation and will have will have a nationwide presence in the form of electronic exchange for trading in power.
- **The Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited-SJVN** (formerly NJPC) was established on 24th May, 1988 (a joint venture of the Government of India and the Government of Himachal Pradesh) with equity participation in the ratio of 3 : 1 respectively, to plan, investigate, organize, execute, operate and maintain Hydro-electric power projects. SJVN is a "Schedule-A" Mini Ratna company.
- **National Power Training Institute (NPTI)**, committed to the development of Human Resources in Power Sector with its corporate centre at Faridabad and five regional institutes located at Neyveli (Tamil Nadu), Durgapur (West Bengal), Badarpur (New Delhi), Nagpur (Maharashtra) and Guwahati (Assam) and two specialized centres (Power Systems Training Institute (PSTI) & Hot Line Training Centre (HLTC) at Bengaluru, Centre for Advanced Management and Power Studies (CAMPS) at Faridabad (Haryana)). NPTI (NE-R) is currently operating from temporary site at Narangi complex of ASEB, Guwahati and a training institute, as sanctioned by the Govt. of India at a cost of ` 18.29 crores, is in the advanced stage of completion at Kahilipara, Guwahati.
- **The Central Power Research Institute (CPRI)**, a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act as National Laboratory to carry out applied research in Electrical Power Engineering and is also functioning as an independent National Testing and Certification Authority for Electrical Equipment. The CPRI's laboratories are accredited by the National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration of Laboratories

(NABL) as well by INTERTEKASTA, UK for testing of Low Voltage & Medium Voltage equipments, Power Transformers & Power Cables, CPRI has Membership in the group of Short Circuit Testing Laision (STL) of Europe and are also approved for some products, by Underwriters Laboratories & Canadian Standard Association. Its Research and Consultancy works have been certified for ISO-9001-2000 by NVT, KEMA. It has been recognized as Approved Test House by Electrical Directorate, Kingdom of Bahrain and Saudi Arabia. CPRI has served as Advisor-cum-Consultant under APDRP-I for Karnataka, Kerala & Andhra Pradesh and is empanelled as IT consultant for R - APDRP and Third Party Inspection Agency for Karnataka and Kerala under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyuthikaran Yojana Scheme (RGGVY).

- **North Eastern Electric Power Corporation** was established on 2nd April, 1976 (completely owned by Government) under the Ministry of Power to plan, promote, investigate, survey, design, construct, generate, operate and maintain power stations in the N.E. Region. It is an ISO:9001:2000(Quality) ISO 14001:1996 (Environment) and OHSAS-18001:1999 (Safety) Company with its Corporate Office at Shillong.
- **Bhakra-Nangal Project** was a joint venture of the states of Punjab and Rajasthan. After re-organisation of erstwhile Punjab State in 1966 'Bhakra Management Board' was constituted on 1st October, 1967 under Section 79 of Punjab Re-Organisation Act, 1966 for the administration, maintenance and operation of Bhakra Nangal Project. Beas Construction Board was constituted under the Punjab Re-Organisation Act, 1966 for construction of Beas Project.' 'Bhakra Management Board' was renamed as 'Bhakra Beas Management Board' (BBMB) on 15th May, 1976 after completion of Beas Project.
- **The Bureau of Energy Efficiency** set up under the Energy Conservation Act, 2001 with the mission to develop policies and strategies with a thrust on self-regulation and market principles, within the overall framework of the Energy Conservation Act (EC Act), 2001. The Energy Conservation Act came into existence in March 2002.
 - (i) **Bachat Lamp Yojana:** The Bachat Lamp Yojana, launched on 28th May, 08, under the Clean Development Mechanism of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) with the idea to provide high quality CFLs to domestic consumers for about ` 15 per lamp. Which is comparable to that of incandescent bulbs.
 - (ii) **Standards & Labeling Scheme:** Launched on 18th May 06 by, the Ministry of Power, Government of India initially on a voluntary basis to lay down minimum energy performance standards. For frost free, direct cool refrigerators, tubular fluorescent lamps and air conditioners with the further extension to cover air-conditioners, distribution transformers and three phase squirrel cage induction motors as well.
- **Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC):** The Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC), launched on 27th May, 07, by India government. for new commercial buildings having a connected load of more than 500 kW and has initially been launched on voluntary basis.

- **The Oil and Natural Gas Commission**, established on 14 August, 1956, as a statutory body under Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act for the development of petroleum resources and sale of petroleum products. Later on, ONGC was converted into a Public Limited Company under the Companies Act, 1956 and named as “Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited” from 1 February, 1994.
- **Hydrocarbons India Limited** established in 1965 as a subsidiary of ONGC by Shri K. D. Malaviya’s to support India by getting oil from abroad. In 1989, it is renamed as ONGC Videsh Limited. It has a 25 per cent investment in the Greater Nile Oil Project in Sudan and is currently producing Oil & Gas from its Sudan (Greater Nile Oil Project), Vietnam, Syria and Russia (Sakhalin-I) assets.
- **Oil India Limited (OIL)**, established in 1959, as company with share division in the ratio of 2 : 1 between burmah oil company and India government. Respectively which changed to 1 : 1 in 1961 and in 1981 it became Government of India enterprise completely under the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, is a National Oil Company engaged in the exploration, production and transportation of crude oil and natural gas.
- **GAIL (India) limited**, a ‘Navratana’ company, established in 1984, with main business in gas transmission and marketing. It’s telecom business unit- ‘GAILTEL’ offers highly dependable bandwidth for telecom service providers in the states of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharastra, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab and Delhi.
- **The Petroleum Conservation Research Association** set up in 1978 as a registered society under the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas with the objective to promote conservation of petroleum products in the major sectors of economy
- Lignite reserves at Neyveli are exploited by Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited. Established as a private limited company in 1956 and later on became wholly-owned Govt. enterprise and converted into a public limited company with effect from 7 Mar 1986. It has three lignite mines and three thermal power stations.

NATIONAL BIOGAS PROGRAMME

Biogas obtained from the biogas plants through anaerobic digestion contains a mixture of methane (55–65 per cent), carbon dioxide (35–40 per cent) and rest other gases. The National Biogas Programme was initiated in 1981–82 for the promotion of family size biogas plants with the aim of providing a clean and cheap source of energy along with other benefits such as enriched organic manure, improved sanitation and hygiene and reduction in drudgery for women. Three types of biogas designs, namely, the floating drum type or KVIC design, fixed dome type and bag type portable digester made of rubberised nylon fabric are being propagated under this programme. India is second after China in biogas plants.

- **Integrated Rural Energy Programme:** Started with the aim to meet the energy needs of group of villages which was modified in 2003–04 and included cluster of district and state as well Five Regional Training Centres set up under the programme at Delhi, Lucknow, Amrol (Gujarat), Bangalore and Shillong.

- **The Remote Village Electrification programme**, since 2001–02, has aim to provide basic lighting/electricity/facility through renewable energy options in remote areas which are not likely to receive grid connectivity under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) as certified by the REC, Central Government. provides financial Assistance of up to 90% of the project costs, subject to pre-specified maximum amounts for each technology, is provided for approved projects.
- India receives solar energy due to 300 clear sunny days is about 5.5 kWh per sqm per day with the highest annual radiation received in Ladakh, western Rajasthan and some parts of Gujarat which can be harnessed in two ways as solar photovoltaic energy and solar thermal energy by direct conversion to electricity and heat energy respectively. An accelerated programme for development and deployment of solar water heating systems aimed at installation of one million sq.m. of collector area is being implemented by the Ministry and Interest subsidy is now provided by the Ministry so that loans are available from banks/Fls at effective interest ranging from 2% to 5%.
- **Hydrogen Energy:** A National Hydrogen Energy Board has been set up to guide and monitor the preparation of a Hydrogen Energy Road Map as well its implementation. The Road Map prepared by the Steering Group formed by the board was approved in its meeting and has visualised goals of one million hydrogen-fuelled vehicles and 1,000 MW aggregate hydrogen based power generation capacity to be set up in the country by 2020.
- **Fuel Cells:** BHEL developed a 3 kW automated Proton Exchange Membrane fuel Cell Power Pack and demonstrated the same for the StAtionary Applications. Indian Institute of Chemcial Technology, Hyderabad will integrate already developed 10 kW methanol reformer with a 10 kW fuel cell to run it for 1000 hours.
- **Geothermal Energy:** Magnetotelluric studies by National Geophysical Research Institute (NGRI), Hyderabad have shown existence of potential geothermal sites in Surajkhand, in Jharkhand and in Tapovan in Uttaranchal.
- **Solar Energy Centre:** The Solar Energy Centre, established in 1982, is an integral part of the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources for development and promotion of solar energy technologies. The R&D campus is located on the Gurgaon-Faridabad Road and Module Test Bed Facility has been established in collaboration with M/s Moser Baer Photovoltaic Limited as well it has taken a project for preparation of the updated version of solar radiation data with India Meteorological Department. Work on establishment of an “Automatic Weather Station” in the campus of the Centre has been initiated. A handbook on energy conscious architecture, prepared jointly with IIT Bombay.
- **Centre for Wind Energy Technology:** C-WET has been set up at Chennai, Tamil Nadu, and its wind turbines test station is located at Kayathar in district Thoothukudi, Tamil Nadu. It has five units namely, Research and Development, Wind Resources Assessment, Wind Turbine Testing, Standards and Certification, and Information, Training and Commercial Services.

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- **Rajiv Gandhi Akshay Urja Diwas:** An mass awareness campaign about renewable energy is being organised to commemorate the birth anniversary of former Prime Minister, late Shri Rajiv Gandhi as “Rajiv Gandhi Akshay Urja Diwas” on 20th Aug., every year since 2004.
- **District Advisory Committees:** District Advisory Committees have established in every district with the Collector/Deputy Commissioner as its Chairman in order to create awareness on renewable energy at the district level.
- **Special Area Demonstration Programme:** The Special Area Demonstration programme aims at demonstration of renewable/non-conventional energy systems and devices in all parts of the country with a view to create awareness and give publicity amongst students, teachers and the public.
- **Akshay Urja Shops:** With a view to create the outreach of renewable systems/devices, Akshay Urja Shops are being set up to cover every district in the country to ensure easy availability of such systems/devices apart from catering to repair and maintenance needs.
- The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas is entrusted with the responsibility of exploration and production of oil and natural gas including import of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) and the refining, marketing, distribution, import, export and conservation of petroleum products. India is a member of the International Energy Forum (IEF) which provides a platform for biennial meetings of ministers from the energy producing and consuming countries.
- **Neyveh Lignite Corporation (NLC):** is an integrated mining cum power project with open cast lignite mines linked with Thermal Power Stations.
- During the period April to December 2009 lignite production and power generation achievements of NLC were 16.30 MT and 13064.17 MV respectively against the target of 15.17 MT and 11876.00 MV

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Environment

Institution	Head Office	
Botanical Survey of India	Kolkata, 13 Feb., 1890	
Zoological Survey of India	Kolkata, 1916	
Forest Survey of India	Dehradun, 1 June, 1981	Prepares State of Forest Report including National Vegetation Map once in 2 years.
National Biodiversity Authority	Chennai, 1 Oct., 2003	It was set up under the Biological Diversity Act, 2002.
National Institute of Animal Welfare (NIAW)	Ballabgarh, Faridabad	
Animal Welfare Board of India	Chennai	It is a statutory body Under Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960. Headed by PM, it is the apex advisory body overseeing and guiding the implementation of various scheme for wildlife conservation.
Indian Board of Wildlife	—	
Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)	Delhi, Sept., 1974	Autonomous body set up under the Water revention and Control of Pollution Act, 1974.
National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board (NAEC)	August, 1992	
G. B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development (GBPIHED)	Almora, 1988	
Indian Council of Forest Research and Education (ICFRE)	Dehradun	

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Forest Research Institute	Dehradun
Arid Forest Research Institute	Jodhpur
Rain Forest Research Institute	Jorhat
Tropical Forestry Research Institute	Jabalpur
Institute of Forest Genetics and Tree Breeding	Coimbatore
Himalayan Forest Research Institute	Shimla
Centre for Social Forestry and Eco-rehabilitation	Allahabad
Institute of Forestry Research and Human Resources Development	Chhindwara
Indian Plywood Industries Research and Training Institute	Bangalore
Indian Institute of Forest Management	Bhopal
Wildlife Institute of India	Dehradun
Salim Ali Centre for Criminology and National History (SACONH)	Coimbatore
Centre for Environmental Education	Ahmedabad
CPR Environmental Education Centre	Chennai
Centre for Ecological Sciences	Bangalore
Centre for Mining Environment	Ahmedabad
Centre for Environmental Management of degraded ecosystems	Delhi
Tropical Botanic Garden and Research Institute	Thiruvananthapuram
National Museum of Natural History (NMNH)	New Delhi, 1978
Indira Gandhi National Forest Academy	Dehradun
Tropical Forest Research Institute	Jabalpur

KEY ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION AND OTHER PROVISIONS IN INDIA

Policies

- 1992 Policy Statement on Abatement of Pollution
- 1992 National Conservation Strategy and Policy Statement on Environment and Development
- 1998 National Forest Policy
- 2002 Wildlife Conservation Strategy
- 2006 National Environment Policy

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Environmental Legislation

- 1927 The Indian Forest Act.
- 1972 The Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act (amended 1993)
- 1973 The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act (amended 1988)
- 1977 The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act (amended 1992)
- 1980 The Forest (Conservation) Act (amended 1988)
- 1981 The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act (amended 1987)
- 1986 The Environment (Protection) Act (amended 1992)
- 1988 The Motor Vehicles Act
- 1991 The Public Liability Insurance Act (amended 1992)
- 1995 National Environment Tribunal Act
- 1996 National Environment Appellate Authority Act
- 2002 The Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Act
- 2002 The Biological Diversity Act
- 2003 The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess (Amendment) Act

International Environmental Agreements to which India is a Signatory

- 1985 The Vienna Convention/Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer
- 1972 The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and the Agenda 21
- 1975 The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of flora and fauna (CITES)
- 1991 The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (the Ramsar Convention)
- 1992 The Framework Convention on Climate Change
- 1992 The Convention for Conservation of Biological Resources

- The main emphasis of ministry of environment and forests under the government structure and implementation of policies and programmers related to conservation of country's natural resources its biodiversity, forests and wild life, ensuring the welfare of animals and control and battements of pollution. The ministry also serves as nodal agency in country for United Nations environment programme (UNEP), south Asia cooperative environment programme [SACEP], international center for integrated mountain development [ITIMOD] and for the follow up of the united nations conference on environment and development [UNCED].
- A Natural Conservation Strategy and Policy Statement on Environment and Development, 1992, National Forest Policy, 1988, a Policy Statement on Abatement of Pollution, 1992 and a National Environment Policy 2006 have also been evolved.
- **Botanical Surey of India (BSI):** BSI was established on 13th Feb., 1890 with the basic objective to explore the plant resources of country and to identify the plant species with economic virtues.

- **BSI headquarters:** Kolkata and its 10 circle officer across the country. With the passing years, BSI, functions has been expended to include various new areas such as invert rising endemic rare and threatened plant species, conservation strategies, studies on fragile eco system and protected areas like national park, biosphere reserves etc.
- **Zoological Survey of India (ZSI)** was established in 1916 with headquarter at Kolkata with 16 regional stations across the country. ZSI works under ministry has been under tapping survey, exploration and research ZSI in recent years has reoriented its plan of work by grouping in survey and studies under six major programmer Viz.
 1. fauna of states
 2. fauna and conservation areas,
 3. fauna of important ecosystem,
 4. status survey of endangered species and ecological studies/environment impact assignment survey and identification of wildlife seized materials related to wild life protection act 1972. Besides, the on going fauna of India programme was also continued.
- One environment impact assignment survey at regnant of Bhilai steel plant in Chhattisgarh was carried out.
- The book on faunal diversity of tiger of India reserves was released by the honourable prime minister of India during meeting of national board for wildlife.
- **Forest Survey of India:** Dehradun forests are renewable resources contribute substantially to economic development. FSI a premier national institute for forest resources assignment in for collection of data on scientific line through nationwide comprehensive forest recourses survey at regular intervals. FSI head quarter – Dehradun with four regional offices at Shimla, Kolkata, Nagpur, Bangalore, when work in close cooredaction to carry out the various activities of FSI. Other function of FSI includes data processing and conducting training. of forests and trees outside forest and reporting. Head quarters in other activities as and when aligned.
- The forest cover maps on differents scales are kept in public domain and sold to start forest departments and other user agencies on normal price. Since 2001 the latest tree cover maps are available as hard copy and also in digital form.
- **According to the state of forests report 2005:** Total forest cover of country as per 2005 assignment in 677.088 km² and line constitutes 20.60% of total geographical area of country of this 5.4, 569 km² (1.66%) in very dense, 332.647 km² (10.12%) in moderately dense forest while 289.87 km². (8.82%) in open forest cover. The scrub a counts for 38,475 km² (1.17%).
- The state/UT wise forest cover in country show that map with 76.0/3 km² has largest area under forest cover, followed by Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh.
- According to proportion of geographic under forest cover, Mizoram has maximum percentage of 88.66% followed by Nagaland 82.75%, Arunachal Pradesh 80.93% and Andaman Nicobar (80.36%).

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WILDLIFE SANCTUARIES AND NATIONAL PARKS IN INDIA

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Important Species</i>
Bandipur National Park	Mysore, Karnataka	Elephant, Tiger, Bear, Sambhar, Panther
Balpakram Sanctuary	Garo Hills, Meghalya	Tiger, Elephant, Bison
Chandraprabha Sanctuary	Varanasi, UP	Asiatic Lion, Tiger, Panther, Indian Gazelle, Sloth bear
Corbett National Park	Nainital, Uttaranchal	Elephant, Tiger, Sloth bear, Nilgai, Panther, Sambhar
Dachigam Sanctuary	Jammu & Kashmir	Kashmir stag (Hangul)
Dudhwa National Park	Lakhimpur Kheri, UP	Tiger, Panther, Sambhar, Nilgai
Ghana Bird Sanctuary	Bharatpur, Rajasthan	Siberian Crane, Spoonbill, Heron teal, Stork
Gir National Park	Junagarh, Gujarat	Asiatic Lion, Panther, Sambhar, Nilgai, Crocodile, Rhinoceros
Hazaribagh National Park	Hazaribagh, Jharkhand	Tiger, Leopard, Sambhar, Chital
Jaldapara Sanctuary	West Bengal	Tiger, Leopard, Sambhar, Chital
Kanha National Park	Mandla and Balaghat, MP	Tiger, Panther, Antelope, Barking Deer, Nilgai
Kaziranga National Park	Jorhat, Assam	Great Indian one horned Rhinoceros, Wild Buffalo, Sambhar, Tiger
Manas	Barpeta, Assam	Tiger, Elephant, Panther, Wild Buffalo, One horned Rhinoceros
Mudumalai Sanctuary	Nilgiri Hills, TN	Elephant, Dear, Pigs
Namdapha National Park	Tirap Distt., AP	Tiger and Elephant
Palamau	Daltonganj, Jharkhand	Tiger, Elephant, Panther, Leopard
Parkal	Warangal, AP	Tiger, Panther, Chital, Nilgai
Periyar	Idukki, Kerala	Elephant, Tiger, Panther, Wild board, Gaur, Sambhar
Ranganthitoo Bird Sanctuary	Karnataka	Birds

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<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Important Species</i>
Shivpuri National Park	Shivpuri, MP	Tiger, Birds
Sunderbans	West Bengal	Tiger, Wild board, Crocodile, Deer Birds
Vedanathangal Bird Sanctury	Tamil Nadu	Birds
Wild Ass Sanctuary	Little Rann of Kutch, Gujarat	Wild Ass, Wolf, Nilgai, Chinkara

CONSERVATION–MANGROVES OF CORAL REEFS

The coastal regulation zone notification (1991) under the environmental protection Act (1986) recognizes mangrove and coral reefs areas as ecological sensitive and categorizes them as CRZ–I (i) which implies that these areas are afforded protection of highest order under the promotional measure, the government has identified 28 mangrove areas, four coral reefs areas on a country-wide basin for intensive conservation and management.

- **The National Policy 2006** recognizes that mangroves and coral reefs are important coastal environment resources, which provide habitats for marine species I protection from extreme weather events; and a resource base for sustainable tourism. The policy also recognize that mangrove, as indeed the other castle resources like coral reefs and coastal forests, face threats from various quarters.
- Mangroves in India account for about 5% of world's mangrove vegetation and are spread over an area 4500 km² along coastal states | UTs of country.
- West Bengal's sunderbase account for a little less than half of total area under mangroves in India.
- Forest survey of India is assessing the vegetation cover of country including mangroves using remote sensing since 1987.

TOP-3 Mangrove Area in Country

1. West Bengal
 2. Gujarat
 3. Adman & Nicobar
- The ministry has established a national mangrove genetic resources center in Odisha.

Coral Reefs

- The 4 major coral reefs areas identified for intensive conservation and management
 1. Gulf of Mannar
 2. Gulf of Kutchh

3. Lakshadweep
4. Andaman and Nicobar Islands

In India coral reef area estimated = 2375 km² Recognizing that 2008 year is the international year of coral reefs, ministry has sponsored a workshop entitled status of coral reefs in India jointly organised by Lakshadweep and national institute of oceanography [Goa] at Kadamat Islands, Lakshadweep.

BIOSPHERE RESERVES (BR)

Biosphere Reserves are areas of territorial and coastal ecosystem which are internationally recognized within the framework of UNESCO's Man and Biosphere (MAB) Programme. These reserves are required to meet a minimal set of criteria and adhere to a minimal set of conditions before being admitted to the world network of biosphere reserves designated by UNESCO. India has been divided into 10 biogeographic zones and these zones together consist of twenty-five biogeographic provinces, the aim is to designate one representative site as biosphere reserve in each biogeographic province for long-term conservation.

The ministry has provided financial assistance to respective state governments for conservation and management of 16 biosphere reserves designated so far. In addition, the biosphere reserve in Gujarat has been designated as 15th biosphere reserve in the country on 29th January, 2008. Out of 15 reserves, 14 reserves namely Sunderban (WB), Gulf of Mannar (TN), Nilgiri (TN, Kerala, Karnataka) & Nanda Devi (Uttaranchal) have been included in the world network of biosphere reserves.

Major role of Biosphere Reserves:

1. Conservation role
2. Logistic role
3. Development role

Biosphere reserve zoning—has been chiefly classified into three:

1. Strictly protected core area
2. Strictly delineated buffer zone
3. Interlineated outer buffer zone or transition area.

Biodiversity Conservation

The convention on biological diversity (CBD), one of the key agreements adopted during the earth summit held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 is the first comprehensive global agreement which addresses all aspects related with biodiversity.

1. CBD has near universal membership with 190 countries
2. India is a party to CBD
3. Eight meetings of the conference of parties (COP) to CBD, the eighth was at critical Brazil
4. National biodiversity authority (NBA), CHENNAI

- India hosted two meetings for the CBD in 2009 *i.e.*, an expert meeting on Traditional Knowledge in Hyderabad from 16–19 June, 2009 and Asia Pacific regional workshop on protected Areas in Dehradun on 12–15 October, 2009. In pursuance to the CBD, India has enacted the Biological Diversity Act in 2002. The Biological rules were notified in 2004.

BOTANIC GARDEN OF THE INDIAN REPUBLIC, NOIDA

It was set up to facilitate existing conservation propagation of race for threatened indigenous plants in country.

UNDP-GOICCF II – projection promoting conservation of medicinal plants and Karol edge for enhancing health for livelihood security.

PROJECT TIGER

- **Project Tiger** – (National Tiger Conservation authority): It is centrally sponsored scheme launched in April 1973.
- **Project Elephant** – Launched in Feb., 1992, assistance was provided to Haryana for creation of first elephant rehabilitation center in country.
3 more elephant research are to be established two in Chhattisgarh and 1 in Arunachal Pradesh.

POLLUCATION

Under national air quality programme, four air pollucations.

1. Sulphur dioxide
2. Oxides of nitrogen as NO₂
3. Suspended particulate matter (spm) and reparable suspended particulate matter (RSPM OR PM 10) have been identified for regular monitoring at all location.
4. National river conservation directorate—functioning under ministry of environment.
5. National museum of natural history—is subordinate organization of ministry of environment.
6. Indira Priyadarshini Vriksha Mitra awards. It is proposed to restructure awards to significantly improve the profile of awardees so that the become role models, which is required in view of longer management cycle of tree plantation activity.
7. Medini Puraskar Yovana—Related with environment.

Ozone layer protection: Government of India has been entrusted in work related to ozone layer protection and implementation of mentored protocol to ministry.

- The Animal Welfare Division is entrusted with the implementation of the provisions of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960. Plan Schemes are in operation for implementation of the statutory obligations under this Act.
- The Concern for environmental quality has become the utmost issue in the present scenario of increasing urbanization, industrial and vehicular pollution as well as pollution of water courses due to discharge of effluents without conforming to the environmental norms.
- The Ministry under the Environment Protection Act (1986), has notified the “Rules for the Manufacture, Use, Import, Export and Storage of Hazardous Micro Organisms/ Genetically engineered Organisms or Cells 1989” (known as Rules, 1989) to ensure that research and development and testing of LMOs prior to environmental release are conducted in a safe and scientific manner.
- The mandate of the Forest Conservation Division is to implement the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, which was enacted on 25 October, 1980.
- This Act deals with grant of forestry clearances for diversion of forest lands for non-forestry purposes in respect of development projects like power, roads, railways, irrigation, mining, schools, defence, drinking water, resettlement, rehabilitation of people, etc.
- Integrated Forest Protection Scheme (IFPS) was being implemented during the 10th Five Year Plan and is being continued during 11th Plan. The Planning Commission has suggested to rename the Scheme as “Intensification of Forest Management” during 11th Five Year Plan.
- Non-Legally Binding International Instrument for sustainable development of all types of forests has been agreed to as Global Forest Policy by all member countries of the United Nations and adopted by General Assembly.
- The Indian Constitution entails the subject of forest and wildlife in the Concurrent list. The Federal Ministry acts as a guiding torch dealing with policies and planning on wildlife conservation while the State Forest Departments have been vested with the responsibility of implementation of national policies and plans.
- Zoos in India are regulated as per the provision of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 and are guided by the National Zoo policy, 1998.
- The Central Zoo Authority (CZA), established by the Government of India in year 1992 through an amendment in the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 oversees the functioning of Zoos and enforces minimum standards and norms for upkeep and health care of animals.
- The major functions of the Hazardous Substances Management Division (HSMD) include regulatory activities for framing necessary Rules relating to environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes/chemicals, plastics and municipal solid wastes under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and promotional activities by providing necessary financial support to the concerned agencies for their implementation.

- The National River Conservation Directorate, functioning under the Ministry is engaged in implementing the River and Lake Action Plans under the National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP) and National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) by providing assistance to the State Governments.
- The Scheme of National Natural Resource Management System (NNRMS) involves utilization of remote sensing technology for accurate inventory of resources such as land water forests, minerals oceans, etc. and to utilize this information for monitoring changes in ecological system.
- The National Museum of National History (NMNH), a subordinate organization of the Ministry, was opened to public in 1978 to create public awareness in preservation and conservation of environment and nature.
- Realizing the need of appropriate environmental information, the Ministry has set up an Environmental Information System (ENVIS) as a plan programme and as a comprehensive network in environmental information collection, collation, storage, retrieval and dissemination to varying users, which include decision-makers, researchers, academicians, policy planners, research scientists, etc.

Wet Lands

February 2 is world wetlands day. It marks the date of signing of convention on wetlands and Feb. 2, 1971 in Iranian city of Ramsar.

Different type of Wetlands:

1. Marshes/snaps forest in coted ivore (ivory coast)
2. The ruoergai marshes on eastern edge of Tibetan platuea
3. Vambanad kayal in Kerala
4. Thelum
5. Tular lake
6. Loktak lake
7. Chilika lake

List of Wetlands of International Importance Under Ramsar Convention in India

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Name of Wetland</i>	<i>Date of Declaration</i>	<i>State</i>
1.	Ashtamudi Wetland	19/08/02	Kerala
2.	Bhitarkanika Mangroves	19/08/02	Odisha
3.	Bhoj Wetland	19/08/02	Madhya Pradesh
4.	Chandertal Wetland	08/11/05	Himachal Pradesh
5.	Chilika Lake	01/10/81	Odisha

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<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Name of Wetland</i>	<i>Date of Declaration</i>	<i>State</i>
6.	Deepor Beel	19/08/02	Assam
7.	East Kolkata Wetlands	19/08/02	West Bengal
8.	Harike Lake	23/03/90	Punjab
9.	Hokera Wetland	08/11/05	Jammu and Kashmir
10.	Kanjli	22/01/02	Punjab
11.	Keoladeo National Park MR	01/10/81	Rajasthan
12.	Kolleru Lake	19/08/02	Andhra Pradesh
13.	Loktak Lake MR	23/03/90	Manipur
14.	Point Calimere	19/08/02	Tamil Madu
15.	Pong Dam Lake	19/08/02	Himachal Pradesh
16.	Renuka Wetland	08/11/05	Himachal Pradesh
17.	Ropar	22/01/02	Punjab
18.	Rudrasagar Lake	08/11/05	Tripura
19.	Sambhar Lake	23/03/90	Rajasthan
20.	Sasthamkotta Lake	19/08/02	Kerala
21.	Surinsar-Mansar Lakes	08/11/05	Jammu and Kashmir
22.	Tsomoriri	19/08/02	Jammu and Kashmir
23.	Vembanad-Kol Wetland	19/08/02	Kerala
24.	Wular Lake	23/03/90	Jammu and Kashmir
25.	Upper Ganga River (Brijghat to Narora Stretch) MR-sites under Montreaux Record	08/11/05	Uttar Pradesh

List of Identified Wetlands in Different State Under NWCP

(as on June 26, 2009)

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of State/UT</i>	<i>Name of Wetland</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Kolleru
2.	Assam	1. Deepol Beel 2. Urapad Beel 3. Sone Beel
3.	Bihar	1. Kabar

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<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of State/UT</i>	<i>Name of Wetland</i>
4.	Gujarat	2. Barilla 3. Kusheshwar Asthan 1. Nalsarovar 2. Great Rann of Kachh 3. Thol Bird Sanctuary 4. Khijadiya Bird Sanctuary 5. Little Rann of Kachh 6. Pariej 7. Wadhwana 8. Nanikakrad
5.	Haryana	1. Sultanpur 2. Bhindawas
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1. Renuka 2. Pong Dam 3. Chandratal 4. Rewalsar 5. Khajjiar
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1. Wultar 2. Tso Morari 3. Tisgut Tso & Chisul Marshes 4. Hokersar 5. Mansar-Surinsar 6. Ranjitsagar 7. Pangong Tsar 8. Gharana 9. Hygam 10. Mirgund 11. Shalbugh 12. Chushul & Hanley
8.	Jharkhand	1. Udhwa 2. Tilaiya Dam
9.	Karnataka	1. Magadhi 2. Gudavi Bird Sanctuary 3. Bonal 4. Hidkal & Ghataprabha 5. Heggeri 6. Ranganthittu

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<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of State/UT</i>	<i>Name of Wetland</i>
10.	Kerala	7. K.G. Koppa wetland 1. Ashtamudi 2. Sasthamkotta 3. Kottuli 4. Kadulandi 5. Vembnad Kol
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1. Barna 2. Yashwant Sagar 3. Wetland of Ken River 4. National Chambal Sanctnary 5. Ghatigaon 6. Ratapani 7. Denwa Tawa wetland 8. Kanha Tiger Reserve 9. Pench Tiger Reserve 10. Sakhyasagar 11. Dihaila 12. Govindsagar 13. Sirpur
12.	Maharashtra	1. Ujni 2. Jayakawadi 3. Nalganga wetland
13.	Manipur	1. Loktak 2. Umiam
15.	Mizoram	1. Tamdil 2. Palak
16.	Odisha	1. Chilka 2. Kuanria wetland 3. Kanjia wetland 4. Daha wetland 5. Anusupa
17.	Puducherry	1. Ousteri lake
18.	Punjab	1. Harike 2. Ropar 3. Kanjli 4. Nangal
19.	Rajasthan	1. Sambhar

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<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of State/UT</i>	<i>Name of Wetland</i>
20.	Sikkim	1. Khechuperi Holy Lake 2. Tamze Wetland 3. Tembao Wetland Complex 4. Phendang Wetland Complex 5. Gurudokmar Wetland 6. Tsomgo wetland
21.	Tamil Nadu	1. Point Calimer 2. Kaliveii 3. Pallaikarni
22.	Tripura	1. Rudrasagar 2. Gumti reservoir
23.	Uttar Prdaesh	1. Nawabganj 2. Sandi 3. Lakh Bahoshi 4. Samaspur 5. Alwara Wetland 6. Semarai Lake 7. Nagaria lake 8. Keetham Lake 9. Shekha wetland 10. Saman Bird Sanctuary 11. Sarsai Nawar 12. Patna Bird Sanctuary 13. Chando wetland, Basti 14. Tal-Baghel wetland 15. Taal Ganbhirvan & Taal Salona 16. Aadi jal Jeev Jheel
24.	Uttaranchal	1. Ban Ganga Jhilmil Tal 2. Asan
25.	West Bengal	1. East Calcutta Wetland 2. Sunderbans 3. Ahiron Beel 4. Rasik Beel 5. Santragach 6. Patlakhawa-Rasomat
26.	UT (Chandigarh)	1. Sukhna

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Finance

The Ministry of Finance handles economic and financial issues affecting the country and regulates expenditure of the Government including transfer of resources to the states. It has 10 Departments as explained below:

- (i) Economic Affairs,
- (ii) Expenditure,
- (iii) Revenue, and
- (iv) Disinvestment

The main divisions of the Department of Economic Affairs are viz.

- (i) Finance Division
- (ii) Budget Division including Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM)
- (iii) Capital Market
- (iv) Bilateral Co-operation and Administration
- (v) Multilateral Institutions
- (vi) Multilateral Relations and Administration
- (vii) Controller of Aid, Accounts and Audit
- (viii) Economic Division
- (ix) Directorate of Currency.

Twelfth Finance Commission: The Twelfth Finance Commission (constituted on 1st Nov., 02) by the President to give recommendations on specified aspects of Centre—State fiscal relations during 2005–10. The Commission submitted its Report covering all aspects of its mandate on 17 December, 2004.

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Recommendations of the Twelfth Finance Commission

(a) Restructuring Public Finances:

- Centre and States to improve the combined tax GDP ratio to 17.6 per cent by 2009–10.
- Combined debt-GDP ratio, with external debt measured at historical exchange rates, to be brought down to 75 per cent by 2009–10.
- Fiscal deficit to GDP targets for the Centre and States to be fixed at 3 per cent.
- Revenue deficit of the Centre and States to be brought down to zero by 2008–09.
- Interest payments relative to revenue receipts to be brought down to 28 per cent and 15 per cent in the case of the Centre and States, respectively.
- States to follow a recruitment policy in a manner so that the total salary bill, relative to revenue expenditure, net of interest payments, does not exceed 35 per cent.

(b) Sharing of Union Tax Revenues:

- The share of States in the net proceeds of shareable Central taxes fixed at 30.5 per cent, treating additional excise duties in lieu of sales tax as part of the general pool of Central taxes. Share of States to come down to 29.5 per cent, when States are allowed to levy sales tax on sugar, textiles and tobacco.
- In case of any legislation enacted in respect of service tax, after the notification of the eighty eighth amendment to the Constitution, revenue accruing to a State should not be less than the share that should accrue to it, had the entire service tax proceeds been part of the shareable pool.

(c) Local Bodies:

- A grant of ` 20,000 crore for the Panchayati Raj institutions and ` 5,000 crore for urban local bodies to be given to States for the period 2005–10.
- Priority to be given to expenditure on operation and maintenance (O&M) costs of water supply and sanitation, while utilizing the grants for the Panchayats. At least 50 per cent of the grants recommended for urban local bodies to be earmarked for the scheme of solid waste management through public-private partnership.

(d) Calamity Relief:

- The scheme of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) to continue in its present form with contributions from the Centre and States in the ratio of 75 : 25. The size of the Fund worked out at ` 21,333 crore for the period 2005–10.
- The outgo from the Fund to be replenished by way of collection of National Calamity Contingent Duty and levy of special surcharges.

(e) Grants-in-aid to States:

- The present system of Central assistance for State Plans, comprising grant and loan components, to be done away with, and the Centre should confine itself to extending plan grants and leaving it to States to decide their borrowings.
- Non-plan revenue deficit grant of ` 56,856 crore recommended to 15 States for

the period 2005–10. Grants amounting to ` 10,172 crore recommended for the education sector for seven States. Grants to education and health sectors are additionalities over and above the normal expenditure to be incurred by States.

- A grant of ` 15,000 crore recommended for roads and bridges, which is in addition to the normal expenditure of States.
- Grants recommended for maintenance of public buildings, forests, heritage conservation and specific needs of States are ` 500 crore, ` 1,000 crore, ` 625 crore and ` 7,100 crore, respectively.

(f) Fiscal Reform Facility:

- With the recommended scheme of debt relief in place, fiscal reform facility not to continue over the period 2005–10.

(g) Debt Relief and Corrective Measures:

- Central loans to States contracted till March, 2004 and outstanding on March 31, 2005 amounting to ` 1,28,795 crore to be consolidated and rescheduled for fresh term of 20 years, and an interest rate of 7.5 per cent to be charged on them. This is subject to enactment of fiscal responsibility legislation by a State.
- A debt write-off scheme linked to reduction of revenue deficit of State to be introduced. Under this scheme, repayments due from 2005–06 to 2009–10 on Central loans contracted up to March 31, 2004 will be eligible for write-off.
- Central Government not to act as an intermediary for future lending to States, except in the case of weak States, which are unable to raise funds from the market.
- External assistance to be transferred to states on the same terms and conditions as attached to such assistance by external funding agencies.

Annual Budget is an estimate of expected receipts and expenditure of the Union for the ensuing financial year which is laid before the Parliament and also known as 'Annual Financial Statement'. It covers entire transactions of Central Government during the preceding year as well as ensuing year or the 'Budget Year' as it is known. All withdrawals of money from the Consolidated Fund are thereafter authorised by an Appropriation Act passed by the Parliament every year.

- **Public debt** is comprised of borrowings inside the country like market loans, compensations and other bonds, treasury bills issued to finance State Governments, etc. — "other liabilities" include outstandings against the various small saving schemes, provident funds, securities issued to Industrial Development Bank of India, Unit Trust of India and nationalised banks, deposits under the special deposit schemes, reserve funds and deposits.
- In 1770, the first bank of India, Bank of Hindustan, was established in Calcutta by Alexander company. After that, three presidency banks were established as bank of Calcutta (1806), Bank of Bombay (1840) and Bank of Madras (1843).

The first bank of limited liability, Oudh Commercial Bank, was established in 1881 under Indian management whereas, in 1894, Punjab National Bank was established. The Banking Companies Act came into existence in February, 1949, followed by subsequent amendment

to read as Banking Regulation Act, 1949 due to banking crisis during 1913–1917 and failure of 588 banks in various States during the decade ended 1949 and to provide the legal framework for regulation of the banking system by RBI.

The largest bank—Imperial Bank of India—was nationalised in 1955 and restructured as State Bank of India, followed by formation of its 7 Associate Banks in 1959. An ordinance was issued on 19th Jul-1969 with the aim to bring commercial banks into the mainstream of economic development with taking ownership and control of 14 major banks. Six commercial banks were nationalised on 15th April, 1980.

On 14th Aug., 1991, Committee on the Financial System (Chairman: M.Narsimham) was formed to examine all aspects relating to the structure, organisation, functions and procedures of the financial systems on the basis of recommendations of a comprehensive reform was introduced in 1992–93. Again in Dec. 1997, a committee (Chairman: Shri M. Narasimham), was formed to review the record of implementation of financial system reforms recommended in 1991 which submitted its report to the Government in April 1998 to revise guidelines for entry of new banks in private sector were issued on 3rd January, 2001 after guidelines in 1993 under which RBI scrutinised application and gave approval to two entities on 7th Feb. 2002. Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd., was granted banking licence on 6th February, 2003 which started its operations from 22nd March, 2003 and subsequently was included in the Second Schedule of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 w.e.f. 12th April, 2003. Licence was granted to “Yes Bank Ltd.” (another approved bank) on 24th May, 2004 which started its operations from 16th August, 2004 and was included in the second Schedule of the RBI Act, 1934 on 21st August, 2004.

- **The Reserve Bank of India (RBI)**, established on 1st April, 1935, under the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and nationalised on 1st January, 1949. It acts as banker to the central as well state government as per the agreement with them. For the issuance of currency in India other than 1 rupee coin and subsidiary coins, it has the sole authority while as the agent of Indian government. It also manages distribution of one-rupee coin as well as small coins issued by the Government. The Reserve Bank also handles the borrowing programme of the Central and State Government.
- There are **218 scheduled commercial banks** (including foreign banks) as comprising 161 public sector banks of which 133 are regional rural banks (RRBs) which accounts for 75.2% of the deposits of all scheduled commercial banks, 19 nationalised banks, 8 banks in SBI group and IDBI Ltd.

SWARNJAYANTI GRAM SWAROZGAR YOJANA (SGSY)

The scheme (funded on 75 : 25 basis by centre and state government) was launched w.e.f. from 1st April, 1999 by the Union Ministry of Rural Development (after combining Training of Rural Youth For Self Employment (TRYSEM), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Supply of Improved Toolkits to Rural Artisans (SITRA), Ganga Kalyan Yojana (GKY) and Million Wells Scheme (MWS) and is implemented by DRDAs through panchayat samiti. The scheme aims at establishment of micro enterprises in the rural areas with the objective to bring every assisted family above the poverty line in three

years by providing them income (should not be less than ` 20000 p.m., net repayment to the bank, at least in the 3rd year) generating assets through a mix of bank credit and government subsidy.

SWARNA JAYANTI SHAHARI ROZGAR YOJANA

The scheme (funded on 75 : 25 basis by centre and state government) is operating from 1 December 1997 in all urban and semi-urban towns where beneficiaries are identified by local bodies through house-to-house survey.

PRIME MINISTER'S ROZGAR YOJANA (PMRY)

Launched on 2nd October, 1993 and initially was operating in urban areas followed by extending its implementation throughout the country from 1st April, 1994 with the aim to provide self-employment opportunities to educated unemployed youth in the age group of 18 to 35 years. In North-Eastern states the eligible age group is from 18–40. There is a 10-year relaxation for SC/ST, ex-servicemen/physically handicapped and women, in the upper age limit.

Regional Rural Banks were formed to take banking services to rural areas with no banking facility with the aim to provide institutional credit to the weaker sections of the society called 'target groups' as well to support productive activities by rural savings. For consolidation of RRBs, the Government of India started the process of amalgamation, in September 2005, due to which 134 RRBs are consolidated in to new 42 RRBs till 31st Aug., 06 sponsored by 18 banks in 16 states.

Small Industries Development Bank of India is operating from 2nd April, 1990 with the aim to promote, finance and develop small scale industries in the country and is engaged in doing so through institutions like state financial corporation, commercial banks, etc.

Export-Import Bank of India (EXIM) was established in 1982 with the aim to finance, facilitates and promotes foreign trade in India.

National Housing Bank is operating from July, 1988 as wholly-owned subsidiary of RBI, is the apex institution of housing finance in India with the aim to regulate and supervise Housing Finance Companies (HFCs). Golden Jubilee Rural Housing Finance Scheme being implemented through Scheduled Banks, HFCs and Co-operative Sector Institutions and monitored by NHB.

INDIAN BANKS

As on 30th June, 2006, eighteen Indian banks twelve from the public sector and six from the private sector had operations overseas, which had their presence in 47 countries with a network of 111 branches (including offshore units), 6 joint ventures, 18 subsidiaries and 34 representative offices. Bank of Baroda had highest concentration, with 39 branches, 7 subsidiaries, one joint venture bank and 3 representative offices in 20 countries, followed by State Bank of India with 30 branches, five subsidiaries, three joint venture banks and

seven representative offices in 29 countries and Bank of India with 20 branches, one subsidiary, two joint venture banks and three representative offices in 14 countries.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

Established on Dec. 1945 and started to operate in March, 1947 with headquarter at Washington D.C. The IMF conduct Article IV consultations for the review of economic status of the member countries normally once in a year as a part of its mandate for international surveillance under the Article of Agreement, which is known as Article IV consultation, and it holds in two phases generally. During this exercise the IMF mission holds discussions with RBI as well with ministries/departments of Central Government and then in a meeting of IMF executive Board reports are discussed and conclusions are made at Washington D.C.

INDIA AND THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (IMF)

India is a founder member and Finance Minister is the ex-officio Governor and Governor, RBI is India's Alternate Governor on the Board of Governors of the IMF. India is represented at the IMF by an Executive Director who also represents Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Bhutan. India has share holding of 1.91 per cent. However, based on voting share, India (together with its constituency countries viz. Bangladesh, Bhutan and Sri Lanka) is ranked 22nd in the list of 24 constituency.

- **Financial Transaction Plan (FTP):** India participates in the FTP of the IMF from 2002. By participation in FTP, India is allowing IMF to encash its rupee holdings as part of its quota contribution, for hard currency which is then lent to other member countries who are debtors to the IMF.
- **India-IMF Institute:** In July, 2004, India and IMF joint training programme at the national Institute of Bank Management, Pune was established. The Training Programme will provide policy oriented training in economics and related operational fields to Indian officials and officials of countries in South Asia and East Africa. The first training programme was held during July, 2006. The RBI is the nodal body to coordinate the training programme with the IMF.

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

India as a founder member established ADB in Partnership with other 62 member countries in 1966 with its headquarters at Manila, Philippines with the aim to promote economic and social progress of its developing member countries in the Asia and the Pacific region. India started borrowing from ADB's Ordinary Capital Resources (OCR) in 1986. India holds the position of Executive Director on the Board of Directors of the Bank—its Constituency comprises India, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Lao PDR and Tajikistan. The Finance Minister is India's Governor on the Board of Governors of Asian Development Bank and Secretary (EA) is the Alternate Governor.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT PROMOTION BOARD

FIPB, reconstituted, on 18th February, 2003 and transferred to the Department of Economic Affairs. It is the Secretariat for executing the policy of the Government on Foreign Direct Investment and notify government decisions on proposals received in the prescribed time limit of 30 days.

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT

As per the policy, FDI up to 100 per cent is allowed, under the automatic route, which does not require prior approval either by the Government of India or the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) but Investors must notify and file necessary document with the concerned Regional office of RBI with in 30 days of receipt of inward remittances and within the 30 days of issue of shares to foreign investors respectively where as under the Government approval route, applications for FDI proposals, other than NRI's, and proposals for FDI in 'Single Brand' product retailing, are received in the Department of Economic Affairs, M/o Finance. Proposals for FDI in 'Single Brand' product retailing by the NRI's are received in the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, M/o Commerce and Industry.

Foreign Investments in equity capital of an Indian company under the Portfolio Investment Scheme are not within the ambit of FDI policy and are governed by separate regulations of RBI/Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI).

Currently, FDI is prohibited for the following sectors:

- (i) Retail trading (except Single Brand Product retailing),
- (ii) Atomic energy,
- (iii) Lottery business,
- (iv) Gambling and Betting

All Activities/Sectors would require period Government approval for FDI in the following circumstances:

- (i) Where provisions of Press Note (2005 Series) are attracted;
- (ii) Where more than 24 per cent foreign equity is proposed to be inducted for manufacturing of items reserved for the Small Scale Sector.

INVESTMENT COMMISSION

Formed in December, 2004 with broad authority to engage, discuss with and invite domestic and foreign businesses to invest in India. The Commission's report of February, 2006 titled "Investment Strategy for India" tells that for sustaining growth at over 8 per cent per annum will require an increase in investment levels from approximately 28 per cent of GDP to about 32 per cent of GDP. Which needs cumulative investment of about \$ 1.5 trillion in the next five years.

The Commission studied 25 key sectors spanning Infrastructure, Manufacturing, Services, Natural Resources and the Knowledge Economy. They represent a significant part of the economy and would require an aggregate investment of US\$ 525 US\$ 550 billion over the next 5 years.

Important Committees

1. **Hanumant Rao Committee:** Fertilisers (Constituted on 28 January, 1997, Submitted Report on April 3, 1998)
2. **Mahajan Committee:** Sugar Industry (Constituted in March, 1997, Submitted Report on April, 15, 1998)
3. **R. V. Gupta Committee:** Agriculture Credit (Constituted in December, 1997. Submitted Report on April 21, 1998)
4. **Narshimham Committee (Second):** Banking Reforms (Constituted in 1997, Submitted Report on April 15, 1998)
5. **Khan Working Group:** Development Finance Institutions (Constituted by RBI, Submitted Report on April, 24, 1998)
6. **Chandrate Committee:** Delisting in Share Market (Constituted by SEBI in Feb., 1997)
7. **UK Sharma Committee:** NABARDs role in RRB (Constituted in January, 1998, Submitted Report on April 27, 1998)
8. **Ajit Kumar Committee:** Army Pay Scales (Constituted in December 1997, Submitted Report in April, 1998)
9. **CB Bhavne Committee:** Company Information (Constituted by SEBI, Submitted Report on October 27, 1998)
10. **NN Vohra Committee:** Relations of Politicians with Criminals (Constituted on September 8, 1997)
11. **Bimal Julka Committee:** Working Conditions ATCOS (Submitted Report in September, 1997)
12. **Dhanuka Committee:** Simplification of Transfer Rules in Securities Market (Constituted by SEBI)
13. **C. Babu Rajeev Committee:** Reforming Ship Act, 1908 and Ship Trust Act, 1963.
14. **S. L. Kapoor Committee:** Credit & Flow Problems of SSIS (Constituted by RBI in December 1997)
15. **Dave Committee (2000):** Pension Scheme for Unorganised Sector.
16. **Mahajan Committee (March, 1997):** Sugar Industry.
17. **Mashelkar Committee (January, 2002):** Auto Fuel Policy.
18. **S.N. Verma Committee (1999):** Restructuring the Commercial Banks.
19. **Y.B. Reddy Committee (Oct., 2001):** Review of Income Tax Rebates.

20. **Bhurelal Committee:** Increase in Motor Vehicle Tax.
21. **Sapta Rishi Committee (July, 2002):** Development of Domestic Tea Industry.
22. **Abhijit Sen Committee (July, 2002):** Long Term Food Policy.
23. **Kelkar Committee:** Tax Structure Reforms.
24. **J.J. Irani Committee:** Company Law Refroms.
25. **Parekh Committee:** Infrastructure Financing.

INSURANCE DIVISION

Life Insurance Corporation of India

LIC established in 1956 has its central office in Mumbai with seven Zonal Offices at Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi, Chennai, Hyderabad, Kanpur and Bhopal. An overseas subsidiary, Life Insurance Corporation (International) E.C. Bahrain (established in 1989). Joint ventures, Ken-India Assurance Company Limited, Nairobi, a registered joint venture in collaboration with Vishal Group Limited, Life Insurance Corporation (Nepal) Limited, Kathmandu, Nepal local industrial Group, LIC (Lanka) Ltd., the latest joint venture subsidiary with M/s Bartleet & Company Ltd., in Sri Lanka on 1st March, 2003. An off-shore company LIC (Mauritius) off-shore Limited was registered to tap the African insurance market.

Social Security Group Insurance Scheme

SSF, formed in 1988–89, with the aim to provide social security through Group Insurance Scheme to the weaker and vulnerable sections of the society and is administered by LIC. People belonging to 24 occupational groups/areas have been covered under this scheme. The scheme along with Rural group life insurance scheme has been replaced by Janshree Bima Yojana from August, 2000. But the renewal of the groups covered earlier is permitted.

Janashree Bima Yojana

Launched on 10th August, 2000, to provide an insurance cover of ` 20,000 with the premium 200 per member on natural death. On death/total permanent disability due to accident, the benefit is ` 50,000 increased to ` 75,000 w.e.f. 15th August, 2006. On partial permanent disability due to accident, the benefit is ` 25,000 increased to ` 37,500 w.e.f. 15th August 2006. 50 per cent premium will be met out of Social Security Fund. The balance premium is to be borne by the member and/or Nodal Agency.

Krishi Shramik Samajik Suraksha Yojana

Started in 1st July, 2001 for the agricultural workers, to provide life insurance protection, periodical lump sum survival benefit and pension to those who were between the age of 18–50 years. Gram Panchayat was to act as nodal agency and with the help of NGO/SHG or any other agency, would identify the agricultural workers. Sale of new policies discontinued

from December, 2003. No new lives are to be added even under existing schemes at the time of renewal.

Shiksha Sahayog Yojana

Launched on 31st December, 2001, with the aim to provide scholarships (₹ 300 per qtr per child for max. 4 years and max 2 children of the member covered under Janshree bima yojna) to students of parents living below or marginally above poverty line and who are covered under Janashree Bima Yojana and are studying in 9th to 12th standard (including ITI courses) No premium is charged.

General Insurance Corporation of India

It was approved as the "Indian Reinsurer" on 3rd Nov. 2000 and started its full fledged operation on the 1st April, 2003 with the aim to optimise the retention within the country and developing adequate reinsurance capacity.

Public Sector General Insurers' Association of India

National Insurance Company Ltd., New India Assurance Company Ltd., Oriental Insurance Company Ltd., and United India Insurance Company Ltd., formed an association known as 'GIPSA' with headquarters in Delhi after detaching from GIC in 2000.

Agriculture Insurance Company of India Limited

Established on 20th Dec. 2002 under the Companies Act, 1956 with the capital participation from General Insurance Corporation of India, members of GIPSA and NABARD for agri related insurance.

- **National Agricultural Insurance Scheme:** Launched from Rabi 1999–2000 season after replacing comprehensive crop insurance scheme by India government in association with GIC.
- **Farm Income Insurance Scheme:** Launched on pilot basis in rabi 2003–04 initially for wheat and paddy with an extension in kharif 2004 with the aim to provide income protection to farmers
- **Rainfall Insurance "Varsha Bima":** Launched during 2004 south-west monsoon period is provided for five different options depending requirements of farming community as (i) seasonal rainfall insurance based on aggregate rainfall from June to September (ii) sowing failure insurance based on rainfall between 15th June and 15th August, (iii) rainfall distribution insurance with weight assigned to different weeks between June and September, (iv) agronomic index constructed on the basis of water requirements of crops at different pheno-phases, (v) catastrophe option, covering extremely adverse deviation of 50 per cent and above in rainfall during the season.
- **Universal Health Insurance Scheme (UHIS):** The scheme provides for reimbursement of medical expenses up to ₹ 30,000 towards hospitalisation floated rural and social sectors; and licensing of agents, corporate agents, brokers, and third party administrators.

Disinvestment

From 1991–92 to 1999–2000, Government disinvested its equity in Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) through sale of minority shares in small lots while from 1999–2000 to 2003–04, disinvestment is done through strategic sale like sale of a large block of share alongwith management control to a strategic partner identified through competitive bidding. After 2004–2005, disinvestment realisations have been done through sale of small portions of equity.

The total proceeds from disinvestment between 1991–1992 and 31st May, 2008 amounted to ₹ 53,423.03 crore, consisting of the following:

<i>Item</i>	<i>Amount Realised</i>	<i>per cent</i> (₹ Crore)
Receipts through sale of minority shareholding in CPSEs	35,358.01	66.18
Receipts through sale of majority shareholding of one CPSE to another CPSE	1317.23	2.47
Receipts through Strategic sale	6,344.35	11.88
Receipts from other related transactions	4,005.17	7.50
Receipts from sale of residual shareholding disinvested CPSEs/companies	6,398.27	11.98
Total	53,423.03	100

Constitution of National Investment Fund: “National Investment Fund” (NIF) was constituted on 1st April, 2005 into which the returns from disinvestment of Government equity in CPSEs would be kept. It would be maintained outside the Consolidated Fund of India and 75 per cent of the annual return will be used to finance selected social sector schemes, whereas rest 25 per cent used to meet the capital investment requirements of profitable and revivable CPSEs that yield adequate returns, in order to enlarge their capital base to finance expansion/diversification.

Capital Market Division

The Capital Market Division is responsible for formulating policies related to protection of the interest of investors in securities and promotion of the development of and the regulation of the securities markets. For the same it Administers the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956, Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 and the Depositories Act, 1996.

External Commercial Borrowings

ECBs refer to commercial loans, in the form of bank loans, buyers’ credit, suppliers’ credit, securitised instruments (e.g., floating rate notes and fixed rate bonds) availed from non-resident

lenders with a minimum average maturity of 3 years. The ECBs are approved within an overall annual ceiling, consistent with prudent debt management, keeping in view the balance of payments position and the level of foreign exchange reserves of the country. Government announced amendments to the ECB policy on 3rd June, 2005 and in January, 2006.

Pension Reforms

On 23rd August, 2003, the Government decided to introduce a new restructured defined contribution pension system called New Pension System (NPS) for new entrants to Central Government service, except to Armed Forces, in the first stage, replacing the existing defined benefit system. It was operationalised from 1st January, 2004 through a notification dated 22nd December, 2003. An interim Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) was constituted through a Government resolution dated 10th October, 2003 as a precursor to a statutory regulator and became operational from 1st January, 2004. Till the architecture is fully in place, the Central Pension Accounting Office (CPAO) under the Controller General of Accounts, Department of Expenditure is acting as the interim Central Recordkeeping Agency (CRA). Contributions are currently being credited into the public account earning a return equal to the GPF rate. A Bill providing for a regulatory framework for the pension sector under the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority was introduced in Parliament on 21st March, 2005 and was referred to the Standing Committee on Finance. The Committee presented their report in Parliament on 26th July, 2005. The recommendations of the Committee have been examined and a proposal for amending the PFRDA Bill, 2005, based on the recommendations of the Committee is under the Government's consideration. The Bill proposes that the main mandate of PFRDA is to regulate the NPS, as amended from time to time by the Central Government. Pension Schemes already covered under the Employees Provident Fund & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and other enactments would be specifically excluded from the architecture of the NPS including the Central Recordkeeping Agency (CRA) and pension funds. Further, the Bill provides that PFRDA will frame investment guidelines for pension funds. There are provisions empowering PFRDA to impose stringent penalties for any violation of the law and to create a special fund, to be used for educating and protecting the interests of subscribers to schemes of pension funds.

National Institute of Financial Management

Established 1993 under the Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure as a society, registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860 to impart Professional training to directly recruited Group "A" Probationers of various Finance and Accounts Services.

Staff Inspection Unit

The Staff Inspection Unit (SIU) was formed in 1964 with the objective of securing economy in the staffing of Government Organisations consistent with administrative efficiency and evolving performance standards and work norms.

Controller General of Accounts (CGA)

According to Article 150 of the Constitution of India the accounts of the Union and the States shall be kept in such form as the President may on the advice of Coptroller and Auditor General of India prescribe. This function of the President has been allocated to Coptroller General of Accounts in terms of Article 77(3) of Constitution of India. The Coptroller General of Accounts (CGA) is the principle advisor to the Government of India on accounting matter and is responsible for establishing and maintaining a sound and efficient accounting and financial reporting system.

- **Principles and Form of Accounts:** The CGA prescribes general principles and form of accounts of government relating to Union as well as State governments and frames rules and manuals relating thereto.
- **Budgetary Control, Payments, Receipts Collection and Accounting:** The CGA, through Chief Controller/Controller of Accounts and their Pay and Accounts Offices, carries out the budget control, payments, receipts collection and accounting functions of the Union.
- **Financial Reporting:** The CGA provides regular feedback to the Finance Minister and other line Ministries on the status of Government finances.
- **Technical Advice on Accounting Matters:** The CGA provides advice to all Ministries/ Departments and State Governments on various accounting matters.
- **Disbursement of pension:** The CGA is also responsible for disbursement and accounting of pension payments to Government employees retiring from all civil ministries.
- **Internal Audit:** The Internal Audit function is carried out with the help of Internal Audit units in every Ministry, supervised by the respective Controller of Accounts; the Inspection Wing of CGA also provides guidance to the Controller of Accounts on this subject.
- **Capital Restructuring and Disinvestment of PSUs:** The Controller General of Accounts is responsible for evaluating and processing the proposals relating to the capital restructuring of various public sector undertakings (PSUs) of the Union Government and its submission to the Ministry of Finance.
- **Human Resource Development:** The CGA manages the cadre of the Indian Civil Accounts Service (ICAS) and the entire accounts personnel deployed in civil ministries and is responsible for the entire gamut of personnel management including their recruitment, transfers, promotions, training, and capacity building both within the country as well as abroad, and periodical reviews of cadre strength and distribution.
- **Training:** The Institute of Government Accounts and Finance (INGAF) has been setup in the year 1992 under the CGA to meet the training needs of the Civil Accounts personnel.
- **Parliamentary Financial Control:** Monitoring Cell in office of CGA is entrusted with monitoring the progress of submission by Ministries of remedial/corrective Action

Plan Taken Notes on recommendations of Public Accounts Committee (PAC), as contained in their reports from time to time.

- **Central Plan Schemes Monitoring System:** The Plan Accounting & Public Finance Scheme also known as Central Plan Schemes Monitoring System is being implemented by Controller General of Accounts w.e.f. 01-04-2008 to establish a comprehensive decision support system and Management Information System in respect of Plan Scheme.

Central Sales Tax (CST)

The Central Sales Tax is levied by the central government by virtue of Entry 92A of the union list but by the state it is leviable by virtue of Article 269 under the provisions of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 on the sale of goods of the course of inter-State trade or commerce. It is an accepted fact that the CST, being an origin-based tax, is inconsistent with VAT (which is a destination based tax). As well as CST is a cascading-type tax since it is not re-batable against VAT. Hence, it is agreed that CST should be phased out. In fact, after extensive consultations between the Centre and the States, the roadmap for phasing out the CST by 31.3.2010 (*i.e.*, before the date appointed for introduction of GST) has been finalized and the process of phasing out of the CST has been started with reduction in CST from 4% to 3% w.e.f. 01.04.2007 and further from 3% to 2% w.e.f. 1st June, 2008.

State Level Value Added Tax (Vat)

Introduction of State VAT is the most significant tax reform measure at State level. The State VAT has replaced the earlier Sales Tax systems of the States. VAT, being a 'tax on sale or purchase of goods within a State' is a State Subject by virtue of Entry 54 of List II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. The Government of India has constituted an Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers (EC) to deliberate upon and decide all issues concerning Sales Tax Reforms/State VAT. The State VAT has been introduced by all the States/UTs except Uttar Pradesh.

Since Sales Tax/VAT is a State subject, the Central Government has been playing the role of a facilitator for successful implementation of VAT.

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Goods and Services Tax (GST) means taxation of goods and services in an integrated manner not separately. The line of demarcation between goods and services is getting blurred, which has made separate taxation of goods and services untenable. Integrated Goods & Service Tax (GST), based on VAT principles, has evolved as the most modern and efficient form of indirect taxation and the same has been adopted by a large number of countries (including Federal countries) around the world. The Central Government has set 01.04.2010 as the target date for introduction of GST.

Directorate of Enforcement

The Directorate of Enforcement is mainly concerned with the Enforcement of the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), 1999, beside implementation of Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), 2002, w.e.f. 1.7.2005. The Directorate is also responsible for adjudication of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 (FERA) cases (repealed Act) and follow-up of prosecutions filed under the erstwhile FERA.

- The market regulator, the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) became a statutory body in 1992. Through an amendment in 1999, SEBI was empowered to regulate collective investment schemes and plantation schemes.
- PAN has been made the sole identification number for all transactions in securities market.
- SEBI has made it compulsory for companies coming out with IPOs of equity shares to get their IPOs graded by at least one credit rating agency registered with SEBI from May 1, 2007.
- FM had announced in the Budget Speech 2010–11, the creation of a Financial Stability and Development Council (FSDC) to strengthen and institutionalize the mechanism for maintaining financial stability and monitor macro prudential supervision of the economy including functioning of large financial conglomerates and address inter-regulatory coordination issues, without prejudice to the autonomy of regulators.
- In the budget (2010–11) speech the creation of a Financial Sector Legislative Reforms Commission (FSLRC) was announced. It was highlighted that most of our legislations governing the financial sector are very old. Large number of amendments to these Acts made at different points of time has also increased ambiguity and complexity. The FSLRC is going to be entrusted with the task of rewriting and cleaning up the financial sector laws to bring them in line with the requirement of the sector.
- India has been borrowing from the World Bank through International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and International Development Association (IDA) for various development projects in the areas of poverty reduction infrastructure, rural development, etc. IDA funds are one of the most concessional external loans for Government of India and are used largely in social sector projects that contribute to the achievement of Millennium Development Goals.
- Banking Ombudsman Scheme is in operation since 1995. The scheme works under the control and supervision of Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Banking Ombudsman is an independent body with legal powers to settle disputes quickly and inexpensively.
- The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) came into existence on 12th July, 1982. NABARD was established for providing credit for promotion of agriculture, small-scale industries, cottage and village industries, handicrafts and other allied economic activities in rural areas with a view to promoting integrated rural development and securing prosperity of rural areas.
- India has signed Customs Mutual Assistance Agreement, memorandum of understanding with various countries to promote sharing of intelligence and provide investigative assistance to curb duty evasion.

- Use of National Import Database (NIDB) helps in detecting under-valuation of imported goods, which has been reported to be the oft-used route for Customs commercial frauds.
- Intelligence Support System (ISS) provides for development of intelligence and for analyzing macro level inputs into macro level workable intelligence. This system has resulted in detection of commercial fraud and evasion of customs duty.

ECONOMIC SURVEY 2010–11

Annual Economic Survey for 2010–11 underlines the view that the Indian Economy has emerged with remarkable rapidity from the slowdown caused by the global financial crises of 2007–09. Survey predicts that the economy is expected to “breach the 9 per cent mark in 2011–12”.

(I) Economy: Present State and Prospects

- Recovering from the slowdown caused by global financial crisis, the GDP growth rate in 2010–11 is expected at 8.6 percent as compared to 8 percent in 2009–10 on account of positive growth in agriculture sector at 5.4 percent coupled with the industrial and the service sectors growing at 8.6 and 9.6 percent respectively.
- GDP growth is expected to revert to pre-crisis levels at around 9 percent (+/- 0.25 percent) in 2010–11 on the basis of positive momentum in savings and investments rate.
- The services sector has played a dominant role in the Indian economy with a 57.3 percent share in the GDP.
- Savings and investments rate for 2009–10 is estimated at 33.7 and 36.5 percent respectively with the savings—investments gap estimated at 2.8 percent.
- Foreign exchange reserves of 297.3 billion at the end of December, 2010, showing an increase of US\$ 18.2 billion over the end—March, 2010 level mainly on account of valuation changes.
- The Wholesale Price Index is estimated to remain at an elevated level of about 9.4 percent for April to December, 2010 primarily on account of high food inflation at 18 percent.

(II) Macroeconomic Developments

- Regarding food inflation and thereby to curtail margin between farm gate and retail prices, the Economic Survey has suggested foreign direct investment (FDI) in multi-product retail into India. A regulatory structure, including measures such as anti-trust laws, could be introduced within which the foreign companies could function. It is also suggested that the FDI could initially be introduced in few major cities so as to prevent them from controlling the market.

- The government has also put forth new initiatives, few illustrations mentioned below:
 - (a) Strategies to release food grains in small batches to avoid monopolies.
 - (b) The Food Security Bill to consider special relief such as issue of smart cards at subsidized rates to the targeted poor households. These smart cards can be used to purchase at PDS stores at market price. This would radically alter the present public distribution system and plug the loopholes as well as reduce corruption.
 - (c) Developing Tourism industry by improving in visa and immigration services along with creating more conducive infrastructural facilities.
 - (d) To develop India as education hub and target higher gross enrolment ratio (GER) from the current levels of 13.5 percent to a target of 30 percent within a decade from now.

(III) Fiscal Development and Public Finance

- The gross Tax-GDP ratio is expected to marginally decline to 9.5 percent in 2010–11 (direct tax being 5.4 percent and indirect tax being 4.1 percent) from 9.6 in 2009–10 (direct tax being 5.7 percent and indirect tax being 3.9 percent).
- For 2010–11, Fiscal, Revenue and Primary deficits are placed at 4.8 percent, 3.5 percent and 1.7 percent of GDP respectively. Government had an estimated INR 3021 billion as Plan expenditure, equivalent to 4.6 percent of the GDP.
- Growth in the gross tax revenue in the nine months of April to December, 2010 was 26.8 percent (year-on-year).
- The non-tax revenue grew by about 136.4 percent in the first nine months of the current fiscal (primarily out of the 3G and BWA bonanza). Revenue receipts grew by over 50 percent during the same period.
- Indirect Taxes is estimated to increase by 19.1 percent with revenue from Customs Duties increasing by 36.5 percent, Excise Duties increasing by 26.1 percent and Service Tax by 16.3 percent.

(IV) Prices and Monetary Control

- During the year, in September, 2010, a new Wholesale Price Index (WPI) series was released, taking into account the new series of WPI with base 2004–05 and also subsequent revision in IIP.
- The annual average inflation rate-base on WPI was 18 percent for primary articles, 12.3 percent for fuel and power and 5.3 percent for manufactured products. The annual average WPI for all commodities was 9.4 percent.
- During 2010–11 the RBI raised the policy rates six times whereby the repo rate under the liquidity adjustment facility (LAF) has cumulatively been increased by 175 basis points (bps) to stand at 6.5 percent and the reverse repo rate by 225 bps to 5.5 percent.

(v) Financial Intermediation and Markets

- During the financial year 2010–11, the growth percentages in scheduled commercial banks (SCBs) for bank credit, aggregate deposits and investments were 12.2, 6.8 and 4.2 respectively.
- Concerned about the non-regulated growth in the micro-finance sector the government has drafted a Micro-Financial Sector (Development and Regulation) Bill 2010.
- The sluggish growth in deposits slowed the growth rate of banks during 2009–10 to 15 percent. Non-performing assets of banks rose (2.39 percent of gross advances) during year 2009–10 while their capital adequacy ratio (CRAR) remained rather healthy at 13.6 percent.
- The total number of NBFCs registered with the RBI was 12630 in end of June, 2010. The ratio of deposits of reporting NBFCs to aggregate deposits of scheduled commercial banks dropped to 0.36 percent in end-March, 2010.
- The Indian capital market remained strong during the year making gains for eight quarters in a row, the longest run in at least 20 years. The net gain during 2010 for the capital market was 18 percent. The mean size of IPOs increased by 30.6 percent to INR 82.7 billion as compared to the last year.
- Insurance penetration (ratio of premium underwritten in a given year to the GDP) increased to 5.39 in 2009. The major initiatives undertaken by IRDA include amongst others amendments to the Insurance Act, IRDA Act and General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act; formulation of Micro Insurance regulation; capping of ULIP charges; and IPO guidelines.

(VI) Balance of Payments (BoP) Developments

- The exports in April-December 2010 went up by 29.5 percent while the imports during the same period registered a growth rate of 19 percent. The trade deficit increased to US\$ 82 billion in the same period.
- Net Capital Flows at US\$ 36.7 billion in first half of 2010–11 were higher as compared to US\$ 23 billion in the first half of 2009–10.
- India with a reserve of US\$ 297.3 billion at the end of December, 2010 is now the 4th largest foreign exchange reserve holder in the world.
- The monthly average exchange rate of the rupee has been in the range of INR 44–47 per US\$ between April–December 2010.
- Net FDI inflow was marginally lower at US\$ 18.8 billion in 2009–10 as compared with US\$ 19.8 billion in 2008–09.
- Portfolio investment witnessed net inflows of 32.4 billion including FII net inflow of 29 billion in 2009–10.
- The Government needs to combat the key challenges namely the continuing sovereign debt risk in peripheral euro-zone countries, fragile global recovery and unstable FDI inflows.

(VII) Foreign Trade

- The global economy estimated to go by 5 percent as per World Economic Outlook (WEO) in 2010.
- World Trade reached US\$ 7.03 trillion in first half of 2010 with a growth rate of 24 percent. Growth in world trade volume is expected to moderate in 2011 and 2012 to 7.1 percent and 6.8 percent respectively.
- India's share in world merchandise export has reached 1.4 percent in January–June, 2010 as compared to 1.3 percent in 2009.

(VIII) Agriculture and Food Control

- As per 2010–11 advance estimates, agriculture and allied sector accounted for 14.2 percent of the GDP (agriculture 12.3 percent, forestry 1.5 percent and fisheries 0.8 percent) as against 14.6 percent in 2009–10.
- To achieve the plan target growth of agriculture at 4 percent during the 2007–2012 periods, agriculture sector needs to grow at 8.5 percent during 2011–12. Need to significantly step up investment in agriculture both by private and public sectors to ensure sustained growth.
- The food grain production during 2010–11 is estimated 232.07 billion tonnes up from 218.1 billion tonnes in 2009–10. With a relatively good monsoon the agriculture-sector is expected to grow at 5.4 percent during 2010–11.
- The Forwards Markets Commission, the regulator for commodity futures trading under the provisions of the Forward Contract (Regulation) Act, 1952, continued its efforts to strengthen and broad base the market during 2010. Four National Commodity Spot Exchanges were set up trading in more than 30 commodities having delivery locations spread over 15 states.
- The Centrally sponsored National Mission on Micro Irrigation (NMMI) was launched in June, 2010 for enhancing water-use efficiency by adopting drip and sprinkler irrigation systems in all States and UTs for both agricultural and horticultural crops.

(ix) Industry

- Growth in the industrial sector was buoyant during April–September, 2010. The manufacturing sector grew at a robust rate of 12.6 percent and 9.9 percent in the first two quarters of 2010–11 respectively. Thereafter, industrial output growth has begun to moderate in line with global trends.
- In April–December 2010, cumulative growth rate of industrial output was 8.6 percent. During April–December 2010, the cumulative growth rate of the manufacturing sector, the key driver of the industrial output, was 9.1 percent.
- The consumption, imports and exports of finished steel recorded growth rates of 9.8 percent, 11.1 percent and 13.8 percent respectively.

- The revenue aggregate of the Information Technology (IT) business process outsourcing (BPO) industry has grown by 5.4 percent to reach US\$ 73.1 billion in 2009–10. For the same period, revenue from IT service exports grew to US\$ 27.3 billion, revenue from Information Technology Enabled Services (ITeS)-BPO exports reached US\$ 12.4 billion and the revenue from the domestic market (IT services and ITeS-BPO) reached to US\$ 14 billion.
- The production of electronics is estimated to grow by 13 percent to reach INR 1,099 billion in 2009–10. The cumulative export figure in electronics during 2010–11 (April to July) is estimated at US\$ 1.36 billion.
- In Tourism Sector, the Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in the first eight months of 2010–11 have registered significant growth of 9.4 percent as against growth of about 6 percent for the world. Foreign exchange earnings from tourism in 2010–11 (April–November) increased by 16.8 percent in rupee terms.
- On a year-on-year basis, credit growth to industry sharply accelerated to 27 percent in November 2010.
- There was, as expected, a decline in investment intentions in 2009, but investment intentions in 2010 (January–November) indicate revival of business sentiments and an improvement in entrepreneurs' perception. Metals, machinery, cement, chemicals and the auto sector continue to dominate as the preferred industries.

(x) Services Sector

- Services sector is a fast-growing, employment-oriented, attracting FDI with vast-export potential. The outlook for the services sector which had dimmed due to the fallout of the sub-prime crisis in the US and the global financial crisis has once again brightened.
- India with a services sector share of 52 percent in national GDP in 2009 and 55.2 percent in 2009–10 compares well even with the developed countries in the top 12 countries with the highest overall GDP. In 2009–10, services growth was 10.1 percent and in 2010–11 (based on estimates) it was 9.6 percent.
- Among various services in this sector, financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and trade, hotels and restaurants are the largest groups accounting for 16.7 percent and 16.3 percent respectively of the national GDP in 2009–10. The community, social, and personal services category accounts for a 14.4 percent share in GDP, while transport, storage, and communication accounts for a 7.8 percent share in GDP. Construction, which is a borderline services inclusion, has a share of 8.2 percent in GDP.

(xi) Energy, Infrastructure and Communications

- In the Eleventh Five Year Plan has the estimates of total investment in infrastructure were revised to INR 20,542 billion which is likely to enhance by 2.47 percent of the GDP as compared to the Tenth Plan.

- To accelerate the development of power sector, reforms in 3 directions are proposed viz. Strengthening the regulation, improving distribution and opening bulk supply to completion and revising tariff to more economic levels.
- During 2010–11, production of crude oil is estimated at 37.96 million metric tonne (MMT), *i.e.*, 12.67 percent higher than preceding year. Freight loading on Indian railway increased by 3.31 percent to 593.43 MT. The achievement under various phases of NHDP was upto 1,007 km in April November 2010.
- The telecommunications sector has done exceedingly well as the tele density has increased from 20.74 percent in 2004 to 143.95 percent in 2010 in urban areas. Similarly, the aviation sector witnessed strong recovery registering a growth rate of 19 and 30 percent in domestic passenger and cargo respectively.
- To accelerate the pace of infrastructure development, an enhanced investment amounting to INR 40,992 billion will be needed in the next twelfth plan (2012–17).

(xii) Human Development, Equity and Environment

- As per the Human Development Report (HDR) 2010, published by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the human development index (HDI) for India was 0.519 in 2010 placing it at an overall rank of 119 out of 169 countries in comparison to a rank of 134 out of 182 countries as reported in HDR 2009.
- The Central Government outlay on social services and rural development has consistently increased from 13.75 percent in 2005–06 to 19.27 percent in 2010–11 in areas such as Rural Development, Education, Labour and Employment etc.
- A major financial inclusion initiative “Swabhimaan” was launched on 10th February, 2011 aimed at providing branchless banking through the use of technology to the socially excluded like SCs, STs, OBCs and disabled.
- Phase II of Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI)— “Aadhaar’ programme was commenced in July, 2010 for enrolling 100 million residents through multiple registers and for setting up of other infrastructural requirements. The scheme was introduced in 2009 for facilitating financial inclusion and ensuring better governance and improved service delivery of the Government programmes.
- The Government recognizing the importance of factoring ecological concerns into the development process has taken a number of initiatives including the notification of Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules 2010 for prevention of further degradation of wetlands.
- The Government of India and World Bank signed a loan agreement for the implementation of an Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project, to be implemented at a cost of INR 11.56 billion with World Bank’s contribution at 77.7 percent, Govt. of India’s at 15.4 percent and the States at 6.9 percent.

UNION BUDGET 2011–12

Finance Minister Mr. Pranab Mukherjee on February 28, 2011 presented the Union Budget 2011–12 in the Parliament.

Opportunities

- Swift and broad based growth in 2010–11 has put the economy back to its pre-crisis growth trajectory. Fiscal consolidation has been impressive.
- Significant progress in critical institutional reforms that would set the pace for double-digit growth in the near future.
- Dynamism in the rural economy due to scaled up flow of resources to the rural areas.

Challenges

- Structural concerns on inflation management to be addressed by improving supply response of agriculture to the expanding domestic demand and through stronger fiscal consolidation.
- Implementation gaps, leakages from public programmes and the quality of outcomes pose a serious challenge.
- Impression of drift in governance and gap in public accountability is misplaced. Corruption as a problem to be fought collectively. Government to improve the regulatory standards and administrative practices.
- Inputs from colleagues on both sides of House are important in the wider national interest.
- Budget 2011–12 to serve as a transition towards a more transparent and result oriented economic management system in India.

Overview of the Economy

- Gross Domestic Product (GDP) estimated to have grown at 8.6 per cent in 2010–11 in real terms. Economy has shown remarkable resilience.
- Continued high food prices have been principal concern this year.
- Consumers denied the benefit of seasonal fall in prices despite improved availability of food items, revealing shortcomings in distribution and marketing systems.
- Monetary policy measures taken expected to further moderate inflation in coming months.
- Exports have grown by 29.4 per cent, while imports have recorded a growth of 17.6 per cent during April to January, 2010–11 over the corresponding period last year.
- Indian economy expected to grow at 9 per cent with an outside band of +/- 0.25 per cent in 2011–12.
- Average inflation expected lower next year and current account deficit smaller.

Sustaining Growth

Fiscal Consolidation

- Fiscal consolidation targets at Centre and States have shown positive effect on macro economic management of the economy.
- Amendment to Centre's FRJBM Act, 2003 laying down the fiscal road map for the next five years to be introduced in the course of the year.
- Proposal to introduce the Public Debt Management Agency of India Bill in the next financial year.

Tax Reforms

- Direct Taxes Code (DTC) to be finalised for enactment during 2011–12. DTC proposed to be effective from April 1, 2012.
- Areas of divergence with States on proposed Goods and Services Tax (GST) have been narrowed. As a step towards roll out of GST, Constitution Amendment Bill proposed to be introduced in this session of Parliament.
- Significant progress in establishing GST Network (GSTN), which will serve as IT infrastructure for introduction of GST.

Expenditure Reforms

- A Committee already set up by Planning Commission to look into the extant classification of public expenditure between plan, non-plan, revenue and capital.

Subsidies

- Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) has improved the availability of fertiliser; Government actively considering extension of the NBS regime to cover urea.
- Government to move towards direct transfer of cash subsidy to people living below poverty line in a phased manner for better delivery of kerosene, LPG and fertilisers. Task force set up to work out the modalities for the proposed system.

People's ownership of PSUs

- Overwhelming response to public issues of Central Public Sector Undertakings during current year.
- Higher than anticipated non-tax revenue has led to rescheduling of some disinvestment issues planned for current-year.
- ` 40,000 crore to be raised through disinvestment in 2011–12.
- Government committed to retain at least 51 per cent ownership and management control of the Central Public Sector Undertakings.

Investment Environment

Foreign Direct Investment

- Discussions underway to further liberalise the FDI policy.

Foreign Institutional Investors

- SEBI registered mutual funds permitted to accept subscription from foreign investors who meet KYC requirements for equity schemes.
- To enhance flow of funds to infrastructure sector, the FII limit for investment in corporate bonds issued in infrastructure sector being raised.

Financial Sector Legislative Initiatives

- To take the process of financial sector reforms further, various legislations proposed in 2011–12.
- Amendments proposed to the Banking Regulation Act in the context of additional banking licences to private sector players.

Public Sector Bank Capitalisation

- ` 6,000 crore to be provided during 2011–12 to enable public sector banks to maintain a minimum of Tier I CRAR of 8 per cent.

Recapitalisation of Regional Rural Banks

- ` 500 crore to be provided to enable Regional Rural Banks to maintain a CRAR of at least 9 per cent as on March 31, 2012.

Micro Finance Institutions

- “India Microfinance Equity Fund” of ` 100 crore to be created with SIDBI. Government considering putting in place appropriate regulatory framework to protect the interest of small borrowers.
- “Women’s SHG’s Development Fund” to be created with a corpus of ` 500 crore.

Rural Infrastructure Development Fund

- Corpus of RIDF XVII to be raised from ` 16,000 crore to ` 18,000 crore.

Micro Small and Medium Enterprises

- ` 5,000 crore to be provided to SIDBI for refinancing incremental lending by banks to these enterprises.
- ` 3,000 crore to be provided to NABARD to provide support to handloom weaver co-operative societies which have become financially unviable due to non-repayment of debt by handloom weavers facing economic stress.
- Public sector banks to achieve a target of 15 per cent as outstanding loans to minority communities under priority sector lending at the earliest.

Housing Sector Finance

- Existing scheme of interest subvention of 1 per cent on housing loan further liberalised.
- Existing housing loan limit enhanced to ` 25 lakh for dwelling units under priority sector lending.
- Provision under Rural Housing Fund enhanced to ` 3,000 crore.

- To enhance credit worthiness of economically weaker sections and LIG households, a Mortgage Risk Guarantee Fund to be created under Rajiv Awas Yojana.
- Central Electronic Registry to prevent frauds involving multiple lending on the same immovable property to become operational by March 31, 2011.

Financial Sector Legislative Reforms Commission

- Financial Sector Legislative Reforms Commission set up to rewrite and streamline the financial sector laws, rules and regulations.
- Companies Bill to be introduced in the Lok Sabha during current session.

Agriculture

- Removal of production and distribution bottlenecks for items like fruits and vegetables, milk, meat, poultry and fish to be the focus of attention this year.
- Allocation under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) increased from ` 6,755 crore to ` 7,860 crore.

Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern Region

- To improve rice based cropping system in this region, allocation of ` 400 crore has been made.

Integrated Development of 60,000 pulses villages in rainfed areas

- Allocation of ` 300 crore to promote 60,000 pulses villages in rainfed areas.

Promotion of Oil Palm

- Allocation of ` 300 crore to bring 60,000 hectares under oil palm plantations. Initiative to yield about 3 lakh Metric tonnes of palm oil annually in five years.

Initiative on Vegetable Clusters

- Allocation of ` 300 crore for implementation of vegetable initiative to provide quality vegetable at competitive prices.

Nutri-cereals

- Allocation of ` 300 crore to promote higher production of Bajra, Jowar, Ragi and other millets, which are highly nutritious and have several medicinal properties.

National Mission for Protein Supplement

- Allocation of ` 300 crore to promote animal based protein production through livestock development, dairy farming, piggery, goat rearing and fisheries.

Accelerated Fodder Development Programme

- Allocation of ` 300 crore for Accelerated Fodder Development Programme to benefit farmers in 25,000 villages.

National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture

- Government to promote organic farming methods, combining modern technology with traditional farming practices.

Agriculture Credit

- Credit flow for farmers raised from ` 3,75,000 crore to ` 4,75,000 crore in 2011–12.
- Interest subvention proposed to be enhanced from 2 per cent to 3 per cent for providing short-term crop loans to farmers who repay their crop loan on time.
- In view of enhanced target for flow of agriculture credit, capital base of NABARD to be strengthened by ` 3,000 crore in phased manner.
- ` 10,000 crore to be contributed to NABARD's Short-term Rural Credit fund for 2011–12.

Mega Food Parks

- Approval being given to set up 15 more Mega Food Parks during 2011–12.

Storage Capacity and Cold Chains

- Augmentation of storage capacity through private entrepreneurs and warehousing corporations has been fast tracked.
- Capital investment in creation of modern storage capacity will be eligible for viability gap funding of the Finance Ministry.

Agriculture Produce Marketing Act

- In view of recent episode of inflation, need for State Governments to review and enforce a reformed Agriculture Produce Marketing Act.

Infrastructure and Industry

- Allocation of ` 2,14,000 crore for infrastructure in 2011–12. This is an increase of 23.3 per cent over 2010–11. This also amounts to 48.5 per cent of total plan allocation.
- Government to come up with a comprehensive policy for further developing PPP projects.
- IIFCL to achieve cumulative disbursement target of ` 20,000 crore by March 31, 2011 and ` 25,000 crore by March 31, 2012.
- Under take out financing scheme, seven projects sanctioned with debt of ` 1,500 crore. Another ` 5,000 crore will be sanctioned during 2011–12.
- To boost infrastructure development, tax free bonds of ` 30,000 crore proposed to be issued by Government undertakings during 2011–12.

National Manufacturing Policy

- Share of manufacturing in GDP expected to grow from about 16 per cent to 25 per cent over a period of 10 years. Government will come out with a manufacturing policy.

- Two Committees set up for greater transparency and accountability in procurement policy; and for allocation, pricing and utilisation of natural resources.
- Issues relating to reconciliation of environmental concern from various departmental activities including those related to infrastructure and mining to be considered by a Group of Ministers.
- National Mission for hybrid and electric vehicle to be launched.
- Financial Assistance to be made available for metro projects in Delhi, Mumbai, Bengaluru, Kolkata and Chennai.
- Capital investment in fertiliser production proposed to be included as an infrastructure sub-sector.

Exports

- Of 23 suggestions made by Task Force on Transaction Cost, constituted by the Department of Commerce, 21 suggestions already implemented. Action to be taken on the remaining two suggestions. Transaction Cost of ` 2,100 crore will thus be mitigated.
- Self assessment to be introduced in Customs to modernize the Customs administration.
- Proposal to introduce scheme for refund of taxes paid on services used for export of goods.
- Mega Cluster Scheme to be extended for leather products. Seven mega leather clusters to be set up during 2011–12.
- Jodhpur to be included for the development of a handicraft mega cluster.

Black Money

- Five fold strategy to be put into operation to deal with the problem of generation and circulation of black money.
- Membership of various international for a engaged in anti money laundering, Financial integrity and Economic development, Exchange of information for tax purposes and transparency, secured.
- Various Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEA) and Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAA) concluded. Foreign Tax Division of CBDT has been strengthened to effectively handle increase in tax information exchange and transfer pricing issues.
- Enforcement Directorate strengthened three fold to handle increased number of cases registered under amended Money Laundering Legislation.
- Finance Ministry has commissioned study on unaccounted income and wealth held within and outside the country.
- Comprehensive national policy to be announced in near future to strengthen controls over prevention of trafficking on narcotic drugs.

Strengthening Inclusion

- National Food Security Bill (NFSB) to be introduced in the Parliament during the course of this year.
- Allocation for social sector in 2011–12 (₹ 1,60,887 crore) increased by 17 per cent over current year. It amounts to 36.4 per cent of total plan allocation.

Bharat Nirman

- Allocation for Bharat Nirman programme proposed to be increased by ₹ 10,000 crore from the current year to ₹ 58,000 crore in 2011–12.
- Plan to provide Rural Broadband Connectivity to all 2,50,000 Panchayats in the country in three years.

MGNREGA

- In pursuance of last years budget announcement to provide a real wage of ₹ 100 per day, the Government has decided to index the wage rates notified under the MGNREGA to the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labour. The enhanced wage rates have been notified by the Ministry of Rural Development on January 14, 2011.
- From 1st April, 2011, remuneration of Anganwadi workers increased from ₹ 1,500 per month to ₹ 3,000 per month and for Anganwadi helpers from ₹ 750 per month to ₹ 1,500 per month.

Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub-plan

- Specific allocation earmarked towards Schedule Castes Sub-plan and Tribal Sub-plan in the Budget.
- Allocation for primitive Tribal groups increased from ₹ 185 crore in 2010–11 to ₹ 244 crore in 2011–12.

Education

- Allocation for education increased by 24 per cent over current year.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

- ₹ 21,000 crore allocated, which is 40 per cent higher than Budget for 2010–11.
- Pre-matric scholarship scheme to be introduced for needy SC/ST students studying in classes IX and X.

National Knowledge Network

- Connectivity to all 1,500 institutions of Higher Learning and Research through optical fiber backbone to be provided by March, 2012.

Innovations

- National Innovation Council set up to prepare road map for innovations in India.
- Special grant provided to various universities and academic institutions to recognise excellence.

Skill Development

- Additional ₹ 500 crore proposed to be provided for National Skill Development Fund during the next year.
- An international award with prize money of ₹ 1 crore being instituted for promoting values of universal brotherhood as part of National celebrations of 150th Birth Anniversary of Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore.

Health

- Plan allocations for health stepped-up by 20 per cent.
- Scope of Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana to be expanded to widen the coverage.

Financial Inclusion

- Target of providing banking facilities to all 73,000 habitations having a population of over 2,000 to be completed during 2011–2012.

Unorganised Sector

- Exit norms under co-contributory pension scheme “Swavalamban” to be relaxed. Benefit of Government contribution to be extended from three to five years for all subscribers who enroll during 2010–11 and 2011–12.
- Eligibility for pension under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme for BPL beneficiaries reduced from 65 years of age to 60 years. Those above 80 years of age will get pension of ₹ 500 per month instead of ₹ 200 at present.

Environment and Climate Change

Forests

- ₹ 200 crore proposed to be allocated for Green India Mission from National Clean Energy Fund.

Environmental Management

- ₹ 200 crore proposed to be allocated for launching Environmental Remediation Programmes from National Clean Energy Fund.

Cleaning of Rivers and Lakes

- Special allocation of ₹ 200 crore proposed to be provided for clean-up of some more important lakes and rivers other than Ganga.

Some Other Initiatives

- To boost development in North Eastern Region and Special Category States, allocation for Special Assistance doubled.
- ₹ 8,000 crore provided in current year for development needs of Jammu and Kashmir.
- Allocation made in 2011–12 to meet the infrastructure needs for Ladakh (₹ 100 crore) and Jammu region (₹ 150 crore).

- Allocation under Backward Regions Grant Fund increased by over 35 per cent.
- Funds allocated under Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for addressing problems related to Left Wing extremism affected districts. 60 selected Tribal and backward districts provided with 100 per cent block grant of ` 25 crore and ` 30 crore per district during 2010–11 and 2011–12 respectively.
- A lump-sum ex-gratia compensation of ` 9 lakh for 100 per cent disability to be granted for personnel of Defence and Para Military forces discharged from service on medical ground on account of disability attributable to government service.
- Provision of ` 1,64,415 crore, including ` 69,199 crore for capital expenditure to be made for Defence Services in 2011–12.
- To build judicial infrastructure, plan provision for Department of Justice increased by three fold to ` 1,000 crore.

Census 2011

- To enumerate castes other than Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes in Census 2011, 'caste' to be canvassed as a separate time bound exercise.

Improving Governance

UID Mission

- From 1st October, 2011 ten lakh *Aadhaar* numbers will be generated per day.

IT Initiatives

- Various IT initiatives taken for efficient tax administration. These include e-filing and e-payment of taxes, adoption of 'Sevottam' concept by CBEC and CBDT, web based facility for tax payers to track the resolution of refunds and credit for pre-paid taxes and augmentation of processing capacity.
- Under Mission mode projects, funds released to 31 projects received from States/UTs for computerisation of Commercial taxes. This will allow States to align with roll out of GST.
- Bill to amend the Indian Stamp Act proposed to be introduced shortly.
- A new scheme with an outlay of ` 300 crore to be launched to provide assistance to States to modernise their stamp and registration administration and roll out e-stamping in all the districts in the next three years.
- A new simplified form 'Sugam' to be introduced to reduce the compliance burden of small tax payers falling within presumptive taxation.
- Three more benches of Settlement Commission to be set up to fast track the disposal of cases.
- Steps initiated to reduce litigation and focus attention on high revenue cases.

Corruption

- Group of Ministers constituted to consider measures for tackling corruption. Recommendations to be made in a time bound manner.

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation System

- In pursuance of recommendations of Second Administrative Reforms Commission, 62 departments covered under Performance Monitoring and Evaluation System (PMES) to assess their effectiveness.

TAGUP

- Recommendations of Technology Advisory Group for Unique Projects (TAGUP) submitted and accepted in principle.

Budget Estimates 2011–12

- Gross Tax receipts are estimated at ` 9,32,440 crore.
- Non-tax revenue receipts estimated at ` 1,25,435 crore.
- Total expenditure proposed at ` 12,57,729 crore.
- Increase of 18.3 per cent in total Plan allocation.
- Increase of 10.9 per cent in the Non-plan expenditure.
- XI Plan expenditure more than 100 per cent in nominal terms than envisaged for the Plan period.
- Increase of 23 per cent in Plan and Non-plan transfer to States and UTs.
- Fiscal Deficit brought down from 5.5 per cent in BE 2010–11 to 5.1 per cent of GDP in RE 2010–11.
- Fiscal Deficit kept at 4.6 per cent of GDP for 2011–12.
- Fiscal Deficit to be progressively reduced to 3.5 per cent by 2013–14.
- “Effective Revenue Deficit” estimated at 2.3 per cent of GDP in the Revised Estimates for 2010–11 and 1.8 per cent for 2011–12.
- All subsidy related liabilities brought into fiscal accounting.
- Net market borrowing of the Government through dated securities in 2011–12 would be ` 3.43 lakh crore.
- Central Government debt estimated at 44.2 per cent of GDP for 2011–12 as against 52.5 per cent recommended by the 13th Finance Commission.

TAX PROPOSALS

Direct Taxes

- Exemption limit for the general category of individual taxpayers enhanced from ` 1,60,000 to ` 1,80,000 giving uniform tax relief of ` 2,000.

- Exemption limit enhanced and qualifying age reduced for senior citizens.
- Higher exemption limit for Very Senior Citizens, who are 80 years or above.
- Current surcharge of 7.5 per cent on domestic companies proposed to be reduced to 5 per cent.
- Rate of Minimum Alternative Tax proposed to be increased from 18 per cent to 18.5 per cent of book profits.
- Tax incentives extended to attract foreign funds for financing of infrastructure.
- Additional deduction of ` 20,000 for investment in long-term infrastructure bonds proposed to be extended for one more year.
- Lower rate of 15 per cent tax on dividends received by an Indian company from its foreign subsidiary.
- Benefit of investment linked deduction extended to businesses engaged in the production of fertilisers.
- Investment linked deduction to businesses developing affordable housing.
- Weighted deduction on payments made to National Laboratories, Universities and Institutes of Technology to be enhanced to 200 per cent.
- System of collection of information from foreign tax jurisdictions to be strengthened.
- A net revenue loss of ` 11,500 crore estimated as a result of proposals.

Indirect Taxes

- To stay on course for transition to GST.
- Central Excise Duty to be maintained at standard rate of 10 per cent.
- Reduction in number of exemptions in Central Excise rate structure.
- Nominal Central Excise Duty of 1 per cent imposed on 130 items entering in the tax net.
- Lower rate of Central Excise Duty enhanced from 4 per cent to 5 per cent.
- Optional levy on branded garments or made up proposed to be converted into a mandatory levy at unified rate of 10 per cent.
- Peak rate of Custom Duty held at its current level.

Agriculture and Related Sectors

- Scope of exemptions from Excise Duty enlarged to include equipments needed for storage and warehouse facilities on agricultural produce.
- Basic Custom Duty reduced for specified agricultural machinery from 5 per cent to 2.5 per cent.
- Basic Custom Duty reduced on micro-irrigation equipment from 7.5 per cent to 5 per cent.
- De-oiled rice bran cake to be fully exempted from basic Custom Duty. Export Duty of 10 per cent to be levied on its export.

Manufacturing Sector

- Basic Custom Duty reduced for various items to encourage domestic value addition vis-a-vis imports, to remove duty inversion and anomalies and to provide a level playing field to the domestic industry.
- Rate of Export Duty for all types of iron ore enhanced and unified at 20 per cent ad valorem. Full exemption from Export Duty to iron ore pellets.
- Basic Custom Duty on two critical raw materials of cement industry viz. petcoke and gypsum is proposed to be reduced to 2.5 per cent.
- Cash dispensers fully exempt from basic Customs Duty.

Environment

- Full exemption from basic Customs Duty and a concessional rate of Central Excise Duty extended to batteries imported by manufacturers of electrical vehicles.
- Concessional Excise Duty of 10 per cent to vehicles based on Fuel cell technology.
- Exemption granted from basic custom duty and special CVD to critical parts/assemblies needed for Hybrid vehicles.
- Reduction in Excise Duty on kits used for conversion of fossil fuel vehicles into Hybrid vehicles.
- Excise Duty on LEDs reduced to 5 per cent and special CVD being fully exempted.
- Basic Customs Duty on solar lantern reduced from 10 to 5 per cent.
- Full exemption from basic Customs Duty to Crude Palm Stearin used in manufacture of laundry soap.
- Full exemption from basic Excise Duty granted to enzyme based preparation for pretanning.

Infrastructure

- Parallel Excise Duty exemption for domestic suppliers producing capital goods needed for expansion of existing mega or ultra mega power projects.
- Full exemption from basic Customs Duty to bio-asphalt and specified machinery for application in the construction of national highways.

Other Proposals

- Scope of exemptions from basic Customs Duty for work of art and antiquities extended to apply for exhibition or display in private art galleries open to the general public.
- Exemption from Import Duty for spares and capital goods required for ship repair units extended to import by ship owners.
- Concessional basic Custom Duty of 5 per cent and CVD of 5 per cent available to newspaper establishments for high speed printing presses extended to mailroom equipment.
- Jumbo rolls of cinematographic film fully exempted from CVD by providing full exemption from Excise Duty.

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- Out right concession to factory-built ambulances from Excise Duty.
- Relief measures proposed for raw pistachio, bamboo for agarbatti, lactose for the manufacture of homoeopathic medicines, sanitary napkins, baby and adult diapers.
- Proposals relating to Customs and Central Excise estimated to result in a net revenue gain of ` 7,300 crore.

Service Tax

- Standard rate of Service Tax retained at 10 per cent, while seeking a closer fit between present regime and its GST successor.
- Hotel accommodation in excess of ` 1,000 per day and service provided by air conditioned restaurants that have license to serve liquor added as new services for levying Service Tax.
- Tax on all services provided by hospitals with 25 or more beds with facility of central air conditioning.
- Service Tax on air travel both domestic and international raised.
- Services provided by life insurance companies in the area of investment and some more legal services proposed to be brought into tax net.
- All individual and sole proprietor tax payers with a turn over upto ` 60 lakh freed from the formalities of audit.
- To encourage voluntary compliance the penal provision for Service Tax are being rationalised. Similar changes being carried out in Central Excise and Custom laws.
- Proposals relating to Service Tax estimated to result in net revenue gain of ` 4,000 crore.
- Proposals relating to Direct Taxes estimated to result in a revenue loss of ` 11,500 crore and those related to Indirect Taxes estimated to result in net revenue gain of ` 11,300 crore.

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Corporate Affairs

India's corporate sector is one of the major driving forces of its economic growth. From major multinational corporations to small and medium enterprises and ranging across a wide diversity of sectors, including manufacturing, construction, telecom and services, corporate sector has played a significant role in the economic development of the country. This growth and development of corporate sector was enabled by the liberal reforms introduced in the country from time to time.

GROWTH OF CORPORATE SECTOR

Corporate sector has shown many fold growth as no. of registered companies in India is increased from 30000 (1957) to around 8,03,330 registered companies till the end of March 2008.

<i>Year ended March</i>	<i>No. of Companies</i>	<i>Paid up Capital</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>Contribution to GDP</i>	<i>(₹ Crores)</i>		
2004	6,41,512	4,98,790.8	18.1
2005	6,79,649	6,54,021.6	21.0
2006	7,32,169	6,19,152.0	17.3
2007	7,43,678	6,49,490.0	157

To meet the expectations of the Corporate Sector and its stakeholders in the changing national and global business environment, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has extended its efforts through a number of initiatives to bring about 'Good Governance'. These initiatives aim at improvement in the legislature framework and administrative set up to enable easy

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incorporation and exit of the companies, convenient compliance of regulations with transparency and accountability in corporate governance.

DEVELOPMENT IN CORPORATE SECTOR

Ministry is primarily concerned with the administration of the Companies Act, 1956 and other related statutes, and has taken up a series of initiatives to meet the needs of the Indian corporate sector. These initiatives include the implementation and stabilizing of an ambitious e-governance Project known as MCA21 as one of the Mission Mode Projects of the Government of India under the National e-Governance Plan, comprehensive revision of the Companies Act, 1956 through a wide consultative process, introduction of a new legal framework on the Limited Liability Partnerships, amendments to the Acts governing the three professional Institutes of Chartered Accountants, Cost and Works Accountants and the Company Secretaries, Amendments to the Competition Act, 2002, Developments and notification of Accounting Standards, creation of physical infrastructure in order to meet the requirements of offices and provide for an efficient work environment and proposed establishment of the Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs.

The Corporate Sector, apart from creating wealth for the nation, plays a significant role in the national economy by providing investment and employment opportunities to millions of our people in India. There were about 30 thousand registered companies at work in 1957, *i.e.*, initial year of 2nd five year plan and this number has increased to about 788 thousand registered companies at work at the end of March, 2008.

The corporate sector consists mainly of non-government companies which form 99% of the total sector whereas government owned companies are a negligible 1%. The companies are of three types companies limited by guarantee, companies limited by shares and unlimited companies; with companies limited by shares forming the major chunk of the corporate sector (98%).

The corporate sector in India is dominated by small and medium sized companies as they constitute 92% of the sector. These companies have authorized capital of less than ` 1 crore. The remaining 8% companies have authorized capital of more than ` 1 crore. Only 1% companies have authorized capital of more than ` 25 crores.

The industrial sectors having major concentration of Indian companies are the manufacturing sector, finance, insurance, real estate and business activities, wholesale and retail consists of 31% of total companies followed by finance, insurance, real estate and business activities which together form 30% of the Indian Corporate sector. The industrial sector with the activities of wholesale and retail trade, hotel and restaurants forms 16% whereas construction forms 8% of the corporate sector.

State-wise distribution of Indian companies: 54% of the corporate sector are in Maharashtra, Delhi and West Bengal whereas 96% of the corporate sector are in the 15 states as mentioned orderly: Maharashtra, Delhi and West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Gujrat, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Kerala, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana and Chandigarh.

Statutory Reforms: The Ministry has been working on wide ranging reforms in the statutory framework relating to the corporate sector. Some of the major initiatives taken in this direction are as under:

Companies Act, 1956: Corporate sector of India is expanding with fast pace in today's globalized environment and expanding beyond the border, so to handle this situation there is a need of a legal and regulatory framework which provide friendly network to the entrepreneurs as well protect investor and stakeholder interest, for which an exercise was started initially with the preparation of concept and dissemination of the same on the ministry's website to get public comment followed by formation of an expert committee headed by Dr. J.J. Irani and taking representatives from different industries. On the basis of the views received from these segments, a draft companies bill was prepared in consultation with the ministry of law and justice and will be put in parliament after requisite approvals. The new compact law would focus on shareholder democracy, a disclosure based regime, rational penal provisions with built-in required deterrence and sufficient protection of the interests of investors and will act as Company act, 1956.

Limited Liability Partnerships Bill: The ministry has introduced a new legislative framework under limited liability partnerships bill, 2006 in parliament in December, 2006, which enables the establishment of Limited Liability partnerships as a new corporate form. LLP is a new business vehicle in the body corporate form and therefore a separate legal entity which limits the liability of the partners to their agreed contribution.

Competition commission was established under the amended competition act, 2002 (amended in 2007) in May, 2009 under the chairmanship of Ghanendra Singh which started its operations from 20th May, 2009 with the objective to guard against market failures, generally, arises due to anti-competitive arrangements, abuse of dominant position, vertical restraints etc.

MAJOR PROGRAMMES OF THE MINISTRY

- **Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO):** It has been set up to investigate corporate frauds of serious and complex nature.
- **Investor Education and Protection Fund:** Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) has been established under Section 205C of the Companies Act 1956 by way of Companies (Amendment) Act, 1999 with the aim to promote investor's awareness and protect interests of the investors. About 69 Associations/organizations have been registered under IEPF, till date.
- **National Foundation for Corporate Governance** is a not for profit Trust which provides a platform to deliberate issues relating to good corporate governance as well awareness to corporate leaders on the importance of good corporate governance practices, to facilitate exchange of experiences and ideas between corporate leaders, policy makers, regulators, law enforcing agencies and non-government organizations. It has a three-tier structure for its management mentioned orderly: the Governing Council under the Chairmanship of Minister of Corporate Affairs, the Board of Trustees and the Executive Directorate.

A website of NFCG had been launched to serve as a vehicle for dissemination of policies for better corporate governance for the small and medium corporate.

- **MCA21 e-Governance Project:** The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has implemented an e-Governance initiative known as 'MCA21 e-Governance Project'. With the aim to introduce a service-oriented approach in the design and delivery of Government Services. The Project offers availability of all registry related services including filing of documents, registration of companies and public access to corporate information through a secure portal. The portal services can be accessed/availed from anywhere, at any time that best suits the corporate entities, professionals and the public at large.

The MCA 21 programme conferred the "National Award for e-Governance 2007-08" by the Government of India as well "Skoch Challenger Award 2008" as a project of "National Significance" on March 19, 2008 by Skoch Consultancy Services Pvt. Ltd.

- **Indo-UK Task Force On Corporate Affairs:** The 2nd meeting of Indo-UK Task Force on Corporate Affairs was held on 5th to 8th February, 2008. Five sub-groups were formed for the purpose of deliberations and cooperation in the following areas:
 - (i) Regulatory and statutory issues including institutional Cooperation and Capacity Building;
 - (ii) Corporate Governance;
 - (iii) Corporate Social Responsibility;
 - (iv) Standards in Financial and Related Professions;
 - (v) Insolvency and related issues;
- **New Look MCA Offices:** New office complexes are to be constructed at Jaipur, Chandigarh and Cuttack, for which spaces are aquired from UTIISL at Chennai and Bangalore
- **Corporate Bhavan at Jaipur:** The Hon'ble Minister for Corporate Affairs laid the foundation stone of the first Composite office of the Ministry known as "Corporate Bhawan" at Jaipur on 10th May, 2007.
- **International Summit on Corporate Social Responsibility:** The First international Summit on Corporate social Responsibility (January, 29-30, 2008, New Delhi) was Cosponsored by the Ministry of corporate Affairs under the Aegis of National Foundation for corporate Governance and organized by ASSOCHAM.
- **Asia Network on corporate Governance:** A meeting of Asia Network on Corporate Governance of state-issued enterprises by OECD (on 25th and 26th June 08, Oberoi Hotel, New Delhi) was sponsored by National Foundation for Corporate Governance a body established by MCA in partnership with CII, ICAI and ICSI.

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<i>Punchline</i>	<i>Organisations</i>
Do you have it in you?	Indian Army
Become what you are	Lacoste
A celebration of life	Digjam
The complete man since 1925	Raymond
What are you made of?	TAG Heuer
More is less	Peter England
The secret of style	OCM Suitings
Bring Style home	Bombay Dyeing
Power Evolved	Van Huessen
Scenic Serence. Sublime	Odisha
Give time a break	Puducherry
The very heart of India	Madhya Pradesh
Emerald blue. And you	Andaman
The taste of India	Amul
Better ideas. Better life	Amway
A new way of life	Reliance Industries
The affordable cellular service	Dolphin
Kabhi mobile kabhi computer	Reliance India Mobile
Making tomorrow brighter	ONGC
Committed to making a better nation	BHEL
Creating lasting impressions	JK Paper Ltd.
Disaster-resistant	Birla tyres
Passion in excellence	Bridgestone tyres
The sign of excellence	Omega
Caring for you. for life	Max Healthcare
Life is our life's work	Pfizer
Be 100 percent sure	Dettol
Pure bhi pura bhi	IBP
The symbol of parthnership	Chevron
Forever new frontiers	Boeing
Expertise with responsibility	Bayer
We add value to life	Indal
Take a different route	Samsonite
We deliver anything, anywhere	Gati
Colours of joy	Berger Paints
Energy experts	Areva
Undress code for man	Rivolta

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Dressing the world	Digjam
Original European Jeanswear	Lee Cooper
Friday Dressing	Allen Solly
USA 1851 (tag-line)	Arrow
We understand textiles	Arvind Mills
Play the lead	Park Avenue
The soul of India	Odisha
God's own country	Kerala
A state of mind	Tamil Nadu
One State. Many worlds	Karnataka
The sheer joy of creating originals	Parle
Boond boond mein vishwas	Kinley
100 per cent vegetarian toothpaste	Anchor White
Karlo Duniya mutthi mein	Reliance India Moblile
Connecting India	BSNL
The easy way to stay in touch	Trump
Aisee azadi aur kahan	Airtel
Endless possibilities	Enron
Gas & beyond	GAIL
Car radials with Pirelli technology	Birla Tyres
One revolution ahead	Goodyear Typres
Unstoppable	Apollo Typres
What's your style	Titan watches
Our challenge is life	Aventis Pharma
Not just healthcare.... lifecare	Torrent Pharma
A picture of health	Wockardt Ltd.
Not just petrol	Speed (fuel additive)
Setting the standards	Airbus
Information for everyone	Applied Materials
Simply the best	HBO
Inspire the next	Hitachi
We live to deliver	FedEX
We are about people	Liberty
Building India	DLF

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Food and Civil Supplies

Institution

Bureau of Indian Standards

Head office

Delhi,
1 April, 1987

Preparation and Implementation of standards, operations of certification schemes, organisations and management for testing laboratories, creating consumer awareness.

The Department of Food and Public Distribution is responsible for procurement of food items which includes its storage, transportation and delivery to distributors. The Department of Consumer Affairs take care of prices, availability, consumer movement and statutory bodies related to food:

- **The Essential Commodities Act, 1955:** Provides assurance of easy availability of commodities and protection against exploitation. The enforcement of the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 lies with the State Governments and UT Administrations. Initially the number of essential commodities were 70 in 1989 is reduced to 7 at present. For the prevention of black marketing and maintain continuous supply of essential commodities Essential commodities act, 1980 is being implemented by the state Government/UTs.
- The consumer co-operative is divided into four tier with National Co-operative Consumers Federation of India Ltd. (NCCF) on the top followed by consumer co-operative stores at primary stores and village level primary Agricultural Credit Societies and Marketing Societies. Thirty State Co-operative Consumers Organisations are affiliated to the NCCF. The NCCF also has a Consultancy and Promotional Cell for strengthening consumer co-operative societies engaged in the retailing activities.

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The NCCF with its Head Office at New Delhi, has 34 branches/sub-branches located in various parts of the country.

- **Forward Markets Commission (FMC)** is a statutory body formed under Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952 which regulates forward market in commodities and, recommends for general improvement of the functioning of forward markets in the country. At present, there are 24 exchanges including three 'national level' exchanges which have been recognised for conducting futures/forward trading in India and all the commodities have been permitted for trading. During the current year "Thermal Coal" and "Carbon Credit" have also been allowed to be traded on recognized Commodity Exchanges. The commodity futures market is regulated under the provisions of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952 (FCR Act).
- **Consumer Protection Act, 1986:** Applies to all goods and services unless specially exempted by the Central Government, in all sectors whether Private, Public or Co-operative. As per the Act, the consumer protection councils were formed at Central, State and District levels to promote and protect the consumer rights which are:
 - (i) Right to Safety,
 - (ii) Right to Information
 - (iii) Right to Choose,
 - (iv) Right to be Heard,
 - (v) Right to Seek Redressal: and
 - (vi) Right to Consumer Education.
- The Consumer Awareness Scheme for the 11th Plan amounting to a total of ` 4009 crores has been approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs on 24th Jan. 08. The slogan '**Jago Grahak Jago**' has now become a household name as a result of publicity campaign undertaken in the last 3 years. As part of the Consumer Awareness Scheme, the rural and remote areas have been given top priority.
- Every year 24th of December is celebrated as **National Consumer Day** commemorating the coming into effect of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. The theme for National Consumer day in 2007 was '**Enlightened Consumer is the Empowered Consumer.**'
- The Department has collaborated with **Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ)** for providing technical support regarding production and development of publicity material. Under the GTZ Project, advertisement spots pertaining to electronic media on the areas of MRP and consumer awareness regarding unhealthy trade practices were produced.

Creation of Consumer Welfare Funds (CWF) in States/UTs: Administrations have Created their own Consumer Welfare Funds. For strengthening financial support, the ratio of amount of seed money to be provided to the States/UTs has been increased from 1 : 10 to 50 : 50 (Centre : State). This ratio has further been enhanced to 90 : 10 in the case of 13 special category States as per decision taken in the 39th CWF Standing Committee meeting. So far, the State level Consumer Welfare Funds have been created in the States of Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Odisha, Karnataka, Tripura, Sikkim,

Maharashtra, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Haryana, Mizoram and Uttaranchal.

Consumer Clubs: This scheme was launched in 2002. There is provision for one consumer club in each Middle/High/Higher Secondary School/College affiliated to a government recognised Board/University. A grant of ` 10,000 per consumer club is admissible under this scheme.

A National Consumer Helpline project, launched on 15th March, 05, in co-ordination with Delhi University, Department of Commerce. Consumers who need counselling for problems that they face as consumers of telecom, courier, banking, insurance, financial services, etc. from all over the country can dial toll-free number 1800-11-4000 The Helpline was launched on 15th March, 2005, *i.e.*, **World Consumer Rights Day**.

A Consumer Online Research and Empowerment (CORE): Centre has been launched formally on 15th March, 05 in collaboration with Consumer Co-ordination Council (CCC) with the aim to provide the most scientific and effective system of collection and dissemination of consumer related information, e-counselling and mediation for consumer problems.

- **Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS)** is a national standards body formed on 1st April, 1987 and is responsible for preparation and implementation of standards, operation of certification schemes both for products and systems, organisation and management of testing laboratories, creating consumer awareness and maintaining close liaison on with international standards bodies. As on 31st March, 2008, 18424 Standards formulated by BIS, are in force covering important segments of economy, which help the industry in upgrading the quality of their goods and services. BIS formulates need-based Indian Standards in line with the national priorities as a time-bound programme.
- **BIS Product Certification Scheme** is voluntary in nature and is mandatory for 68 items are milk powder, packaged drinking water, LPG cylinders, oil pressure stoves, clinical thermometers etc. As on 31st March, 2008, 20025 certification marks licences are in operation under the Scheme, covering about 1000 different items ranging from food products to electronics. To support the activities of product certification, BIS has a chain of 8 laboratories.

All foreign manufacturers of products who intend to export to India are required to obtain a BIS product certification licence. Towards this, BIS launched its Product Certification Scheme for overseas manufacturers in the year 1999. Further, BIS has taken new initiatives like simplification of procedure for grant of licence, basically to reduce the procedural time. This has yielded some encouraging results.

- **Hallmarking of Gold Jewellery** started in April, 2000 on voluntary basis under BIS Act 1986 with aim to protect the consumer's interest and providing third party assurance to consumers on the purity of gold. The list of hallmarked jewellers with BIS licence and BIS recognised hallmarking centres has been hosted on BIS website. Under a similar scheme of Hallmarking of Silver, 405 licences have been granted since its launch in October 2005.

- BIS runs other important systems certification schemes under the Management Systems Certification. Under Quality Management System Certification Scheme (QMSCS), which was launched in September 1991, BIS Quality Management System Certification has been accredited by Raad voor Accreditatie (RvA) Netherlands for 23 major economic activities.
- **Occupational Health & Safety Management System (OH&SMS) Certification Scheme** was launched in January, 2003. Among the new Schemes, BIS has launched public Service Delivery Management systems as per IS 15700–2005 “Quality Management Systems—Requirements for Service Quality by Public Service Organizations.” in order to ensure minimum standards of service delivery in all sectors pertaining to or influenced by the government.
- Since its inception in 1947, the then ISI and now BIS has been an active member of international organizations namely, ISO and International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC). BIS represents India as Member Body in ISO and IEC. As member of ISO, BIS also takes active part in the development of International Standards with a view to protect the interests of Indian trade & industry. It has signed MoU/MRA with 16 countries/organizations including ISO and American National Standards Institute (ANS) of USA to this effect.

Consumer protection: To meet with the growing expectations of consumers in the country, BIS has established a separate department with the mandatory aim of providing consumer protection and welfare and dealing with public grievances. This department maintains liaison with Central Consumer Protection Council and consumer associations and coordinates with the Ministry of Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution on consumer issues. A well-defined procedure has been established for handling complaints. The complaints can also be lodged on line, and are monitored regularly.

- **Rajiv Gandhi National Quality Award** was instituted by the BIS With an objective to encourage manufacturers and service organizations to strive for excellence, in 1991. The assessment for this award is made on the basis of parameters, such as, Leadership, Policies objectives and Strategies; Human Resources Management; Resources, Processes; Customer Focus; Employees’ Satisfaction; Business Results and Impact on Environment and Society.
- BIS had set up a single window **Information & SSI Facilitation** Cell at its headquarters in New Delhi which became operational since 1997 with the aim of providing variety of information/assistance. A number of entrepreneurs, consumers and professionals visit this centre.
- To impart training to technical and management personnel from industry, consumer organizations, public sector undertakings, government bodies and developing countries, BIS has established, the **National Institute of Training for Standardization (NITS)** at NOIDA (U.P.).

NITS conducts training on Quality Management Systems as per IS/ISO 9001, Environment Management Systems as per IS/ISO 14001, Occupational Health and

Safety Management Systems as per IS 18001, Food Safety Management Systems as per IS/ISO 22000, Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) and Laboratory Management Systems as per IS/ISO/IEC 17025. It also conducts International Training Programmes in Standardization and Quality Systems and on Management systems for developing countries of Asia, Africa, Europe and Latin America every year since 1968.

- **BIS Technical Library** is a national resource centre for information on standards and related matters and meets the needs of industry, trade, government, researchers and consumers. It is the largest library of standards in the South Asian Region, covering a floor area of 1000 square meters. The Bureau's library system comprises the Headquarters' Library (New Delhi) and four Regional Office Libraries at Mumbai, Kolkata, Chandigarh and Chennai. BIS has also been designated as WTO/TBT Enquiry Point by the Ministry of Commerce, Government of India under the Technical Barriers to Trade Agreement of World Trade Organization.

Wheat-based Nutrition Programme

The Scheme is implemented by the Department of Women and Child Development. The foodgrains allotted under this Scheme are utilised by the States/UTs under Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) for providing nutritious/energy food to children below 6 years of age and expectant/lactating women.

Annapurna Scheme

Ministry of Rural Development launched this scheme in 2000–2001. Indigent senior citizens of 65 years of age or above who though eligible for old age pension under the National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS) but are not getting the pension are covered under the Scheme. 10 kg of foodgrains per person per month are supplied free of cost under the scheme.

From 2002–2003, the scheme has been transferred to State Plan along with the National Social Assistance Programme comprising the National Old Age Pension Scheme and the National Family Benefit Scheme. The funds for the transferred scheme are being released by the Ministry of Finance as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to the State Plan and the States have the requisite flexibility in the choice of beneficiaries and implementation of the Scheme. The implementation of the Scheme at the ground rests with the States/UTs.

Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana

- The Ministry of Rural Development, which is the nodal Central Ministry for the programme, launched the Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana scheme on 25th Sept., 01 for all the States/UTs for organising various employment generation programmes.

Under the Scheme, 50 lakh tonnes of foodgrains are to be allotted to the States/UTs free of cost by Ministry of Rural Development. The Ministry of Rural Development will reimburse the cost of foodgrains at economic cost prevailing at the time. The Ministry of Rural Development has been authorized to communicate to FCI directly the allocations made to various State Governments under the scheme.

Special Component of Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana aims at extending support to the people affected by natural calamities in States/UTs. Foodgrains are released under the special component of SGRY by the Ministry of Rural Development, being the nodal Ministry for the Scheme, after the approval of Department of Food and Public Distribution.

Save Grain Campaign (SGC)

The scheme is implemented through a network of 12 SGC offices in close collaboration with the State Governments and NGOs. The main objective of the scheme is to transfer the technical know-how developed by Indian Grain Storage Management and Research Institute (IGMRI) to the farmers for minimising the post-harvest losses in foodgrains. Under the scheme an assistance for purchasing the metal bins and other inputs @ ` 10,000 per nucleus village is provided to the farmers.

INDIAN GRAIN STORAGE MANAGEMENT AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE (IGMRI)

Indian Grain Storage Management and Research Institute (IGMRI), Hapur, is engaged in the training and R&D work relating to grain storage management. The Institute has three field stations at Hyderabad, Jorhat and Ludhiana.

- **Vision 2015 on Food Processing Industries:** Integrated strategy for promotion of agri business. The objective is to increase level of processing of perishable food from 6% to 20%, value addition from 20% to 35% and share in global food trade from 1.6% to 3%. The level of processing for fruits and vegetables is envisaged to increase from the present 2.2% to 10% and 15% in 2010 and 2015 respectively.
- **An Integrated Food Law, i.e.,** Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 was notified on 24th August, 06. The Act enables in removing multiplicity of food laws and regulatory agencies and provide single window to food processing sector.
- **National Institute of Food Technology Entrepreneurship & Management (NIFTEM)** at Kundli (Haryana) will function as a knowledge centre in food processing. Certificate of Incorporation under the Companies act 1956 has been obtained.
- **Meat Processing:** Processing of meat products is licensed under Meat Food Products Order 1973. The total processing capacity in India is over 1 million MT per annum, of which 40-50% is utilized.

India exports more than 500,000 MT of meat of which major share is that of buffalo meat. Indian buffalo meat is witnessing strong demand in international markets due to its lean character and near organic nature. India is the 5th largest exporter of bovine meat in the world. Ministry of food Processing Industries is providing financial assistance by way of grant-in-aid.

- **Dairy Processing:** The Ministry of Food Processing Industries is promoting organized Dairy processing sector to accomplish upcoming demands of processed dairy products India is the number one milk producing country in the world, maintaining the top position since 1988, World milk production is estimated at 613 million tonnes growing at a CAGR of 1.1%. Indian production stands at 91 million tonnes growing at a CAGR of 4%. Despite a higher growth rate, the per capita availability of milk in India (229 grams per day) is lower than the world average (285 grams per day). Buffalo milk is estimated to account for 57% of the total milk production in India.
- **Fish Processing:** With its long coast line of over 8000 kms, 50600 sq kms of continental shelf area and 2.2 million sq km of Exclusive Economic Zone, India is blessed with rich fishery resources. At present, there are over 369 freezing units with a daily processing capacity of 10266 tonnes out of which 150 units are approved for export to EU. Ministry of Food Processing Industries extends financial assistance for setting up/technology upgradation/modernization of fish processing units. During the year 2006–07 (upto December 2006) 17 fish processing units were assisted.

Grain Processing

The grain processing industries include milling of rice, wheat and pulses. Financial assistance has been provided for setting up/modernization/expansion of the units. During 2006–07 (upto December 2006), the Ministry sanctioned financial assistance for 32 rice milling, 13 flour milling, 62 edible oil milling and 13 pulse milling units.

Aerated Soft Drink

Soft drinks constitute the 3rd largest packaged foods regularly consumed after packed tea and packed biscuits. The aerated soft drinks industry in India comprises over 100 plants across all states. It has attracted one of the highest foreign direct investments in the country. It has strong forward and backward linkages with glass, plastic, refrigeration, sugar and transportation industry. The installed capacity of sweetened/aerated water as on 01.01.2006 is reported to be 29.60 lakh tons per annum.

Packaged Drinking Water

There are 218 companies, which have been granted licence for manufacturing packaged drinking water and packaged natural mineral water. There has been a spurt in growth in the last 3–4 years, which can largely be attributed to a range of various packaged sizes to suit the consumers. 80% of the packaged water sale comes from the bulk containers (5 litres and above).

Alcoholic Beverages

India is the third largest market for alcoholic beverages in the world. The demand for spirits and beer is estimated to be around 373 million cases. There are 12 joint venture companies

having a licensed capacity of 33919 kilolitres per annum for production of grain based alcoholic beverages. 56 units are manufacturing beer under licence from the Government of India. The wine industry in India provides considerable opportunities for value addition and employment generation in the agro-processing sector.

National Test House

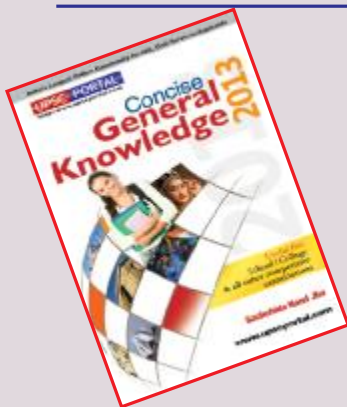
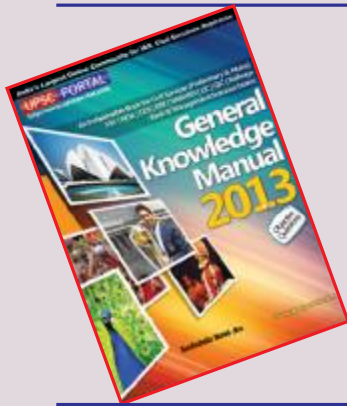
The National Test House (NTH) is a Government laboratory of national importance in the field of testing and evaluation of material and products of all engineering branches except Food, Pharmaceuticals and Arms and Ammunitions in the global market. The NTH with its headquarters in Kolkata functions through six regional laboratories located in Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai, Ghaziabad, Jaipur and Guwahati. The objective of NTH is to improve Indian Products to meet the requirements of National/International Standards for their acceptability.

- A Pilot Project “Nutritional Programme for Adolescent Girls” (NPAG) was launched by the Planning Commission initially for a period of two years, *i.e.*, 2002–03 and 2003–04 in 51 identified districts, *i.e.*, in two of the backward districts in each of the major States and most populous district (excluding the capital district) in remaining smaller States/UTs in the country. This scheme was restarted in 2005–06. Ministry of Women and Child Development administers the scheme at the central level and State/UT Governments implement the scheme at state level.
- Emergency Feeding Programme is a food-based intervention targeted for old, infirm and destitute persons belonging to BPL households to provide them food security in their distress conditions. This was introduced in May, 2001. The Scheme is being implemented by Government of Odisha in eight KBK (Kalahandi Bolangir Koraput) Districts.
- In June 1997, the Government of India launched the Targetted Public Distribution System (TPDS) with focus on the poor. Under the TPDS States required to formulate and implement foolproof arrangement for identification of the poor for delivery of foodgrains and for its distribution in a transparent and accountable manner at the FPS level.
- In order to make TPDS more focused and targeted towards the poorest section of population, the “Antyodaya Anna Yojana” (AAY) was launched in December, 2000 for one crore poor families.
- India is a member of International Grains Council (IGC) which was previously known as International Wheat Council up to 1995 and is an intergovernmental forum of exporting and importing countries for cooperation in wheat and coarse grain matters.
- Government of India is allocating food grains at BPL rates to the beneficiaries belonging to BPL category under the development schemes administered by International Organisations like World Food Programme.
- In pursuance to the decision taken in the 14th SAARC Summit held in New Delhi on 3–4 April, 2007, the Heads of States of SAARC countries have signed the Agreement on establishing the SAARC Food Bank.

- Oilseed production gained momentum with improving yields with the launching of the Technology Mission on Oilseeds by the Government in 1986. The country has been resorting to import of edible oils to bridge the gap between the demand and supply. The import policy was further liberalised from 1st April, 1999 allowing import of all edible oils except coconut oil.
- The Vegetable Oil Industry is administered through the following control/regulation orders: (i) Vegetable Oil Products (Regulation) Order, 1998; (ii) Edible Oils Packaging (Regulation) Order, 1998; and (iii) Solvent Extracted Oil, De-Oiled Meal and Edible Flour (Control) order, 1967. These orders are statutory in nature and derive their powers from the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. There are 258 Vanaspati units in the country with an annual capacity of 58 lakh MTs.
- Sugar production in India has been cyclic in nature. Due to good monsoon and increase in sugarcane area under cultivation, sugar production from sugarcane during the seasons 2006–07 and 2007–08 increased substantially to 282 lakh tones and 263 lakh tones respectively.
- The Central Government fixes the Statutory Minimum Price (SMP) of sugarcane for each sugar season. The SMP is fixed on the basis of the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) and after consulting the State Governments and associations of sugar industry and cane growers.
- The scheme has got three components, namely Mega Food Parks, integrated Cold Chain and Setting up/Modernisation of Abattoirs.
- The Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 and the Standard of Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1985 provide for the establishment of standards of weights and measures and enforcement thereof respectively. To make weights and measures law more transparent and simple, a comprehensive act namely “The Legal Metrology Act, 2009” has been enacted by the Parliament. The sale of commodities in “prepacked form” is regulated by the standards of weights & measure (packaged commodities) Rules 1977.

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16 Health and Family Welfare

Institution	Establishment and Head office	
Central Health Education Bureau	New Delhi, 6 Dec., 1956	Interpret plans, programmes, achievement of ministry of Health and family welfare
National Academy of Medical Science	New Delhi, 1961	
National Institute of Ayurveda	Jaipur	
National Institute of Siddha	Chennai	
National Institute of Unani Medicine	Bangalore	
Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga	New Delhi	
National Institute of Naturopathy	Pune	
National Institute of Homeopathy	Kolkata	
Rashtriya Ayurvedic Vidyapeeth	New Delhi	
The Institute of Post Graduate Teaching and Research in Ayurved	Jamnagar (Gujarat)	

Public Expenditure on Health as per cent of GDP

Year	Health			Health & Related Inputs**		
	Centre	State	Total	Centre	State	Total
2005-06	0.29	0.67	0.96	0.53	1.21	1.74
2006-07	0.29	0.67	0.96	0.53	1.21	1.74
2007-08	0.32	0.70	1.02	0.59	1.29	1.88
2008-09	0.35	0.71	1.06	0.63	1.28	1.91
2009-10*	0.39	0.70	1.09	0.66	1.30	1.96

* Provisional

** Besides expenditure by health and family welfare departments, this includes estimated expenditure on RSBY, water supply, sanitation and nutrition.

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- The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare comprises the following departments: Department of Health and Family Welfare, Department of AYUSH, Department of Health Research and Department of AIDS control.
- Healthcare is one of the 7 thrust areas under the **National Common Minimum Programme** (NCMP) and improvement in health continues to be an important part in the overall strategy for socio-economic development over the planning period. The special focus given to Health Sector in the NCMP has formed the core of the programmes formulated under both Health and Family Welfare.
- The **National Rural Health Mission** (NRHM) launched by PM on 12th April, 2005, is the key plan for giving effect to the mandate of the NCMP. The NRHM also provides an overarching umbrella to the existing programmes of Health & Family Welfare including RCH-II, Vector Borne Disease Control Programme, TB, Leprosy, NPCB and the Integrated Disease Surveillance Project. It also addresses the issue of health in the context of a sector wide approach encompassing sanitation and hygiene, nutrition and safe drinking water as basic determinants of good health and also advocates greater convergence with related social sector Departments. The core strategies of the Mission include identification and selection of the Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA), decentralized planning, strengthening of existing infrastructure like sub-centres, PHCs and CHCs, adoption of a sector wide approach, flexible financing, community participation, manpower development and partnership with non-government stakeholders. Maternal and child health will be given a basic thrust on the programme front. Monitoring would be community based and through stringent internal reviews and external surveys. The NRHM is about increasing public expenditure on health care from the current 0.9% of the GDP to 2 to 3 per cent.
- The Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) is a major initiative for developing tertiary healthcare in the country. It is also expected to reduce imbalance in human resources development by providing health care services through establishment of medical colleges and an improved delivery of services. Under PMSSY, 6 All India Institute of Medical Science (AIIMS) like institutions are to be set up and 13 medical colleges upgraded.
- The general condition of India's population has improved significantly since the 1990s. The average life expectancy at birth has increased from 59.7 years in 1991 to 63.7 years for males and 60.9 to 66.9 years during the same period for females. Infant mortality, crude birth rate and death rates have also registered a decline during the period.
- The major areas of current focus include continued high morbidity due to communicable diseases, rising disease burden due to non-communicable diseases and nutritional problems. The unmet need for contraception and high unwanted fertility are the other areas of major concern.

NATIONAL VECTOR BORNE DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMME

The Directorate of National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme is the national nodal agency for prevention and control of major vector borne diseases of public health importance namely Malaria, Filariasis, Kala-azar, Japanese Encephalitis (J.E.), Dengue/Dengue Hemorrhagic fever (DHF) and Chikungunya.

Malaria

Malaria is an acute parasitic illness caused by *Plasmodium falciparum* or *Plasmodium vivax*. Nine major species of anopheline mosquitoes, transmit malaria in India. The high transmission areas are the North Eastern States and largely tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha and Rajasthan. A Grant Agreement was signed with Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) on 27th June, 2005 for the implementation of Intensified Malaria Control Project (IMCP) in NE States (except Sikkim), selected high risk areas of Odisha, Jharkhand and West Bengal. In 100 districts in 8 states, namely Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha and Rajasthan, 1045 PHCs predominantly inhabited by tribals were also provided 100 per cent support including operational expenses under the Enhanced Malaria Control Project (EMCP) with World Bank assistance, since 1997. World Bank New Project on "Malaria Control and Kala-azar Elimination" for a period of 5 years w.e.f. 2008-09 (commencing from 1st September, 2008) has been approved by World Bank.

Filariasis

Lymphatic Filariasis is a serious debilitating and incapacitating disease. The transmission of filariasis is through mosquitoes called *Culex quinquefasciatus*. The disease is targeted for Global Elimination by 2020 through annual Mass Day Administration (MDA) of single dose of anti-filarial drug. In this context, a pilot project on single dose annual mass DEC drug administration was undertaken during 1997. The National Health Policy (2002) envisaged a goal of Lymphatic Filariasis Elimination from the country by the year 2015. In pursuance to this, Government of India launched the campaign of an annual mass drug administration (MDA) with a single dose of Diethylcarbamazine citrate tablets — the antifilarial drug in the year 2004. A population of 276.7 million was covered against eligible population of 378.1 (excluding pregnant women, children below 2 years and seriously ill persons) million indicating the coverage rate of 73.19% (against eligible population). The disease is endemic in 250 districts in 20 states and UTs.

Dengue Fever/Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever

Dengue fever is a viral disease, which is transmitted by the *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes. The first outbreak of Dengue fever/DHF was reported from Kolkata in 1963. All the four serotypes of dengue are prevalent in India. In recent years, Dengue is increasingly being

reported from peri-urban and rural areas. The most affected areas are West Bengal, Delhi, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana enactment and enforcement of appropriate Civic bye-laws and Building bye-laws should stressed upon in all urban areas to prevent mosquitogenic conditions in line with the Delhi, Mumbai, Goa and Chandigarh health administrations.

Chikungunya

Chikungunya is a non-fatal viral illness caused by Chikungunya virus which has occurred in India during 2006 after a gap of 32 years. It resembles dengue fever. It is spread by the bite of female Aedes mosquitoes. Both *Ae. Aegypti* and *Ae. Ajbopictus* can transmit the disease.

Japanese Encephalitis (JE)

Japanese Encephalitis is a zoonotic disease which is transmitted by vector mosquito mainly belonging to culex vishnui group. The transmission cycle is maintained in the nature by animal reservoirs of JE virus like pigs and water birds.

Japanese Encephalitis is an acute viral illness with high case fatality and long term complications. The vector breeds in large paddy fields and similar large water bodies. The vector is an outdoor rester and feeder. The disease has acquired serious magnitude in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Assam, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala, Bihar, Goa, and Haryana. There is no specific treatment for JE. Efforts were made by states and Government of India to contain JE outbreaks by instituting various public heath measures including selective JE vaccination. Considering the value of vaccination in prevention of JE, the Centre launched a JE vaccination programme during 2006 for children between 1 and 15 years of age in 11 districts of the 5 states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Assam, Karnataka and West Bengal with using single dose live attenuated SA-14-14-2 vaccine. The programme expanded to 27 districts in 9 states during 2008.

Kala-azar

Kala-azar is a parasitic disease caused by Leishmania donovani transmitted by sandflies Phlebotomus argentipes. The disease is chronic and if not treated, leads to death. Kala-azar is endemic in Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal and parts of Uttar Pradesh. The National Health Policy 2002 envisaged a goal of Kala-azar Elimination by the year 2010. To pursue the goal of elimination of Kala-azar by the year 2010, the Government of India is providing 100% support to endemic states since 2003.

Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis is a major public health problem in India. India accounts for one-fifth of the global TB incidence and is estimated to have the highest number of active TB cases amongst all the countries of the World.

To control TB, National Tuberculosis Control Programme (NTCP) is launched in 1962 followed by a review it was replaced Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP), which is an application to India of WHO recommended strategy of Directly Observed Treatment Shortcourse (DOTS), was launched in the country on 26th March, 1997. RNTCP was implemented in a phased manner and by 23rd March, 2006 the entire country had been covered under RNTCP.

National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP)

The National Leprosy Control Programme was launched by the Government of India in 1955 based on Depsone Monotherapy. Multi Drug Therapy (MDT) came into wide use from 1982 after which the programme was re-named as the National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP) in 1983. NLEP was decentralized to States/District and Leprosy services were integrated with General Health Care System 2001–2002 onwards. Free Multi Drug Therapy (MDT) is being provided at all sub-centres, PHCs, Government Hospitals and dispensaries on all working days. Subsequent to the introduction of NRHM, Leprosy programme has also been an essential part of the Mission.

The IEC activities have been intensified and special IEC drive on the theme 'Towards leprosy free India' has been launched since January, 2008. As on March, 2009, 32 States/UTs have achieved the goal of leprosy elimination. The remaining 3 States/UT viz. Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Dadra and Nagar Haveli are having PR more than 1 per 10,000 population.

National Programme for Control of Blindness

National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB) was launched in the year 1976 as a 100% Centrally Sponsored scheme with the goal to reduce the prevalence of blindness to 0.3% by 2020.

- **Pilot Project on Prevention and Control of Human Rabies:** To prevent human deaths due to rabies a pilot project has been initiated as a 'New Initiative' in the 11th Five Year Plan since March 2008, to be completed by March 2010. **National Institute of Communicable Diseases (NICD)** is the nodal agency to coordinate various activities under the project. It is being carried out in five cities viz; Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Delhi, Pune and Madurai.
- **Pilot Project on Prevention and Control of Leptospirosis:** To prevent morbidity and mortality due to Leptospirosis in human, a pilot project has been initiated as a 'New Initiative' in the 11th Five Year Plan for two years (March 2008 to March 2010). NCDC is the nodal agency and the three states under the project are Gujarat, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
- **National Tobacco Control Programme:** A comprehensive tobacco control legislation titled "The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products" (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 was notified in the official gazette on 19th May, 2003. The Act is applicable to

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whole of India and covers all types of tobacco products. Pilot phase of National Tobacco Control Programme was launched in 2007–08.

Animal Diseases, Human Diseases and Deficiency Diseases

Animal Diseases

<i>Diseases</i>	<i>Pathogen Responsible</i>
Food and mouth disease	Virus
Rinderpest (cattle plague)	Virus
Blue Tongue	Virus (transmitted by mosquitoes)
Cow pox (Vaccinia)	Vaccinia Virus
Ranikhet Disease (New castle disease)	Virus
March's Disease (Fowl paralysis)	Virus
Fowl plague	Virus
Fowl pox (Avian diphtheria)	Virus
Tuberculosis	Bacteria (transmitted by infected milk and milk products)
Anthrax (splenic fever)	Anthrax Bacillus
Blackquarter (Black leg)	Bacteria: Clostridium chauvoei
Mastitis	Bacteria: Streptococci and Staphylococci
Johne's Disease	Bacillus paratuberculosis
Brucellosis (Bang's Disease)	Bacteria Brucella
Salmonellosis	<i>Salmonella dublin</i> and <i>S. typhimurium</i>
Foot rot	Bacteria: Fusiformis nodosus
Haemorrhagic Disease (Bovine pasteurellosis;	Bacteria Pasteurella
Shipping fever; shipping pneumonia)	Multocida
Fowl typhoid	Salmonella gallinarum
Ringworm	Mould (fungus) Microsporion, Trichophyton, Epidermophyton
Trichomoniasis	Protozoan; <i>Trihomonas foetus</i> (Transmitted through coitus)
Coccidiosis	Protozoan: <i>Eimeria bovis</i>
Trypanosomiassis	Protozoan: <i>Trypanosoma congolense</i>
Babesiosis	Protozoan: <i>Babesia bovis</i> (Transmitted by tick)
"Snoring disease"	Trematode (flake) <i>Schistosoma nasale</i>
Liver rot	Liver fluke <i>Fasciola hepatica</i>
Measly beef	Tapeworm: <i>Taenia Saginata</i>

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Human Diseases

Diseases caused by Protozoa

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Affected Organ</i>	<i>Parasites</i>	<i>Carrier</i>	<i>Symptoms</i>
Malaria	RBC and Liver	Plasmodium	Female Anophelies	Fever with shivering
Pyorrhoea	Gums	<i>Entamoeba gingivalis</i>	-	Bleeding from gums
Sleeping sickness	Brain	Trypanosoma	Tse-Tse flies	Fever with severe sleep
Diarrhoea	Intestine	Entamoeba Histolytica	House flies	Mucous and Diarrohea with blood
Kala-ajar	Bone marrow	Leismania donovani	Sand flies	High fever
Filaria	-	Wuchereia baoncrofti	Culex moszuitoes	Swelling in legs, testes and other parts of body

Diseases caused by Bacteria

<i>Diseases</i>	<i>Affected Organ</i>	<i>Name of Bacteria</i>	<i>Symptoms</i>
Tetanus	Nervous system	<i>Clostridium tetani</i>	High fever, spasm in body, Closing of jaws etc.
Cholera	Intestine	<i>Vibrio cholerae</i>	Continuous stool and vomiting
Typhoid	Intestine	<i>Salmonella typhosa</i>	High fever, headache
Tuberculosis	Lungs	<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>	Repeated coughing
Diphtheria	Respiratory tube	<i>Corynebacterium diphtheriae</i>	Difficulty in respiration and suffocation
Plague	Lungs, area between the two legs	<i>Pasteurella pesties</i>	Very high fever, muscular eruptions on the body
Whooping cough	Respiratory system	<i>Hemophilis pertusis</i>	Continuous coughing
Pneumonia	Lungs	<i>Diplococcus pneumoniae</i>	High fever, swelling in lungs
Leprosy Skin	Nervous System <i>leprae</i>	<i>Mycobacterium affected</i>	Spots on body, nerves
Gonorrhoea	Urinary Path	<i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i>	Swelling in urinary path.
Syphilis	Urinary path	<i>Treponema pallidum</i>	Wounds in urinogenial tract

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Diseases Caused by Viruses

<i>Diseases</i>	<i>Affected organ</i>	<i>Name of virus</i>	<i>Symptoms</i>
AIDS	Defensive system (WBC)	HIV	Immune system of body became weak
Dengue fever	Whole body particularly head, eyes and joints.		Pain in eyes, muscles, head and joints
Polio	Throat, backbone nerve	Polio virus	Fever, body pain, back bone and intestine cells are destroyed.
Influenza (flu)	Whole body	Mixovirus	Suffocation, sneezing, restlessness.
Chicken pox	Whole body	Variola virus	High fever, redish eruption on body.
Small pox	Whole body	Varicella virus	Light fever, eruption of bile on body.
Goitre	Parathyroid gland	-	Difficulty in opening the mouth with fever.
Measles	Whole body	Morbili virus	Redish eruptions on body.
Trachoma	Eyes	-	Reddish eyes, pain in eyes.
Hepatitis or jaundice	Liver	-	Yellow urine, Eyes and skin become yellow.
Rabies	Nervous system	Rabies virus	The patient becomes mad with sever headache & high fever.
Meningitis	Brain	-	High fever.
Herpes	Skin	Herpes	Swelling in skin.

Diseases Caused by Fungus

<i>Diseases</i>	<i>Name of Fungi</i>	<i>Symptoms</i>
Asthama	Aspergillus fumigatus	Obstructs the functions of lungs.
Athlete's foot	Tenia pedes	Cracking of feet
Scabies	Acarus scabies	White spots found on the skin
Baldness	Taenia capities	Hair of the head falls
Ringworm	Trycophyton lerucosum	Round red spot on the skin

Deficiency Diseases

<i>Deficiency</i>	<i>Disease</i>	<i>Causes/Symptoms</i>
A. Protein	Kwashiorkor	Children become irritable, cease to grow, lose weight, skin pigmented, potbelly due to retention of water by the cells (oedema), mental retardation

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Protein Shortage	Marasmus	Muscle degeneration, thinning of limbs and abdominal wall, ribs prominent, skin pigmentation and oedema absent.
B. Minerals	Iron deficiency anaemia	Deficiency of haemoglobin in RBCs, persons look pale, lose appetite and fatigue easily
(a) Iron	Hypokalemia	Loss of K in severe vomiting and acute diarrhoea. Rise in heart-beat rate, kidney damage, weakness and paralysis of muscles
(b) Potassium (K)	Hyponatremia	Loss of Na, dehydration, low blood pressure, loss of body weight
(c) Sodium (Na)	Simple goitre	Enlargement of thyroid due to low Iodine content in drinking water
(d) Iodine (I)	Rickets and Osteomalacia	Refer vitamin D deficiency
(e) Calcium (Ca)		
C. Vitamins		
(a) Vitamin A	(i) Xerophthalmia or 'dry eye'	Lachrymal glands stop producing tears leading to blindness
	(ii) Dermatitis	Dry and scaly skin
	(iii) Night blindness	Inability to see in the dark or in dim light
(b) Vitamin B-Complex		
B ₁ (thiamine)	Beri-beri	Extreme weakness, swelling and pain in the legs, loss of appetite, headache, enlarged heart and shortness of breath.
B ₂ (riboflavin)	Ariboflavinosis	Blurred vision, burning and soreness of eye and tongue, cracking of skin at angle of mouth.
B ₁₂ (cobalamin)	Pernicious or megaloblastic anaemia	Reduction in haemoglobin content due to disturbance of RBC formation in bone marrow
Niacin	Pellagra	Tip and lateral margins of tongue, mouth and gums become red, swollen and develop ulcers. skin red and itchy on hands, feet, elbows, wrists and knees.
(c) Vitamin C (ascorbic acid)	Scurvy	Pain in joints, loss of weight, anaemia, gums become spongy, swollen and bleed easily, teeth losses and fragile.
(d) Vitamin D	Rickets	Occurs in children. Softness and deformities of bones bow legs and pigeon chests due to loss of bone Ca.
	Osteomalacia	Occurs in adults, softness and pain in bones which fracture easily, bending of vertebral column.

National Aids Control Programme (NACP)

HIV/AIDS Situation in India: As per revised estimates carried out during 2006 the number of persons living with HIV in the country is 2 to 3.1 million with an estimated adult HIV prevalence of 0.36%. Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu contribute 63% of the HIV infected persons in the country. In order to control the spread of HIV/AIDS, government of India is implementing the NACP as a 100% centrally sponsored scheme. Launched in July 2007, NACP phase-III (2007–2012) has the goal to halt and the epidemic in the country over the next 5 years by integrating programmes, prevention, care, support and treatment.

Targeted Interventions for Population at High Risk: The Targeted Intervention (TI) projects aim to interrupt HIV transmission among highly vulnerable populations. As on date, 871 Targeted Interventions are operational in various states and UTs in the country. Saturation of all high risk groups through 2100 TIs and development of 50% of TIs into CBOs is the target under NACP-III. Recently, Oral Substitution Therapy (OST) has been introduced in the National Programme as a part of the Harm Reduction Strategy to bring down HIV infection among injectible drug users.

Blood Safety: About 1.1% of the transmission is through contaminated blood. The goal is to reduce the transmission through blood to less than 1%. Over 1088 blood banks have been modernized, over 59% of the total blood units collected through Voluntary Blood Donation and a system of mandatory screening of blood for HIV, Hepatitis B&C, malaria and syphilis is enforced. This has enabled reducing transmission of HIV infection through contaminated blood from about 6.07% (1999), 4.61% (2003), 2.07% (2005), 1.96% (2006) to 1.1% (2007). Under the existing regulatory framework, all the blood units are mandatorily tested against five Transfusion Transmissible Infections (TTIs) *i.e.*, HIV, Hepatitis-B, Hepatitis-C, Syphilis and Malaria. Only the blood units free from these TTIs are used for transfusion purposes.

Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTC): The ICTCs have been established at medical colleges, district hospitals, sub district level hospitals and few community health centres and it is proposed to further extend the services to all the CHCs and 24 hours PHCs in the country.

Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission: All the ICTCs centres are now providing counseling and testing services to pregnant women. Hospitals with large number of ANCs & institutional deliveries provide an ICTC in the Obstetrics & Gynaecology department.

Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI): During 2006, NACO and RCH division jointly issued a manual on management of STIs, so as to strengthen the services in the government health facilities. Joint training material has also been developed. A package for involvement of private physicians in the Category A&B districts has been developed. Medicines are under procurement in coloured cartons for each STI syndrome to facilitate the management of STI in the peripheral health facilities.

Care and Support: Government of India announced a policy cum programme commitment for providing free ART with effect from 1st April, 2004. Antiretroviral treatment (ART) is a combination of at least 3 ARV drugs that is given to HIV infected individuals

once they reach a stage of advanced immuno-suppression. Second line ARV drugs are being provided free of cost at Mumbai and Chennai from 2008. A total of 159 community care centres have also been established in high prevalence states to enable People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLHA) to get used to ART, to provide Counseling and follow-up advice on drug adherence, management of opportunistic Infections and Nutrition Counselling, to provide pre-ART care for those PLHA who are not yet on ART through outreach and home-based services. To reduce inconvenience and indirect expenditures of patients, 46 drug dispensing centres have been established linked to the ART centre. These link centres will require the patients to go to the ART centres only 2 times instead of 12 as at present. Second line treatment has been introduced on a pilot basis in 2 centres and 42 persons are being treated.

National Paediatric AIDS Initiative: In order to provide comprehensive Care and Support (including ART) to children infected and affected by HIV, NACO has launched National Paediatric AIDS Initiative on 30th November, 2006. For this initiative NACO, along with the Indian Academy of Paediatrics (IAP), UNICEF, WHO and Clinton Foundation, has developed guidelines for paediatric ART. ARV drugs in paediatric formulations are available at all ART centres. Number of children receiving ART increased from 1800 before October 2006 to 9925 in May 2008. 32,500 are reported and being monitored. Other activities under this initiative include establishment of seven Regional Paediatric Centres, free CD4 monitoring, free DNA PCR test for children up to 18 months, liquid formulations for babies weighing less than 5 kg, diagnosis and treatment of opportunistic infections and micro nutrient supplementation. The initiative also includes training of paediatricians and counsellors, establishing laboratories for diagnosis, introduction of Dried Blood Support system to transport dried blood samples. Care and Support for CLHA (Children Living with HIV/AIDS) orphans and vulnerable children forms an integral part of NACP III.

Condom Promotion: Condom programme is central to HIV/AIDS prevention at the intervention level. The use of condoms is promoted as a protection against STIs and HIV/AIDS in addition to Family Planning. Condom use is promoted and condoms provided at all ICTCS and ART centres and also the STI clinics. In 2006, 1250 million condoms were supplied free, 604 million were distributed through social marketing while 389 million through commercial marketing. 11025 Condom Vending Machines have been installed and another 11000 are in the process of being installed. 3.5 billion condoms are targeted to be distributed through 3 million outlets during NACP-III.

Information, Education and Communication activities (IEC): NACO is working on a communication strategy which is a shift from awareness generation to bringing about behaviour change. NACO has focused on reduction of stigma and discrimination, promotion of services viz., counseling & testing, ART, routinisation of condom use and blood safety. Special emphasis has been given to youth and women who are more vulnerable to HIV infection. A cadre of village level Link workers are going to be set up in A & B category districts for focused interventions of BCC. Intensive IEC among general populations has resulted in increasing awareness of HIV/AIDS among rural populations to about 75% (BSS 2006). Under the adolescent education program, over 1,14,345 high schools have been covered with HIV/AIDS and life skill education programs. The Red Ribbon

Express launched on 1.12.2007 has traversed over 180 stations and 27,000 kms. It has drawn huge crowds at all the stations.

Mainstreaming: In order to reiterate the Government's multisectoral response to prevent the spread of HIV and to facilitate a strong multi-sectoral response to combat it effectively, a National Council on AIDS (NCA) has been constituted, under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister with representation of 33 ministries and departments. Private sector, civil society organisation, PLHA networks and government departments would all play crucial role in prevention, care, support, treatment and service delivery.

National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme: Iodine is an essential micronutrient with an average daily at 100–150 micrograms for normal human growth and development. Deficiency of Iodine can cause physical and mental retardation, cretinism, abortions, stillbirth, deaf mutism, squint and various types of goiter. The Government is implementing the National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP) formerly known as National Goitre Control Programme (NGCP) since 1962 a 100% centrally assisted programme with a focus on the provision of iodised salt, IDD survey/resurvey, laboratory monitoring of Iodated salt and Urinary Iodine excretion, health education and publicity. Government of India has banned the sale of non-iodated salt in the entire country for direct human consumption under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 with effect from 17th May, 2006.

National Mental Health Programme (NMHP): Severe mental disorders that include schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, organic psychosis and major depression affect nearly 20 per 1000 population.

National Mental Health Programme was started in 1982 with the following three objectives:

- To ensure availability and accessibility of minimum mental health care for all in the near foreseeable future, particularly to the most vulnerable sections of the population.
- To encourage mental health knowledge and skills in general health care and social development.
- To promote community participation in mental health service development and to stimulate self-help in the community.

A model delivery of community based mental health care at the level of district was evolved and field tested in Bellary district of Karnataka by NIMHANS between 1986–1995. This model was adapted as the District Mental Health Programme (DMHP) and it was implemented in the IXth plan beginning in the year 1996. During the 10th Five Year Plan, NMHP was restructured and it became from single pronged to multi-pronged programme. Grants have also been released for upgradation of Psychiatric wings of 75 Government Medical Colleges/General Hospitals and modernization of 26 Mental Hospitals.

During the 11th Five Year Plan an allocation of ` 1000 crore has been made for the National Mental Health Programme. During the 11th Five Year Plan, it has been proposed to decentralize the Programme and synchronize with National Rural Health Mission for optimizing the results.

Yaws Eradication Programme (YEP): Yaws Eradication Programme (YEP) was launched as a centrally sponsored scheme in 1996–97 in Koraput district of Odisha, which was subsequently extended to Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh,

Chattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Assam and Gujarat during 9th Plan period. National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) (formerly: National Institute of Communicable Diseases) has been identified as the nodal agency for the planning, monitoring and evaluation of the programme. The Programme is implemented by the endemic State Health Directorates through the existing health care system. As a result of YEP, the number of reported cases has come down from 3,571 in 1996 to 46 in 2003. No Yaws case reported from 2004 till date. Yaws elimination was declared on 19th September, 2006.

NATIONAL CANCER CONTROL PROGRAMME

Forty per cent of the cancers in the country are due to tobacco. Hence Tobacco-related cancers are very common among males, namely, cancer of the lungs and oral cavity. Among women, cancer of uterine cervix and breast are common. The National Cancer Control Programme was launched in 1975-76. In order to cater to the changing needs of the disease, the programme has undergone three revisions with the third revision completed in December 2004. C-DAC, Trivandrum has been entrusted with the responsibility of preparing the DPR for Operationalisation of Onconet India. India has become a member of the International Agency for Research in Cancer that shall provide a fillip to cancer research in the country.

National Cancer Awareness Day: November 7th, the birth anniversary of Madame Curie is observed as the National Cancer Awareness Day. Number of banners are displayed for creating awareness among the general masses about cancer on the day.

HEALTH MINISTER'S CANCER PATIENT FUND UNDER "RAN"

The "Health Minister's Cancer Patient Fund" (HMCPF) within the Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) Scheme has also been set up in 2009. In order to utilize the HMCPF, it is proposed to establish the revolving fund like RAN in the Various Regional Cancer Centre(s) (RCCs) which are getting fund for equipments from Cancer Programme of Government of India. The Financial Assistance to the Cancer Patients up to ` 1,00,000/-.

PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION PROGRAMME

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is responsible for ensuring safe food to the consumers. Keeping this in view, a legislation called "Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954" was enacted. The objective envisaged in this legislation was to ensure pure and wholesome food to the consumers and also to prevent fraud or deception. The Act has been amended thrice in 1964, 1976 and in 1986 with the objective of plugging the loopholes and making the punishments more stringent and empowering Consumers and Voluntary Organisations to play a more effective role in its implementation.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is designated as the National Codex Contact Point in India to examine and formulate India's views on the agenda for the various meeting of Codex Alimentarius Commission, a joint venture of FAO/WHO dealing with International Food Standards and its subsidiary committees. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare constituted a National Codex Committee (NCC) and an Assistant Director General (PFA) has been working as Liaison Officer for NCC. The NCC has further constituted 24

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Shadow Committees corresponding to various Codex commodities committees for preparation and finalization of India's stand.

India has been regularly attending the various sessions of the Codex Alimentarius Commission and various Codex Commodity Committees to put forward her views and defend these views.

Harmonisation of PFA with Codex: After signing the Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) and Technical Barrier to Trade (TBT) agreements by India and removal of quantitative restrictions on import of food products into India, the exercise of harmonization of standards for food products, use of food additives, microbiological requirements, harmonization of regulations, in line with international standards prescribed by Codex Alimentarius Commission and International Standards Organisation (ISO) had been initiated.

MEDICAL COUNCIL OF INDIA

The Medical Council of India (MCI) was established as a statutory body under the provisions of the Indian Medical Council Act 1933 which was later repealed by the Indian Medical Council Act 1956 with minor amendments in 1958. A major amendment the I.M.C. Act 1956 was made in 1993 making it mandatory for obtaining the approval of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare for opening new medical colleges/increasing seats, starting new courses in order to regulate the standard of medical education in the country. The I.M.C. Act 1956 was further amended in 2001 to enable the Medical Council of India to conduct Screening Tests for Indian nationals holding foreign medical qualifications to test their skill before granting them registration to practice medicine in India.

CENTRAL HEALTH EDUCATION BUREAU

Central Health Education Bureau (CHEB) is an apex institution which had a humble beginning on 6th of December in 1956 under Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, for the health education and health promotion in the country. The Bureau, located in New Delhi, is headed by a Director, an SAG level officer who is assisted by a team of officers in different disciplines. Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi was launched by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare in 1997. The scheme provides for financial assistance to patients, living below poverty line who is suffering from major life threatening diseases, to receive medical treatment at any of the super specialty hospitals/institutes or other Government hospitals. The financial assistance to such patients is released in the form of "one time grant" to the Medical Superintendent of the hospital in which the treatment is being received. The National Academy of Medical Sciences (NAMS), New Delhi was established in 1961 as a Non-Official body of Bio-Medical scientists. The fellowship of the Academy became a coveted hallmark of distinction accorded in recognition for outstanding achievements in sciences, education, services, etc. The Academy awards Fellowships to the most distinguished men of science. The Pharmacy Council of India is a statutory body constituted under the Pharmacy Act, 1948. It is responsible for the regulation of pharmacy education and practice of profession in the country for registration as a pharmacist.

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The integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP) was launched by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in November 2004. It is intended to detect early warning signals of impending outbreaks and help to initiate an effective response in a timely manner. Total Budget for the project from 2004–09 was given as ` 399.70 crores.

- **National Informatics Centre (NIC)** has established broadband connectivity at 760 out of 796 sites. The objective of Data Centre is online entry of data to central servers for speedy data transmission.
- The **IDSP portal** is a one stop portal which has facilities for data entry, view reports, outbreak reporting data, analysis, training modules and resources related to disease surveillance. A total of 21 States have started reporting in the portal
- **Infectious Disease Hospital Surveillance Network:** Seven Infectious Disease Hospitals, one each in four metros and Bangalore, Ahmedabad and Hyderabad have been given funds for strengthening reporting from ID Hospitals. EDUSAT network has been installed and recruitment is completed except in Bangalore. Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata have started reporting.

INTEGRATED DISEASE SURVEILLANCE PROJECT-SEPTEMBER 2009

IDSP is World Bank assisted Project, launched in November 2004 with the objective to detect and respond to early warning signals of disease outbreaks. IDSP receives weekly disease surveillance data from 306 out of 606 districts (51%) districts of phase I, II and III states. A total of 43 outbreaks were detected during this month, including Acute Diarrhoeal diseases (41%), Malaria (11%) and Chikungunya, Dengue, Food poisoning (9%).

Dental Council of India is a statutory body established under the Dentists Act, 1948. It periodically carries out inspections of dental institutions to ascertain the adequacy of teaching facilities.

Rogi Kalyan Samitis: More than 13,000 Rogi Kalyan Samitis/Hospital Development Committees have been set up in the country. Nearly all District/Sub District Hospitals and CHCs have opened their own Bank Accounts. PHCs are also in the process of doing so. ` 5 lakhs has been provided for District Hospital RKSs and Rupees One lakh for Sub District/CHC/PHC Hospitals/Centres. They are expected to make the functioning of the Hospitals more accountable, transparent and need based.

Janani Suraksha Yojana: JSY is a safe motherhood intervention under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) being implemented with the objective of reducing maternal and neo-natal mortality by promoting institutional delivery among the poor pregnant women. JSY is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme and it integrates cash assistance with delivery and post-delivery care.

Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS): Implementation of Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS) for Primary Healthcare Facilities, will ensure quality services by providing infrastructure, equipments and specialist man-power.

PROHIBITION OF PRE-CONCEPTION AND PRE-NATAL SEX DETERMINATION

In order to check female foeticide, the Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994 was enacted and brought into operation from 1st January,

1996. The Act prohibits determination and disclosure of the sex of the foetus. It also prohibits any advertisements relating to pre-natal determination of sex. Punishments are prescribed for contravention of any of its provisions, like imprisonment up to 5 years and fine up to ` 1,00,000/- in addition to cancellation of the registration/license in the case of medical professionals/diagnostic centres, clinics, etc.

Safe Abortion Services/Medical termination of Pregnancy (MTP): Provision of Safe Abortion Services in accordance with the MTP Act 1971 is an important component of the ongoing RCH Programme Phase II and it is one of the means of reducing maternal mortality.

INDIAN NURSING COUNCIL

The Indian Nursing Council is a statutory body constituted under the Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947 and 5,26,242 ANMs have been registered with various State Nursing Councils upto 31st December, 2006.

PULSE POLIO IMMUNIZATION

In accordance with the World Health Assembly resolution of 1988, in addition to administration of routine OPV through the Universal Immunization Programme, the Pulse Polio Immunization (PPI) Programme was launched in 1995-96 to cover all children below the age of 3 years. In order to accelerate the pace of polio eradication, the target age group was increased from 1996-97 to all children under the age of 5 years. Till 1998-99, the PPI programme consisted of vaccination of children at fixed booths on the National Immunization Days (NIDs) held twice, separated by six weeks, during the winter season.

RASHTRIYA SWASTHYA BIMA YOJANA

Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY), a scheme of Ministry of Labour was launched on October 1, 2007 and rolled out from 1st April, 2008 in a phased manner. The scheme is implemented in most of the states, initially on pilot basis. However, the Government has decided to take up all the districts in 2009-10 itself.

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON POPULATIONS (NCP)

The National Commission on population was constituted in May 2000 to review, monitor and give direction for the implementation of the National Population Policy (NPP), with a view to meeting the goals set out in the policy, to promote intersectoral coordination, involve the civil society in planning and implementation etc.

- With the coming into effect of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 (FSSA) enacted by Parliament in August 2006, the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 stands repealed from the date on which Food Safety and Standards Act comes into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Gazette.
- Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi was set up in 1997 to provides for financial assistance to patients, living below poverty line, who is suffering from major life threatening diseases, to receive medical treatment in Government Hospitals.

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- The National Academy of Medical Sciences (NAMS), New Delhi was established in 1961 as a Non-Official body of Bio-Medical scientists with the object of promotion and encouragement of merit in medical sciences.
- The Reproductive and Child Health programme (RCH) II under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) comprehensively integrates interventions that improve child health and address factors contributing to infant and under-five mortality.
- In 1952, India launched the world's first national programme emphasizing family planning to the extent necessary for reducing birth rates "to stabilize the population at a level consistent with the requirement of national economy."
- Immunization programme is one of the key interventions for protection of children from life threatening conditions, which are preventable. Immunization Programme in India was introduced in 1978 as Expanded Programme of Immunization.
- In the pursuance of the World Health Assembly resolution of 1988, in addition to administration of routine OPV through the Universal Immunization Programme, the Pulse Polio Immunization (PPI) Programme was launched in 1995-96 to cover all children below the age of 3 years.

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Housing

INDIAN CENSUS DEFINITION OF URBAN AREA

In Census of India, 2001, two types of town were identified:

- (a) **Statutory towns:** All places with a municipality, corporation, Cantonment board or notified town area committee, etc. so declared by state law.
 - (b) **Census towns:** Places which satisfy following criteria:
 - (i) a minimum population of 5000,
 - (ii) atleast 75% of male working population engaged in non agricultural pursuits; and
 - (iii) a density of population of atleast 400 persons per sq km.
- Housing is a State subject. The Union Government is, however, responsible for the formulation of policy with regard to programme and approaches for effective implementation for social housing schemes, particularly those pertaining to weaker sections of the society.
 - Cities and towns of India constitute the world's second largest urban system. They contribute over 50 per cent of country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and are central to economic growth.
 - Prime Minister of India launched the **Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)** on 3rd December, 2005. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing the components of JNNURM.
 - A new scheme called slum-free City Planning under **Rajiv Awas Yojana** has been launched for providing financial support to state Governments for undertaking the preparatory exercises viz. Slum surveys, Slum MIS, GIS mapping of Slums, development of GIS-enabled Slum Information System, preparation of Slum-free city and State plans, developing legal framework for providing property right to the poor, addressing issues of master planning including revamping of laws under town planning.
 - Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India has announced an ambitious scheme for slum dwellers in the year 2009. The new scheme

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Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) envisages a 'Slum-free India' through encouraging States/ Union Territories to tackle the problem of slums in a definitive manner.

- Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing an employment oriented Urban Poverty Alleviation Centrally sponsored scheme named **Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana** (SSRY), on all India basis, with effect from 1st December, 1997.
- The scheme strives to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed and underemployed poor, through encouraging the setting up of self employment ventures by the urban poor living below the poverty line, and also through providing wage employment by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets.
- In the **National Urban Housing and habitat Policy, 2007** a demand driven approach, ranging from subsidy based housing schemes to cost recovery-cum-subsidy schemes for housing through a pro-active financial policy including micro-finance and related self-help group programmes, has been advocated.
- The government has approved an **Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP)** in the month of December, 2008. The Interest Subsidy Scheme seeks to supplement the efforts of the Government through the JNNURM to comprehensively address the housing shortage.
- The **Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme** basically aims at conversion of individual dry latrine into pour flush latrine thereby liberating manual scavengers from the age old, obnoxious practice of manually carrying night soil.
- **HUDCO**, since its inception in 1970, has made steady and significant strides in the field of housing and urban infrastructure financing, to emerge as the pioneer and the trend setter.

HUDCO motto: "Profitability with social Justice".

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India and the World

Like other country India's foreign policy also seeks to safeguard the country's self-interest. The primary objective of India's foreign policy is to promote and maintain a peaceful development in every sphere. India's foreign policy also recognizes that the issues such as climate change and energy and food security that are crucial to India's transformation as global power.

<i>Countries</i>	<i>Recent Developments with Reference to India</i>
Afghanistan	India remains actively engaged in the task of reconstruction and development of Afghanistan. India's bilateral assistance to Afghanistan has crossed US\$ 1.3 billion (as against a pledge of US\$ 1.2 billion). India's bilateral assistance to Afghanistan has crossed US\$ 1.3 billion (as against a pledge of US\$ 1.2 billion).
Bangladesh	Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina's visit to India in January, 2010 opened a new chapter in India-Bangladesh relations. The Joint Communiqué issued during the visit outlines a range of areas for bilateral cooperation. Both sides agreed to enhance security cooperation, particularly against insurgent groups.
Bhutan	His Majesty Jigme Khesar Namgyel Wangchuck, the King of Bhutan, paid a State visit to India from 21–26 December, 2009. Visit led to strengthening of our bilateral economic and political relations. India continued to be the largest trade and assistance partner of Bhutan.
China	China is now India's largest trading partner with the total volume of bilateral trade being US\$ 51.8 billion in 2008. The trade volume dipped slightly in 2009 to US\$ 43.27 billion.

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Iran	Foreign Secretary Smt. Nirupama Rao visited Iran for Foreign Office Consultations (FOC) from 2–3 February, 2010.
Maldives	Vice President of the Maldives Mohamed Waheed visited India from 19–24 February, 2010 at the invitation of the Vice President of India The India-Maldives Joint Coast Guard Exercises 'DOSTI X' were held of Male in December 2009 and the 'EKUVER1N' exercises in October 2009.
Myanmar	External Affairs Minister Shri S. M. Krishna visited Myanmar for the BIMSTEC Ministerial Meeting in December 2009 and met PM of Myanmar General Them Sein. Both countries continued to enhance cooperation in the areas of energy, oil and natural gas, power, IT, infrastructure development, telecommunication and agriculture.
Nepal	Home Minister of Nepal Mr. Bhim Bahadur Rawal visited India from 18–22 January, 2010. The President of Nepal, Dr. Ram Baran Yadav, visited India from 15–18 February, 2010 during which four agreements/MoUs were signed and a concessional line of credit of US\$ 250 million and supply of some food items was announced. Commerce and Industry Minister of India (CIM), Shri Anand Sharma visited Nepal from 27–28 October, 2009 during which the revised Treaty of Trade and Agreement of Cooperation to Control Unauthorized Trade was signed. External Affairs Minister Shri S. M. Krishna visited Nepal from 15–17 January, 2010 during which he met the senior leadership of Nepal and signed four MoUs.
Pakistan	At India's invitation, Foreign Secretary level talks between the two countries were held in New Delhi on 25 February, 2010. On 1st January, 2010, India and Pakistan exchanged through diplomatic channels, simultaneously at New Delhi and Islamabad, the lists of nuclear installations.
Sri Lanka	Shri S. M. Krishna also met Foreign Minister Bogollagama on two occasions in multilateral fora. National Security Adviser Shri M. K. Narayanan visited Sri Lanka in April 2009 and, subsequently, a 10-member delegation of Members of Parliament from Tamil Nadu also visited Sri Lanka, especially the Northern and upcountry areas.
South East Asia and Pacific	Prominent incoming visits include that by Vice President of Vietnam (September–October, 2009); Prime Minister of Australia (November, 2009); Prime Minister of Malaysia (January, 2010); Deputy Prime Ministers of Australia (August 2009), Thailand

	(October 2009), and Vietnam (December 2009); & Foreign Ministers of Australia (October 2009, March 2010) and Thailand (December 2009). In addition, the King of Tonga (September 2009), Thai Princess Mahachakri Sirindhorn (August 2009), Minister Mentor Lee Kuan Yew (December, 2009) and Senior Minister Goh Chok Tong (March 2010) from Singapore and Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Phillipines Ramulo (March 2010) also visited India.
Japan	Japanese investment in India stood at US\$ 5.22 billion surpassing its investment in China which was US\$ 3.65 billion in 2008, and Japan stands as the sixth largest investor in India.
Mongolia	The second India-Mongolia Joint Cooperation Committee meeting was held at New Delhi in 11th January, 2010.
Republic of Korea (ROK)	ROK President Lee Myung-bak paid a State visit to India from 24–27 January, 2010. He was Chief Guest at our Republic Day celebrations on 2010.
Eurasia	Some of the significant events during the year were Prime Minister's visit to the Russian Federation for the annual Summit (December 2009) and SCO and BRIC Summits (June 2009), the State visit of the President of India to the Russian Federation and Tajikistan (September 2009), the Trilateral Meeting of Foreign Ministers of India, Russia and China in Bengaluru (October 2009), and External Affairs Minister's visits to Belarus and Turkmenistan (September 2009) and the Russian Federation and Uzbekistan (October 2009).
Europe	The President Smt. Pratibha Devisingh Patil paid a State Visit to UK at the invitation of the Queen of UK in October, 2009. She also made a first ever State Visit to Spain in April, 2009. Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh visited France in July, 2009 as the Chief Guest at the French National Day celebrations. The Prime Minister had interactions with the leaders of UK, France, Germany and Italy on the sidelines of multilateral events like G-20 (April & September 2009), G8 (July 2009) and CHOGM (November 2009). Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Smt. Meira Kumar participated in the G8/G5 Speakers' Conference in Rome in September 2009. Former President Dr. A. P. J. Kalam visited Ireland in June 2009.
Americas	External Affairs Minister Shri S. M. Krishna met the Secretary of State Ms. Clinton in September 2009 on the sidelines of the UNGA in New York. Home Minister Shri P. Chidambaram and National Security Advisor Shri M. K. Narayanan visited the US in September and October 2009 respectively. Commerce and Industry Minister Shri Anand Sharma visited Washington in June

- 2009 to attend the 34th anniversary of the US-India Business Council. High level visits from the US side to India included that of US Under Secretary for Political Affairs Mr. William Burns (October 2009) and of US Trade Representative Ambassador Ron Kirk (September 2009).
- Canada** The visit of Prime Minister Mr. Stephen Harper to India (from 15–18 November, 2009) was a milestone in bilateral relations. During the visit commonalities between the two countries and shared values and interests were built upon to expand the bilateral agenda and enhance cooperation in areas of shared priority. Two MoUs were signed in the presence of the two Prime Ministers.
- Africa** Shri Mohammad Hamid Ansari, Vice President of India, represented India at the inauguration ceremony of Dr. Jacob Zuma as the President of South Africa in May 2009. Other important visits from India to South Africa included: Parliamentary delegation's visit led by Shri Karia Munda, Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha to South Africa (April 2009); Commerce and Industry Minister, Shri Anand Sharma's visit to South Africa (August 2001).
- Gulf, West Asia and North Africa** India-Arab investment project conclave was organized in Feb. 2010 which witnessed nine ministerial participation and more than twenty business delegations from the region and beyond. UAE emerged as our largest trading partner. The region collectively hosts the largest expatriate Indian community exceeding 5 million with remittances estimated around US\$ 30 billion per annum.
- Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, represented India at the 40th anniversary celebrations of the Great Al Fatah Revolution of Libya. Various other high-level visits were also exchanged, among others, with Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Morocco, Palestine, Sudan and Syria.
- *Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)*: As a founder member of the Non-Aligned Movement, India remains strongly committed to its ideals and principles, Prime Minister. Dr. Manmohan Singh participated in the XV Summit of the Non-aligned Movement (NAM) in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt from 15–16 July, 2009. External Affairs Minister Shri S. M. Krishna attended the NAM Ministerial meeting held from 13–14 July, 2009.
 - *Commonwealth*: Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh led the Indian delegation to the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) held in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tabago, from 27–29 November, 2009. During the CHOGM 2009 Prime Minister announced several new initiatives by India including additional 250 slots for training for the Commonwealth countries under India's ITEC programme.

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- In addition, the Government of India released commemorative stamps and coins to mark 2009 as the 60th anniversary year of the creation of the Modern Common wealth.
- The 19th Commonwealth Games (first time hosted by India) was held in Delhi from 3rd October–14th October, 2010. The games was the largest multi-sport (260 events in 17 disciplines) showcase event conducted to date in Delhi and was participated by 71 teams from 54 member nations.
- *South Asian Association of Regional Co-operation (SAARC)*: During the period between April–June 2010, two significant developments were the 16th SAARC Summit and the 3rd SAARC Home Ministers’ Meeting.
- The 16th SAARC Summit held in Thimphu on 28 and 29 April 2010 was a historic event, coinciding as it did with the 25th anniversary of SAARC.
- The theme of the Summit was Climate change’ as proposed by Bhutan. The Summit adopted the Thimpu Silver Jubilee Declaration entitled “Towards a Green and Happy South Asia” and a separate Ministerial Statement on Climate Change.
- The Summit endorsed initialization of the first academic session of the South Asian University from August, 2010.
- **The India Technical and Economic Cooperation, (ITEC) Programme**, the Special Commonwealth Assistance for Africa programme, (SCAAP) and Technical Cooperation Scheme (TCS) under Colombo Plan-transferred to Ministry of External Affairs with effect from 1st April, 2010 from Department of Economic Affairs have been recognized as important components of India’s development partnership and cooperation with the developing world.
- **ICCR** is mandated for establishing, reviving and strengthening cultural relations and mutual understanding between India and the outside world. With its headquarters in Delhi, fourteen regional offices in India and a number of cultural centers abroad, the activities of the Council also include administration of scholarship schemes for overseas students and facilitating their admissions in Indian universities.
- **Indian Council of World Affairs (ICWA)** continued to develop as a think-tank and as important platform for debate and discussions of foreign affairs. Throughout the year, the ICWA was engaged in seminars and conferences relating to India’s core foreign policy interest, and in visits and lectures by eminent foreign dignitaries.
- The **Foreign Service Institute (FSI)** conducted training programmes for the Indian Foreign Service Probationers (IFS), officers and staff of the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA), officers from Cabinet Secretariat and other Ministries/Departments as well as for foreign diplomats.
- **The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA)** is the quintessential people’s agency, a one-stop address for the overseas India, a new Ministry was established in May 2004. The Protector General of Emigrants (PGE) administers the Emigration Act through its 8 POE offices spread across the country which regulates the emigration of low skilled workers to the 17 ECR Countries including GCC and Malaysia.

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- **The Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI) Scheme** was formally launched in January, 2006 by amending the Citizenship Act, 1955. The Scheme provides for the registration as Overseas Citizens of India (OCI) of all Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) who were citizens of India on or after 26th January, 1950 or were eligible to become citizens of India on 26th January, 1950 and who are citizens of other countries, except Pakistan and Bangladesh.
- As on 31st May 2010, 6.02 lakh persons of Indian origin have been registered as **Overseas Citizens of India (OCIs)**.
- **Know India Programme** is organized by the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India with the objective of familiarizing Indian Disapora youth, in the age group of 18–26 years, with the developments and achievements made by the country in various fields *e.g.*, economic, industrial, education, science and technology, communication and information technology, culture, etc. and bringing them closer to the land of their ancestors.

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Industry

Institution	Head Office	
Indian Jute Research Association	Kolkata	
The Wool Research Association	Thane	
Sardar Vallabhbhai Institute of Textile Management	Coimbatore 24 Dec., 2002	
Rashtriya Chemicals Fertiliser Ltd.	Trombay, Oct 1965	Produces Nitrogen and Phosphate
Institute of Pesticide Formulation Technology	Gurgaon, 1991	Aided by UNDP/UNIDO to promote Pesticide Formulation Technology in India.
Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	Raigad, Maharashtra, 1960	
Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	Pimiri, Pune, 30 March, 1954	The main products of HAL are Penicillin-G and Penicillin and Streptomycin."
Central of Plastic Engineering & Tech.	Chennai, 1968	
Indian Bureau of Mines	Nagpur, 1948	Promotion and Conservation of mineral resources by way of inspecting of mines security and approval of mining plants.
National Aluminium Company Ltd. (NALCO)	Orrisa 7 Jan., 1981	largest Aluminium Plant Complex)
Hindustan Copper Ltd. (HCL)	Khetri, Rajasthan 9 May, 1967	Sole integrated producer of Primary Copper from Indigenous Resources
Hindustan Zinc Ltd. (HZL)	Udaipur, 1966	

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The Industrial Policy Resolution of 1948 marked the beginning of the evolution of the Indian Industrial Policy. **The Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956** gave the public sector a strategic role in the economy. The Industrial Policy initiatives undertaken by the Government since July 1991 have been designed to build on the past industrial achievements and to accelerate the process of making Indian industry internationally competitive.

INDUSTRIAL LICENSING POLICY

With the introduction of the New Industrial Policy (NIP) in 1991, a substantial programme of deregulation has been undertaken. Industrial licensing has been abolished for most items. In August 2008, the Department has also taken a decision to remove the licensing requirement under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for location of industries. As a result, now the Industrial licensing is required in the following cases only:

- (a) For manufacture of an item under compulsory licensing, or
- (b) When an item reserved for small scale sector is intended to be manufactured by an undertaking.

Presently Industrial licensing is required only for the following 5 industries related to security, strategic and environmental concerns:

- (i) Distillation and brewing of alcoholic drinks
- (ii) Cigars and cigarettes of tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes;
- (iii) Electronic aerospace and defence equipments of all types;
- (iv) Industrial explosives including detonating fuses, safety fuses, gun powder, nitrocellulose and matches;
- (v) Specifies hazardous chemicals, *i.e.*, (a) Hydrocyanic acid and its derivatives, (b) Phosgene and its derivatives and (c) Isocyanates and disocyanates of hydrocarbon, or else where specified (example Methyl isocyanate).

A significant number of industries had earlier been reserved for public sector. The policy has been liberalised progressively and presently the areas reserved for the public sector are: (a) Atomic Energy and (b) Railway Transport.

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI)

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is a means to supplement domestic investments and bridge the investment-savings gap. The role of FDI in the upgradation of technology, skills and managerial capabilities is now well accepted. Additional investments over and above the investments possible with the available domestic resources help in providing much needed employment opportunities. Government has put in place a liberal and investor-friendly policy for FDI under which FDI up to 100% is permitted under the automatic route in most activities/sectors. Review of the FDI policy is a continuous ongoing process. During the year 2007–08, the policy was reviewed and the following measures notified:

- (a) Minimum capitalization norms for fund based NBFCs-US\$ 0.5 million to be brought upfront for FDI up to 51%; US\$ 5 million to be brought upfront for FDI above 51%

- and up to 75% and US\$ 50 million out of which US\$ 7.5 million to be brought upfront and the balance in 24 months for FDI beyond 75% and up to 100%.
- (b) Minimum capitalization norms for non-fund based NBFC activities-US\$ 0.5 million.
 - (c) Foreign investors can set up 100% operating subsidiaries without the condition to disinvest a minimum of 25% of its equity to Indian entities subject to bringing in US\$ 50 million without any restriction on number of operating subsidiaries without bringing additional capital.
 - (d) Joint venture operating NBFC's that have 75% or less than 75% foreign investment will also be allowed to set up subsidiaries for undertaking other NBFC activities subject to the subsidiaries also complying with the applicable minimum capital inflow.
 - (e) Compliance with the guidelines of the RBI.
 - (f) The minimum capitalization norms would apply would be applicable where the foreign holding in a NBFC (both direct and indirect) exceeds the limits indicated at (a) above.
 - (g) The capital for the purpose of minimum capitalization norms shall consist of ordinary shares only.

E-BIZ PROJECT

The Department has undertaken an e-Biz Project, which is among the Mission Mode Projects under NeGP. The objectives of setting up of the e-Biz Portal are to provide a number of services to business users covering the entire life cycle on their operation. The project aims at enhancing India's business competitiveness through a service oriented, event-driven G2B interaction. The project involves setting up a comprehensive and integrated portal with services across central, state and local governments, that address all the needs of the businesses and Industries. Nine Central Government Ministries/Departments/Offices and five State Governments (Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Delhi) have been included under the Pilot Phase of the Project. At present, the Department is in the process of finalization of the tender documents (RFP) in consultation with stakeholders of the project. The project will be for duration of 10 years. The pilot phase of the project will be completed within one year from the date it takes off and will provide 29 services at all three levels as indicated above. Subsequently the project will be expanded in the next 2 years throughout the country and cover all the services required by business houses. Finally, during the last 7 years of the project, it will be operated in a public-private partnership (PPP) mode with suitable arrangements for revenue sharing.

INDUSTRIAL CORRIDOR PROJECT

In pursuance of MoU signed between Government of India and Government of Japan during Hon'ble PM's visit to Tokyo in December 2006 to promote investments and explore opportunities for mutual cooperation, Union Cabinet had approved in principle the project outline of Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) on 16th August, 2007. The DMIC seeks to create strong economic base with globally competitive environment and state-of-the-art infrastructure to activate local Commerce, enhance foreign investments and

attain sustainable development. Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor is proposed to be developed as a Model Industrial Corridor of international standards with emphasis on expanding the manufacturing the services base and develop DMIC as the 'Global Manufacturing and Trading Hub'. The project aims at doubling the employment potential, tripling the industrial output and quadrupling exports from the region, all within five years. The project region of DMIC covers parts of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. It is proposed to develop the project in two phases. In the Phase-I of the project (2007–2012), six investment regions and six industrial areas are proposed to be developed. ` 330 Crores has been allocated for the project under the 11th Five Year Plan. Another 12 nodes have been identified tentatively for development in the Phase II (2013–2018) of the project. With the objective to create interest in private players in the DMIC Project, it is proposed to initiate work on three to four readily available and strategically important early bird infrastructure projects in each note.

In order to give overall guidance, planning and approvals, an Apex Monitoring Authority for DMIC Project was set up on 11th September, 2007 with the Finance Minister as Chairperson, Union Ministers/Dy. Chairperson, Planning Commission/Chief Ministers of six States as Members.

Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor Development Corporation (DMICDC): The central SPV, was incorporated on 7th January, 2008 with authorized equity base of ` 10 crores with initial equity structure of GOI 49% and Financial Institutions (IL&FS and IDFC): 51% DMICDC will be coordinating execution of various tasks under the guidance of Apex Monitoring Authority, arrange financing, and provide advisory services for successful project implementation. DMICDC will have a revolving Project Development Fund of ` 1000 Crores contributed equally by Government of India and Government of Japan for master planning, project report preparation, technical studies/reports, etc. for the entire DMIC region as well as for individual investment nodes before they are bid out to successful private developers. In the first meeting of Board of Directors held on 28.1.2008, M/s IL&FS Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (IIDC) was appointed as Project Management Consultant (PMC) to DMICDC. The Department has also initiated action for preparation of Concept Paper for the Chennai-Bangaluru-Mumbai Industrial Corridor Project on the lines of DMIC Project.

INVESTMENT PROMOTION & INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION (IP&IC)

The Department acts as a nodal point for bilateral Joint Commission Meetings (JCM) between India-Hungary, India-Libya, India-Sweden India-Poland and India-Belarus for promoting industrial, scientific, technical and scientific corporation with these countries namely Sweden, Poland, Hungary, Libya and Belarus. In order to promote bilateral/Industrial cooperation and to attract inflows of foreign direct investment into India, the Department extends financial support under the IC&JV Plan scheme to various industrial organizations like CII/FICCI/ASSOCHAM etc. to organize seminars/workshops/road shows both in India and abroad. The Department also participates in the Joint Business Councils and other interactive sessions organized by the industry organizations. Several foreign Government/Business delegations visit India and hold discussions with the

Department for strengthening industrial cooperation. Indian delegations also hold discussions with foreign countries for investment promotion and industrial development in India.

Major Investment Promotion events/Conferences/Joint Commission Meetings during 2007–08: The 3rd India-GCC Industrial Forum : The 3rd India-GCC Industrial Forum was organized in association with CII and FICCI in Mumbai from 29–30 May, 2007. Commerce & Industry Minister headed the Indian delegation while Ministers and officials, including business delegation participated from GCC States. Plenary sessions were held in five sectors of mutual interest to India and GCC states viz. Opportunities for investment, Opportunities in Real Estate Development, Opportunities in Energy cooperation-Oil, Gas and Power, Opportunities in Infrastructure sector and Opportunities in petrochemicals sector. The Mumbai Declaration adopted at the conclusion of the forum included setting up of a holding company from the collective funds of India and the GCC States, with private and public participation, that would work towards promoting Small and Medium Enterprises in both India and the GCC States.

LIGHT INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY SECTOR

Cement Industry

Cement is one of the most technologically advanced industries in the country. It plays a crucial role in the housing and infrastructure sector of the economy. The price and distribution control of cement has been removed since 1989 and it has been exempted from licensing in 1991 under the Industrial (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951. Since then, cement industry has made rapid strides both in capacity/production and process technology. It not only ranks second in the production of cement in the world but also produces quality cement which meets global standards. The production during 2007–08 was 168.03 million tonnes, registering a growth of 7.83 per cent over previous year. Export of cement and clinker was 6.02 million tonnes in 2007–08.

Leather Industry

The leather Industry occupies a prominent place in the Indian economy in view of its substantial export earnings, employment potential and growth. The leather sector provides employment mainly to people from the disadvantaged sections of society. More than 30 per cent of the workforce employed in this sector is women.

The leather sector in India has a comparative advantage due to abundant supply of raw hides and skins, high level of technological preparedness, vast human resources and a skill-based industrial sector. It has been estimated that about 10% of the world's supply of leather is processed in India. However, its share of global leather trade is less than three per cent. Proposal of 11th Plan: Based on the recommendations of the Inter-Ministerial Committee which was assigned the task to prepare a report on Leather and Leather Goods industry for the 11th Five Year Plan, the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion had submitted a perspective plan under Indian Leather Development Programme (ILDPP) for

approval of the Cabinet. The Cabinet during its meeting held on 14th August has approved the ILDP Scheme with an outlay of ` 912.67 crores with emphasis on Infrastructure Development, Capacity Building, Human Resource Development, Investment Promotion and Environmental problems for the Leather Industry.

Rubber Goods Industry

The small scale sector covers wide range of products like belt, aprons, gloves, etc. and accounts for over 50% of rubber goods in the non-tyre sector which has an annual turnover of ` 10,863 crore. The Indian Rubber Manufacturers' Research Association (IRMRA), Thane, an autonomous institution under the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, is dedicated to basic and applied research in rubber and allied products. Established in 1959, IRMRA has created necessary infrastructure for research and development and testing of all rubber products in the non-tyre sector. The tyre research and testing centre is expected to be commissioned in 2010-11.

Paper and Newsprint Industry

The Indian paper industry, which is century old, has made steady progress and witnessed a moderate production growth rate. The paper and newsprint industry is highly fragmented with the installed capacities ranging from 2 tones to 800 tones per day. The turnover of the industry is about ` 16,000 crore and contributes about ` 2500 crore to national exchequer. The per capita consumption of paper, which is the bench mark of modernization of any country, stands at 7.2 kg for India, which is far below in comparison to the global average of 50 kg. The paper industry is delicensed and decontrolled since 1997. Cess on paper is levied at the rate of 0.125% advalorem since 1980-81.

Indian Textiles

Currently, it contributes about 14 per cent to industrial production, 4 per cent to the GDP, and 13.50 per cent to the country's export earnings. The Textiles sector is the second largest provider of employment after agriculture. The industry which was growing at 3-4 percent during the last six decades has now accelerated to an annual growth rate of 8-9 percent in value terms. The catalyst for this exponential growth is a buoyant domestic economy, substantial increase in cotton production, a conducive policy environment provided by the Government, the end of the Multi Fibre Arrangement (MFA), on December 31, 2004.

Technical Textiles

The Government propose to launch the Technology Mission on Technical Textiles which will be implemented during the XIth Five Year Plan period (2007-12). The Mission will develop capacity, devise standards, develop products, and set up common testing facilities, expand the domestic and export markets and develop skills.

Jute and Jute Textiles Industry

It is one of the major industries in the eastern region, particularly in West Bengal. Jute, the golden fibre, meets all the standards for 'safe' packaging in view of being a natural, renewable, biodegradable and eco-friendly product. Globally, India is the largest producer and second largest exporter of jute goods. The Government on June 2, 2006, approved the implementation of the Jute Technology Mission (JTM) at an estimated cost of ` 355.55 crore, of which the outlay for mini missions III and IV will be ` 38.60 and ` 260.00 crore respectively. The Department of Agricultural Research & Education, Ministry of Agriculture, launched the Mini Mission I of the Jute Technology Mission (JTM) on November 9, 2006. The Department of Agriculture & Cooperative, Ministry of Agriculture, launched Mini Mission II of JTM on December 21, 2006. Mini Mission III and IV were launched by the Ministry of Textiles on February, 6, 2007. JTM comprise four Mini-missions:

Jute Technology Missions

1. Mini-mission I : Strengthening of Research & Development
2. Mini-mission II : Transfer of Technology
3. Mini-mission III : Development of Marketing Infrastructure
4. Mini-mission IV : Modernisation/Upgradation of Technology of Jute Sector, and initiation of activities for promotion of Jute Diversified Products.

The Sericulture and Silk Textiles Industry

Globally India is the second largest producer of silk and contributes about 18% to the total world raw silk production. It is one of the most labour intensive sector, combining activities both agriculture (Sericulture) and industry. The Government of India has concurrent responsibility for the development of the Silk industry in the country, which it fulfills mainly through the Central Silk Board (CSB), a statutory body, constituted under the Central Silk Board Act, 1948. CSB implements the Catalytic Development Programme (CDP) in the silk producing States which provides support and incentives for the production of quality cocoons and raw silk. The **total silk production during 2009-10 is anticipated to be 22.855 mt.** The Silk Mark Scheme was launched for the brand promotion of Silk. The Central Silk Board (Amendment) Act, 2006 was enacted to regulate the quality of Silk-worm seeds, and came into force w.e.f. September 14, 2006.

The Wool and Woollen Textiles Industry

The woollen textiles industry is a rural based, export oriented industry in which the organized sector, the decentralized sector, and the rural sector complement each other. The country is the seventh largest producer of wool and contributes 1.8% total world production. Wool is the only natural fibre in which the country is deficient. A small quantity of Speciality fibre is obtained from Pashmina goats and Angora rabbits. Government is implementing the Integrated Wool Improvement & Development Programme (IWIDP). Quality Processing of Wool and Social Security Scheme for the growth and development

of the wool and woollen industry in the country. The programme is being administered by the Central Wool Development Board (CWDB), Jodhpur, through State Government Organizations/NGOs etc.

Handlooms

The Government of India has also ensured the availability of raw-material to handloom weavers through the Hank Yarn Obligation Order. The Government had for the first time adopted the clusters development approach for the comprehensive and holistic development of selected handloom clusters. It is expected that 625 clusters, with 300–500 looms, at an estimated cost of ` 60 lakhs per cluster, will be developed by 2012. The new Health Insurance Scheme (in place of the earlier one) was launched on November 3, 2005. The Scheme Cover all pre-existing and new diseases. Besides, Mahatma Gandhi, Bunker Bima Yojna was launched on October 2, 2005 in collaboration with the Life Insurance Corporation of India Ltd. (LIC), to cover natural and accidental deaths. To give a distinctive identity to handlooms products, the Handloom Mark was launched on June 28, 2006, by the Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh.

Handicrafts

The Government had launched the Rajiv Gandhi Shilp Swasthya Bima Yojana in March 2007 to provide health care services to the artisans' family, including self, spouse and two children. The Handicrafts sector has emerged as one of the most important foreign exchange earners for India on a sustained basis. India is the world leader in exported carpets with 36% of global share. The export during 2008–09 were 10,892 crore. The Government sanctioned 44 urban Haats across the country on the pattern of Delhi Haat to provide direct marketing outlets to artisans from rural and urban areas. The Urban Haats at following locations have become operational. Jammu and Srinagar (J&K), Uchana, Karnal (Haryana), Jodhpur (Rajasthan), Gohar Mahal, Bhopal (M.P.), Ahmedabad and Bhuj (Gujarat), Mysore (Karnataka), Tirupati (A.P.), Bhubaneshwar and Konark (Odisha), Agra (UP) and Pitampura (Delhi).

Central Public Sector Enterprises

The Government of India announced on 24th July, 1991 a statement of Industrial Policy inter-alia to improve the performance and portfolio of Public Sector Enterprises. The performance of CPSEs has improved significantly since 1991–92 and has shown continuous growth.

Navratna: In July 1997, the Government had identified 9 Central Public Sector Enterprises as Navratnas which is increased to 18 later on. Initially BHEL, BPCL, GAIL, HPCL, IOC, MTNL, NTPC, DONGC SAIL new ones are **BEL, HAL, PGCIL, NMDC, REC, NALCO, PPC, SCI, CIL**. These PSEs have been given enhanced autonomy and delegation of powers to incur capital expenditure, to enter into technology joint ventures/strategic alliances, to effect organisational restructuring, to create and wind up below Board level

posts, to raise capital from domestic and international market, to establish financial joint ventures and to wholly owned subsidiaries, etc.

Miniratna: In October 1997, the Government has decided to grant enhanced autonomy and delegation of financial powers to some other profit making companies subject to certain eligibility conditions and guidelines to make them efficient and competitive.

These companies, are divided in two categories, namely, Category-I and Category-II. The criteria for conferring the Miniratna status are: (i) PSE should be profit making for the last 3 years continuously and should have positive net worth, (ii) it should not have defaulted in repayment of loans/interest payment on loans due to Government, (iii) it should not depend upon budgetary support or Government guarantee (Government guarantee required under the standard stipulations of external donor agencies will not affect the Miniratna status); and (iv) restructuring of the Board of Directors by inducting non-official Directors. PSEs which have made pre-tax profit of ` 30 crore or more in at least one of the 3 years are given Category I status while others are given Category II status. Presently there are 45 Miniratna PsEs (30 Category I and 15 Category II).

Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR): The sick industrial enterprises are referred to BIFR, established in May 1987 under the provision of Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provision) Act, 1985 with the objective to formulate appropriate revival/rehabilitation packages. As on March 08, 66 PSEs were registered with BIFR, out of which revival schemes were sanctioned to 9 enterprises, 3 cases dismissed as non-maintainable, 5 companies declared as 'no longer sick' and 5 other cases dropped on account of net worth becoming positive. Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises, established in Dec., 04 to advise the Government on the proposals of restructuring/revival of sick and loss making CPSE, including cases where disinvestment or closure or sale are justified. The concerned administrative Ministries/Departments prepare appropriate proposals in this regard and submit to BRPSE for consideration. BRPSE has made recommendations in respect of 53 CPSEs so far and out of them the Government has approved revival plans of 52 cases till 30th June, 2008.

Automobile Industry

Current Industrial Policy: Automobile Industry was delicensed in July 1991 whereas the passenger car was however delicensed in 1993. At present 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is permissible under automatic route in this sector. The import of technology/technological upgradation on the royalty payment of 5% without any duration limit and lumpsum payment of US\$ 2 million is also allowed under automatic route in this sector. The liberalisation of restrictions has helped the sector to restructure itself, absorb newer technologies, align itself to the global developments and realize its full potential.

Automotive Mission Plan 2006–2016

Hon'ble Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh launched "Automotive Mission Plan 2006–2016" (AMP 2006–2016) prepared by the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises

in January, 2007 with the aim to increase production 145 billion dollar so that contribution of automobile in the GDP become more than 10% as well automobile sector create 2.5 cr employment till by 2016.

Steel

Today, India is the 8th largest Crude steel producing country in the world. In India imports and exports of all items of iron and steel is freely allowed. Exports of high-grade ironore, chromeore and manganeseore are made through designated canalizing agencies subject to the ceiling imposed by the Government.

- (i) **Imports:** Though the country's production of iron and steel is sufficient to meet the domestic demand, some quantity of steel is always needed to be imported especially those grades and qualities which are required in small quantities and therefore, do not justify setting up of production capacities.
- (ii) **Exports:** Value addition in the Indian export basket has been a major trend. Earlier, exports consisted mainly of plates, structural bars and rods. Now apart from these, hot rolled coils, cold rolled coils, colour coated sheets, GP/GC sheets, pig iron and sponge iron are also being exported.

Duty Exemption

Duty Exemption schemes enable duty free import of inputs required for export production where as Duty Entitlement Pass Book (DEPB) Scheme, under the Duty Remission category allows credit of import charges on inputs used in export products.

Fertilizers

India is the **3rd largest producer of nitrogen containing fertilizers** after China and USA 1st and 2nd respectively. At present, there are 56 large size fertilizer units involved in the manufacturing various nitrogenous, phosphatic and complex fertilizers. Of these, 29 units produce urea, 20 units produce DAP and complex fertilizers, 7 units produce low analysis straight nitrogenous fertilizers. During 2009-10, India imported around 57 lakh tones of Urea, 66 tones of DAP and 44 lakh tones of MOP.

National Fertilizers Limited (NFL) has, at present, six operating units with the total installed capacity of 14.86 LMT of Nitrogen. Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilisers Limited (RCF) established in 1982 and is operating five fertilizer plants with the installed capacity of 10.54 LMT of Nitrogen and 1.20 LMT of Phosphate.

Brahmaputra Valley fertilizer Corporation Limited (BVFCL) has been constituted into a new company from 1st April, 2002 after having off the namrup units from HFC. Unit I and III of BVFCL have been commissioned in March 2002 after their revamp. Unit II was commissioned in November 2005. Unit II has produced 0.61 LMT of Urea whereas Unit III has produced 1.28 LMT of Urea.

FCI-Aravali Gypsum and Mineral India Limited (FAGMIL) established in on 14th February, 2003 which is engaged in mining of Gypsum in four districts of the State of Rajasthan, other objectives include extending the mining activities in other minerals available in the State of Rajasthan. During 2008–09 the company has produced 9.30 LMT of gypsum.

Madras Fertilizers Limited (MFL) is a joint venture between the Government of India and the National Iranian Oil Company with the rest as public equity holding. At present, GOI holds ` 95.85 crore (59.50%), NIOC holds ` 41.52 crore (25.77%) and public hold ` 23.73 crore (14.73%) of equity. The annual installed capacity of MFL is 3.47 LMT of Ammonia, 4.87 LMT of Urea and 8.4 LMT of NPK. During the year 2008–09 the company has produced 7.05 LMT of Urea.

CO-OPERATIVE SECTOR

KRIBHCO has a gas-based ammonia-Urea plant at Hazira in Gujarat with a capacity to produce 7.95 LMT in terms of nitrogen per annum. During the year 2008–09 the Society has produced 17.43 LMT of Urea.

Chemical Industry

Chemical Industry is an important constituent of the Indian economy. Its size is estimated at around US\$ 35 billion approx., which is equivalent to about 3% of India's GDP. The total investment in Indian Chemical Sector is approx. US\$ 60 billion and total employment generated is about 1 million. The Indian Chemical sector accounts for 13–14% of total exports and 8–9% of total imports of the country. In terms of volume, it is 12th largest in the world and 3rd largest in Asia. Currently, per capita consumption of products of chemical industry in India is about 1/10th of the world average. In the Chemical Sector, 100 per cent FDI is permissible.

Neem Project: The Department is implementing a project for development of safe and environment friendly pesticides utilizing the neem seeds. The objective of this programme is to promote production, processing and use of neem based products and providing farmers with eco-friendly/biodegradable pesticides thereby aiding wasteland development and generating rural employment (**especially for women**). This project was implemented at two locations namely at Nimpith, West Bengal, through Vivekanand Institute of Biotechnology and at Nagpur, Maharashtra through Neem Foundation.

Pharmaceutical Sector

Pharmaceutical Policy: In February 2002, the government announced the 'Pharmaceutical Policy-2002'. The salient features of this Policy are:

- (i) Industrial licensing for all bulk drugs cleared by Drugs Controller General (India), all their intermediates and formulations will be abolished.

- (ii) foreign investment up to 100 per cent will be permitted, subject to stipulations laid down from time to time in the Industrial Policy, through the automatic route in the case of all bulk drugs cleared by Drugs Controller General (India).
- (iii) Automatic approval for foreign Technology Agreement will be available in the case of all bulk drugs cleared by the Drugs Controller General (India).
- (iv) Measures to give impetus to R&D in the Drug Sector are as follows:
 - (a) A manufacturer producing a new drug patented under the Indian Patent Act, 1970, and not produced elsewhere, if developed through indigenous R&D, would be eligible for exemption from price control in respect of that drug for a period of 15 years from the date of the commencement of its commercial production in the country.
 - (b) A manufacturer producing a drug in the country by a process developed through indigenous R&D patented under the Indian Patent Act, 1970 would be eligible for exemption from price control in respect of that drug till the expiry of the patent from the date of the commencement of its commercial production in the country through new patent process.
 - (c) A formulation involving a new delivery system developed through indigenous R&D and patented under the Indian Patent Act, 1970 for process patent for formulation involving new delivery system would be eligible for exemption from price control in commercial production in the country till the expiry of the patent.
- (v) The system of the price control would be operated through a single list of price controlled drugs selected on the basis of criteria as laid down in the 'Pharmaceutical Policy 2002' and formulations based thereon with a MAPE of 100 percent for indigenous formulations and margin up to 50 per cent for imported formulations. The 279 items appearing in the alphabetical list of Essential Drugs in the National Essential Drugs List (1966) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the 173 items, which are considered important by that Ministry from the point of view of their use in various Health Programmes, in emergency care, etc., with the exclusion, as in the past, of sera and vaccines blood products, combinations, etc. would form the total basket out of which selection of bulk drugs would be made for price regulation; Public Interest Litigation in Karnataka High Court has resulted in an order dated 12 November, 2002, which stopped the Government from implementing the price control regime of the Pharmaceutical Policy-2002. The Government has filed a Special Leave Petition in the Supreme Court against the order of the Karnataka High Court.

AUTONOMOUS INSTITUTIONS

Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology

Central Institute of Plastics Engineering & Technology (CIPET) is a premier institution with commitment of Human Resources Development (HRD), and Quality technical services in Plastics Engineering & Technology for the plastics and allied industries in the country.

National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research

National Institution of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER) Maholi, is the first national level institute in pharmaceutical sciences with a proclaimed objective of becoming a Centre of excellence for advanced studies and research in Pharmaceutical sciences. The Government of India has declared NIPER as an 'Institute of National Importance'. NIPER's vision and mission is "Catering to excellence in education and research in Pharmaceutical sciences". The Institute is conceived to provide leadership in pharmaceutical sciences and related areas not only within the country, but also to the countries in South East Asia, South Asia and Africa.

Institute of Pesticide Formulation of Technology (IPFT): The Institute of Pesticide Formulation Technology (IPET), is an autonomous society set up in the year 1991 by the Government of India with the assistance of UNIDO/UNDP. The Institute is actively engaged in the areas of development of new, safer and environment friendly pesticide formulations and promotion and transfer of such technology to the industrial sector.

Mineral

Ministry of Mines is responsible for survey and exploration of all minerals, other than natural gases, petroleum and atomic minerals, for mining and metallurgy of non-ferrous metals like aluminium, copper, zinc, lead, gold, nickel etc. and for administration of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 in respect of all mines and minerals other than coal, natural gas and petroleum.

Mineral Legislation: India is richly endowed with many minerals. Under the Constitution, mineral rights and the administration of mining laws are vested in the respective State governments. The Central Government, however, regulates the development of mines and minerals under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 and the rules framed thereunder. The MMDR Act 1957 came into force on 1.6.1958 and a number of amendments have been carried out in 1972, 1986, 1994 and 1999. This statute empowers the Central Government to formulate rules for. The grant, renewal, etc. of reconnaissance permits, prospecting licences and mining leases for major minerals viz. Mineral Concession Rules, 1960, framed under Section 13 of MMDR Act 1957. The conservation and development of minerals, (viz. Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988 framed under the Section 18 of the MMDR Act, 1957 for major minerals. These Rules are not applicable to atomic, fuel and minor minerals. Powers are vested under Section 15 of the above said Act, to the respective state Governments to frame Minor Mineral Concession Rules. And accordingly all State Governments and some Union Territories have framed their own Rules.

The Granite Conservation and Development Rules, 1999 and Marble Development and Conservation Rules 2002 are also framed under Section of 18 of the MMDR Act, 1957 for conservation and systematic development of granite and marble resources in the country, respectively.

Important Features of National Mineral Policy, 2008: As a sequel to the recommendations of the Hoda Committee which was constituted by the Planning Commission to

review the National Mineral Policy, a New National Mineral Policy, 2008 was approved by the Government. The policy advocates:

- (i) Use of state-of-the-art technology for exploration;
- (ii) Zero waste mining;
- (iii) Development of capital market structures to attract risk investment into survey and prospecting;
- (iv) Transparency in allocation of concessions;
- (v) Auction of ore bodies prospected at public expense;
- (vi) Independent Mining Administrative Tribunal;
- (vii) A framework of sustainable development to take care of biodiversity issues etc. A draft Bill to replace the existing MMDR Act is under consideration of the Government and consultation process with Stakeholders including States Government and Industry is under way.

MINERAL RESOURCES IN INDIA

The principal minerals found in the country along with their estimated reserves/resources are given below:

1. **BAUXITE:** The Total Resources of Bauxite about 3,290 million tonnes as on 1.4.2005. Remaining resources, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand and Maharashtra are the principal States. Major deposits are concentrated in the East Coast Bauxite deposits of Odisha and Andhra Pradesh.
2. **CHROMITE:** Estimated at 213 million tonnes, In India 95% resources are located in Odisha, mostly in the Sukinda valley in Cuttack and Jaipur districts and the remaining 5% resources are distributed in Manipur and Karnataka and meagre quantities in the states of Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.
3. **COPPER:** The total resource estimated at 1.39 billion tonnes with a metal content of 11,418 thousand tonnes. Rajasthan is credited with the largest resources of copper ore followed by Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand. Copper resources are also established in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Odisha, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttaranchal and West Bengal.
4. **GOLD:** There are three important gold fields in the country, namely, Kolar Gold Field, Kolar district and Hutti Gold Field in Raichur district (both in Karnataka) and Ramgiri Gold Field in Anantpur district (Andhra Pradesh) 390.29 million tonnes
5. **IRON ORE:** Haematite and Magnetite are the most important iron ore in India. About 60% haematite one deposits are found in the Eastern sector and about 87% magnetite deposits occur in Southern sector, specially in Karnataka. 25,249 million tonnes as on 1.4.2005. Iron ore (haemetite) resources are placed at 14,630 million tonnes of which 13,916 million tonnes (95%) resources are distributed mainly in Odisha. Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka and Goa. The resources of very high

- grade ore are limited and are restricted mainly in Bailadila sector of Chhattisgarh and to a lesser extent in Bellary-Hospet area of Karnataka and Barajamda sector in Jharkhand and Odisha. Iron ore (magnetite) resources are placed at 10,619 million tonnes of which only 59 million tonnes constitute reserves located mainly in Goa, Rajasthan and Jharkhand. The remaining 10,560 million tonnes (99%), magnetite resources are under remaining resources category mainly in Karnataka (74%) and Andhra Pradesh (14%). Other deposits are located in Goa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Assam, Jharkhand, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Bihar, Maharashtra and Odisha.
6. **LEAD-ZINC:** Lead-Zinc resources are located in Rajasthan, Bihar, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Uttaranchal, West Bengal, Odisha, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and Meghalaya.
 7. **MANGANESE:** Main deposits fall in Odisha, followed by Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Goa and Andhra Pradesh. Minor occurrences of manganese are in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Jharkhand and West Bengal.
 8. **NICKEL:** About 92% resources in Odisha and remaining 8% are distributed in Jharkhand, Nagaland and Karnataka.
 9. **TUNGSTEN:** The total resource estimated at 87.39 million tonnes with a WO_3 content of 142094 tonnes. All these resources are placed under 'Remaining Resources' category. The main deposits are Degana in Nagaur district, Rajasthan. It also occurs in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Haryana, West Bengal, Uttaranchal and West Bengal.
 10. **BARYTES:** The Mangampet deposit in Cuddapah district (Andhra Pradesh) is the single largest barytes deposit in the world. Andhra Pradesh alone accounted for more than 94% country's resources. Minor occurrences of barytes are located in Rajasthan, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Jharkhand, Uttaranchal, Karnataka and Haryana.
 11. **DIAMOND:** Diamond deposits occur in three types of geological settings such as kimberlite pipes, conglomerate beds and alluvial gravels. The main diamond bearing areas in India are Panna belt in Madhya Pradesh, Munimadugu-Banganapali conglomerate in Kurnool district, Wajrakarur kimberlite pipe in Anantapur district, the gravels of Krishna river basin in Andhra Pradesh and dimendiferous kimberlite in Raipur, Bastar and Raigarh districts in Chhattisgarh. Reserves have been estimated in Panna belt, Madhya Pradesh, Krishna Gravels in Andhra Pradesh and in Raipur district, Chhattisgarh.
 12. **GYP SUM:** The main occurrences of gypsum are located in Rajasthan, Jammu & Kashmir, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu. Rajasthan alone accounts for more than 80% country resource. Minor occurrences of gypsum are in Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Uttaranchal.
 13. **COAL:** India ranks 3rd in the world China and USA in Coal production. Resource wise coalfields of Odisha contain the largest reserves though mostly of inferior quality. (a) Gondwana coal is located in coalfields occupying the Indian heartland in the States of WB, Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, MP, Maharashtra, UP and AP. (b) Tertiary

coals occur in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Nagaland. (c) Brown coal or lignite occurs in coastal areas of TN, Gujarat and inland basin of Rajasthan.

14. **MICA:** India is the world's leading producer of sheet mica and accounts for about 60 per cent of global mica trade.
15. **IIMENITE:** Beach sand deposits right from Ratnagiri (Maharashtra) to coast in Kerala, TN and Odisha.
16. **LIMESTONE:** AP is the leading state followed by Rajasthan, Karnataka, MP.
17. **Magnesite:** Uttaranchal (66%) followed by TN (18%) and Rajasthan (14%).
18. **LIGNITE:** These reserves have been identified in TN, Rajasthan, Gujarat, J&K and Kerala. Lignite reserved at Neyveli are exploited by Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. (NLC). It is completely owned by Govt. in 1959. **NLC has obtained ISO 9001: 2000** (Quality Management System), **ISO 14001:2004** (Environment Management System), **ISO 18001:1999** (Occupational Health & Safety Management System (OHSAS)).

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA (GSI)

The premier earth science organization of the country, is the principal provider of basic earth science information to the government. Industry and the geoscientific sector. The vibrant steel, coal, metals, cement and power industries which expanded phenomenally in the post-independence era, bear eloquent testimony to the GSI's contribution too national development.

PUBLIC SECTOR AND DISINVESTED COMPANIES

The Ministry of Mines has four public sector undertaking (PSUs) under its administrative control National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO), Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL) & Bharat Gold Mines Limited (BGML) are operating in the field of mining and mineral processing, and Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL) is operating in the field of mineral exploration. The BGML however is closed since March 2001. In addition the Government holds 49% equity in Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO) and 29.54% equity in Hindustan Zinc Limited (HZL) after their disinvestment. The performance of these undertakings in 2008-09 is given below.

National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO): National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO), largest integrated Alumina-Aluminium Plant Complex in India, was incorporated on 7th January, 1981 with its registered office at Bhubaneswar.

Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL): HCL, a public sector undertaking under the administrative Control of the Ministry of Mines, was incorporated on 9th November, 1967 under the Companies Act, 1956.

Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL): The Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL) since inception in the year 1972 is carrying out mineral exploration

activities. So far, it has added 1,36,376 million tones of mineral reserves to National Mineral Inventory.

Bharat Gold Mines Limited (BGML): Bharat Gold Mines Limited (BGML) having registered office at Kolar Gold Fields, was incorporated as a public sector company under the Ministry of Mines, on 1st April, 1972.

Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO): Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO) was incorporated on 27th November, 1965 as a Central Public Sector Undertaking with an integrated Alumina/Aluminium Complex and a 270 MW Captive Power Plant at Korba presently in Chhattisgarh.

Hindustan Zinc Limited (HZL): Hindustan Zinc Limited (HZL) was incorporated in January, 1966 as a public sector undertaking after the takeover of the erstwhile Metal Corporation of India Limited.

National Institute of Rock Mechanics (NIRM): The National Institute of Rock Mechanics (NIRM) is a premier center for research in applied and basic rock mechanics.

National Institute of Miners Health (NIMH): National Institute of Miners Health (NIMH) Nagpur was established for promotion of occupational health & hygiene in mining and mineral based industries and for development of trained manpower in these fields. It was registered as Society in the State of Karnataka. On closure of BGML, a camp office was established at Amravati Road Wadi, Nagpur in 2002.

Jawaharlal Nehru Aluminium Research Development and Design Center (JNARD-DC): Jawaharlal Nehru Aluminium Research Development and Design Centre, Nagpur is a "Centre of Excellence" set up in 1989 and became fully functional since 1996.

MICRO SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (MSME) SECTOR

The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Organisation (earlier known as Small Industries Development Organisation) set up in 1954, functions as an apex body for sustained and organised growth of micro, small and medium enterprises. As an apex/nodal organ, it provides a comprehensive range of facilities and services to the MSMEs through its network of thirty Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises-Development Institutes (MSME-Dis) twenty eight branch MSME-Dis, four Regional Testing Centres (RTCs), seven Field Testing Stations (FTSs), six PPDCs, eleven Tool Rooms (TRs) and two Specialised Institutes namely. Institute for Design of Electrical Measuring Instruments (IDEMI) and Electronics Service and Training Centre (ESTC) Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana (RGUMY). The main objective of the scheme is to promote and support establishment of new micro and small enterprises through handholding of potential first generation entrepreneurs, who have already successfully completed Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) Skill Development Programme (SDP)/Entrepreneurship-cum-Skill Development Programme (ESDP) of at least two weeks duration, or have undergone vocational training from it is. One of the main objective of handholding is to guide and facilitate the potential entrepreneurs in dealing with various procedural and legal hurdles and completion of various formalities which are required for setting up and running of enterprise successfully and to save them from harassment at the hands of various regulatory agencies for want

of required compliances. It will not only increase the proportion of potential entrepreneurs trained under various EDPs/SDPs/ESDPs/Vocational Training (VT) in setting up their enterprises more importantly, it will also enhance survival/success rate of newly set up enterprises.

- The Trade Mark (Amendment) Bill, 2009 is under consideration in Parliament. The proposed amendment to the Trade Marks Act will enable India to accede to the Madrid Protocol.
- The Madrid Protocol is a simple, facilitative and cost effective system for registration of international trade marks.
- India's membership of the protocol will enable Indian companies to register their trade marks in Member Countries of the Protocol through filing a single application in one language and by paying onetime fee in one currency.
- There are multiple sources of assessing industrial performance. Most common of these, however, is the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) which is compiled on a monthly basis.
- The current series of IIP is with 1993–94 as its base, covers the broad sectors of industry, viz., mining, manufacturing and electricity with manufacturing sector further divided into 17 major industry groups. IIP, therefore, is both comprehensive and timely.
- As per the Quick Results of 4th All India Census 2006–07 there were 261.01 lakh enterprises (Registered and Unregistered) in the country, out of which 15.33 lakh were registered working enterprises and 245.48 lakh unregistered enterprises. As per the same Report the employment to 594.61 lakh persons was provided during the said period.
- It is estimated that during 2008–09 the number of units has increased to 285.16 lakh from 272.79 lakh in the previous year registering a growth rate of 4.53 per cent. The employment is estimated to have increased to 659.35 lakh during 2008–09 from 626.34 lakh persons during 2007–08.
- The Government launched the Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Micro and small enterprises in August, 2000 with the objective of making available credit to Micro and Small enterprises for loans up to ` 100 lakh without collateral/third party guarantees.
- *Performance and Credit Rating Scheme:* The Scheme is being implemented by the NSIC. The Scheme is aimed to encourage Micro and Small enterprises (MSEs) to undertake credit and performance rating. The rating under the Scheme serves as a trusted third party opinion on the capabilities and creditworthiness of the micro and small enterprises.
- *Marketing Assistance Scheme:* The Scheme is being implemented by the NSIC. The main objective of Marketing Assistance Scheme are to enhance the marketing competitiveness of the MSMEs, to provide them a platform for interaction with the individual/institutional buyers, to update them with prevalent market scenario and to provide them a forum for redressing their problems.

- The first consolidated report on the working of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) was laid in the Parliament in 1961. The latest Public Enterprises Survey (2008–09) is the 49th in the series that was laid in the Parliament on 25th February, 2010.
- The investment of ` 81 crore in 21 CPSEs during 1956 has gone up to ` 5,28,951 crore (in 246 CPSEs) as on 31.3.2009. Investment in these CPSEs increased by ` 73584 crore in 2008–09 over 2007–08 registering a growth of 16.16 per cent All the CPSEs, moreover, provided direct employment to about 15.35 million people as on 31st March, 2009.
- The Government introduced the Maharatna scheme in December, 2009 with the objective to delegate enhanced powers to the Boards of identified large sizes Navratna CPSEs to facilitate further expansion of their operations, both in domestic as well as global market.
- The Maharatna CPSEs according can invest ` 5000 crore in one project (` 1,000 crore for Navratna CPSEs and create below board level post upto E-9 level (E-6 for Navratna CPSEs).
- The Government has currently conferred Maharatna status to 4 CPSEs namely, (i) Indian Oil Corporation Limited, (ii) NTPC Limited, (iii) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited and (iv) Steel Authority of India Limited, in May, 2010.
- The Government had introduced the Navratna Scheme in 1997 in order to identify CPSEs that enjoy comparative advantages in their respective sectors and to support them in their drive to become global giants.
- Presently there are 15 Navratna CPSEs viz. (i) Bharat Electronics Limited, (ii) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, (iii) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, (iv) Coal India Limited (v) GAIL (India) Limited, (vi) Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, (vii) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, (viii) Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited, (ix) National Aluminium Company Limited, (x) NMDC Limited, (xi) Oil India limited, (xii) Power Finance Corporation Limited, (xiii) Power Grid corporation of India Limited, (xiv) Rural Electrification Corporation of India Limited and (xv) Shipping Corporation of India Limited.
- The Government had introduced the Miniratna scheme in 1997 in pursuance of the policy objective to make the public sector more efficient and competitive and to grant enhanced autonomy and delegation of powers to the profit making public sector enterprises. Presently, there are 61 Miniratna CPSEs (47 category-I and 14 category-II).
- Automobile Industry was delicensed in July 1991 with the announcement of the New Industrial Policy.
- The passenger car was however delicensed in 1993.
- No industrial licenses is required for setting up any unit for manufacture of automobiles except in some special cases. At present, 100 per cent Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is permissible under automatic route in this sector including passenger car segment. The contribution of the automotive industry of GDP has risen from 2.77 per cent in 1992–93 to 4.14 per cent in 2008–09.

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INDIA 2011

- India was the 3rd largest crude steel producing country in the world in 2009. The crude steel production in the country during 2009–10 (Provisional) was 64.88 million tonnes (mt) as compared to the 58.44 million tonnes mt in 2008–09, a growth of 11 per cent.
- The Indian Pharmaceuticals industry has grown from a mere ` 1,500 crore turnover in 1980 to approximately ` 1,00,611 crore in 2009–10 (upto September 2009). The country now ranks 3rd in terms of volume of production (10 per cent of global share) and 14th largest by value.
- As a sequel to the recommendations of the Hoda Committee which was constituted by the Planning Commission to review the National Mineral Policy, a New National Mineral Policy, 2008 was approved by the Government.

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Justice and Law

The main sources of law in India are the Constitution, statutes (legislation), customary law and case law. Statutes are enacted by Parliament, State Legislatures and Union Territory Legislatures.

- While parliament can only make laws in union list, state legislature can make laws in state list and both can make laws in concurrent list but the central law prevails over state laws, in case of conflict.
- India has unified judiciary system and Supreme Court is at the apex. It is the final interpreter of the constitution. The Supreme Court of India consists of 31 Judges (including the Chief Justice of India). The judges hold office until they attain the age of 65 years. The Supreme Court of India has **original jurisdiction** in any dispute arising:
 - (a) between the Government of India and one or more States or
 - (b) between the Government of India and any State or States on the one side and one or more states on the other or
 - (c) between two or more States.
- There are **21 High Courts** in the country, three having jurisdiction over more than one State. Among the **Union Territories, Delhi alone has a High Court of its own**. Each High Court, comprises a Chief Justice and such other Judges as the President may, from time to time appoint. The Chief Justice of a High Court is appointed by the President in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Governor of the state. They hold office up to 62 years of age. To be eligible for appointment as a judge, one must be a citizen of India and should have held a judicial office in India for 10 years or must have practiced as an advocate of a High Court or two or more such courts in succession for a similar period.

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JURISDICTION AND SEAT OF HIGH COURTS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Territorial Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Seat</i>
Allahabad	1866	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad (Bench at Lucknow)
Andhra Pradesh	1954	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
Bombay	1862	Maharashtra, Goa, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman	Mumbai (Benches Nagpur, Panaji and Aurangabad)
Kolkata	1862	West Bengal	Kolkata (Circuit at Port Blair)
Chhattisgarh	2000	Bilaspur	Bilaspur
Delhi	1966	Delhi	Delhi
Guwahati*	1948	Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh	Guwahati (Benches at Kohima, Aizawl, Imphal, Shillong, Agartala and Itanagar)
Gujarat	1960	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
Himachal Pradesh	1971	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
Jammu and Kashmir	1928	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar and Jammu Kashmir
Jharkhand	2000	Jharkhand	Ranchi
Karnataka#	1884	Karnataka	Bangaluru
Kerala	1958	Kerala and Lakshadweep	Ernakulam
Madhya Pradesh	1956	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur (Benches at Gwalior and Indore)
Madras	1862	Tamil Nadu and Puducherry	Chennai (Bench Madurai)
Odisha	1948	Odisha	Cuttack
Patna	1916	Bihar	Patna
Punjab and Haryana †	1966	Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh	Chandigarh
Rajasthan	1949	Rajasthan	Jodhpur (Bench at Jaipur)
Sikkim	1975	Sikkim	Gangtok
Uttaranchal	2000	Uttaranchal	Nainital

* Originally known as Assam High Court, renamed as Guwahati High Court in 1971.

Originally known as Mysore High Court, renamed as Karnataka High Court in 1973.

† Originally known as Punjab High Court, renamed as Punjab and Haryana High Court in 1966.

- The structure and functions of subordinate courts are more or less uniform throughout the country. The district judge is appointed by governor. The National Judicial Academy has been set up by the Government of India to provide in-service training to Judicial Officers. The Academy is located in Bhopal with its registered office in New Delhi. Panchayat courts also function in some states under various names like

Nyaya Panchayat, Panchayat Adalat, Gram Katchehri etc., to decide civil and criminal disputes of petty and local nature.

- Article 39A of the Constitution of India provides for **free legal aid** to the poor and weaker sections of the society and ensures justice for all. Article 14 and 22(1) of the constitution also make it obligatory for the State to ensure equality before law and legal system which promotes justice on the basis of equal opportunity to all.
- The National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) has been constituted under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 to monitor and evaluate implementation of legal services available under the Act. Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.G. Balakrishnan, the Chief Justice of India is Executive Chairman of the Authority.
- In every State, a State Legal Services Authority and in every High Court, a High Court Legal Services Committee have been constituted.
- **Lok Adalat** is a forum where the disputes/cases pending in the court of law or at pre-litigation stage are settled/compromised amicably. The Lok Adalat has been given statutory status under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. Under this act, an award made by a Lok Adalat is deemed to be a decree of a civil court and is final and binding on all parties and no appeal lies against thereto before any court.
- **The Attorney General for India** is appointed by the President and holds office during the pleasure of the President. He must be a person qualified to be appointed as a Judge of the Supreme Court. It is the duty of the Attorney-General in India to give advice to the Government of India upon such legal matters.
- With the steep growth in the number of laws and the number of cases, the Court system is under great pressure. In order to reduce the heavy demand on Court time, efforts need to be made to resolve the disputes by resorting to Alternative Dispute Resolution Methods before they enter the portals of the court. The Arbitration, Mediation and Conciliation are tools of Alternative Dispute Redressal System.
- **The Bar Council of India** is a statutory body constituted under the Advocates Act, 1961. The Bar Council of India under the aegis of the Bar Council of India Trust had organized National Moot Court Competition at Bhopal on 1 to 3 December, 2006.
- **The Law Commission of India** is a non-statutory body constituted by the Government from time to time. The Commission was originally constituted in 1955 and is reconstituted every three years. The Nineteenth Law Commission, *i.e.*, the present one, was constituted with effect from 1st September, 2009 for a term of three years up to 31st August, 2012. Hon'ble Justice Shri P. V. Reddi is the Chairman and Dr. Brahm A. Agrawal is the Member-Secretary.
- Section 252 of the **Income-tax Act, 1961** provides that the Central Government shall constitute an Appellate Tribunal consisting of as many Judicial Members and Accountant Members as it thinks fit, to exercise the powers and discharge the functions conferred on the Appellate Tribunal by the said Act. The Income-tax Appellate Tribunal was established on 25th January, 1941, in pursuance of a similar provision contained in the Indian Income Tax Act, 1922.

- Under section 19 of FEMA, the Central Government or any person aggrieved by an order made by Special Director (Appeals), or made by an Adjudicating Authority other than referred to in sub-Section (i) of Section 17, may prefer an appeal to the Appellate Tribunal that may be filed within 45 days from the date of receiving the order by the aggrieved person or the Central Government.
- The International Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution (ICADR) was registered under the Societies Act, 1860 on 31st May, 1995. It is an autonomous organization working under the aegis of the Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India with its headquarters at New Delhi and Regional Centres at Hyderabad and Bangalore.
- The Central Government maintains Central Police forces, Intelligence Bureau (IB), Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), Institutions for training of police officers and forensic science institutions to assist the states in gathering intelligence, in maintaining law and order, in investigating special crime cases and in providing training to the senior police officers of the State governments.
- **The Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)** was raised with 4 service Battalions on 21 October 1962 after the Chinese aggression as an integrated intelligence/signal/pioneer/engineering/medical and guerrilla unit and was initially placed under the Intelligence Bureau for operational control.
- **Border Security Force (BSF)** raised in 1965, is entrusted with the task of maintaining permanent vigilance on India's international borders.
- **The Assam Rifles** raised as Catchar Levy in 1835 is the oldest Police Force in the country. The force has a dual role of maintaining internal security in the North-Eastern region and guarding the Indo-Myanmar Border.
- **The National Security Guards (NSG)** modelled on the pattern of SAS of the UK and GSG-9 of Germany has been set up in 1984 for handling counter terrorists and counter hijacking operations including VIP security. The NSG maintains the only National Bomb Data Centre of the country.
- **The Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)** is an Armed Force of the Union of India for internal security management. This Force was raised in 1939 at Nimuch (MP) as the Crown Representative's Police and was renamed as the Central Reserve Police Force in 1949.
- **Rapid Action Force (RAF)** is an integral part of the Central Reserve Police Force. It was conceived in 1992 as a specially trained and equipped to be an effective strike force mainly to tackle communal riots and riot-like situations.
- **The Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)** was established in 1969 to provide security to industrial undertakings of the government.
- **The Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy** is the premier police training institutions in the country which imparts basic as well as in-service training to Indian Police Service (IPS) officers. Established in 1948 at Mount Abu, Rajasthan, the Academy was shifted to Hyderabad in 1975.

- **Special Service Bureau (SSB)** was set up in the early 1963 under Cabinet Secretariat in the wake of India China conflict of 1962 to build peoples' morale and inculcate spirit of resistance in the border population against threats of subversion, infiltration and sabotage from across the border.
- Name of SSB has been changed as "Sashastra Seema Bal" from 15th December, 2003.
- **Civil Defence** includes any measures not amounting to actual combat, for affording protection to any person, property, place or thing in India or any part of the territory thereof against any hostile attack whether from air, land, sea or other places or for operating/mitigating the effect of any such attack, whether such measures are taken before, during or after the time of such attack.
- **Home Guards** is a voluntary force, first raised in India in December 1946, to assist the police in controlling civil disturbance and communal riots subsequently, the concept of the voluntary citizens force was adopted by several States. In the wake of Chinese aggression in 1962, the Centre advised the States and Union Territories to merge their existing voluntary organisations into one uniform voluntary force known as Home Guards.
- Fire is a State subject and fire services are administered by the States/Union Territories.
- **The Ministry of Home Affairs** renders technical advice to States/Union Territories and Central Ministries on fire protection, fire prevention and fire legislation.
- A premier institution for Criminology, the **National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science** was set up in 1972. It has been named as "Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science" on 3rd October, 2003 and continues to function as the country's nodal institution for training of functionaries of Criminal Justice System in the twin fields of Criminology and Forensic Science, as well as for research related to these fields.
- **The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929**, from 1st October, 1978, provides that marriage age for males will be 21 years and for females 18 years.
- Although there is no general law of adoption, it is permitted by the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 amongst Hindus and by custom amongst a few numerically insignificant categories of persons. Muslims, Christians and Parsis have no adoption laws and have to approach the court under the Guardians and Wards Act, 1980.
- **The Indian Succession Act** was enacted in 1925. The object of the Act was to consolidate the large number of laws which were in existence at that time. Laws governing succession to Muslims and Hindus were excluded from the purview of the Act.

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Labour

LABOUR REFORMS

Labour Reforms are necessary for the growth of employee and, employer resulting in the growth of nation finally. Labour Reforms also includes labour law reforms. Changes in the labour laws are also done protecting the interests of workers. It came onto existence on 23rd November, 1997 with a mandate to organize and conduct public broadcasting services to in form, educate and entertain people and to ensure balanced development of broadcasting on radio and television.

Essentially it means skill development, retraining, deployment, updating knowledge base of workers-teachers, promotion of leadership qualities etc.

THE MINIMUM WAGES ACT, 1948

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 provides for fixation, review, revision and enforcement of minimum wage, both by the Central Government and the State Government, in respect of scheduled employments in their respective jurisdictions. There are 45 scheduled employments in the Central sphere whereas the number of these employments in the State sphere is 1596. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 does not allow discrimination between male and female workers or different minimum wages for them. Based on the recommendations of the Minimum Wages Advisory Board (MWAB) in its meeting held on 22.01.2008 and 26.06.2008, the Ministry of Labour & Employment has issued the Final Notification in the Gazette of India (Extra Ordinary) fixing the minimum rates of wages for workers employed in the scheduled employments "Employment of Sweeping and Cleaning" in the Central sphere at ` 120/- ` 150/- and ` 180/- per day and for "Employment of Watch and Ward" (a) without arms at ` 120/-, ` 150/- and ` 180/- per day and (b) with arms at ` 140/, ` 170/- and ` 200/- per day for Area 'C', 'B' and 'A' respectively and the Final Notifications in respect of revision of minimum rates of wages for workers engaged in the scheduled employments of "Construction" and "Loading and Unloading" in the Central sphere at

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₹ 120/- ₹ 150/- and ₹ 180/- per day for unskilled workers to ₹ 200/- ₹ 220/- and ₹ 240/- per day for highly skilled workers in Area 'C', 'B' and 'A' respectively and for workers engaged in "Non-Coal Mines" in the Central sphere at ₹ 120/- per day for unskilled Workers (Above Ground) to ₹ 240/- per day for highly skilled workers (Below Ground).

THE PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT, 1936

The Payment of Wages Act, 1936 was enacted to regulate payment of wages to workers employed in industries. The wage ceiling under Payment of Wages Act, 1936, was fixed at ₹ 1600/- pm in 1982. With a view to enhance the wage ceiling to ₹ 6500/- p.m. for applicability of the Act, to empower the Central Government to further increase the ceiling in future by way of notification the Payment of Wages (Amendment) Act, 2005, was notified on 06.09.2005 as an Act of 2005 by the Ministry of Law & Justice. Subsequently, the Ministry of Labour & Employment has issued the Notification S.O. 1577(E) to make the Payment of Wages (Amendment) Act, 2005 effective from the 9th November, 2005.

THE PAYMENT OF BONUS ACT, 1965

The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 is for payment of bonus to employees of factories and other establishments employing 20 or more persons with the minimum bonus of 8.33% is payable by every industry and establishment and maximum bonus shall not exceed 20% of the salary/wage. On 13th Dec., 07, the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Act, 2007 was notified and the eligibility limit increased from ₹ 3,500/- to ₹ 10,000/- per month and calculation ceiling from ₹ 2500/- to ₹ 3500/- per month. Section 32 (vi) of the Payment of Bonus Act 1965 has also been omitted so as to make the employees employed through contractors on building operations to be eligible to receive bonus.

WAGE BOARDS

In the 1950s and 60s, there were neither adequate trade unions nor the adequate bargaining power government formed wage boards of tripartite nature having members from workers employers and independent person to fix wage rates. Till now 6 wage boards are formed. 6th Wage Board (formed in Sept., 06) has submitted its recommendations in 2008.

WAGE BOARDS FOR WORKING JOURNALISTS AND OTHER NEWSPAPER EMPLOYEES

The Working Journalists and other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955 regulates conditions of service of working journalists and other persons employed in newspaper establishments. The Wage Boards for such employees were set up in the years 1956, 1963, 1975, 1985 and 1994. The last Wage Board

i.e., Manisana Wage Boards was constituted in the year 1994 and submitted its report to the Government on 25th July, 2000. The Government has constituted two new Wage Boards on 24th May 2007 under chairmanship of Dr. Justice K. Narayan Kudup, one for Working Journalists and other for Non-Journalists Newspaper Employees under the Working Journalists and Other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955. The Wage Boards have been given three years to submit their report to the Union Government. The Headquarter of the Boards is at New Delhi. The Wage Boards have recommended interim rates of wages at the rate of 30% of basic wage, which has been accepted by the Government and was notified in October, 2008. Consequent upon the resignation of Dr. Justice K. Narayana Kurup, Justice G.R. Majithia has taken over as the common Chairman of the two Wage Boards w.e.f. 4th April, 2009.

<i>Labour Acts</i>	<i>Year</i>
1. Workmen Compensation Act	1923
2. Trade Union Act	1926
3. Payment of Wages Act	1936
4. Industrial Disputes Act	1947
5. Factories Act	1948
6. Minimum Wages Act	1948
7. Employess State Insurance Act	1948
8. The Employees Provisions Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act	1952
9. Central Board for Workers Eduction (Nagpur)	1958
10. Employment Exchanges (Compulsory) Notification of Vacancies) Act	1959
11. Maternity Benefit Act	1961
12. Apprenticeship Act	1961
13. Payment of Bonus Act	1965
14. National Safety Council	1966
15. Central Staff Training & Research Institute Kolkata	1968
16. Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition)	1970
17. The Payment of Gratuity Act	1972
18. Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act	1976
19. Equal Remuneration Act	1976
20. Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act	1986
21. INDUS Project	2000
22. National Commission on Rural Labour	1991
23. Employees Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme	1976
24. Employees Pension Scheme	1995
25. Unorganised Worker's Social Security Act	2008

CHILD LABOUR POLICY

As per Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, employment of children below the age of 14 years is prohibited in notified hazardous occupations and processes. The Act also regulates employment of children in non-hazardous occupations and processes. On the recommendation of the Technical Advisory Committee on Child Labour, the Government has prohibited employment in one occupation, viz., diving; and 8 processes, viz. processes involving exposure to excessive heat (*e.g.*, working near furnace) and cold; mechanised fishing, food processing; beverage industry; timber handling and loading; mechanical lumbering; warehousing; processes involving exposure to free silica such as slate, pencil industry, stone grinding, slate stone mining, stone quarries, and agate industry vide notification No. SO2280 (E) dated 25.09.2008. There are at present 16 hazardous occupations and 65 processes, where employment of children is prohibited. Some of the important prohibited occupations and processes are carpet weaving, building and construction work, brick kilns, production of hosiery goods, work as domestic servants, and in tea-shops, road side eateries, mechanized fishing, food processing, timber handling and loading, mechanical lumbering, warehousing etc. The NSSO has agreed to take up a fresh comprehensive nation wide survey of child labour in its 66th Round during 2009–2010, so as to have a clear picture for formulation of strategies to tackle this social menace.

Programmes: The Government had initiated the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme in 1988 to rehabilitate working children in 13 child labour endemic districts of the country. Educational rehabilitation of these children has to be supplemented with economic rehabilitation of their families so that they are not compelled by their economic circumstances to send their children to work. Under the NCLP Scheme, children are withdrawn from work and put into special schools, where they are provided with bridging education, vocational training, mid-day meal, stipend, health-care facilities etc.

International Programmes: The International Programme on elimination of Child Labour, launched in Dec., 1991, is a global programme of the International Labour with the long term objective to effective abolition of child labour. India was the first country to join it in 1992. Its immediate objective are:

1. Enhancement of the capability of ILO constituents and NGOs to design, implement and evaluate programmes for child labour.
2. To identify interventions at community and national levels which could serve as models for replication; and
3. Creation of awareness and social mobilization for securing elimination of child labour.

Indus Project: The Government of India and the US Department of Labour have initiated a joint US\$ 40 million project with the objective to eliminate child labour in identified hazardous sectors across 21 districts of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi. The project ended its term on 31st March, 2009.

Andhra Pradesh Project: International Labour Organisation has implemented phase-I of the State based project in Andhra Pradesh. While The Phase-II of the AP Project is currently under implementation. Which would focus on two most child labour endemic districts Mehboobnagar and Kurnool as well on the special problems of urban areas and attempt to evolve a strategy for Hyderabad city.

Karnataka Project: This State based project is implemented in 2 districts of the State, *i.e.*, Chamarajanagar & Bidar with the duration of 3 years and is funded by Government of Italy with the budget of US\$ 3.29 million. Interventions under the Project are being made on pilot basis for future replication in other areas.

Government of India—UNICEF Joint Master Plan: Under Joint Master Plan of Operations on Child Protection between the Government of India and the UNICEF, has planned main activities which include development of National Tracking System to monitor children in National Child Labour Programmes (NCLPs) and development of National Communication Strategy on child labour. With the objective to completely abolish child labour. A prototype of National Tracking System has already been developed and field trials are being conducted in the states of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The UNICEF will fund these activities and the present budget is US\$ 120,000.

WOMEN LABOUR

The Census of India (2001) has registered 25.60 per cent of female population as workers. The majority of women workers are employed in the rural areas. Amongst rural women workers, 87 per cent are employed in agriculture as labourers and cultivators. Amongst the women workers in the urban areas, 80 per cent are employed in unorganized sectors like household industries, petty traders and services building and construction, etc. A separate cell, namely, Women Labour Cell is functioning in the Ministry of Labour and Employment with the objective to improve wage and better employment opportunity. The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, and the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, are the two protective and anti-exploitative legislations, which have been enacted to protect and safeguard the interest of women workers at the workplaces.

BONDED LABOUR

The issue of 'bonded labour' became national issue when it was included in the old 20-Point Programme in 1975. To abolish this Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Ordinance was passed which was later replaced by the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. It freed unilaterally all the bonded labourers from bondage with simultaneous liquidation of their debts. The Act also provides for constitution of Vigilance Committees at the district and sub-divisional level for implementation of the provisions of the law along with the provision for imprisonment up to three years and fine up to ` 2,000 whoever compels any person to render any bonded labour and whoever advances any bonded debt.

Unorganised Sector

As per the survey of the National Sample Survey Organisation in the year 2004–2005, the total employment, in both organised and unorganised sectors in the country was 45.9 crore comprising approx. 2.6 crore and 43.3 crore respectively. The Government enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 which provides for constitution of National Social Security Board at the Central level: recommends social security scheme and State level: recommends welfare scheme. Unorganised Workers Social Security Rules, 2009 under the Act have been framed and notified. The Act has since been enforced with effect from 16th May, 2009.

V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, NOIDA (Uttar Pradesh) is an autonomous body engaged in research pertaining to labour and training of labour administrators, trade unions, public sector managers and other government functionaries concerned with labour. Seminars, workshops and lectures are organized on specific issues from time to time.

Workers' Education

The Central Board for Workers Education (CBWE) was established in 1958 by the Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India to implement the workers' education scheme at national, regional and unit/village levels for the workers from organized, unorganized and rural sectors. Supervisory and managerial cadres are also covered though joint educational programmes. The Board's training programmes aim at creating awareness and education among the workforce for their effective participation in the socio-economic development of the country. The Board has its headquarters at Nagpur, with a network of 50 Regional and 9 Sub-Regional Directorates spread throughout the country. The five Zonal Directorates at Delhi, Guwahati, Kolkata, Chennai and Mumbai monitor the activities of the Regional Directorates within their respective Zone. The Board had set up its Indian Institute of Workers Education, an apex training Institute at Mumbai to conduct national level training programmes for the activists of Central Trade Union Organisations/Federations besides in-house training programmes for the Board's officials. The Board has so far conducted 3,91,630 training programmes and has trained 1,12,14,218 workers at various levels till 31st March, 2007. To generate awareness among the informal sector workers about various welfare schemes of the Central Government, the Board designed a new programme called Labour Welfare & Development programme through which detailed information of the relevant schemes are given to the participants besides extending the necessary help as and when required by them.

Worker's Safety

Safety, Health and Welfare of Workers in Factories: The Factories Act, 1948 is the principal legislation for regulating various aspects relating to safety, health and welfare of workers employed in factories. This Act is a Central enactment, which aims at protecting workers employed in factories from industrial and occupational hazards.

Safety in Ports and Docks: Provisions relating to safety, health and welfare of workers employed in docks are contained in the Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1986 and rules and regulations framed there under. The Act came into force on 15th April, 1987. Enforcement of this Act in all the major ports is the responsibility of the Ministry of Labour and Employment and this responsibility is discharged through the DGFASLI, Mumbai.

Safety In Mines

Provisions for safety, health and welfare of workers employed in mines are contained in the Mines Act, 1952. These provisions are enforced by the Ministry of Labour and Employment through the Directorate General of Mines Safety. The Directorate General, with its headquarters at Dhanbad and its zonal.

National Safety Council

The National Safety Council was founded on 4th March, 1966 (national safety day) to promote safety consciousness among workers to prevent accidents, minimize dangers and mitigate human suffering, arrange programmes, lectures and conferences on safety, conduct educational campaigns to arouse consciousness among employers and workers and collect educational and information data, etc.

AWARDS

Prime Minister's Shram Awards

Prime Minister's Shram Awards are given to workmen working in the departmental undertakings and the public sector undertakings of the Central Government, State Governments and private sector employing more than 500 workers in recognition of their outstanding contribution. The awards, in order of precedence, are: Shram Ratna, Shram Bhushan, Shram Vir/Shram Veerangana and Shram Shree/Shram Devi. The awards carry presentation of a sanad and cash prize of ` two lakhs, ` 1 lakh, ` 60,000 and ` 40,000 respectively.

The National Safety Award

Instituted in 1965, to give recognition to good safety performance on the part of the industrial undertakings and to stimulate and maintain the interest of both management and workers in accident prevention programmes. This is applicable to factories, docks and Nuclear Power Projects and Nuclear Power Stations. The National Safety Awards for mines were instituted in 1983. It is meant for giving recognition to outstanding safety performances of mines of national level, which comes within the purview of the Mines Act, 1952.

Vishwakarma Rashtriya Puraskar

Shram Vir Awards, now known as Vishwakarma Rashtriya Puraskar were instituted in 1965. These are meant for workers of factories, mines, plantations and docks, and are given

to them in recognition of their meritorious performance, which leads to high productivity or economy or higher efficiency.

The Trade Union Act, 1926: The Trade Unions Act, 1926 provides for registration of trade unions of employers and workers, followed by amendment on 9th Jan., 02 which includes No trade union of workmen shall be registered unless at least 10% or 100, whichever is less, of workmen employed in the concerned industry with which it is connected are the members of such trade union on the date of making an application for registration. In no case, a union shall be registered without a minimum strength of 7 members; a registered trade union of workmen shall, at all times, continue to have not less than 10% or 100 of the workmen, whichever is less, subject to a minimum of 7 persons engaged or employed in the establishment or industry with which it is connected, as its members.

Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana

Launched 1st Oct., 2007, the National Health Insurance Scheme namely, the 'Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana' and operation started on 1st April, 08 to cover around 6 crore BPL families in unorganised sector by 2012-13 with ` 30 registration and renewal fee. The scheme provides for smart card based cashless insurance cover of ` 30,000/- p.a. per family to the beneficiary. The premium will be borne by Central Government and State Government in the ratio 75 : 25. In case of North Eastern States and Jammu & Kashmir, the premium will be in the ratio of 90 : 10. The cost of smart card will be borne by the Central Government.

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923

The Act provides for payment of compensation to workmen and their dependents in case of injury and accident (including certain occupational diseases) arising out of and in the course of employment and resulting in disablement or death. Minimum rates of compensation for permanent total disablement and death are fixed at ` 90,000 and ` 80,000 respectively. Maximum amount for death and permanent total disablement can go up to ` 4.56 lakh and ` 5.48 lakh respectively depending on age and wages of workmen.

The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961

The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 regulates employment of women in certain establishments for a certain period before and after childbirth and periods for maternity and other benefits. With an amendment the medical bonus was increased to max ` 20000 for which eligible woman who has salary between 250-1000.

The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948

The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 is applicable in the first instance, to non-seasonal factories using power and employing 10 or more persons and non-power using factories

employing 20 or more persons. It covers employees drawing wages not exceeding ` 10,000/- with effect from 18.10.2006.

“Rajiv Gandhi Shramik Kalyan Yojana” Launched on 1st April, 2005, for those workers who loose their job due to retrenchment, closure of factory and permanent disability arise due to employment. The beneficiary under this scheme are entitled to get 50–53% of wage as monthly allowance as well medical care for themselves and dependant family members, for a maximum of six months which may be available in a single spell or in spells of not less than one month each.

The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972

The Act provides for payment of gratuity at the rate of 15 day’s wages for each completed year of service or part thereof in excess of six months subject to the maximum of ` 3.50 lakh whereas in case of seasonal establishments, gratuity is payable at the rate of seven days’ wages for each season. The Act does not affect the right of an employee to receive better terms of gratuity under any award or agreement or contract with the employer.

The Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952

The Act provides the financial social security to the employees in the form of provident fund (Employees Provident Fund Scheme 1952), pension (Employees’ pension Scheme 1995) and deposit-linked insurance (Employees’ deposit Linked Insurance Scheme 1976). It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Employees Provident Fund Scheme, 1952

Provides financial security to the employees in an establishment by providing a system of compulsory savings and covers the employees getting wages not more than ` 6500 p.m. From 01.11.1990 onwards the employee becomes the member of the Fund from the date of joining the factory/establishment.

The Employees’ Pension Scheme, 1995

Started from 16th November, 1995 and provides coverage for economic sustenance during old age and survivorship. The new entrants to the membership of Provident fund from 16th Nov., 1995 will also acquire membership of the Scheme on compulsory basis. A minimum of 10 years service is required for entitlement to pension.

The Employees’ Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976

Started from 1st Aug., 1976 for members of the Employees’ Provident Fund and exempted Provident Funds. On the death of an employee, while in service, who is a member of the Employees’ Provident Fund or of the exempted Provident Fund, the persons entitled receive the provident fund. The maximum amount of benefit payable under the Scheme is ` 60000 and the employees do not have to make any contribution to it.

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Apprenticeship Training Scheme: Under the Apprentices Act, 1961, it is the responsibility of employers to engage apprentices for undergoing Apprenticeship Training, which varies from six months to four years. The Act was amended in 1973 to include training of graduate and diploma engineers as “Graduate” and “Technician” apprentices followed by another amendment in 1986 to include of 10+2 vocational stream as “Technician (Vocational)” apprentices.

Women’s Vocational Training Programme: Under the Vocational Training programme, managed directly by the Central Government and a National Vocational Training Institute (NVTI) for Women, NOIDA as an apex centre and ten Regional Vocational Training Institutes (RVTIs) for Women at Mumbai, Bangalore, Thiruvananthapuram, Hisar, Kolkata, Tura, Allahabad, Indore, Vadodara and Jaipur to provide training in basic, advanced and instructional skills. Besides this, short-term courses are also organized as per availability of infrastructure facilities.

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22 Mass Communication

- The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, through the mass communication media consisting of radio, television, films, press and print publications, advertising and traditional modes of communication such as dance and drama, plays an effective role in helping people access to free flow of information.
- The Ministry is divided into 4 wings *i.e.*, the Information Wing, the Broadcasting Wing, the Films Wings and the Integrated Finance Wing.
- Prasar Bharati is the public service broadcaster in the country, with All India Radio and Doordarshan as its two constituents (headquarter in Delhi). It came into existence on 23rd November, 1997, with a mandate to organize and conduct public broadcasting services to inform, educate and entertain people and to ensure balanced development of broadcasting on radio and television.
- Radio Broadcasting started in India in the early 1920's. The first programme was broadcasted in 1923 by the Radio club of Bombay. This was followed by setting up Broadcasting Services in 1927 with two privately—owned transmitters at Mumbai and Kolkata.
- The Government took over the transmitters in 1930 and started operating them under the name of Indian Broadcasting Service. It was changed to All India Radio (AIR) in 1936 and it came to be known as Akashvani from 1957.
- **All India Radio** is one of the largest broadcasting networks in, the world. At the time of independence there were six radio stations and 18 transmitters, which covered 11 percent population and 2.5 per cent area of the country.
- **Community Radio**, as distinct from public service broadcasting, serves to bring small communities together, focuses on the common man's day-to-day concerns and helps in realizing local aspirations.
- **Doordarshan**, a public service broadcaster, is one of the largest television networks in the world. It started a service on 15th September, 1959 at Delhi with the transmission

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of educational and development programmes on an experimental basis. The second television centre was started in Bombay in 1972 and later Doordarshan's television service was expanded to other places.

- Doordarshan is presently operating 31 TV channels besides free-to-air DTH service and has a terrestrial network of 66 studios and 1416 transmitters installed throughout the length and breadth of the country. In the terrestrial mode, Doordarshan coverage is available to about 92.2 per cent population of the country.
- **DD National channel** is the largest terrestrial network in the world covering about 91.2 per cent population and 79 per cent land area of the country.
- A dedicated **Indian Sports Channel of Doordarshan** was launched on 18th March, 1999. The transmission hours of the channel was increased from 10 hours to 12 hours a day from 25th April, 1999 and considering the popularity of the channel the transmission hours have been extended to round the clock from June, 2000.
- Doordarshan opened its window to the world by launching its international channel on 14th March, 1995. The channel, initially known as DD-World was renamed DD-India in 2002.
- **United News of India (UNI)** was incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 on 19th December, 1959 and started functioning effective 21st March, 1961. Further, UNI has Correspondents in Washington, New York, London, Moscow, Dubai, Islamabad, Kathmandu, Colombo, Dhaka, Singapore, Toronto (Canada), Sydney (Australia), Bangkok (Thailand) and Kabul (Afghanistan). UNI distributes world news from Reuters, the world's largest information company.
- **NAM News Network (NNN)**, is the new Internet-based news and photo exchange arrangement of the news agencies belonging to member countries of the non-aligned movement.
- **Press Council** is a statutory quasi-judicial authority mandated by the Parliament to preserve the freedom of the press and maintain and improve the standards of newspapers and the news agencies in India. It is an autonomous body with equal quasi-judicial authority over the authorities and the press persons.
- **The Photo Division** has been chosen as the official photo agency for Queen's Baton Relay and entrusted with a very important documentation work of the entire passage of the Queen's Baton Relay through all the 70 Commonwealth countries as-well-as the 28 States and 7 Union Territories of the country for the Commonwealth Games 2010.
- **The Films Division** was constituted in January, 1948 by rechristening the erstwhile Information Films of India and the Indian New Parade set up in 1943, primarily for war coverage. The Cinematograph Act of 1918 was Indianised in 1952 which made the screening of documentary films compulsory throughout the country. The Films Division produces documentaries, short films, animation films and news magazines.
- **Children's Film Society, India (CFSI)** was established in 1955 to provide value-based entertainment to children through the medium of films. CFSI is engaged in production, acquisition, distribution/exhibition and promotion of children's films.

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- **Satyajit Ray Film and Television Institute (SRFTI)**, Kolkata, was established by the Government of India as an autonomous academic institution under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, and was registered —Under the West Bengal Societies Registration Act, 1961. Located at Kolkata and named after the legendary film maestro Satyajit Ray, SRFTI is the second national level film training institute to be established by the Government of India.
- **The Indian Institute of Mass Communication (IIMC)** registered as a society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (XXI of 1860) came into existence on 17th August, 1965. The Institute, inaugurated by the former Prime Minister of India and the then Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Smt. Indira Gandhi, was established with the basis objective of undertaking teaching, training and research in the area of mass communication.

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Planning

In India planning derives its objectives and social premises from the Directive Principles of State Policy enshrined in the Constitution (Article 40). The Planning Commission was set up by a Resolution of the government of India in March 1950.

- The Prime Minister of India, Dr. Manmohan Singh is the Chairman of the Planning Commission and Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia is its Deputy Chairman.
- Keeping in view the large-scale import of foodgrains in 1951 and inflationary pressures on the economy, the First Plan (1951–56) accorded the highest priority to agriculture including irrigation and power projects.
- The Second Five-Year Plan (1956–57 to 1960–61) sought to promote a pattern of development, which would ultimately lead to the establishment of a socialistic pattern of society in India.
- The Third Plan (1961–62 to 1965–66) aimed at securing a marked advance towards self-sustaining growth.

<i>Plan</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Model</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Growth Rate</i>	<i>Special Features</i>
I	1951–56	Harold Domar	Development of Agriculture	3.6%	It was the I Plan on social <i>i.e.</i> , Community Development (CDP) – 1952.
II	1956–61	Mahalanovis	Rapid Industrialisation	4.2%	Started Industrialization.

(These two plans were most successful plans in India)

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<i>Plan</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Model</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Growth Rate</i>	<i>Special Features</i>
III	1961–66	John Sandy & S. Chakravarty	Self-Reliance and Self-sustained economy	2.7% (5.6 was target)	I official declared fail plan in India. Causes - two wars:
	1966–69	Plan Holiday or Annual Plan			1. Green Revolution - 1966–67 2. Devaluation of Currency (2nd devaluation in India of currency) 1st was in 1949. 2nd was in 1991.
IV	1969–74	Allen S. Manne & Ashok Rudra	Self-reliance and growth with stability	3.3% (target was 5.7%)	Causes-1971 war, 1972-73 oil crisis. Important events related with Policy change : 1. Nationalization of banks in 1969 - by Indira Gandhi. 2. MRTP Act, 1969 (Aggressive socialism) 3. J. P. Movement - Indira hatao followed by Garibi hatao by Congress Govt.
V	1974–79	Planning Commission	Eradication of Poverty “The concept of Rolling Plan” was given by Janta Govt.	4.8% (target was 4.4%)	1. National Emergency-25th June, 1975. 2. 1st Non-Congress Govt. at the Centre 1977 (Janta Govt.) 3. 1st Food for Work Programme by Janta Party—1978; it was 1st Nationwide Programme rather than regional wise.

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					4. 1979 - Congress back on Power. Janta Party stopped the plan but Congress declared it a
	1979-80	Plan Holiday - Annual Plan			
VI	1980-85	Planning Commission (emphasis on structural change Share of Agriculture Industries)	Employment generation Same Objective as V Plan	5.5%	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> No. of employment schemes were started. (1st serious attempt towards employment generation) 1st time the word "Perspective Plan" was used (<i>i.e.</i>, long term perspective).
VII	1985-90	Planning Commission (emphasis on liberalization)	"Modernization of our existing sector and to promote the Modern sector. "Towards 21st Century" slogan was given by PM Rajiv Gandhi <i>i.e.</i> , A Modern Economy	6.0%	1st time the share of public sector in plan outlay was less than 50%. Economic reforms started in India 1991
	1990-92	Annual Plan			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Bofors issue Economic crisis-1990 3rd devaluation of Currency 1991 New Industrial Policy on 24th July, 1999 by declaring the liberalisation in Indian Economy.
VIII	1992-97	John W. Miller (Rao Manmohan) Model)	Human Resources Development (compt. within the country & outside the world) Due to this policy, India is leading IT Sector.	6.7% (highest till the 8th plan)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> highest growth rate the base year was changed to <i>i.e.</i>, 1991-92.

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IX	1997-02	Planning Commission	Equitable distribution and growth with equality	5.4% (it was due to external factors)	1. Pokahran 2. South East Asia Crisis 3. Kargil war 4. 2001-02 major recession in the world economy.
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The Tenth Five-Year Plan (2002-07) was approved by the National Development Council on 21st December, 2002. Its target is reduction in the poverty ratio from 26 per cent to 21 per cent, by 2007; Decadal Population Growth to reduce from 21.3 per cent in 1991-2001 to 16.2 per cent in 2001-11; Growth in gainful employment, at least, to keep pace with addition to the labour force; All children to be in school by 2003 and all children to complete five years of schooling by 2007; Reducing gender gaps in literacy and wage rates by 50 per cent; Literacy rate to increase from 65 per cent in 1999-2000, to 75 per cent in 2007; Providing potable drinking water to all villages; Infant Mortality Rate to be reduced from 72 in 1999-2000, to 45 in 2007; Maternal mortality ratio be reduced from four in 1999-2000, two in 2007; Increase in Forest/Tree cover from 19 per cent in 1999-2000, to 25 percent in 2007; and Cleaning of major polluted river stretches.

The Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) which was approved by the NDC on 10th December, 2007 provides a comprehensive strategy for inclusive development, building on the growing strength of the economy, while also addressing weakness that have surfaced.

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Rural Development

- In October 1974, the Department of Rural Development came into existence as a part of Ministry of Food and agriculture. On 18th August, 1979, the Department of Rural Development was elevated to the status of a new Ministry of Rural Reconstruction. It was later rechristened as Ministry of Agriculture in September 1985. On July 5, 1991 the Department was upgraded as Ministry of Rural Development.
- The ministry, at present, consists of the following three Departments:
 1. Department of Rural Development.
 2. Department of Land Resources
 3. Department of Drinking Water Supply
- **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Gurantee Act:** The Act aims at enhancing livelihood security of households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.
- The Act came into force on February, 2, 2006 and was implemented in a phased manner. In Phase one it was introduced in 200 of the most backward districts of the country. It was implemented in an additional 130 districts in Phase two 2007–2008. The Scheme was extended to the remaining 274 rural districts of India from April 1, 2008 in Phase III.
- MGNREGA is the first ever law internationally, that guarantees wage employment at an unprecedented scale. Its auxiliary objective is strengthening natural resource management through work that address causes of chronic poverty like drought, deforestation and soil erosion and so encourage sustainable development.
- **The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna (PMGSY)** was launched on 25th December, 2000 as a fully funded Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The primary objective of the PMGSY is to provide connectivity to all the eligible unconnected habitations of more

than 500 persons in the rural areas (250 persons in the hilly and desert areas) by good quality all-weather roads. 1,36,464 habitations were targeted under the scheme.

- **Under Bharat Nirman**, goal has been set to provide connectivity to all the habitations with population of more than 1000 in the plain areas and habitations with a population of 500 or more in hilly and tribal areas in a time-bound manner by 2009.
- Launched on 1 April 1999, after restructuring and merging the erstwhile **Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)** and its allied programmes, namely Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Supply of tools kits in Rural Areas (SITRA) and Ganga Kalyan Yojana (GKY), besides Million Wells Scheme (MWS), SGSY is an integrated scheme for providing opportunities of self employment to the rural poor.
- **Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA)**, Scheme was implemented on a pilot basis from 2004–05 for three years in seven clusters, one each in the State of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The objectives of the scheme are to provide livelihood opportunities and urban amenities in rural areas for bridging rural-urban divide and improving the quality of life.
- A Centrally-sponsored scheme, **District Rural Development Agency (DRDA)**, administration was launched on 1st April, 1999 with the objective of strengthening the DRDAs and making them more professional in their functioning.
- **Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP)**, a Centrally Sponsored Programme, has been under implementation since 1989–90. The development of wastelands and degraded lands under the programme is expected to promote generation of employment in rural areas besides increasing land productivity in the project areas.
- **The Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana** is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented by the MoPR in the non-BFGF districts. The Scheme focuses primarily on providing financial assistance to the states/UTs for Training and Capacity building of elected representatives (ERs) and functionaries of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) so that they can perform the functions devolved upon them and the schemes entrusted to them effectively.
- **Mission Mode on E-PRI:** It proposes to provide a whole range of IT related services such as Decentralized Database and Planning, PRI Budgeting and Accounting, Implementation and monitoring of Central and State sector schemes, Citizen-centric Services, Unique codes to Panchayats and individuals, Essential GIS based applications, on-line self-learning medium for elected representatives and official functionaries.
- **Rural Business HUBS** is a participatory development model for the rural areas of the country that is built on the platform of 4P, i.e., Public Private Panchayat Partnership.

Rozgar Jagrookta Puruskar Award has been introduced to recognize outstanding contributions by civil society Organisation at state, district, block and gram Panchayat level to generate awareness about provisions and entertainments and ensuring compliance with implementing processes.

Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY): Launched on 25th Sept., 2001 by ESI and JGSY (Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana) cash component between center and state 75 : 25, minimum wages are paid to worker through a mix of minimum 5 kg of food grains and atleast, 25% wages in cash food grains are provided free of cost to states. SGRY–implanted by all 3 tier of Panchayati Raj institution. Each level is free for formulation of action plan.

National Food for Work Programme (NFFWP): Launched in Nov. 2004 in 150 most backward districts was aimed at providing additional resources apart from available under SGRY – to generate supplementary wage employment and providing food security. Now it has been subsumed under NREGA which has come in force in 200 identified districts including 150 NFFWP districts.

RURAL HOUSING

Indian Awas Yojna (IAY): Prior to Jan., 1996 IAY was part of Jawahar Rozgar Yojna but it became independent scheme extended to cover non-scheduled castes and scheduled tribes rural BPL poor families of Ex service men of armed and paramilitary forces killed in action, 3% of houses are reserved for BPL people physically and mentally challenged person from 2006–2007 onward.

Swarina Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yajana (SGSY) was launched with effect from 1st April, 1999 as a programme of self employment for rural poor by organizing people into self help groups (SHGS); under it SC/ST account for atleast 50%, woman 40% and person with physical disability constitute 3%. SHGS may consist of 10–20 members for minor migration but in hilly desert, sparsely populated areas this member could be minimum 5. Center state contributes with 75 : 25 bases for finances. SHGS should be drawn from BPL list approved by gram Sabha under SGSY each block should concentrate on 4–5 activities.

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP): NSAP was introduced in 1995 which provides for minimum national standard for social assistance a part from benefits which state are providing are in future NSAP – consist of Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme, National Benefits Scheme and Annapurna.

IGNOAPS: Launched in 19th Nov., 2007, where beneficiary who are 65 years or higher and being to a family of BPL earlier NOAPS was only for destitute. Under IGNOAPS, launched on 19th Nov., 2007, monthly money given is ₹ 200.

Annapurna Scheme: Introduced in 1st April, 2000, to provide 10 kgs of foodgrains per month free of cost to eligible beneficiaries who could not be covered under NOAPS. Under National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) — ₹ 10,000 is provided to BPL family in case of natural or accidental death of a primary bread winner, in age group of 18–64 years.

CAPART: (Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology) is autonomous Organisation under Ministry of Rural Development set up in 1986.

The objective is to promote voluntary action through community participation and to propagate rural technology for benefit of rural people.

Watershed Development Programme: These programmes are administered by department of land resources of rural development ministry. Where aim is to check lowering productivity of wasteland and loss of national resources, through Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) Desert Development Programme (DDP) for Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP)

DPAP-launched in 1973-74 – center and state finance ratio – 75 : 25

DDP-launched in 1977-78 – center and state finance ratio – 75 : 25

IWDP-launched in 1989-90 – center and state finance ratio – 11 : 1 Project under IWDP are generally sanctioned in areas that are not covered under DDP or DPAP.

Hariyali: To empower Panchayati Raj Institutions both financially and administratively in implementation of Watershed Development Programme.

RURAL DRINKING WATER SUPPLY PROGRAMME

National Drinking Water Mission (NDWM) – Launched in 1986 and after rechristened as “Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission” in 1991 – 3 key objectives

1. Safe drinking water to all villages.
2. Extending help to local communities to maintain sources of drinking water.
3. Special attention for water supply to SC and STs and Mission seek to provide 40 liters of safe drinking water in rural areas.

Accreted Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP): Launched during 1972-73. To cover all rural habitations with 100 and above.

Swajaldhara: Launched in Dec., 2002 which involve PRISs in planning, implement Maintenance, where, central government provides 90% fund rest 10% by community to be benefitted.

Central Rural Sanitation Programme: Launched in 1986 to enhance quality of life provide privacy dignity to woman but 1993, its objective were branded by including subjects like, personal hygiene, home sanitation safe water, disposal of garbage, human excreta for waste water.

Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC): Launched in March 2002. Put emphasis on, awakener – building for meets demand through and alternate delivery mechanism, school sanitation is one of its components. States are to formulated proposals and TSC to gain central aid.

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Science and Technology

Institution	Head office	
Agharkar Research Institute	Pune	Research in basic and applied aspects in the field of Biological Sciences.
Bose Institute	Kolkata	Research in Physical and Life Science.
Indian Association for cultivation of science)	Kolkata	Studies on solid state physics material science, energy research and polymer science
Indian Institute of Tropical Meterology	Pune	
Indian Institute of Astro Physics	Bangalore	Research in emerging and Interdisiplinary areas of astrophysics and heavenly bodies.
Jawarharlal Nehru Centres for Advanced Scientific Research	Bangalore	Research in frontier areas of Chemistry, Physics and Fluid Dynamics
Raman Research Institute	Bangalore	Research in Astronomy, Astro Physics and Liquid Crystals
S. N. Bose National Centres for Basic Science	Kolkata	Advanced studies in selected branch of Basic science
Birbal Sahni Institute of Paleobotany	Lucknow	Research in Palaeobotany in modern context.
Indian Institute of Geomagnetism	Mumbai	Research in innermost crusts of the earth as the sun and in near earth) well as phenomena of occuring on
Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology	Dehradun	Basic Research in the area of Biostratigraphy, Petrology and Geochemistry
International Advance Research Centre for Powder Metallurgy and New materials	Hyderabad	Development of High performance and materials and processes.

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Vigyan Prasar	New Delhi, 1989	To take large scale science popularisation programmes.
National Accreditation Board for testing and calibration laboratories	New Delhi	Provides recognition for technical competence of testing, calibration and medical laboratories
Centre for liquid crystal research Aryabhata Research Institute of Observation Science	Bangalore Nainital	
Survey Training Institute	Hyderabad	Premier institution for training in various disciplines of surveying and mapping.
Indian Academy of Science	Bangalore	
Indian National Science Academy	New Delhi	
Indian National Academy of Engg.	New Delhi	
National Academy of Science	Allahabad	
Indian Science Congress Association	Kolkata	
Department of Atomic Energy	Mumbai, 1954	Development of Nuclear Power Technology, application of radiation technology in the field of agriculture, medicine and industry.
Nuclear Fuel Complex	Hyderabad, 1971	Organisation is responsible for manufacturing of Zirc alloy - 4 clad natural and depleted natural uranium oxide for PHWR.
Tarapur Atomic Power Project	Mumbai, 1969	
Rawatbhata Atomic Power Project I	Rajasthan, 1973	The project was built with the help of Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd.
Narora Atomic Power Project	U.P., 1991	
Kakrapar Atomic Power Project	Gujarat, 1993	
Kaiga Atomic Power Project	Karnataka	
Electronics Corp of India Ltd.	Hyderabad, 1967	Pioneered the Electronics and Computer Revolution in India
Bharetiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam	2003	To take up the construction activities of the fast breeder reactors.
BARC's Radiation Medicine Centre	Mumbai	Involved in Research and Development in Nuclear Medicine and Allied Science
Krishi Utpadan Sanrakshan Kendra (KRUSHAK)	Lasagoan (Nasik)	Set up by BARC for low dose application of radiation for food preservation
Radiation Processing Plant	Navi Mumbai	Set up by Board of Radio Isotopes (BRIT)
BRIT's Biomolecule Producing Laboratory	Jonaki	Supplies over a dozen of labelled nucleotides and molecular biology kits.
Advance Centre for Treatment, Research and Education of Cancer (ACTREC)	Hyderabad	
Shriram Centre for Industrial Research	Navi Mumbai	The first unit of Bhabhattan being used regularly for treatment of cancer patients
Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology	Delhi	
Defence Res. & Development Org.	Bangaluru	
	Jodhpur, Rajasthan	

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International Institute of population studies	Mumbai	
Centre for Advance Technology	Indore	Development of application in the areas of laser system
Defence Metallurgical Research Lab.	Hyderabad	Laser based projectile speed measuring instrument commissioned at the Defence Metallurgical Research Lab.
Nuclear Desalination Demonstration Plant	Kalpakkam	(The plant will utilise sea water, steam & power from Madras Power Station for achieving cost effective sea water)
Institute of Physics	Bhubaneswar	Conducts Research in condensed matter and high energy.
National Centre for Biological Science of TIFR	Bangalore	Research initiative in frontline area of modern biology.
Board for Research in Nuclear Sciences (BRNS)	Mumbai	Recommends financial assistance to university, academic institution and National Laboratories.
National Board for Higher Mathematics	Mumbai	Promoting excellence in higher Mathematics, Education and Research in the country.
Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre	Kolkata, 1977	It provides Radio isotopes for various application.
Folded Tandem Ion Accelerator (FOTIA)	Trombay, 2000	BARC has commissioned the accelerator for various Research & Development work.
Institute of Plasma Research (IPR)	Ahmedabad	Operates 'Aditya Tokamak' for the studies on high temp magnetically confined plasmas.
Indian Space Research Organisation	Bangalore, 1969	(For experimentation, operationalisation and launching of its space craft indigenously.
National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT)	Chennai, 1993	To promoting and developing technology for specific purposes in ocean related areas.
National Centre for Antarctic and Ocean Research (NCAUR)	Vasco Goa, 25 May, 1998	To consolidate the gains acquired from the Antarctic expeditions and to stimulate the Research in the frontier area of Polar Science.
Indian National Centre for Indian Ocean Information Services (INCOIS)	Hyderabad, Feb., 1999	Establish state of art IT infrastructure. Implementing Indian Ocean and Modelling Project (IODMOD)
National Metallurgical Laboratory	Jamshedpur	Improvement of Recovery and Efficiency of Manganese.
Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute	Durgapur	Engage in Polymetallic Nodule Programme of Department of Ocean Development
Institute of Life Science	Bhubaneswar	
Indian Agriculture Research Institute	New Delhi	Agriculture Augmentation of Phytotron containment facility is available at IARI
Biotechnology Park	Lucknow	

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Biotechnology Incubation Centre	Hyderabad	
National Centre for Cell Science	Pune	(R&D in the areas of stem cell biology, cancer biology, single transduction, HIV. Biology and gene regulation)
Centre for DNA fingerprinting and	Hyderabad	(Providing services for DNA finger printing, diagnostics
Diagnostics		
National Centre for Medium Range	1908	(Medium Range Weather forecast to the Indian
Weather Forecasting		Farmers.)

Department of Science & Technology was set up in 1971 which identify and promote front line and priority areas on R&D, through science and engineering research council (SERC) an advisory body consisting of eminent scientist.

1. A national Programme Nanomaterial Science and Technology Initiative (NSTI) has been started.
2. Boys cast fellowship SERC student fellowship to iron research mind.
3. Kishore vaigyanik protsahan yojana has been started to encourage young minds.

National Center for Medium Range Weather Forecasting: (NCMRWF) this is only organization in India where real time global and regional data annihilation work are being carried out for providing operational medium range weather forecasting also host bomb-site center for weather and climate also been partner on ever observation campaign (INDOEX, BOBMWEX, LASPEX, ARMEX, etc.)

Survey of India: National survey and mapping organization under ministry of science for technology set up in 1767.

Atomic Energy: Deptt. of atomic energy established on 3rd August, 1954.

Nuclear Power Programme: In 3 stage programme:

- (i) **First stage:** Comprises setting up to pressurized heavy water reactors (PHWRs) and associated fuel cycle facilities. PHWRs use natural uranium as fuel and heavy water as moderator and coolant.
- (ii) **Second stage:** Envisages setting up of fast breeder reactors (FBRs) backed by reprocessing plants and plutonium based fuel fabrication plants. Plutonium is produced by irradiation of U-238.
- (iii) **Third stage:** is based on thorium, U-233 cycle. U-233 is obtained by irradiation of thorium.

Uranium Deposit In India

- Jaduguda bhatin, Narwapahar, Trandahl (east for south), Banduhuran (Turamdih west), Central Keruadungri Bagjata, Kanya, Mohuldin and Nundup in Jarkhand.

- Domiasiat and whacky in Meghalaya.
- Lasmbapur Peddagattu, Koppunura and Tunnolopalle in Andhra Pradesh.
- Gogi in Karnataka.
- Rohil in Rajasthan.

Mining for Ore Processing: Uranium Corporation of India Ltd. (UCIL) a public sector undertaking operate over uranium mines UCIL processes uranium ore to yellow coke, which is sent then to NFC for fuel fabrication.

- Magnetic present in uranium ore is recovered as a byproduct in uranium process plant.
- The research for development in field of ore processing and uranium metal production is done at Bombay.

Nuclear Power Plants

Currently, nineteen nuclear power reactors are there in India which produce 4,580.00 MW (2.9% of total installed base).

Power Station	Operator	State	Type	Units	Total Capacity (MW)
Kaiga	NPCIL	Karnataka	PHWR	220 × 3	660
Kakrapar	NPCIL	Gujarat	PHWR	220 × 2	440
Kalpakkam	NPCIL	Tamil Nadu	PHWR	220 × 2	440
Narora	NPCIL	Uttar Pradesh	PHWR	220 × 2	440
Rawatbhata	NPCIL	Rajasthan	PHWR	100 × 1	1180
				200 × 1	
				220 × 4	
Tarapur	NPCIL	Maharashtra	BWR(PHWR)	160 × 2, 540 × 2	1400
			Total	19	4560

Projects Under Construction

Kaiga	NPCIL	Karnataka	PHWR	220 × 1	220
Kudankulam	NPCIL	Tamil Nadu	WER-1000	1000 × 2	2000
Kalpakkam	NPCIL	Tamil Nadu	PFBR	500 × 1	500
			Total	4	2720

Planned Projects

Kakrapar	NPCIL	Gujarat	PHWR	640 × 2	1280
Rawatbhata	NPCIL	Rajasthan	PHWR	640 × 2	1280
Kudankulam	NPCIL	Tamil Nadu	VVER-1200	1200 × 2	2400
Jaitapur	NPCIL	Maharashtra	EPR	1600 × 4	6400

Kaiga	NPCIL	Kamataka	PWR	1000 × 1, 1500 × 1	2500
	Bhavini		PFBR	470 × 4	1880
	NPCIL		AHWR	300	300
	NTPC		PWR	1000 × 2	2000
	NPCIL		PHWR	640 × 4	2560

Proposed Projects

Kudankulam	NPCIL	Tamil Nadu	VVER-1200	1200 × 2	2400
Jaitapur	NPCIL	Maharashtra	EPR	1600 × 2	3200
Pati Sonapur		Odisha	PWR		6000
Kumaharia		Haryana	PWR		2800
Saurashtra		Gujarat	PWR		
Pulivendula	NPCIL 51%, AP Genco 49%	Andhra Pradesh	PWR	2000 × 1	2000
Kovvada		Andhra Pradesh	PWR		
Haripur		West Bengal	PWR		

- The **Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)** was formed in 1969. Space research activities were provided additional fillip with the formation of the Space Commission and the Department of Space by the government of India in 1972. For the saga of Indian space efforts, 70s were the era of Experimentation during which experimental satellite programmes like Aryabhata, Bhaskara, Rohini and Apple were undertaken.
- The **Indian National Satellite (INSAT)** system is a joint venture of Department of Space, Department of Telecommunication, India Meteorological Department, All India Radio and Doordarshan. Established in 1983, INSAT is the largest domestic communication satellite system in the Asia pacific Region with Eleven satellites in operation: INSAT-2E, INSAT-3A, INSAT-3B, INSAT-3C, INSAT-3E, KALPANA-1, GSAT-2, EDUSAT, INSAT-4A, INSAT-4b and INSAT-4CR.
- The **IRS programme** commissioned with launch of IRS-1A in 1988 and presently includes ten satellites that continue to provide imageries in variety of spatial resolutions from less than a metre ranging upto 500 metres. The satellites of IRS system which are in service today are TES, Oceansat-1 & 2, Resourcessat-1, Cartosat-1 and Cartosat-2 & 2A, IMS-1 RIST-2.
- The first experimental **Satellite Launch Vehicle (SLV-3)** was developed in 1980. An Augmented version of this, ASLV, was launched successfully in 1982. India has made tremendous strides in launch technology to achieve self-reliance in satellite launch vehicle programme with the operationalisation of Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) and Geosynchronous Satellite launch Vehicle (GSLV).
- **PSLV** has four stages using solid and liquid propulsion systems alternately.

- The **GSLV** is capable of launching 2,000 kg class satellites into Geosynchronous Transfer Orbit (GTO). It is three stage vehicle.
- **Chandrayaan-I**, India's first mission to the Moon was successfully launched on 22nd October, 2008. The eleven payloads have studied the moon from different perspectives and provided excellent quality of high resolution data. The most significant result is the discovery of the presence of hydroxyl and water molecules on the lunar surface and inference of sub-surface water ice deposits in the base of craters in permanent.
- **The Antrix Corporation limited** is the marketing agency under Department of Space established in 1992 with access to resources of ISRO DOS as well as Indian space industries. From the modest beginning in early days of its existence, today Antrix is recognized as "One Source" for meeting all space needs of the customers.
- During the 29th Antarctic expedition concluded by March 2009, the studies accomplished in the Larsemann Hills area for setting up the Third Station in the Antarctic including transportation of heavy equipment (American Crane—MANTIS) of 4 tons. India would be launching an expedition to South Pole with the American counterparts.
- India has recently embarked upon Arctic research by launching first ever scientific expedition to this region under the leadership of Shri Rasik Ravindra, Director, NCAOR, Goa in the first week of August 2007 using the international research facility at Ny-Alesund in Sptilsbergen island of Norway. The name of the Indian Arctic Station is Himadri set up at the base camp in Norway.
- **Medical Biotechnology:** Concerted efforts have been made towards development of vaccines and diagnostics for the major infectious and non-infectious diseases specially in the areas of tuberculosis, avian influenza, Chikungunya, rotavirus, typhoid, malaria and HPV.
- **Stem Cell:** Both basic and translational research are being promoted by the Department in various institutions, hospitals and the industry. Till date, more than 55 programmes have been identified and supported on various aspects of stem cell research.
- **Bioengineering:** The key areas identified are: tissue engineering, biomaterials for therapeutics, medical devices, bioinstrumentation and biosensors.
- **The Biotech Parks and Biotech Incubation Centres** provide an excellent template for the promotion of Biotech start-up companies and the promotion of Public Private Partnership.
- **The Biotechnology Park at Lucknow** set up on 8 acres land provided by the Department of Science and Technology, Government of Uttar Pradesh is now operational and is emerging as a good model.
- **The Biotech Park and incubator facility** at Shapoorji Pallonji Biotech Park, Genome Valley, Hyderabad has been mainly designed for development and scaleup of bio-processes and technologies.
- **The Centre for DNA Fingerprinting and Diagnostics (CDFD)** is an autonomous organization funded by the Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of India.

- **New Science & Technology Policy 2003:** The policy outlines the approach to S&T governance, optimal utilization of existing physical and knowledge resources, development of innovative technologies, systems and technologies for mitigation and management of natural hazards, generation and management of intellectual property and creation of awareness amongst general masses about the use and benefits of science & technology.
- Women Scientists Scheme was launched during the year 2002 by the Department of Science and Technology. The scheme provides support to women scientists, with or without a break in career, to pursue science in all its aspects and encourage them to continue in the scientific profession.
- **Patent Facilitating Centre (PFC)**, launched in 1995, has been playing an important role at all stages of intellectual property (IP) development in the country, from ground to policy level including creating IP awareness, protection, use and exploitation of IP and keeping watch on IP development.
- **The Technology Development Board (TDB)** was constituted in September 1996. The Board provides financial assistance to industrial concerns and other agencies for attempting development and commercial application of indigenous technology or adapting imported technology for wider domestic application.
- **The National Children's Science Congress** is an important activity involving children in the age group of 10–17 years from all over the country. The programme is envisaged to encourage the students to relate the learning of science to the environment around, to their immediate social and physical environment and provide them a forum to interact with scientists to quench their curiosity and thirst for creativity.
- **Vigyan Prasar** was established in 1989 to take up large scale science popularization programmes. It has been striving hard to reach out to masses through the mass media.
- **Survey of India (SOI)**, the national survey and mapping organization under the Ministry of Science & Technology, was set up in 1767. In its assigned role as the National Principal Mapping Agency, Survey of India bears a special responsibility to ensure that the country's domain is explored and mapped. While Survey of India meets the national needs in cartography, some specialized thematic maps required to meet the needs of the specific users are taken care of by the National Atlas and Thematic Mapping Organisation (NATMO), operating under the Department. Establishment of **National Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB)**, as an autonomous body for promoting basic research, was notified in March 2010.
- The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) is a part of the Ministry of Science and Technology with the mandate for indigenous technology promotion, development and utilization.
- The fifth meeting of the Technical Committee and the fifth session of the Governing Council (GC) of the Asian and Pacific Centre for Transfer of Technology (APCTT) was held in December 2009 in Bangkok, Thailand.

- **Information Technology and e-Governance (ITeG):** Under ITeG, the Department implements a comprehensive programme to accelerate e-Governance through Information Technology for improving efficiency, transparency and accountability. Under the programme, departmental processes are being automated that will enable online submission of applications as well as online access to the status of applications in the department.
- **Central Electronics Limited (CEL):** CEL is a Public Sector Enterprise under Department of Scientific & Industrial Research, Ministry of Science & Technology, Government of India established in 1974 with an objective to commercially exploit the indigenous technologies developed by National Laboratories and R&D Institutions in the country.
- **CSIR** is an autonomous, non-profit publicity funded R&D organization under Department of Scientific & Industrial Research, Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of India, established in 1942 with objectives to provide scientific and industrial R&D that maximizes the economic, environmental and societal benefits for the people of India.
- **The Department of Atomic Energy (DAE)**, established on 3rd August, 1954 is engaged in the development of nuclear power technology, applications of radiation technologies in the fields of agriculture, medicine, industry, and basic research.
- Nuclear fuel fabrication for power reactors and research reactors is done respectively at the Nuclear Fuel Complex, Hyderabad, and BARC. In the development of new fuels, BARC and IGCAR are engaged.
- BARC has set up the Advanced Fuel Fabrication Facility (AFFF) at Tarapur. The MOX fuel produced here has given satisfactory performance.
- Construction of a Zirconium Oxide Plant for enhancing the production capacity of zirconium oxide powder is under way.
- The Heavy Water Board (HWB) of DAE is responsible for building and operating heavy water plants in the country. The Board has seven heavy water plants in the country. Besides meeting domestic needs of heavy water, the board has also exported heavy water.
- An independent body, the **Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB)** monitors safety. The safety standards formulated by AREB are on par with those recommended by the international organizations such as the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP).
- Radioisotopes and their formulations find wide applications in diagnosis, therapy and health care. BARC and BRIT are the main centres of this activity.

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Milestones of Indian Space Programme

<i>Satellite</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Launch Vehicle</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Type</i>
Aryabhata	April 19, 1975	Cosmos	Baikanur	Scientific
Bhaskara I	June 7, 1979	Cosmos	Baikanur	Geosurvey
Rohini	Aug. 10, 1979	SLV-3	Sriharikota	Geosurvey
Rohini-D-1	July 18, 1980	SLV-3	Sriharikota	Geosurvey
Rohini	May 31, 1981	SLV-3	Sriharikota	Communication
Apple	June 19, 1981	Ariane	Kourou	Geosurvey
Bhaskara II	Nov 20, 1981	Cosmos	Baikanur	Communication
INSAT-IA	April 10, 1982	Delta	America	Scientific
Rohini*	April 17, 1983	S. L. V-3 D2	Sriharikota	Communication
INSAT-1B	Aug 30, 1983	Space Shuttle	America	Technological
SROSSI*	March 24, 1987	ASCV-D1	Sriharikota	Remote sensing
IRS-IA	March 17, 1988	VOSTOK	Baikanur	Technological
SROSS II	July 13, 1988	ASLV-D2	Sriharikota	Communication
INSAT-1C*	July 21, 1988	Ariane-4	Kourou	Communication
INSAT-1D	June 12, 1990	Delta	America	Remote sensing
IRS-1B	Aug. 29, 1991	Vostok	Baikanur	Multipurpose
INSAT-2A	July 10, 1992	Ariane-4	Kourou	Multipurpose
INSAT-2B	July 23, 1993	Ariane-4	Kourou	Remote sensing
IRS-P1*	Sep. 20, 1993	PSLV-D1	Sriharikota	Scientific
SROSS-1V	May 4, 1994	ASLV-D3	Sriharikota	Remote sensing
IRS P ₂	Oct. 15, 1994	PSLV-D2	Sriharikota	Multipurpose
INSAT-2C	Dec. 7, 1995	Ariane-4	Kourou	Remote sensing
IRS-1C	Dec. 28, 1995	Molania	Baikanur	Remote sensing
IRS-P3	Mar. 21, 1996	PSLV-D3	Sriharikota	Communication
INSAT-2D*	June 4, 1997	Ariane-4	Kourou	Remote sensing
IRS-1D	Sep. 29, 1997	PSLV-C1	Sriharikota	Multipurpose
INSAT-2E	Apr. 3, 1999	Ariane-4	Kourou	Remote sensing
IRS-P ₄	May 4, 1999	PSLV-C2	Sriharikota	Communication
INSAT-3B	Mar. 22, 2000	Ariane-5	Kourou	Communication
GSAT-1*	Mar. 28, 2001	GSLV-D1	Sriharikota	Communication
G-SAT-1	April 18, 2001	GSLV-D1	Sriharikota	Communication
INSAT-3C	Jan. 24, 2002	Ariane-4	Kourou	Communication
MATSAT	Sept. 11, 2002	PSLVC-4	Sriharikota	Meteorology
INSAT-3A	April 10, 2003	Ariane-5	Kourou	Communication
GSAT-2	May. 8, 2003	GSLV-D2	Sriharikota	Communication
EDUSAT	Sept. 20, 2004	GSLV-F01	Sriharikota	Education
CARTOSAT	May 5, 2005	PSLV-C6	Sriharikota	Mapping
HAMSAT	May 5, 2005	PSLV-C6	Sriharikota	Communication

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CARTOSAT-2	Jan. 10, 2007	PSLV-C7	Sriharikota	Mapping
SRE-1	Jan. 10, 2007	PSLV-C7	Sriharikota	Experimental
INSAT-4B	Mar. 12, 2007	Ariane-5	Kourou	Communication
AGILE	Apr. 23, 2007	PSLV-C8	Sriharikota	Astronomy
Tech SAR	Jan. 21, 2008	PSLV-C10	Sriharikota	Surveillance
CARTOSAT-2A	Apr. 28, 2008	PSLV-C9	Sriharikota	Mapping
IMS-1	Apr. 28, 2008	PSLV-C9	Sriharikota	Remote Sensing
CHANDRAYAAN-1	Oct. 22, 2008	PSLV-C11	Sriharikota	Moon Mission
RISAT-2	Apr. 4, 2009	PSLV-C12	Sriharikota	Observation
OCEANSAT-2	Sept. 23, 2009	PSLV-C14	Sriharikota	Observation
Cartosat-2B	July 12, 2010	PSLV-C15	Sriharikota	Mapping

LAUNCH VEHICLE TECHNOLOGY

- In the field of launch vehicle technology, India has evolved a four-stage development programme.
- In the first stage SLV-3 (Satellite Launching Vehicle-3) was developed. Rohini satellite was launched with its help.
- In the second stage ASLV (Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle) was developed.
- In the third stage PSLV (Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle) was developed in which liquid propellant was used for the first time along with solid propellants.
- In the fourth stage GSLV (Geo-stationary Launch Vehicle) was developed. Its second and fourth stage uses cryogenic engines. They use liquid hydrogen as fuel at -253°C and liquid oxygen at -183°C as oxidiser.

History of Satellite Launch Vehicles

<i>Rocket</i>	<i>Satellite</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Result</i>
SLV-3	Rohini	10 Aug., 1979	Unsuccessful
SLV-3	Rohini	18 July, 1980	Successful
SLV-3	Rohini	31 May, 1980	Unsuccessful
SLV-3	Rohini	17 April, 1983	Successful
ASLV-D1	SROSS-1	24 March, 1987	Unsuccessful
ASLV-D2	SROSS-2	13 July, 1988	Unsuccessful
ASLV-D3	SROSS-3	20 May, 1992	Successful
PSLV-D1	IRS-P1	20 Sep., 1993	Unsuccessful
PSLV-D2	IRS-P2	15 Oct., 1994	Successful
PSLV-D3	IRS-P3	21 March, 1996	Successful
PSLV-C1	IRS-1D	29 Sep., 1997.	Successful
PSLV-C2	IRS-P4	26 May, 1999	Successful
GSLV-D1	GSAT	28 March, 2001	Unsuccessful

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<i>Rocket</i>	<i>Satellite</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Result</i>
GSLV-D1	GSAT	18 April, 2001	Successful
GSLV-D2	GSAT-2	8 May, 2003	Successful
PSLV-C5	Resourcesat-1	17 Oct., 2003	Successful
GSLV-F01	EDUSAT	20 Sept., 2004	Successful
PSLV-C6	CARTOSAT-1 and HAMSAT	5 May, 2005	Successful
GSVL-F2	INSAT-4C	10 July, 2006	Unsuccessful
PSLV-C7	CARTOSAT-2 and SRE-1	10 Jan., 2007	Successful
Ariane-5	INSAT-4B	Mar. 12, 2007	Successful
PSLV-C8	AGILE	Apr. 23, 2007	Successful
PSLV-C10	Tech SAR	Jan. 21, 2008	Successful
PSLV-C9	CARTOSAT-2A	Apr. 28, 2008	Successful
PSLV-C9	IMS-1	Apr. 28, 2008	Successful
PSLV-C11	CHANDRA YAAN-1	Oct. 22, 2008	Successful
PSLV-C12	RISAT-2	Apr. 20, 2009	Successful
PSLV-C14	OCEANSAT-2	Sept. 23, 2009	Successful
GSLV-F06	GSAT-5P	Dec. 25, 2010	Unsuccessful
PSLV-C15	CARTOSAT-2B	July 12, 2010	Successful
GSLV-D3	GSAT-4	April 15, 2010	Unsuccessful

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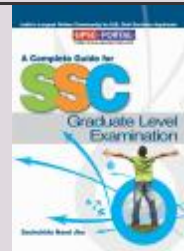
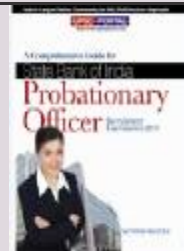
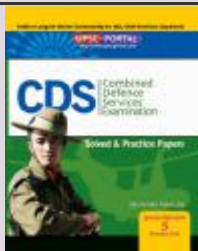
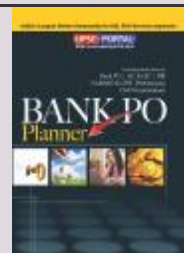
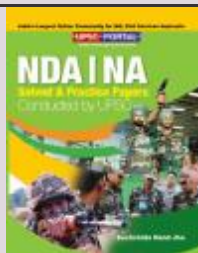
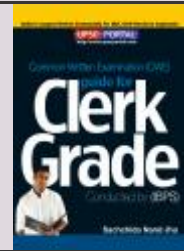
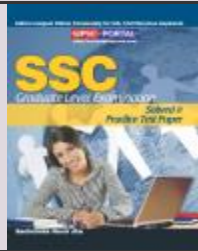
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Transport

Institution	Head Office	
Diesel Locomotives Works	Varanasi	
Chittaranjan Locomotive Works	Chittaranjan	
Integral Coach Factory	Chennai	
Rail Coach Factory	Kapurthala	
Rail Wheel Factory	Bangalore	
Border Roads Organisation	1960	It started its operations in May, 1960 with just two Projects: Project Tusker (renamed Project Vartak) in the east and Project Beacon in the west)
LBS College of Advance Maritime Studies and Research	Mumbai	
Shipping Corporation of India Maritime Training Institute	1961 Powai, Mumbai	Conferred a Mini Ratna status Modern training facility so as to ensure that the skill and expertise of SCI personnel at international level.
Cochin Shipyard Ltd. Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	1972, Cochin Visakhapatnam	HSL is the first ship building yard in the country which was awarded ISO : 9001 certification.
Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd.	Kolkatam, 1984	It has two working unit in Howrah District of WB, one at Salkia and other at Nazirgonge.

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Transportation plays an important role in the development of country. The Ministry of Shipping, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is responsible for the formation and implementation of policies and programmes for the development of various modes of transport save the railways and the civil aviation.

RAILWAYS

The Railways in India provide the principal mode of transportation for freight and passengers. The first train steamed off from Mumbai to Thane in 1853. Now it has played a vital role in the economic, industrial and social development of the country.

<i>Zone</i>	<i>Headquarters</i>
North-East Frontier	Maligaon (Guwahati)
Southern	Chennai
South Central	Secunderabad
South-Eastern	Kolkata
Western	Church Gate, Mumbai
East Central Railway	Hajipur
East Coast Railway	Bhubaneswar
North Central Railway	Allahabad
North-Western Railway	Jaipur
South-East Central Railway	Bilaspur
South-Western Railway	Hubli
West Central Railway	Jabalpur

Since the inception of the planned era in 1950–51, Indian Railways have implemented nine five-year plans, apart from annual plans in some years.

There are eleven public undertakings under the administrative control of the Ministry of Railways.

Public Undertakings under the administrative control of Ministry of Railways

1. Rail India Technical and Economic Service Limited (RITES)
2. Indian Railway Construction (IRCON) International Limited
3. Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited (IRFC)
4. Container Corporation of India Limited (CONCOR)
5. Konkan Railway Corporation Limited (KRCL)
6. Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation Limited (IRCTC)
7. Railtel Corporation of India Ltd. (Rail Tel)
8. Mumbai Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd. (MRVNL)
9. Rail Vikas Nigam Limited (RVNL)
10. Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Ltd. (DFCCIL)
11. Bharat Wagon and Engineering Co. Ltd. (BWFL)

Rolling Stock Production units of Indian Railways

1. Diesel Locomotive Works (DLW), Varanasi
2. Chittaranjan Locomotive Works (CLW), Chittaranjan
3. Rail Coach Factory (RCF), Kapurthala
4. Integral Coach Factory (ICF), Perumbur, Chennai
5. Rail Wheel Factory (RWF), Bangalore
6. Diesel Loco Modernization Works, Patiala

Indian Railways has started manufacturing of LHB designed high-speed light weight coaches at **Rail Coach Factory (RCF), Kapurthala**.

The **Research, Design and Standards Organization (RDSO)** at Lucknow is the R&D wing of Indian Railways.

Since 1924–25, railway finances remain separated from general revenues. They have their own funds and accounts and the Railway Budget is presented separately to Parliament.

ROADS

India has one of the largest road networks in the world. The country's road network consists of **National Highways, State Highways, major/other district roads and village/rural roads**. Though the National Highways, which is the responsibility of the Central Government, has about 70,548 km length and comprises only 2 per cent of the total length of roads, carries over 40 per cent of the total traffic across the length and breadth of the country.

Traditionally, the road projects were financed only out of the budgetary grants and were controlled/supervised by the Government. But now public-pvt. Partnership plays an important role in this regard.

The beginning of a significant private sector participation in road projects was made with the launching of India's largest road project—**National Highways Development Project (NHDP)**.

Model Concession Agreements for PPP Projects

- National Highways
- State Highways
- Operation & Maintenance of Highways
- National Highways (Six Laning)
- Urban Rail Transit Systems
- Non-Metro Airports
- Greenfield Airports
- Port Terminals
- Operation of Container Trains
- Re-development of Railway Stations
- Procurement-cum-Maintenance Agreement for Locomotives
- Transmission of Electricity

Model Bidding Documents for PPP Projects

- Model Request for Qualification (RFQ) for PPP Projects
- Model Request for Proposal (RFP) for PPP Projects
- Model Request for Proposal (RFP) for Selection of Technical Consultants
- Model Request for Proposal (RFP) for Selection of Legal Advisers
- Model Request for Proposal (RFP) for Selection of Financial Consultants & Transaction Advisers
- Model Request for Proposal (RFP) for Selection of Transmission Consultants
- Model Request for Proposal (RFP) for Selection of Financial Consultants and Transaction Advisers

Guidelines and Manuals

- Guidelines for Financial Support to PPPs in Infrastructure (VGF Scheme)
- Guidelines on Formulation, Appraisal and Approval of PPP Projects (PPPAC)
- Guidelines for Establishing Joint Ventures in Infrastructure Sectors
- Guidelines for Monitoring of PPP Projects
- Scheme for Financing Infrastructure Projects through the India Infrastructure Finance Company Ltd.
- Manual of Specifications & Standards for Two-laning of Highways
- Manual of Specifications & Standards for Four-laning of Highways

Some Illustrative PPP Projects

1. Bangalore International Airport, Karnataka
2. Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Hyderabad
3. Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi
4. Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport, Mumbai
5. Laning of Jaipur—Kishangarh National Highway
6. 8/6 Laning of Delhi—Gurgaon Expressway
7. Hyderabad—Vijaywada National Highway
8. Offshore Container Berths, Mumbai Harbour
9. Deep Draft Iron Ore Berth, Paradip Port
10. Mega Container Terminal, Chennai
11. Multi-purpose Cargo Berths, Kandla
12. Hyderabad Metro Rail Project, Hyderabad
13. Colaba Bandra Metro Corridor Line-III, Mumbai
14. Jhajjar Power Transmission Project, Haryana

15. Mundra Port, Gujarat
16. Pipavav Port, Gujarat
17. Gangavaram Port, Andhra Pradesh
18. Krishnapuram Port, Andhra Pradesh
19. Vadodara-Bharuch State Highway, Gujarat
20. Indore-Edelabad State Highway, Madhya Pradesh
21. Yedshi-Latur-Nanded State Highway, Maharashtra
22. Jaipur-Bhilwara State Highway, Rajasthan
23. Delhi Western Peripheral Expressway (KMP Expressway), Haryana
24. Bridge across River Godavari between Yanam Edurulanka, Andhra Pradesh

An allocation of ₹ 16,680 crore has been made under the CRF for 2009–10 with the following break-up:

1. National Highways	₹ 8578.45 cr.
2. Rural Roads	₹ 4843.13 cr.
3. Railways	₹ 958.36 cr.
4. Grant to State Governments and UTs for State roads	₹ 2070.06 cr.
5. Grant to States & UTs for Roads of Inter-State Connectivity and Economic Importance	₹ 230.00 cr.
Total	₹ 16,680 Cr.

The State Highways and Major District and Rural Roads are under the responsibility of respective State Governments, these are developed and maintained by various agencies in State and Union Territories.

1. The main thrust of research and development (R&D) in the roads sector is to build a sustainable road infrastructure comparable to the best roads in the world.
2. **The Border Roads Organization (BRO)** was conceived and raised in the year 1960 by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.
3. The BRO was entrusted with the construction of the 215 km long road Delaram-Zaranj in Afghanistan by Government of India. Incidentally, this is the first tarmac road in Nimroz Province of Afghanistan.
4. The work on construction of a 8.8 km long Rohtang tunnel is in an advanced stage of tendering action.
5. Four laning of NH-1A from Vijaypur to Kunjwani (17.2 km) under PM's National Highway Development Programme of 'North-South Corridor' has been completed except two bridges and one underpass.
6. Construction and maintenance of 160 km long Tamu-Kalemyo-Kalewa road in Myanmar.

SHIPPING

1. Shipping plays an important role in the transport sector of India's economy. Approximately, 90 per cent of the country's trade by volume (70 per cent in terms of value) is moved by sea. India has the largest merchant shipping fleet among the developing countries and ranks 20th amongst the countries with the largest cargo carrying fleet.
2. The salient features of India's shipping policy are the promotion of national shipping to increase self-reliance in the carriage of the country's overseas trade. There has been an increase of 1.89 per cent million GT in the tonnage during the last four years.
3. **Coastal Shipping:** Coastal shipping is an energy-efficient, environment-friendly and economical mode of transport in the Indian transport network and a crucial component for the development of domestic industry and trade. India, with her 7,517 km long coastline studded with 13 major ports and 200 non-major ports provides congenial and favorable conditions for the development of this alternate mode of transport.
4. **Maritime Training:** The Director General of Shipping is responsible for creation of the trained manpower required for the merchant navy fleet of the country. The importance of organised training was recognised in the year 1927 when the Training Ship "Dufferin" was established. In addition to this, there are about 124 training institutes in the private sector approved by the Director General of Shipping.
5. The Shipping Corporation of India Ltd. (SCI) was formed on 2nd October, 1961. The SCI was conferred 'Mini Ratna' status by the Government of India on 24th February, 2000.
6. The training of personnel acquired a new dimension with the setting up of a Maritime Training Institute (MTI) at Powai, Mumbai.
7. MTI has been awarded the coveted Golden Peacock Award for excellence in Training.
8. **Sethusamudram Ship Channel Project:** The Government of India through the Ministry of Shipping decided to set up a "Special Purpose Vehicle" (SPV) in the name and style "**Sethusamudram Corporation Limited**" (SCL) to raise finance and to undertake such other activities as may be necessary to facilitate creation and operation of a navigable channel from Gulf of Mannar to Bay of Bengal through Palk Bay (Sethusamudram Ship Channel).
9. Situated in the western coast of India in the city of Cochin, State of Kerala, **Cochin Shipyard** is the largest shipyard in the country.
10. The **Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Limited** was incorporated as a joint stock company in 1934, under the name M/s Garden Reach Workshop Limited (GRW). The Government of India acquired the company in 1960. It was renamed as "Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Limited (GRSE)" on 1st January, 1977.

11. **Hindustan Shipyard Limited (HSL)**, Visakhapatnam was set up in 1941 in the private sector and was taken over by the Government in 1952.
12. **Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Limited (HDPEL)**, Kolkata became a Central Public Sector Undertaking in 1984.
13. India has about **14,500 km of navigable waterways** which comprise rivers, canals, backwaters, creeks, etc. About 50 million tonnes of cargo corresponding to 2.82 billion tonne km was transported in 2005–06 by Inland Water Transport (IWT). Its operations are currently restricted to a few stretches in the Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly Rivers, the Brahmaputra, the Barak River, the rivers in Goa, the backwaters in Kerala.
14. The **Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI)** came into existence on 27th October, 1986 for development and regulation of inland waterways for shipping and navigation.
15. **National Waterways:** The Ganga between Allahabad–Haldia (1620 km) the Sadiya-Dhubri stretch of river Brahmaputra (891 km) and the Kollam-Kottapuram stretch of West Coast Canal along with Champakara and Udyogmandal Canals (205 km) in Kerala have so far been declared as National Waterways and are being developed for navigation by IWAI.

CIVIL AVIATION

The Ministry of Civil Aviation is responsible for the formulation of national policies and programmes for development and regulation of civil aviation and for devising and implementing schemes for orderly growth and expansion of civil air transport.

India has been a member of **the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO)** and is also on the Council of ICAO since its inception.

The Air Transport Companies are both in the public sector and in the private sector.

India has bilateral Air Services Agreements with 104 countries. Recently, New Air Services, Agreements have been signed/initialed with Mexico, Chile and Bosnia & Herzegovina.

The **Cape Town Convention** has been acceded by the Government of India and it has come into force w.e.f. 1.7.2008. The principal objective of the Convention/Protocol is the efficient financing of mobile equipment.

India has acceded to **the Montreal Convention** on 1st May, 2009. Accession to this Convention shall facilitate higher compensation and fifth State jurisdiction to international air passengers to/from India.

Some Major Developments in Civil Aviation Sector

- FDI norms have been liberalised, allowing 100 percent FDI through the automatic route for setting up green field airport projects.
- A policy for construction of Greenfield airports, addressing procedure for approval of greenfield airports within 150 kms of existing airports, airports for cargo and or non scheduled flights and for heliports, has been put in place.

- The Airport Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) has been established. The functions to be carried out by AERA include fixing, reviewing and approving tariff structure for the aeronautical services and users' fees which may be levied by the service providers for airport development and monitoring prescribed performance standards relating to quality, continuity and reliability of service.
- The two national carriers Air India Ltd. and Indian airlines have been merged to optimise fleet acquisition, leverage the asset base, strengthen network and achieve economy of scales.
- In order to address the acute shortage of operational manpower in aviation sector, Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Udyan Academy (IGRUA) has been upgraded and a new flying training institute at Gondia has been established and the management has been passed on to the CAE flight Training (India) Private Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of CAE Inc, Canada.

The Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) was initially set up as a Cell in the DGCA in January, 1978 on the recommendation of the Pande Committee constituted in the wake of the hijacking of an Indian Airlines flight on 10th September, 1976. The BCAS has its headquarters in New Delhi and 4 Regional Offices located at Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai airports.

The BCAS has four Bomb Detection and Disposal Squads (BDDS) positioned at International Airports of Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai with latest sophisticated equipment like Robot.

The **Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi** located at Fursatganj (UP) is an Autonomous Body under Government of India, Ministry of Civil Aviation.

GPS Aided Geo Augmented Navigation "**Gagan**" is an augmentation system to enhance the accuracy and integrity of GPS signals to meet precision approach requirements in Civil Aviation and is being implemented jointly by AAI and ISRO in three phases.

Bangaluru Airport Limited (BIAL) is the 1st green airport. It has been decided to establish a **premier pilot Training Institute at Gondia, Maharashtra**.

Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd. (PHHL) an ISO 9001:2000 certified company, is one of India's leading helicopter companies and is known for its reliable helicopter operations. The company was incorporated in 1985 with the objective of providing helicopter services to the petroleum sector, linking inaccessible areas of the country and operating charters for promotion of tourism.

Pawan Hans is a leader in providing offshore helicopter support in India. Its helicopters fly under a variety of conditions for carrying out ONGC tasks at Bombay High. The company has provided helicopters to Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep Islands for inter-island helicopter services.

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List of State-wise National Highways in the Country

S. No. State	National Highway No.	Total length (in km)
1. Andhra Pradesh	4, 5, 7, 9, 16, 18, 43, 63, 202, 205, 214, 214A, 219, 221 & 222	4472
2. Arunachal Pradesh	52, 52A & 153	392
3. Assam	31, 31B, 31C, 36, 37, 37A, 38, 39, 44, 51, 52, 52A, 52B, 53, 54, 61, 62, 151, 152, 153 & 154	2836
4. Bihar	2, 2C, 19, 28, 28A, 30, 30A, 31, 57, 77, 80, 81, 82, 85, 98, 99, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107 & 110	3642
5. Chandigarh	21	24
6. Chhattisgarh	6, 12A, 16, 43, 78, 111, 200, 202, 216, 217 & 221	2184
7. Delhi	1, 2, 8, 10 & 24	72
8. Goa	4A, 17, 17A & 17B	269
9. Gujarat	NE-1, 6, 8, 8A, 8B, 8C, 8D, 8E, 14, 15, 59, 113 & 228	3245
10. Haryana	1, 2, 8, 10, 21A, 22, 64, 65, 71, 71A, 72, 73, 73A, 71B, NE-II	1512
11. Himachal Pradesh	1A, 20, 21, 21A, 22, 70, 72, 88 & 73A	1208
12. Jammu & Kashmir	1A, 1B, 1C & 1D	1245
13. Jharkhand	2, 6, 23, 31, 32, 33, 75, 78, 80, 98, 99 & 100	1805
14. Karnataka	4, 4A, 7, 9, 13, 17, 48, 63, 67, 206, 207, 209, 212 & 218	3843
15. Kerala	17, 47, 47A, 49, 208, 212, 213 & 220	1440
16. Madhya Pradesh	3, 7, 12, 12A, 25, 26, 26A, 27, 59, 59A, 69, 75, 76, 78, 86 & 92	4670
17. Maharashtra	3, 4, 4B, 4C, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 16, 17, 50, 69, 204, 211 & 222	4176
18. Manipur	39, 53, 150 & 155	959
19. Meghalaya	40, 44, 51 & 62	810
20. Mizoram	44A, 54, 54A, 54B, 150 & 154	927
21. Nagaland	36, 39, 61, 150 & 155	494
22. Odisha	5, 5A, 6, 23, 42, 43, 60, 75, 200, 201, 203, 203A, 215, 217 & 224	3704
23. Puducherry	45A, 66	53
24. Punjab	1, 1A, 10, 15, 20, 21, 22, 64, 70, 71, 72 & 95	1557
25. Rajasthan	3, 8, 11, 11A, 11B, 12, 14, 15, 65, 71B, 76, 79, 79A, 89, 90, 112, 113, 114 & 116	5585
26. Sikkim	31A	62
27. Tamil Nadu	4, 5, 7, 7A, 45, 45A, 45B, 45C, 46, 47, 47B, 49, 66, 67, 68, 205, 208, 209, 210, 219, 220, 226 & 227	4462
28. Tripura	44 & 44A	400
29. Uttaranchal	58, 72, 72A, 73, 74, 87, 94, 108, 109, 123, 119, 121, 87 Ext & 125	1991
30. Uttar Pradesh	2, 2A, 3, 7, 11, 12A, 19, 24, 24A, 24B, 25, 26, 27, 28, 28B, 28C, 29, 56, 56A, 56B, 58, 72A, 73, 74, 75, 76, 86, 87, 91, 91A, 92, 93, 96, 97, 119 & NE-II	5874
31. West Bengal	2, 2B, 6, 31, 31A, 31C, 32, 34, 35, 41, 55, 60, 60A, 80, 81 & 117	2377
32. Andaman & Nicobar	223	300
Total		66590

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- *NHDP Phase I and II*: These two phases comprise Golden Quadrilateral (GQ), North-South and East-West corridor (NSEW), Port Connectivity and Other Projects.
- *SARDP-NE*: Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North Eastern region (SARDPNE) aims at improving road connectivity to state capitals, district headquarters and remote places of NE region.
- The Central Government has created a dedicated fund, called Central Road Fund from collection of cess from petrol and diesel. Presently, ₹ 2/- per litre is collected as cess on petrol and High Speed Diesel (HSD) Oil. The fund is distributed for development and maintenance of National Highways, State Roads, Rural Roads and for provision of road overbridges/underbridges and other safety features at unmanned Railway Crossings as provided in Central Road Fund Act, 2000.
- The National Maritime Development Programme has been formulated by the Ministry of Shipping envisaging an investment of ₹ 1,00,339.00 crore, comprising 276 projects covering all major ports entailing activities like construction/Upgradation of berths, deepening of channels, rail/road connectivity projects, etc.
- The Ministry of Shipping have set up an Indian Maritime University (IMU) on 14th November, 2008 in Chennai with campuses at Chennai, Kolkata, Mumbai and Visakhapatnam as a Central University through (MU Act, 2008 (22 to 2008)).
- The Government of India through the Ministry of Shipping has set up a "Special Purpose Vehicle" (SPV) in the name and style "Sethusamudram Corporation Limited" (SCL) to raise finance and to undertake such other activities as may be necessary to facilitate creation and operation of a navigable channel from Gulf of Mannar to Bay of Bengal through Palk Bay (Sethusamudram Ship Channel). This project is funded by way of equity contributions from various PSUs and Ports.
- Situated in the south western coast of India in the city of Kochi, State of Kerala, Cochin Shipyard is the largest shipyard in the country. Incorporated in the year 1972, Cochin Shipyard can build ships upto 1,10,000 DWT and repair ships upto 1,25,000 DWT.
- Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Limited (HDPEL), Kolkata became a Central Public Sector Undertaking in 1984. The Company has two working units in Howrah District of West Bengal, one at Salkia and another at Nazirgunge.
- Inland waterways Authority of India (IWAI) was set up in 1986 for regulation and shipping and navigation. IWAI is primarily responsible for development, maintenance and regulation of National waterways.
- India has been a member of the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) and is also on the Council of ICAO since its inception. The civil aviation sector has three main functional divisions-regulatory, infrastructural and operational.
- Airports Authority of India (AAI) is a leader in building airport infrastructure along the length and breadth of the country including remote and far flung areas. Airports Authority of India came into being on 1st April, 1995. AAI manages 115 airports including 23 Civil Enclaves. In addition, AAI provides CNS-ATM facilities at 11 other airports.

- GPS Aided Geo Augmented Navigation (GAGAN) is an augmentation system to enhance the accuracy and integrity of GPS signals to meet precision approach requirements in Civil Aviation and it is being implemented jointly by AAI and ISRO in three phases.

RAILWAY BUDGET 2011–12

Railway minister Mamta Banerjee on February, 25, 2011 presented her third consecutive railway budget in the Parliament. Budget having theme 'Aam Aadmi' proposes no hike on passengers fares and freight rates.

Budget attempts to combine a strong economic focus with equal emphasis on social inclusion with a human face.

Policy Initiatives

- Railways have developed several business-oriented policies for the first time.
 - ı Railways' Infrastructure for Industry Initiative (R3i)
 - ı Private Freight Terminal (PFT)
 - ı Special Freight Train Operators (SFTO)
 - ı Automobile Freight Train Operators (AFTO)
 - ı Automobile and Ancillary Hubs
 - ı Kisan Vision (Cold Chains)
 - ı New Catering Policy
 - ı Rail Connectivity to Coal and Iron Ore mines (R2CI)
- 85 public-private partnership proposals received; Single Window System set up to take forward these proposals.

Rail Based Industries

- Setting up of rail-based industries for meeting demand for rolling stock.
- The works at New Jalpaiguri, Adra, Jellingham and Kultu taken up in collaboration with different PSUs.
- First coach from Rae Bareilly coach factory to be rolled out in next three months.
- Projects for supply of locomotives, coaches & critical loco components being taken forward in many locations.
- Group of Officers working on PPP/JV project models.
- Work initiated at Budge Budge, Dankuni, Naopara, Anara, Tindharia, New Cooch Behar, Kharagpur, Haldia, Guwahati and Kazipet.
- Wagon factory in Odisha to be taken up, once land identified.
- ICF Perambur's second unit to come up.

- Setting up of Palakkad coach factory.
- Burn Standard Company Limited and Braithwaite Company Limited brought under Ministry of Railways.
- Setting up of a Bridge Factory in J&K and an Institute for Tunnel & Bridge Engineering at Jammu.
- Setting up of Metro Coach Factory in Singur.
- Setting up of a diesel locomotive centre in Manipur.
- Setting up of a Centre of Excellence in software at Darjeeling.
- Setting up of two wagon factories under JV/PPP mode at Kolar & Alappuzha and one at Buniadpur.
- Setting up of a factory for manufacturing on-track machines and a new track machine POH facility at Uluberia.
- Setting up of Rail Industrial Parks at Jellingham and New Bongaigaon.
- A unit to manufacture car steel bogies and couplers through JV between Burn Standard Co. Ltd. and SAIL already initiated in Jellingham Park.
- Setting up of 700 MW gas-based power plant at Thakurli in Maharashtra.
- Setting up of additional mechanized laundry cleaning units at Nagpur, Chandigarh and Bhopal. In 23 locations laundries are under installation.

Expansion of Rail Infrastructure

- 700 km of new lines being completed in 2010–11.
- 800 km gauge conversion, 700 km doubling and 1,000 km electrification targeted for completion in 2010–11.
- Survey of 94 out of 114 socially desirable new lines completed.
- A new scheme 'Pradhan Mantri Rail Vikas Yojana' to start to fund socially desirable projects.
- Construction of 4 new lines to connect unserved and underserved regions.
- Increase in allocation of 19 projects in under-developed and under-served areas to ` 771 cr.
- Non-lapsable fund for railway projects in North East region created.
- All state capitals in the North East except Sikkim to be connected in next 7 years.

Dignity to the Poor

- Provision of small shelter through Sukhi Griha Scheme to track side dwellers. 10,000 dwelling units to be provided in Mumbai, Sealdah, Siliguri, Tiruchirapalli etc. on pilot basis.

Annual Plan 2011–12

- Highest ever plan outlay of ` 57,630 cr.
 - i Gross Budgetary Support ` 20,000 cr0

- i Diesel Cess ` 1,041 cr.
- i Internal Resources ` 14,219 cr.
- i Market Borrowing ` 20,594 cr; PPP/WIS ` 1,776 cr.
- 1,300 km new lines, 867 km doubling, 1017 km gauge conversion targetted in 2011–12.
- ` 9,583 cr provided for new lines, ` 5,406 cr for doubling, ` 2,470 cr for gauge conversion and ` 13,820 cr for acquisition of rolling stock.

Safety and Security

- Anti Collision Device (ACD) sanctioned to cover 8 zonal railways.
- All unmanned level crossings of TVU upto 3000 to be eliminated. Construction of 200 ROBs & 325 RUBs/subways.
- Deployment of GPS-based 'Fog Safe' device.
- Two new trains and two projects as a special package to states which ensure trouble free running of trains.
- All India Security Help line on a single number set up.

Green Initiatives

- 2011–12 to be 'Year of Green Energy.
- Regenerative braking in Mumbai EMUs.
- Production of locos with 'hotel load converters.
- Use of solar energy at LC gates and stations, windmill at ICF Chennai.
- Use of bio-diesel, CNG and LNG in locos arid workshops.
- Free supply of 14 lakh CFLs to railway households.

Passenger/Rail Users' Amenities

- 442 more stations upgraded as Adarsh Stations.
- 236 more stations included in the list of Adarsh Stations
- More MFCs and Budget Hotels to be set up at 45 locations.
- Introduction of pan-India multi-purpose 'Go India' smart card.
- Two new passenger terminals in Kerala and one each in Uttar Pradesh & West Bengal.
- Better accessibility for physically challenged customers; extension of Rail Yatri Sevaks to six more stations.
- New portal for e-ticketing.
- Internet access on Howrah-Rajdhani Express on pilot basis.
- Extension of Train Management System to five stations.
- Introduction of advance booking of Retiring Rooms.

- Introduction of new super AC class of travel.
- Feasibility study with the help of Japan to raise speed of passenger trains to 160–200 kmph.

Staff Welfare

- Expanding the scope of Liberalized Active Retirement Scheme for Guaranteed Employment for safety category staff.
- Extending medical facilities to both dependent father and mother.
- Increasing the scholarship for girl child of group-D employees to ` 1,200 pm.
- Setting up of Railway Vidyalaya Prabandhan Board.
- Provision of 20 Road Medical Vans.
- 20 additional hostels for children of railway employees to be set up.

Training and Recruitment

- Recruitment for 1.75 lakh vacancies of group C and D initiated, including backlog of SC/ST quota.
- Mega recruitment drive on; 16,000 ex-servicemen to be inducted by end of March 2011.
- Training Center to be set up at Kharagpur.
- Three multi-disciplinary training centres to be set up with an exclusive international centre at Agra.
- New basic training centre at Kurseong.
- Five polytechnics to be set up.

Sports

- Railway sportsperson won 25 medals in the Commonwealth Games 2010 and 7 out of 14 golds won by India in the Asian Games.
- A separate sports cadre to be created.

Cultural Activities

- A special 'Sanskriti Express' exhibition train being run to commemorate the 150th Birth Anniversary of Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore is being run which will also go to Bangladesh.
- Running of Vivekananda Express to be extended for two more years.

Financial Performance 2010–11

- Disruption of train movement resulted in loss of ` 1,500 cr and ` 2,000 cr due to ban on export of iron ore.

- Loading target reduced by 20 MT to 924 MT.
- Gross Traffic Receipts fixed at ` 94,840 cr, higher by ` 75 cr over Budget Estimates.
- Ordinary Working Expenses fixed at ` 67,000 cr, an increase of ` 2,000 cr over Budget Estimate.
- Current dividend liability to be fully discharged.
- Excess of ` 4,105 cr.
- Operating Ratio of 92.1% as compared to 92.3% in Budget Estimates.
- Revised Plan Outlay of ` 40,315 cr.

Budget Estimates 2011–12

- Freight loading of 993 MT and passenger growth of 6.4%.
- Gross Traffic Receipts at ` 1,06,239 cr to exceed one lakh crore mark for the first time.
- Ordinary Working Expenses assessed at ` 73,650 cr.
- Appropriation to DRF at ` 7000 cr.
- Provision of ` 6,735 cr made for dividend payment.
- Excess at ` 5,258 cr and Operating Ratio of 91.1%.

Metropolitan Projects

- Entire section from Mahanayak Uttam Kumar to Kavi Subhash commissioned in Kolkata.
- 34 new services to be introduced in Kolkata Metro.
- Core committee set up to closely monitor progress of on-going works at four sections of Metro Railway Kolkata.
- Seven new surveys for new connectivity of Kolkata Metro Railway to be taken up.
- 20-car MEMU trains introduced on Northern Railway.
- Development of Integrated Suburban Railway Network in large cities.
- Setting up of Kolkata Rail Vikas Corporation for upgrading entire suburban system of Kolkata.

Production Units

- Capacity of DLW to be augmented to 300 locos

Concessions

- Concession to physically handicapped persons to be extended on Rajdhani and Shatabdi trains.

- Concession of 50% to press correspondents with family increased to twice a year.
- Concession to Kirti and Shaurya Chakra awardees to be extended to Rajdhani and Shatabdi trains.
- Facility of card passes to be extended to the parents of unmarried posthumous Param Vir Chakra & Ashok Chakra gallantry award winners.
- Senior citizen concession to be increased from 30% to 40% for men; women to get senior citizen concession from 58 years age.

Wagon Procurement

- Record procurement of 16,500 wagons being done in 2010–11.
- Target for 2011–12 kept at 18,000 wagons.

Dedicated Freight Corridors

- Main loan agreement for Phase I of Western Corridor of DFC signed with JICA.
- DFC project will be completed as scheduled.

New Lines/Gauge Conversion/Doubling

- 27 sections of New Lines of about 700 km to be completed in 2010–11.
- 800 km target for gauge conversion to be met with work being completed on 15 sections.
- 700 km target of doubling to be met with completion of 52 sections.
- 40 sections of New Lines covering 1,075 km targeted to be completed in 2011–12.
- A target of 1,017 km under Gauge conversion covering 20 sections has been fixed for 2011–12.
- Doubling of 35 sections covering 867 km to be done in 2011–12.
- 190 surveys out of 251 surveys announced in 2009–10 and 2010–11 to be completed by March 2011.

Rail Tourism

- In partnership with Ministry of Tourism, station improvement is planned on 50 : 50 cost sharing basis at 24 stations.

Suburban Services

- 47 additional services to be started for Mumbai suburban.
- 107 suburban services in Mumbai area to be augmented from 9-car to 12-car rakes.
- 9 additional services to be run in Chennai area.
- 50 new suburban services to be introduced in Kolkata area.

- Introduction of peak-time local to BBD Bagh from Bongaon/Krishnanagar.
- Two non-stop trains between Bardhaman & Howrah to be introduced.
- 10 additional services to be run in Secunderabad area and 83 suburban services to be augmented from 6-car to 9-car services.
- 2 additional services to be run on Delhi-Ghaziabad section.

Trains

- 9 new Duronto trains to be introduced.
- AC double decker services to be introduced on Jaipur-Delhi and Ahmedabad-Mumbai routes.
- 3 new Shatabdis to be introduced.
- Frequency of 5 Durlontos to be increased.
- 4 Vivek Express trains to be introduced, to commemorate Swami Vivekananda.
- 4 Kavi Guru Express trains to be introduced, on the occasion of 150th birth anniversary of Rabindra Nath Tagore.
- 10 Rajya Rani Express trains connecting state capitals with important cities in respective states.
- To promote tourism, special tourist trains called 'Janam Bhoomi Gaurav' to be introduced on four routes.
- 56 new express trains to be introduced.
- 13 new passenger services, 22 DEMU services and 8 MEMU services are to be introduced.
- The run of 33 trains to be extended.
- Frequency of 17 trains to be increased.
- Special trains to be run to meet spikes in the demand for passenger traffic during vacations, festivals, melas, etc.

Projects in 2011–12

- 25 new line, 6 gauge conversion and 28 doubling projects are proposed to be taken up.
- A Central Organization for Project Implementation (COPI) with offices at Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai and Bangalore proposed to be set up.
- 107 new line surveys, 4 gauge conversion surveys and 16 doubling surveys are proposed to be taken up in 2011–12.
- In 2011–12, 1000 km route to be electrified.

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Water Resources

Institution	Head Office	
The Central Soil and Materials Research Station	New Delhi	Research and investigation, primarily in geothermal engineering, construction materials and concrete technology.
Central Water and Power Research Station	Khadakwasla, Pune, 1916	The centre for excellence in Hydraulic Research in the National level. Deals with twin problem and irrigation and drainage.)
The Central Ground Water Board	1976	(The Board is vested with responsibility to develop and disseminate technology for scientific and sustainable development and Management of India's ground water)
Water & Power Consultancy Service Ltd.	Delhi, 1969	Covers disciplines like water supply & sanitation, ground water exploration, development, etc.
National Institute of Hydrology	Roorkee, 1978	To undertake, aid, promote and coordinate basic, applied and strategic research on all aspects of hydrology. Contributing to sustainable water resources and development in the country.)

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The Ministry of Water Resources lays down policies and programmes for development and regulation of the country's water resources.

The National Water Policy, 2002 lays emphasis on integrated water resources development and management for optimal and sustainable utilization of the available surface and ground water; creation of well-developed information system; water conservation and demand management; quantity and quality aspects as well as environmental considerations; involvement of beneficiaries and stakeholders in the project planning and participatory approach in water resources management, training and research, resettlement and rehabilitation aspects of project affected persons. The Policy also encourages Private Sector Participation in planning, development and management of water resources projects for diverse uses, wherever feasible with a view to introducing innovative ideas, generating financial resources and introducing corporate management and improving service efficiency and accountability to users.

Water Resources Potential: The average annual water availability of the country is 1869 billion cubic metres of which total utilizable water is 1123 billion cubic meter comprising 690 billion cubic meter of surface as and 433 billion cubic meter of replenishble ground water.

Irrigation Potential: Due to systematic method of irrigation, irrigation potential has been increased from 22.6 million hectare in 1951 to about 22.6 million hectare till the end of 10th plan Plan-wise irrigation potential created and utilised through major, medium and minor irrigation projects in the country is indicated below:

Major and Medium Irrigation Projects: Irrigation projects with a Culturable Command Area between 2,000 to 10,000 hectares are medium projects and those with Culturable Command Area of more than 10,000 hectares are major projects.

Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP): launched in 1996-97, give loan assistance to the States for completing those incomplete major/medium irrigation projects which were at near completion and to create additional irrigation potential . The Surface Minor Irrigation Schemes of North-Eastern States, Hilly States of Sikkim, Uttranchal, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi Districts of Odisha have also been provided Central Loan Assistance under this programme since 1999-2000. Grant has been introduced in the programme from April 2004. An additional irrigation potential of 5.44 million hectare has been created through major/medium irrigation projects and an irrigation potential of 0.45 million hectare has been created through Surface MI Schemes till March 2009.

Important Irrigation and Power Projects

<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
Nagarjuna Sagar Multipurpose Project	River Krishna	AP	Irrigation, Hydro-electricity
Pochampad Project	River Godavari	AP	Irrigation
Lower Sileru Project	River Sileru (Godavari)	AP	Hydro-electricity
Kakarpara Project	River Tapi	Gujarat	Irrigation

<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
Kothagudam Project	Singareni coalfields	AP	Thermal Power
Kosi Project	River Kosi	Bihar	Flood control, Irrigation
Gandak Project	River Gandak	UP, Bihar	Irrigation, Hydro-electricity
Dhuvaran Power Stn.	Kheda District	Gujarat	Thermal Power
Sabarigiri (Pamba-River Pamba, kakki) Project	Kakki	Kerala	Hydro-electricity
Idduki Project	Rivers Periyar Cherutheni Idukki	Kerala	Hydro-electricity
Chambal Project	River Chambal	Raj., MP	Irrigation, Hydro-electricity
Tawa Project	River Tawa (Narmada)	MP	Irrigation
Korba Project	Near Korba Coalfields	Chhatisgarh	Thermal Power
Satpura Power	Patharkada Station	MP	Thermal Power
Koyna Project	River Koyna	MH	Hydro-electricity
Nagpur Power Station	Koradi, Nr. Nagpur	MH	Thermal Power
Tungabhadra	River Tunga-Multi -purpose Project	Karnataka Bhadra	Irrigation, Hydro AP electricity
Upper Krishna Project	River Krishna	Karnataka	Irrigation
Sharavati	River Sharavati Project	Karnataka near Jog falls	Hydro-electricity
Hirakud Multi purpose Project	River Mahanadi	Odisha	Irrigation, Hydroelectricity
Talcher Power Station	Near Talcher	Odisha	Thermal Power
Bhakra-Nangal Multipurpose Project	River Satlej	HP, Punjab Haryana	Irrigation, Hydroelectricity
Rajashtan Canal Project	River Satlej in Punjab	Rajasthan	Irrigation Headworks in Punjab
Kundah Project	River Kundah	Tamil Nadu	Hydro-electricity
Neyveli Power Station	Neyveli	Tamil Nadu	Hydro-electricity
Ramganga Multipurpose Project	Chuisot Stream near Kalagarh	Uttaranchal	Irrigation, Hydro- electricity
Matatilla Multipurpose Project	River Betwa	UP, MP	Irrigation, Hydroelectricity
Rihand Scheme	River Rihand	UP	Hydro-electricity
Obra Power Station	Obra	UP	Thermal Power
Damodar Valley Project	River Damodar	Jharkhand shared with West Bengal	Flood control Hydro- electricity

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<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
Ukai Project	River tapi	Gujarat	Irrigation
Mahi Project	River Mahi	Gujarat	Irrigation
Ghataprabha Project	River Ghataprabha	AP & Kar	Irrigation
Bhima Project	River Bhima	Maharashtra	Irrigation
Sardar SarowarProject	River Narmada	Guj & MP	Irrigation and Hydro-electricity
Bana Sagar Project	River Sone	MP, UP, Chhatisgarh and Jharkhand	Irrigation
Dul Hasti Project	River Chenab	J&K	Hydro-electricity
Salal Project	River Chenab	J&K	Hydro-electricity
Thein Dam Project	River Ravi	Punjab	Irrigation, Hydro- electricity
Malaprabha Project	River Malaprabha	Karnataka	Irrigation
Jaykwadi Project	River Godavari	Mah	Irrigation
Beas Project	River Beas	Punjab and Haryana	Hydro-electricity
Sharda Shayak	River Ghaghra	UP	Irrigation
Mayurakshi Project	River Mayurakshi	WB	Irrigation, Hydro- electricity
Rana Pratap Sagar	River Ghaghra	UP	Irrigation
Suratgarh Super Thermal Project	Suratgarh	Rajasthan	Thermal Power
Mettur	River Cauvery	TN	Hydro-electricity
Pallivasal	River Mundirapujha	TN	Hydro-electricity
Papanasam Project	River Tambiraparani	TN	Hydro-electricity
Loktak Project	Lake Loktak	Manipur	Hydro-electricity
Tehri Project	River Bhilangana (Ganga)	Uttarkahand	Hydro-electricity
Farakka Project	Ganga	WB	Irrigation

Hydrology Project: Hydrology Project Phase-II has been taken up with the assistance of International Bank of Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). Agreement for the Hydrology Project-II between the IBRD (World Bank) and Government of India was signed on 19.01.2006. The project has become effective from 5th April, 2006. The duration of the project is six years and is estimated to cost ` 631.83 crore supported with a loan of 104.98 Million US\$ from IBRD. The Ministry of Water Resources is the nodal agency for implementation of the project. A Project Coordination Secretariat has been established in the Ministry for this purpose.

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The objectives of the project are to extend and promote the sustained and effective use of Hydrological Information System (HIS) by all potential users concerned with water resources planning and management, both in public and private sectors, thereby contributing to improved productivity and cost effectiveness of water related investments.

The project is being implemented in 13 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Goa, Punjab, Puducherry and Himachal Pradesh and eight central agencies viz. Central Water Commission (CWC), Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), India Meteorological Department (IMD), National Institute of Hydrology (NIH), Central Water and Power Research Station (CWPRS), Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR), Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and Bhakhra Beas Management Board (BBMB).

The project is being monitored by a National Level Steering Committee (NLSC) headed by the Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources with State Secretaries/Principal Secretaries of the concerned Departments as Members. At the State level also Steering Committees have been formed and Project Coordinators have been appointed.

During the year 2008, three key consultants have been appointed for Technical Assistance and Management Consultancy (TAMC), Decision Support System for Planning and Management of Water Resources (DSS-Planning) and Decision Support Consultancy for Real Time Operation of the Bhakhra and Beas System of Reservoirs (DSS-RT). The basins for DSS(P) studies have been identified in each State and necessary data is being collected and provided to DSS(P) consultants. 18 proposals of surface water and ground water domain for Purpose Driven Studies (PDS) have been finalised to be carried out by the participating agencies.

Water Quality Assessment Authority: The Ministry of Environment and Forests, issued a Notification on 22nd June, 2001 for forming "Water Quality Assessment Authority" with effect from 29th May, 2001. The Water Quality Review Committees have been formed in the States with an aim to improve coordination amongst the Central and State agencies, review/assess schemes launched/to be launched to improve quality of water resources. On the basis of recommendations of the Expert Committee and Task Force, a Gazette Notification has been issued in June 2005, on the Uniform Monitoring Protocol for adoption by all the water quality-monitoring agencies has been issued in June 2005 as well a Working Group has also been constituted by WQAA to deal with issues relating to minimum flows in riverine systems.

Command Area Development and Water Management Programme: The Centrally sponsored Command Area Development (CAD) Programme was launched in 1974-75 with the main objectives of improving the utilization of created irrigation potential and optimizing agriculture production and productivity from irrigated agriculture under an Area Development Authority. On 1st April, 04, this programme was restructured and named as command area development and water management programme. The scheme is now being implemented as a State sector scheme during the XI Five Year Plan (2008-09 to 2011-12).

Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies: In January, 2005, the Government of India sanctioned a Pilot Scheme for "National Project for Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies directly linked to Agriculture" with an

estimated cost of ` 300 crore to be shared by Centre and State in the ratio of 3 : 1 proposed to be implemented during the remaining period of Xth Plan. The scheme was approved for 26 districts in 15 States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Gujarat, Kerala and Maharashtra at an estimated cost of ` 299.92 crore . These projects cover 1,098 water bodies with total original Culturable Command Area of 1.72 lakh hectares. The spillover activities of the Pilot Scheme of RRR of Water Bodies are being continued during the year 2009–2010.

States may take up projects for funding wherein 75% loan is taken from the World Bank and is to be repaid by the States. The balance 25% is given by Government of India. Domestic support funding is also in the ratio of 25 : 75 (Centre : State) for non-special category States and in the ratio of 90 : 10 for special category States (North East States including Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal, J&K and undivided Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi (KBK) districts of Orissa), drought prone/naxal affected/tribal areas.

Flood Management: Out of the country's total geographical area of 329 million hectares about 45 million hectares is flood prone. Till March 2007, an area of 18.22 m ha has been provided with protection against floods by way of construction of embankments, drainage channels, town protection works and providing raised platforms.

The Government of India has launched a "Flood Management Programme", to provide assistance to the States during XI plan for taking up flood control, river management, drainage development, flood proofing and anti-sea erosion works.

River Water Disputes: As per the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956 (ISRWD Act, 1956) when the water dispute arises among two or more State Governments, the Central Government receives a request under Section 3 of the Act from any of the basin States with regard to existence of water dispute.

Ground Water Development in The Country: The total annual replenishable ground water resources of the country have been assessed as 433 billion cubic meter. Existing gross ground water draft as on March 2004 for all uses is 231 BCM per year. As per the latest assessment of ground water resources carried out jointly by the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and the States, the assessment units are categorized as 'over exploited'/'critical' and 'semi-critical' based on the stage of ground water development and the long-term water level declining trend during the past decade (1995–2004). List of these areas has been circulated to the State Pollution Control Boards and the Ministry of Environment and Forests which refer the new industries/projects falling in these areas to the Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) for obtaining clearance for ground water withdrawal. For enforcement of the regulatory directions issued under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, concerned Deputy Commissioners/District Magistrates have been authorized to take necessary action in case of violation of directives of CGWA in the notified areas. For more effective regulation of ground water development and manage-

ment, Advisory Committees under the Chairmanship of District Collector/Deputy Commissioners with members drawn from various organizations have been constituted which will render advice in matters pertaining to regulation of ground water development and management. The CGWA have also notified 65 over-exploited areas and issued directions to the Chief Secretaries of all States having over-exploited blocks to take all necessary measures to promote/adopt artificial recharge to ground water/rain water harvesting.

Artificial Recharge of Ground Water Advisory Council: Formed on 17th April, 2006 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Water Resources with the aim to popularise the concept of artificial recharge of ground water among various stakeholders. The Advisory Council comprises of Members from the concerned Central Ministries/Departments, representatives of State Governments, Public Undertakings, financial institutions, representative of industries and renowned subject experts/farmers/NGOs. 1st meeting of Advisory Council was held in July 2006 and the second in September 2007.

Ground Water Augmentation Awards and National Water Award: Launched in 2007, by The Ministry of Water Resources with the aim to encourage NGOs/Gram Panchayats/Urban Local Bodies (for population up to 1 lakh)/institutions/corporate sector and individuals for adopting innovative practices of ground water augmentation. There are 21 Ground Water Augmentation Awards (Bhoomijal Samvardhan Puraskars) for all categories taken together each consists of a cash award of ` 1 lakh and a plaque with citation. Whereas one National Water Award amongst 21 award winners which consists of a cash award of ` 10 lakh and a plaque with citation.

Scheme on Artificial Recharge to Ground Water Through Dugwells

1. The Government has sanctioned a State Sector Scheme of 'Artificial Recharge of Ground Water Through Dugwells' during XI Plan amounting to ` 1798.71 crore for implementation in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu.
2. The scheme envisages installation of 4.45 million ground water recharge structures in the existing irrigation wells of the farmers to facilitate large scale ground water recharge in the area, of which 2.72 million are owned by the small and marginal farmers and 1.73 million owned by other farmers. Average cost of recharge per well is ` 4000. In order to encourage the farmers for participation in the scheme, provision has been made in the scheme for subsidy to the beneficiary farmers to the extent of 100% for the 'marginal' and 'small farmers' and 50% for 'other' category of farmers.
3. An amount of ` 1499.27 has been released by the Ministry of Finance (MoF) to NABARD to be provided as subsidy to beneficiary farmers.

National Water Resources Council: The Prime Minister is the Chairman, Union Minister of Water Resources is the Vice-Chairman, and Minister of State for Water Resources, concerned Union Ministers/Ministers of State, Chief Ministers of all States and Lieutenant Governors/Administrators of the Union Territories are the Members. Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources is the Secretary of the Council.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

- 1. India-Bhutan Cooperation:** A Govt. of India funded scheme titled “Comprehensive Scheme for Establishment of Hydro-meteorological and Flood Forecasting Network on Rivers Common to India and Bhutan” is operating in Bhutan on the network of 35 hydro-meteorological/meteorological stations. The data received from these stations are utilized in India by the Central Water Commission for formulating flood forecasts. A Joint Expert Team (JET) consisting of officials from the Government of India and Royal Government of Bhutan continuously reviews the progress and other requirements of the scheme.

The matter relating to problem of floods created by the rivers originating from Bhutan and coming to India was taken up with the Royal Government of Bhutan. A Joint Group of Experts (JGE) on Flood Management has been constituted between India and Bhutan to discuss and assess the probable causes and effects of the recurring floods and erosion in the southern foothills of Bhutan and adjoining plains in India and recommend appropriate and mutually acceptable remedial measures to both Governments.

- 2. India-Bangladesh Cooperation:** An Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission (JRC) is functioning since 1972 in order to ensure the most effective joint effort in maximizing the benefits from common river systems which is headed by Water Resource Ministers of both the countries. On 12th December, 1996 a treaty for a period of 30 years was signed by the Prime Ministers of India and Bangladesh for the sharing of Ganga/Ganges waters. India is providing the flood data of Farakka for Ganga (from 15th June to 15th October), of Pandu, Goal Para and Dhubri for Brahmaputra and of Silchar for Barak during monsoon period (from 15th May to 15th October) to Bangladesh for use of their flood forecasting and warning arrangements. The transmission of flood forecasting information from India during the monsoon, which is being supplied free of cost has enabled the civil and military authorities in Bangladesh to shift the population affected by flood to safer places.
- 3. India-China Cooperation:** In the year 2002, the Government of India had entered into an MoU with China for provision of hydrological information on Yaluzangbu/Brahmaputra river in flood season by China to India. In accordance with the provisions contained in the MoU, the Chinese side is providing hydrological information (Water level, discharge and rainfall) in respect of three stations, namely Nugesha, Yangcun and Nuxia located on river Yaluzangbu/Brahmaputra from 1st June to 15th October every year, which is utilized in the formulation of flood forecasts by the Central Water Commission. This MoU expired in 2007. A new Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on hydrological information of the Brahmaputra/Yaluzangbu River in flood season by China to India with a validity of five years has been signed with China on 05.06.08 during the visit of Hon'ble External Affairs Minister of India to Beijing from June 4-7, 2008. Another

Memorandum of Understanding has been signed during the visit of the Chinese Premier to India in April 2005 for supply of hydrological information in respect of Sutlej (Langquin zangbu), in flood season. Chinese side is providing hydrological information in respect of their Tsada station on river Sutlej (Langquin zangbu) from the monsoon of 2007.

4. **Indus Water Treaty, 1960:** Under the Indus Water Treaty, 1960, India and Pakistan have created two permanent posts of Commissioner for Indus Waters, one each in India and Pakistan, who are the representatives of the respective Governments for all matters arising out of the treaty and serve as the regular channel of communication with regard to implementation of the Treaty. The two Commissioners together form the Permanent Indus Commission (PIC). The PIC holds periodical meetings and also undertakes tours of inspection to projects/works in India and Pakistan. By way of implementation of the Treaty, the PIC held its 102nd meeting, to exclusively discuss the issues raised by Pakistan on Baglihar Hydroelectric Project, at New Delhi. The Commission also held its 103rd meeting in New Delhi in which issues of initial filling of Baglihar Hydroelectric Project, Kishenganga Hydroelectric Project were also discussed. In the spirit of co-operation, three tours viz. 108th, 109th and 110th tour of Inspection were undertaken by PIC to visit Neelum Valley in Pakistan occupied Kashmir (PoK), Baglihar Hydro- Electric Project (J&K) in India and Merala Headworks in Pakistan.

CENTRAL ORGANISATIONS

1. **Central Water Commission:** The Central Water Commission (CWC) is a premier technical organisation in the country in the field of water resources since 1945. The Commission is entrusted with the responsibilities of initiating, co-ordinating and furthering schemes for control, conservation and utilisation of water resources throughout the country in consultation with the State governments concerned for purposes of flood control, irrigation, drinking water supply and hydro power development. CWC also undertakes investigation, construction and execution of any such schemes as required. There are **thirteen regional organisations** of CWC which are functioning from Bangaluru, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Chandigarh, Coimbatore, Delhi, Hyderabad.
2. **Central Soil and Material Research Station:** The Central Soil and Materials Research Station (CSMRS), New Delhi is a premier organization in the field of geo-mechanics, construction materials and allied fields specifically in respect of water resources projects. This Research Station provides technical assistance to the Departments of Central and State Governments, Public Sector Undertakings and other agencies in India and abroad. CSMRS has recently established Instrumentation Demonstration Centre and Numerical Modeling Unit.

SUBORDINATE ORGANIZATIONS

1. **Central Water and Power Research Station:** Established in 1916, Khadakwasla, Pune, is the centre of excellence in hydraulic research at the national level. It is an agency dealing with the twin problems of irrigation and drainage, CWPRS is an institution of international standing in hydraulic research.
2. **Central Ground Water Board:** Established in 1970, by renaming Exploratory Tubewells Organization under the Ministry of Agriculture, a subordinate office of the Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India, is the national apex agency entrusted with the responsibilities of providing scientific inputs for management, exploration, monitoring, assessment, augmentation and regulation of ground water resources of the country. It was merged with the Ground Water Wing of the Geological Survey of India during 1972. The Board has 18 regional offices, each headed by a Regional Director, supported by 17 Engineering Divisions and 11 State Unit Offices.
3. **Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA):** Constituted 14th Jan., 1997, under Environment (Protection) Act of 1986 under Ministry of Environment & Forests' and restructured under MOEF on 6 Nov., 2000 with the aim to regulate and control of ground water development and management in the country.
4. **Decentralization of Powers and Functions of CGWA:** As part of streamlining the regulatory function of Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA), District Magistrates have been appointed as authorized officers for grant of permission for extraction of ground water for drinking/domestic uses in 36 out of 43 blocks/talukas notified by CGWA in 10 States for ground water regulation. They have been advised to process the request for grant of permission for extraction of ground water for drinking/domestic purposes in notified areas as per guidelines issued by CGWA."
5. **Farakka Barrage Project:** The Farakka Barrage Project was constructed for preservation and maintenance of Kolkata Port by improving the regime and navigability of the Bhagirathi-Hoogly river system. The Principal components of the project are: (a) 2,245 metre long barrage across the Ganga with a rail-cum-road bridge necessary river training works, and a head regulator on the right side, (b) 213 metre long barrage across the river Bhagirathi at Jangipur, (c) Feeder canal of 1113 cubic metres per second (40,000 cubic feet per second) carrying capacity and 38.38 km long, taking off from the head regulator on the right of the Farakka Barrage, and (d) navigation works such as locks, lock channels, shelter basins, navigation lights and other infrastructure.
6. **Sardar Sarovar Construction Advisory Committee:** The Sardar Sarovar Construction Advisory Committee (SSCAC) located, at Vadodara, was constituted in 1980 as per the directive of the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal (NWDI), for scrutiny of estimates, technical features, design and to monitor the progress of the construction activity to ensure efficient, economical and timely execution of Unit-I (Dam and Appurtenant works) and Unit-III (Hydro-Power Complex) of the Sardar Sarovar Project (SSP). The Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources, is the Chairman of the

Committee. Representatives from the departments like Irrigation, Power, Revenue, Welfare etc. concerned with the construction of the project of the four party States along with their counterparts from the Government of India and the Narmada Control Authority are Members of the Committee.

- 7. Bansagar Control Board:** The Bansagar Control Board was constituted by the Central Government in consultation with the Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh with a view to ensure efficient, economical and early execution of the Bansagar Dam on Sone river, including all connected works in Madhya Pradesh but excluding the canal systems. The headquarter of the Board is at Rewa (M.P.). Funds for the project are provided by the beneficiary States of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar in the ratio of 2 : 1 : 1.
- 8. Ganga Flood Control Commission:** Ganga Flood Control Commission with its headquarters at Patna, was established in 1972. It serves as the Secretariat and executive limb of Ganga Flood Control Board. Main functions of the Commission include—preparation and updating of a comprehensive plan for flood management, techno-economic appraisal of flood management schemes, assessment of adequacy of waterways under road and rail bridges, monitoring and performance evaluation of flood management schemes, and participation in international and national committees set up by the Government of India on Ganga basin States pertaining to the subject of flood management.

PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS

- 1. Water and Power Consultancy Services Ltd. (WAPCOS):** INTRODUCTION WAPCOS Limited is a “MINI RATNA” Public Sector Enterprise under the aegis of the Union Ministry of Water Resources. Incorporated on June 26, 1969 under the Companies Act, 1956, WAPCOS has been providing consultancy services in all facets of water resources, power and infrastructure sectors in India and abroad.
- 2. National Projects Construction Corporation Limited:** National Projects Construction Corporation Limited (NPCC), a Government of India Enterprise under the aegis of Ministry of Water Resources, was incorporated in 1957 with the objective to carry out infrastructure works and other related activities for development of the nation. NPCC is an ISO 9001–2000 certified public sector company.

OTHER ORGANISATIONS

- 1. Narmada Control Authority:** The Central Government framed the Narmada Water Scheme, which, among other things, constituted Narmada Control Authority and a Review Committee in 1980 for implementation of the decisions and directions of the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal.
- 2. Betwa River Board:** The Betwa River Board was constituted by the Ministry of Water Resources for efficient, economical and early execution of the Rajghat Dam Project,

a joint venture of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. The headquarter of the Board is at Jhansi (U.P.).

3. **Tungabhadra Board:** The Tungabhadra Board was constituted for the completion operation and maintenance of the Tungabhadra Project. The Board is responsible for the common portion of the Tungabhadra Project. The Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal has made specific provision in the Award for the use of Tungabhadra water by the States of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. The responsibility for carrying out this specific provision relating to the use of Tungabhadra waters has been entrusted to the Tungabhadra Board by the Tribunal. The Board is regulating the water for irrigation, hydropower generation and other uses on the right bank.
4. **National Institute of Hydrology:** The National Institute of Hydrology (NIH), functioning since 1978, has its headquarters at Roorkee (Uttaranchal). To carry out field related research, the NIH has four regional centers located at Belgaum, Jammu, Kakinada and Sagar and two centers for flood management studies at Guwahati and Patna.
5. **Brahmaputra Board:** The Brahmaputra Board was constituted in December, 1981 for planning and implementation of measures for the management of floods and bank erosion in the Brahmaputra and Barak Valley. The major activities of the Board are preparation of Master Plans, preparation of detailed project report of multipurpose projects, drainage development schemes and anti-erosion schemes in the valley apart from execution of schemes/projects in the North Eastern Region.
6. **National Water Development Agency:** The Ministry of Water Resources had formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) in August, 1980 for Water Resources Development by transferring water from water surplus basins to water deficit basins/regions by Interlinking of Rivers. The NPP has two main components, *i.e.*, the Himalayan Rivers Development Component and the Peninsular Rivers Development Component.

Ken-betwa Link: A tripartite MoU was signed between the Union Minister of Water Resources, Chief Ministers of Government of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh on 25th August, 2005 in the presence of Dr. Manmohan Singh, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India for preparation of DPR of Ken-Betwa link by Central Government. The works for preparation of DPR have been started by NWDA, by end of December 2008.

- The revised DPR of phase-I of the Ken-Betwa link project has been sent to both the State Governments in May 2010. Meanwhile, this project has been included in the list of National projects.
- A tripartite MoU was signed between the Union Minister of Water Resources, Chief Ministers of Governments of Gujarat and Maharashtra on 3rd May, 2010 in the August presence of Dr. Manmohan Singh, Prime Minister of India for preparation of DPR of Par-Tapi-Narmada link Project and Damanganga-Pinjal link Project of Central Government.
- **Godavari (Polavaram)–Krishna (Vijaywada) Link:** This link is a part of Polavaram Project of Andhra Pradesh. The project as proposed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh has got clearance from Technical Advisory Committee of MoWR and investment clearance from the Planning Commission.

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Welfare

Institution	Head Office	
The Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED)	1987	
Artificial Lims Manufacturing Corp. of India	Kanpur, 1972	The products manufactured by the corporation conform to ISI standards approved by BIS.
National Institute for Visually Handicapped	Dehradun	
National Institute for Orthopaedically Handicapped	Kolkata	
Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for Hearing Handicapped	Mumbai	
National Institute for Mentally Handicapped	Secunderabad	
National Institute of Rehabilitation Training and Research	Cuttack	
Institute for the Physically Handicapped	New Delhi	
Institute for Empowerment of persons with Multiple Disabilities	Chennai	

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The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is committed towards educational development, economic empowerment and social empowerment of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes, rehabilitation of persons with disabilities, victims of drug abuse, aged etc.

- **The National Commission for Scheduled Castes**, a Constitutional body monitors the safeguards provide for Scheduled Castes and also reviews issues concerning their welfare.

SPECIFIC CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

<i>Article</i>	<i>Title</i>
341	Scheduled Castes
366	Definitions
17	Abolition of Untouchability
25	Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion
15	Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth
16	Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment
46	Promotion of Educational and Economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections
320	Functions of Public Service Commissions
335	Claims of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to services and posts
330	Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People
332	Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assemblies of the States
334	Reservation of seats and special representation to cease after sixty years
243D	Reservation of seats (in Panchayats)
243T	Reservation of seats (in Municipalities)
338	National Commission for Scheduled Castes

- **The National Commission for Safai Karmacharis**, a statutory body has inter-alia been empowered to investigate into specific Grievances as well as matters related to welfare.
- **Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955** provides for preventing any person on grounds of untouchability, from enjoying the rights accruing on account of abolition of untouchability.
- **Pre-Matric Scholarships for Children of those engaged in Unclean Occupation:** Under the Scheme, the Children of families engaged in unclean occupations such as scavenging, flaying and tanning are assisted to pursue education upto matriculation

level. Central assistance is provided to the State Governments on 50 : 50 basis and to the Union Territory Administration on 100 per cent.

- **Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship Scheme:** A new Scheme named Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship (RGNF) for Scheduled Caste Students has been introduced during the current financial year 2005–06. Fellowships, in the form of financial assistance, are to be provided to students belonging to Scheduled Castes to pursue higher studies leading to award of M.Phil and Ph.D. degree.
- **National Overseas Scholarship:** Under this scheme assistance is provided to meritorious students for pursuing higher studies of Masters level courses, Ph.D. and Post Doctoral research Programmes abroad in specified fields like Engineering, Technology and Science only.
- **Upgradation of Merit for SC Students:** The main objective of the scheme is to upgrade the merit of Scheduled Caste students by providing them with facilities for allround development through education in residential schools. The scheme provides for 100 per cent Central assistance to States/UTs for arrangement of remedial and special coaching for SC students studying in class IX to XII.
- **Hostels for Scheduled Caste Boys and Girls:** The objective of the Scheme is to provide hostel facilities to SC Boys and Girls studying in middle schools, higher secondary schools, colleges and Universities.
- The main objective of the Foundation is to propagate the ideology and message of Baba Saheb Dr. B.R. Ambedkar among the masses in India as well as abroad.
- **National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation:** The National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) provides concessional finance for employment generation to the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes living below double the poverty line. The Corporation is also implementing 'Mahila Samridhi Yojana'. It was set up by the GoI in February, 1989, under section 25 of the Companies Act, 1958.
- **Voluntary Organisations Working for Scheduled Castes:** The objective of the scheme is to utilise the services of capable and reliable voluntary organisations in the process of social-economic development of scheduled casts.
- The tribal people of India, who come under the category of 'Scheduled Tribes' (STs) in terms of the provisions of the Constitution of India, number 8.43 crore—constituting 8.2 per cent of the population of the country (Census 2001).
- "Fifth Schedule" and "Sixth Schedule" have been enshrined in the Constitution. For ST. In terms of Article 342(1), the President may, with respect to any State or Union Territory, and where it is State, after consultation with the Governor thereof, notify tribes or tribal communities or parts thereof as Scheduled Tribes.
- **Literacy:** The literacy rate for overall population has increased from 52.2 per cent to 65.38 per cent between 1991 to 2001. In case of Scheduled Tribes the increase in literacy has been from 29.62 per cent to 47.10 per cent.

- The funds released under SCA to TSP to State Governments/UT Administrations are as follows.

<i>Five Year Plan</i>	<i>Fund released (₹ in crore)</i>
V	119.31
VI	486.11
VII	846.95
VIII	1484.12
IX	2009.61
X	2960.83
XI (2007–08)	631.80

Major Initiatives Schemes in Social Sector: At a Glance
Aam Admi Bima Yojana

Under a new scheme called “Admi Bima Yojana” (AABY), launched on October 2, 2007 insurance to the head of the family of rural landless households in the country is provided against natural death as well as accidental death and partial/permanent disability. This cover is ₹ 75,000 on death due to accident and permanent disability due to accident, ₹ 37,500 in case of partial permanent disability due to accident and ₹ 30,000 in case of death of a member, prior to terminal date. The premium to be charged under the scheme is ₹ 200 per annum per member, 50 per cent of which is to be contributed by the Central Government and remaining by State Governments.

Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana

The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana was formally launched on October 1, 2007. All workers in the unorganized sector who come in the category of Below Poverty Line (BPL) and their families are covered under the Scheme. The scheme also has a provision of smart card to be issued to the beneficiaries to enable cashless transaction for health care. Total sum insured would be ₹ 30,000 per family per annum with Government of India contributing 75 per cent of the annual estimated premium amount of ₹ 750 subject to a maximum of ₹ 565 per family per annum while State Governments are expected to contribute 25 per cent of the annual premium as well as any additional premium. The cost of smart card would also be borne by Central Government.

National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS)

NREGS, which was launched on February 2, 2006, in 200 most backward districts in the first phase, has been expanded to 330 districts in the second phase. The remaining 266 districts have been notified on September 28, 2007 where the scheme has come into effect from April 1, 2008.

Bharat Nirman

The programme, which was launched in 2005–06 for building infrastructure and basic amenities in rural areas, has six components, viz. rural housing, irrigation potential, drinking water, rural roads, electrification and rural telephony.

Mid-day Meal Scheme

This programme was introduced as one of five Societal Missions in 1986 and was called the National Drinking Water Mission. It was renamed as Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission in 1991.

National Rural Health Mission

The National Rural Health Mission was launched on April 12, 2005 to provide accessible, affordable and accountable quality health services to the poorest households in the remotest rural regions.

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)

JNNURM, which is for a seven-year period from 2005–06 has two main components-Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) Programme and Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). BSUP was launched to assist cities and towns in taking up housing and infrastructural facilities for the urban poor in 63 selected cities in the country. IHSDP, which was launched simultaneously with BSUP in December 2005, is taking up housing and slum upgradation programmes in non-BSUP cities.

- **Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship (RGNF):** The objective of the scheme is to provide fellowship in the form of financial assistance to students belonging to Scheduled Tribes to pursue higher studies.
- **Grants-in-Aid for Minor Forest Produce (MFP) Operations:** This is a Central Sector Scheme, with 100 per cent grant, available to the State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations, Forest Development Corporations, and Minor Forest Produce.
- **Exchange of visits by STs:** The Scheme “Exchange of Visits by Tribals” providing wider exposure and experience sharing to the tribals by visits to the more developed areas of the country.
- The Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED), was set up in 1987 as a national level apex body under the Multi State Cooperative Societies Act, 1984 (MSCS Act, 1984).
- The Other Backward Classes (OBC) constitutes estimated 52 per cent of population as per Second Report of Backward Classes popularly known as Mandal Report.
- **National Commission for Backward Classes:** In pursuance of the Supreme Court Judgement popularly known as Mandal Judgement (1992), the National Commission for Backward Classes was set up in 1993 as a permanent body.

- The quantum of reservation for SCs, STs, and OBCs in direct recruitment on all-India basis by open competition is 15 per cent, 7.5 per cent and 27 per cent respectively.
- Five religious communities viz. Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Zoroastrians (Parsis) have been notified as minorities as per provision under the National Commission for Minorities (NCM) Act, 1992.
- **National Policy for Older Persons:** The National Policy for Older Persons (NPOP) was announced in January, 1999, with the primary objective viz., to encourage individuals to make provision for their own as well as their spouse's old age; to encourage families to take care of their older family members.
- Women and Children (0–18 years) constitute roughly 71.14% of the Indian population as per 2001 census. While women (including female child 0–18 years) constitute 48% of total population, the children (male and female 0–18 years) constitute 44% of total population.
- **STEP:** Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) was launched as a Central Sector Scheme in 1987. It has made a significant impact on women in traditional sectors by upgrading skills and providing employment on project basis by mobilizing them into viable groups.
- **Swayamsidha:** Swayamsidha is an integrated scheme for the development and empowerment of women. It is based on the formation of women into Self-Help Groups (SHGs) with emphasis on converging services, developing access to micro credit and promoting micro enterprises.
- The SHGs have created over 5424 Community Assets. The Scheme was ended as on 31st March, 2009.
- **Gender Budgeting Initiatives of the Ministry of Women and Child Development:** Gender Budgeting is the application of gender mainstreaming in the budgetary process.
- **Protection of women from Domestic Violence Act 2005 (number 43 of 2005):** A new law on the protection of women from domestic violence has been enacted and brought into operation from 26.10.2006.
- **Stree Shakti Puraskar:** As a measure of recognition of achievements of individual women in the field of social development, the Government of India has instituted five national awards, known as 'Stree Shakti Puraskar'.
- **Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for the Children of Working Mothers:** Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for the Children of Working Mothers was launched with effect from 1st January, 2006 to provide day care facilities to the children of working mothers.
- **A new Pilot Scheme "Dhanlakshmi—Conditional Cash Transfer for Girl Child with Insurance Cover (CCT)"** was launched on 3rd March, 2008 by the Ministry of Women and Child Development.
- In order to prevent child marriages, the existing Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 was repealed and the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006.

- **National Commission for Women:** It is a statutory body constituted on 31.1.1992 under the National Commission for Women Act, 1990.

Various Women—Oriented Schemes of State Governments

1. **Panchdhara Yojana:** Madhya Pradesh Government's Scheme was launched on 1st November, 1991 for rural and tribal women which includes following five Schemes:
 - (i) **Vatsalya Yojana:** For health care and facilities at the time of delivery of a child.
 - (ii) **Gramya Yojana:** For providing working capital to rural women for small trade.
 - (iii) **Aayushmati Yojana:** Govt. subsidy is provided for medical treatment to the poorest women.
 - (iv) **Social Security Pension Scheme:** For orphan widows.
 - (v) **Kalpavraksha Scheme:** For providing employment to SC/ST women in tribal areas.
2. **Apni Beti Apna Dhan Yojana:** Haryana Government's Scheme was launched on 2 October, 1994 under which an investment of ₹ 2500 is made by the Government in Indira Vikar Patra for newly born female child in SC/ST families which becomes ₹ 25000 after 18 year and given to the concerned girl.
3. **Kunwar Bainu Mamerun Scheme:** Gujarat Govt's Scheme was launched in 1995 in which an assistance of ₹ 5000 is provided to families having annual income of less than ₹ 7500 at the time of their daughter's marriage.
4. **Kamdheni Yojana:** Maharashtra Government's Scheme provides the financial opportunities of self employment to disabled, divorced women.
5. **Girl Child Protection Scheme:** Andhra Pradesh Government's Scheme aims at protecting the interest of girl child in the society.

Constitutional Provisions for Women and Child

Article 14: The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of laws within the term of India.

Article 15: Nothing in this Article shall prevent the State from making any special provisions for women and children.

Article 21: No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law.

Article 21A: The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of 6–14 years in such manner as the State may, by law, determine.

Article 23: Trafficking in human beings and begging and other forms of forced labour are prohibited and any contravention of this provision shall be an offence punishable in accordance with the law.

Article 24: No child below the age of 14 years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment.

Article 45: The State shall endeavour to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years.

Article 39: The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing: (e) that the health and strength of workers, men and women, and the tender age of children are not abused and that citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength.

Article 243G read with Schedule 11: Provide for institutionalization of child care by seeking to entrust programmes of Women and Child Development to Panchayat (Item 25 of Schedule 11), apart from education (item 17), family welfare (item 25), health and sanitation (Item 23) and other items with a bearing on the welfare of children.

- India signed the Convention on Elimination of Discrimination against women (CEDAW) on 30th July, 1980 and ratified it on 9th July, 1993 with one reservation and two declaratory statements.
- India acceded to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child on 11th December, 1992 to reiterate its commitment to the cause of children.
- The commission for Protection of Child Rights Act 2005 was notified in the Gazette of India on 20th January, 2006 and a National Commission for Protection of Child Rights was set up on 5th March, 2007.
- The National Credit Fund for women or the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh was set up in March 1993 as an independent registered society with an initial corpus of ` 31 crore which has increased to ` 100 crores over years.
- The Department of Pension and Pensioner's Welfare, set up in 1985, is the nodal agency of the GoI for formulation of general policy on pension and other retirement benefits, as also for redressal of pensioners grievances.
- The Other Backward Classes (OBC) constitutes estimated 52 per cent of population as per Second Report of Backward Classes popularly known as Mandal Report.
- In pursuance of the Supreme Court Judgement popularly known as Mandal Judgement (1992), the National Commission for Backward Classes was set up in 1993 as a permanent body for entertaining, examining and advising the Government on requests for inclusion and complaints of over-inclusion and under inclusion in the lists of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) of citizens.
- The National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) provides credit facilities to beneficiaries whose annual income is less than double the poverty line for various income generation activities including implementation of Mahila Samridhi Yojana.
- For the marginalised sections of the society National Policy for Persons with Disabilities has been finalised in 2005. The policy focuses on the prevention of disabilities, the physical and economic rehabilitation measures for disabled persons.
- A comprehensive law, namely, the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 has been enacted and enforced in February, 1996.

- The law deals with both prevention and promotion aspects of the rehabilitation such as education, employment and vocational training, creation of barrier-free environment, provision of rehabilitation services for persons with disabilities.
- The Rehabilitation Council of India is a statutory body set up under the Rehabilitation Council of India Act, 1992. The Council is responsible for regulating the training policies and programmes for various categories of professionals in the area of rehabilitation and special education.
- The Government has re-constituted a National Council for Older Persons (NCOP) to advise and aid the Government on developing policies and programmes for older persons.
- The Prime Minister's New 15-Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities was announced in June, 2006. The objectives of the programme are: (a) Enhancing opportunities for education; (b) Ensuring an equitable share for minorities in economic activities and employment, through existing and new schemes, enhanced credit support for self-employment, and recruitment to State and Central Government jobs; (c) Improving the conditions of living of minorities by ensuring an appropriate share for them in infrastructure development schemes; (d) Prevention and control of communal disharmony and violence.

Thirteen State Governments namely Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhatisgarh, Government of NCT of Delhi, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal have set up statutory commissions for minorities. Manipur and Uttaranchal have set up non-statutory commissions

Constitutional Provisions for Minorities

Article 15: Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion.

Article 16: Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.

Article 25: Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion.

Article 26: Freedom to Manage religious affairs.

Article 29: Right to conserve language, script, and culture.

Article 30: Right to establish and administer educational institutions.

Article 347: Recognition of language.

Article 350: Redressal of grievances to any authority in the government in any of the languages used in states/UT.

Article 350(A): Instruction through mother tongue at the primary stage of education.

Article 350(B): Investigate all matters relating to linguistic minorities.

- **National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities:** For having a detailed examination to determine the criteria for identifications of socially and economically backward sections among religious and linguistic minorities and to suggest measures for their welfare, the Government has constituted a National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities, with the following terms of reference: (a) to suggest criteria for identification of socially and economically backward sections among

religious and linguistic minorities; (b) to recommend measures for welfare of socially and economically backward sections among religious and linguistic minorities, including reservation in education and government employment; (c) to suggest the necessary constitutional, legal and administrative modalities, as required.

- Paryadarshini will be an SHG based project for holistic empowerment of women and adolescent girls in 6 districts failing in the Mid-Gangetic plains of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. NABARD will be the Lead Programme Agency to implement the programme.
- The Swadhar Scheme was launched by the Department during the year 2001–2002 as a Central Sector Scheme for providing holistic and integrated services to women in difficult circumstances, such as destitute widows deserted by their families in religious places like Vrindaban and Kashi, women prisoners released from jail and without family support.
- The Scheme of Short Stay Homes was launched in the year 1969, is meant to provide temporary accommodation, maintenance and rehabilitative services through voluntary organizations to women and girls rendered homeless due to family discord or crime.
- The Scheme of Family Counselling Centres (FCCs) was introduced by Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB) in 1983. The Centres provide counseling, referral and rehabilitative services to women and children who are victims of atrocities, family maladjustment and social ostracism and also provide crisis intervention and trauma counseling in case of natural disasters.
- The scheme of Awareness Generation Programme (AGP) aims at generating awareness amongst women and community at large on rights, status and problems of women in particular and other social concerns. Under the Scheme, camps are organized, which provide a platform for women to come together, extend their experiences and ideas and in the process develop an understanding of reality and also the way to tackle the problems and their needs.
- A new scheme called “Ujjawala”—A Comprehensive Scheme for ‘Prevention of Trafficking’, with five specific Components—Prevention, rescue, rehabilitation, reintegration and repatriation of victims of Trafficking’ has been launched on 4th December, 2007.
- The Government of India has launched the National Mission of Empowerment of women (2010–15) (NMEW) on 8th March, 2010, with a view to empowering women socially, economically and educationally.
- Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls—SABLA has been proposed for adolescent girls in the age group of 11/15 years by merger of Kishori Shakti Yojana and Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls along with content enrichment. The scheme RGSEAG would aim at empowering adolescent girls along with improvement in this nutritional and health status upgrading various skills like home skills, life skills and vocational skills.
- **Indira Gandhi Matritva Shyog Yojana (IGMSY)–CMB Scheme:** The Ministry has a centrally sponsored Scheme—Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)—a Conditional Maternity Benefit (CMB) Scheme.

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- As a measure of recognition of achievements of individual women in the field of social development, the Government of India has instituted five national awards, known as 'Stree Shakti Puraskar. These awards will be in the name of the following eminent women personalities from Indian history. Devi Ahilya Bai Holkar, Kannagi, Mata Jijabai, Rani Gaidenlou Zeliang and Rani Lakshrni Bai.
- **The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)** Scheme was launched in 1975 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with the following objectives: (a) to improve the nutritional and health status of children below the age of six years and pregnant and lactating mothers; (b) to lay the foundation for the proper psychological, physical and social development of the child, (c) to reduce the incidents of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school dropouts, (d) to achieve effective coordination of policy and implementation among various departments to promote child development.
- The National Policy for Children adopted on 22nd August, 1974 lays down that the State shall provide adequate services towards children both before and after birth and during the growing stages for their full physical, mental and social development.
- The Government of India adopted the National Charter for children as notified in the Gazettee of India on 9th February, 2004.

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Youth Affairs and Sports

Institution	Head office	
The Rajiv Gandhi National Institute	Sriperumbur, TN	Autonomous body for coordinating and monitoring youth related activities in the country.
Sports Authority of India	Delhi, 1984	It is nodal agency in the country for broad based sports and for training of sports persons.
Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports	Patiala	Under Sports Authority of India.
Lakshmi Bai National College of Physical Education	Thiruvananthapuram, 1957	(Under Sports Authority of India Deemed University status.
High Altitude Training Centre	Shillaroo (H.P.)	Under Sports Authority of India

YOUTH constitute nearly 40% of India's population. Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has announced two new schemes:

- (i) National Programme for Adolescent and Youth Development (NPYAD) (restructured scheme); and
- (ii) Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan has been introduced in the Ministry during the 11th Plan w.e.f. 01.04.2008.
- The first National Youth Policy was formulated and laid in Parliament in 1988. The age group of the Youth, as per the National Youth Policy, 2003, is 13 to 35 years. The New Policy recognises four thrust areas viz.
 - (i) Youth Empowerment;

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- (ii) Gender Justice;
- (iii) Inter-Sectoral Approach; and
- (iv) Information and Research Network.
- It has further been decided to review and revise the National Youth Policy, 2003 in the context of 11th Five Year Plan. The revised umbrella scheme will be operated by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports as a 100% central sector scheme during 11th five Year Plan.
- The expression 'youth' would cover persons belonging to the age group of 13 to 35 years and 'adolescent' would cover persons in the age group of 10–19 years under the scheme.
- **Gender budgeting:** In selection of beneficiary women will have a distinct priority and care should be taken to include at least one-third beneficiaries from women.
- Every year, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has been celebrating the birthday of Swami Vivekananda, the great philosopher and thinker. Earlier, the National Youth Festival was celebrated from 12th–16th January. It has been decided to celebrate the festival from 8th to 12th January every year onwards.
- **National Service Scheme**, popularly known as NSS, was launched on Gandhiji's Birth Centenary 1969. At National Level, the NSS Headquarter in the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, looks after policy, planning and monitoring of the scheme.
- **The Rashtriya Sadbhavana Yojana** was launched in 2005 in place of erstwhile National Reconstruction Crops Scheme. The scheme aims at encouraging leadership among the rural youth.
- **Youth Hostels** are built to promote youth travel, to enable the young people experience the rich cultural heritage of the country. The construction of Youth Hostels has been conceived as a joint venture of the Central and State Governments.
- In order to broad-base sports and to promote excellence, the Government has formulated a **National Sports Policy, 2001**. The salient features of the National Sports Policy 2001 are as under:
 - (i) Broad-basing of Sports and achievement of excellence;
 - (ii) Upgradation and development of infrastructure;
 - (iii) Support to the National Sports Federations and other appropriate bodies;
 - (iv) Strengthening of scientific and coaching support to sports;
 - (v) Incentives to promote sports;
 - (vi) Enhanced participation of women, Scheduled Tribes and rural youth;
 - (vii) Involvement of the Corporate Sector in sports promotion; and
 - (viii) Promote sports mindedness among the public at large.
- **The Lakshmi Bai National Institute of Physical Education** was established initially as a College on 17th August 1957, the centenary year of the first war of India's Independence. The University is located at Gwalior.
- **National Programme for Youth Adolescent Development (NPYAD)** has been formulated by merger of four 100% central sector grants-in-aid schemes of the

Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports during 10th Plan namely, Promotion of Youth Activities & Training, Promotion of National Integration, Promotion of Adventure and Development and Empowerment of Adolescents. The merger was done with a view to reduce multiplicity of schemes with similar objectives.

- The Ministry has sanctioned an amount of ` 195 lakhs for various activities/programmes under the Umbrella Scheme "National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development".
- Out of this, ` 193.98 lakhs, as 1st installment, has been released to various Voluntary Organisations in the North East Region. Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports in collaboration with the State Government of Odisha organized the 15th National youth Festival at Bhubaneshwar, Odisha from 8 to 12 January, 2010. The theme of the Festival was "Celebrating Diversity." The First North-East Youth Festival was organised jointly by the Department of Youth Affairs, Government of India and Nagaland Government at Indira Gandhi Stadium at Kohima from 8 to 10 October, 2009.
- Rajiv Gandhi Adventures Scheme was launched on 26th June, 2009 to be conducted all over the country from Himalayan region in the North and in Kunnur and Tekkadi in South India; on a yearly basis for 200 NSS volunteers with at least 50% of the volunteers being girls students.
- NYKS is an autonomous organisation of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. NYKS has its offices in 501 districts and 28 zonal offices of the country. It is proposed to extend NYKS to the remaining 122 districts during the current plan period.
- A new Scheme **National Youth Corps (NYC)** by amalgamating the two existing schemes-the National Service Volunteer Scheme (NSVS) and the Rashtriya Sadhbavana Yojana (RSY) has been introduced. The Scheme would enable young men and women in the age group of 18-25 years to serve up to two years in nation building.
- Department of Youth Affairs presents national Youth Awards every year to motivate young persons to achieve excellence in the field of national service.
- **Commonwealth Youth Programme (CYP):** Vision is to work towards a society where young women and men are empowered by developing their potential creativity and skills as productive and dynamic members of their societies. CYR Asia Centre at Chandigarh is one of the four CYP Regional establishments along with the Centres in Lusaka (Zambia) for the Africa region, Georgetown (Guyana) for the Caribbean region and Solomon islands for the South Practice Region.
- **Exchange of Youth Delegation at International Level:** Under this programme, exchange of Youth Delegations with friendly countries is taken up on reciprocal basis for promoting exchange of ideas, values and culture amongst the youth of different countries and also to develop international understanding.
- **Scouting and Guiding:** Scouting and Guiding is an international educational movement aimed at developing the character of boys and girls.
- **Sports Authority of India** was established by the Government of India in January 1984 as a registered society primarily to ensure effective maintenance and optimum utilisation of the various sports infrastructure that were built in Delhi during Asiad,

1982. It is now the nodal agency in the country for broad-basing sports and for training of sportspersons to achieve excellence in national and international sports.

- **Commonwealth Games, 2010:** Commonwealth Games 2010 were hosted in Delhi from 3rd Oct. to 14th October. 71 countries participated in these games. India won 101 medals including 38 Gold, its highest ever and stood second in the tally behind Australia with a total of 177 medals.
- **Scheme Relating to Talent Search and Training:** Assistance is provided to promising sportspersons for training and training-cum-competitions in India and abroad, for purchase of equipment, for scientific support.
- **National Sports Development Fund** was instituted by the Central Government with a view to mobilizing resources from the Government as well as non-governmental sources for promotion of sports and games in the country.
- Government has instituted a new award entitled **Rashtriya Khel Protsahan Puruskar** from the year 2009, which has four categories, namely, community sports development, promotion of sports academies of excellence, support to elite sportspersons and employment to sportspersons. The awards consist of a citation and a trophy in each of the above mentioned categories. There is no cash award.
- **The North-East Sports Festival** is organized by the Sports Authority every year in one of the North Eastern States by rotation in collaboration with the concerned State Government.
- **National Anti-Doping Agency (NADA)** is the national organization responsible for promoting, coordinating and monitoring the doping control programme in sports in the country.
- **National Dope Testing Laboratory (NDTL)** is responsible for testing dope samples and conducting advance research on the subject by maintaining close association with the WADA and WADA accredited laboratories. The NDTL has now become the 35th WADA accredited laboratory in the World and 6th in the Asian Region.
- **Formulation of the scheme for Sports and Games for the Disabled:** The Ministry has for the first time formulated a scheme for promotion of sports and games among disabled.

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States and Union Territories

STATES

Andhra Pradesh

Birth of Andhra Pradesh State: November 1, 1956, **Capital:** Hyderabad, **Area:** 2,75,069 sq km, **Location:** Bounded by Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, Odisha, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Bay of Bengal, **Population (2001):** 7,61,11,243, **Decadal Population Growth (1991–2001):** 13.86%, **Density per sq km (2001):** 275, **Sex Ratio** 978, **Literacy Rate:** 61.1190 (**Male:** 70.85% **Female:** 51.17%) **Number of Districts:** 23, **Principal Languages:** Telugu, Dakhini and Urdu, **Legislature:** Unicameral, **Assembly Seats:** 295, **Lok Sabha Constituencies:** 42, **State Day:** November 1.

- It is bound on the north by Odisha and Chhattisgarh, on the west by Maharashtra and Karnataka, on the south by Tamil Nadu and on the east by the Bay of Bengal.
- Andhra Pradesh is historically called the Rice Bowl of India. Other important crops are jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, small millets, pulses, castor, tobacco, cotton and sugar-cane.
- Agriculture is the main occupation of about 62 per cent of the people.
- Andhra Pradesh occupies the first position in respect of agricultural loans from commercial and cooperative banks.
- It is the first state to involve the farmers in the management of irrigation sources.
- AP has promoted 102 Special Economic Zones (SEZs) of which 64 have been notified by the Government of India.
- AP stands first in Barytes and Limestone production in the country.
- Rajiv Arogyasri' is a unique health insurance scheme being implemented in Andhra Pradesh.

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- There is one major Port at Visakhapatnam under Government of India and 13 Non-Major Ports under State Government. AP is the 2nd highest cargo handling state in India.
- Charminar, Salarjung Museum, Golconda Fort in Hyderabad, Thousand Pillars Temple at Warangal are the major tourist places.

Arunachal Pradesh

Birth of Arunachal Pradesh State: February, 29, 1987, **Capital:** Itanagar, **Area:** 83,743 sq km, **Location:** Bounded in the West to Bhutan, in the North and North-East to China and Bhutan, in the East to Myanmar and in the South to Assam and Nagaland **Population (2001):** 10,96,702, **Decadal Population Growth (1991–2001):** 13.86%, **Density per sq km (2001):** 13, **Sex ratio:** 901, **Literacy Rate (2001):** 54.74% (**Males:** 64.07% **Females:** 44.24%), **Urban Population (2001):** 20.41%, **Number of Districts (2001):** 16, **Principal Language:** Monpa, Miji, Aka, Sherdukpen, Bangni, Nishing, Apatani, Tagin, Hill Miri, Adi, Gallong, Digaru-Mishmi, Idu-Mishmi, Miju-Mishmi, Khampti, Nocte, Tangsa and Wancho, **Legislature:** Unicameral, **Assembly Seats:** 60, **Lok Sabha Seats:** 2, **State Day:** May 20.

- Arunachal Pradesh, became a full-fledged State on February, 20, 1987. Till 1972, it was known as the North-East Frontier Agency (NEFA).
- Agriculture is the mainstay of the people of Arunachal Pradesh and mainly depends on jhum cultivation.

Assam

Birth of Assam State: January, 21, 1972, **Capital:** Dispur, **Area:** 78,438 sq km, **Location:** Bounded in the North to Bhutan and Arunachal Pradesh, in the West to West Bengal, in the East to Nagaland and Manipur and in the South to Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura as well as Bangladesh on its South, **Population (2001):** 2,66,38,407. **Decadal Population Growth (1991–2001):** 18.85%, **Density per sq km (2001):** 340, **Sex Ratio:** 932, (**Males:** 71.93%, **Females:** 56.03%), **Urban Population (2001):** 12.72%, **Number of Districts:** 27, **Principal Language:** Assamese, **Legislature:** Unicameral, **Assembly Seats:** 126, **Lok Sabha Seats:** 14, **State Day:** January 21.

- Its original name of the Ahoms, who ruled the land for about six hundred years.
- The races like Austric, Mongolian, Dravidian and Aryan that came to this land long ago. It is close to India's international borders with Bangladesh and Bhutan.
- Assam is an agricultural State. The principal food crop is rice. Horticulture items are orange, banana, pineapple, arecanut, coconut, guava, mango, jackfruit and citrus

fruits are grown here. Of agriculture-based industries, tea occupies an important place.

- Assam has five National Parks and eleven wildlife sanctuaries. The Kaziranga National Park and the Manas Tiger Project (National Park) are internationally famous for the one horned Rhino and Royal Bengal Tiger respectively.
- A Software Technology Park will be constructed at Borjhar near Guwahati.

Bihar

Birth of Bihar State: December, 12, 1936, **Capital:** Patna, **Area:** 94,163 sq km, **Location:** Bounded in the East to West Bengal, in the West to Uttar Pradesh, in the South to Jharkhand, in the North to Nepal, **Population (2001):** 8,28,78,796, **Decadal Population Growth (1991–2001):** 28.43%, **Density per sq km (2001):** 880, **Sex Ratio :** 921, **Literacy rate (2001):** 47.53% (**Males:** 60.32%, **Females:** 33.57%, **Urban Population (2001):** 10.47%, **Number of Districts (2001):** 38, **Principal Language:** Hindi **Legislature:** Bicameral **Assembly Seats:** 243, **Lok Sabha Seats:** 40, **State Day:** December 12.

- Bihar finds mention in the Vedas, Puranas, epics, etc., and was the main scene of activities of Buddha, and the 24 Jain Tirthankars. Great rulers of the State before the Christian era were Bimbisara, Udayin, who founded the city of Pataliputra.
- Jharkhand. Bihar has a number of rivers, the most important of which is the Ganga. The other rivers are the Sone, Poonpoo, Falgu, Karmanasa, Durgawati, Kosi (called as sorrow of Bihar), Gandak, Ghaghara, etc.
- Major Industries are : Railway Wagon Plants of Bharat Wagon Limited at Muzaffarpur and Mokamah; Oil Refinery of Indian Oil Corporation at Barauni etc.
- Important places of tourist interest are Rajgir, Nalanda, Vaishali, Pawapuri (where Lord Mahavira breathed his last and attained Nirvana), Bodh Gaya, Vikramshila etc.

Chhattisgarh

Birth of Chhattisgarh State: November 1, 2000, **Capital:** Raipur, **Area:** 136,034 sq km, **Location:** Bounded in the North to Uttar Pradesh, in the North and North West to Madhya Pradesh, in the North-East to Jharkhand and in the East to Odisha, in the West to Maharashtra and in the South to Andhra Pradesh, **Population (2001):** 20,795.956, **Decadal Population Growth (1991–2001):** 18.06%, **Density per sq km 2001:** 154, **Sex Ratio:** 990, **Literacy Rate (2001):** 65.18% (**Males:** 77.86%, **Females:** 52.40%), **Number of Districts (2001):** 18, **Main Languages:** Hindi, **Legislature:** Unicameral, **Assembly Seats:** 90, **Lok Sabha Seats:** 11, **State Day:** October 31.

- Chhattisgarh, carved out of Madhya Pradesh came into being on 1st November, 2000 as the 26th State of the Union.
- Agriculture and allied activities account for nearly 80 per cent of the work force in the state.
- Chhattisgarh has a wide variety of minerals found in igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks. Large deposits of coal, iron ore, limestone, bauxite, dolomite and tin ore are located in several parts of the state.
- It is the only tin ore producing state in the country.

Goa

Birth of Goa State : May 30, 1987, **Capital:** Panaji, **Area:** 3,702 sq km. **Coastline:** 105 km, **Location:** Bounded on its east and south to Karnataka, in the north to Maharashtra, in the west to the Arabian Sea. The Western Ghats are to its east, **Population (2001):** 1,343,998 **Decadal Population Growth (1991–2001):** 14.89%, **Density per sq km (2001):** 363, **Sex Ratio:** 960, **Literacy Rate (2001):** 8.32%, (**Males:** 88.88%, **Females:** 75.51%), **Urban Population (2001):** 49.77%, **Number of Districts:** 2, **Principal Languages:** Marathi and Konkani, **Legislature:** Unicameral, **Assembly Seats:** 40, **Lok Sabha Seats:** 2, **State Day:** December 19.

- In 1510, Alfonso de Albuquerque with the help of the emperor of Vijayanagar attacked and captured Goa. It is the smallest state.
- Goa is situated on the western coast of the Indian Peninsula. On its north runs the Terekhol river which separates Goa from Maharashtra.
- Agriculture occupies important position. Rice is the main food crop. Pulses, ragi and other food crops are also grown. Main cash crops are coconut, cashewnut, arecanut, sugarcane and fruits like pineapple, mango and banana.
- Fish assumes special significance for the State 90% of the population of Goa is fish dietarian.
- Goa has the distinction to have achieved the ISO 9001–2000 certification through the Directorate of Art and Culture.
- Mormugao is the major port in the State.

Gujarat

Birth of Gujarat State: May 1, 1960, **Capital:** Gandhinagar, **Area:** 1,96,024 sq km, **Location:** Located in the Western India, it is bounded by Arabian Sea in the West, Pakistan and Rajasthan in North and North-East respectively. Madhya Pradesh in South-East and Maharashtra in South. **Population (2001):** 50,596,992, **Decadal Population Growth (1991–2001):** 22.48%, **Density per sq km (2001):** 258, **Sex Ratio:** 921, **Literacy Rate (2001):** 69.70%, (**Males:** 80.50%, **Females:** 58.60%), **Urban Population (2001):** 37.35%, **Number of Districts (2001):** 25, **Principal Language:** Gujarati, Hindi **Legislature:** Unicameral, **Assembly Seats:** 182 **Lok Sabha Seats:** 26, **State Day:** May 1

- Gujarat is the main producer of cotton, groundnut and tobacco in the country.
- The scheme Jyoti Gram Yojana of Gujarat State Government is launched for rural electricity.
- The Sardar Sarovar Narmada Project has the ultimate irrigation potential.

Haryana

Birth of Haryana State: November 1, 1966, **Capital:** Chandigarh, **Area:** 44,212 sq km, **Location:** Situated in North India, it is bounded by Uttar Pradesh in East, Punjab in West, Himachal Pradesh in North, Rajasthan in South, Delhi forms an enclave on its eastern boundary, **Population (2001):** 21,082,989, **Decadal Population Growth (1991–2001):** 28.06%, **Density per sq km (2001):** 477, **Sex ratio:** 861, **Literacy rate (2001):** 68.59% (**Males:** 79.25%, **Females:** 56.31%), **Urban Population (2001):** 29%, **Number of districts: (2001)** 20, **Main Language:** Hindi, Haryanvi, **Legislature:** Unicameral, **Assembly Seats:** 90, **Lok Sabha Seats:** 10, **State Day:** November 1.

- The state was the home of the legendary Bharata dynasty, which has given the name Bharat to India.
- Agriculture is the mainstay of more than 65 per cent population in Haryana.
- Principal crops are rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, barley and pulses, sugarcane, cotton, oilseeds and potato are the major crops of the state. IT Park and Nano city are being set up in Panchkula district to create an environment and an eco system.
- Haryana is implementing an IT Literacy Plan for Government employees to achieve 100% IT literacy in the State.
- It is the largest producer of cars, tractors, motorcycles, bicycles, refrigerators, scientific instruments, etc.
- It is the largest exporter of Basmati rice to the overseas market.
- Haryana has no perennial rivers. The only river is the Ghaggar.

Himachal Pradesh

Birth of Himachal Pradesh State: January, 25, 1971, **Capital:** Shimla, **Area:** 55,673 sq km **Location:** Located in the North India, it is bounded by Jammu and Kashmir on north, Punjab on the west and south-west, Haryana on the south, Uttar Pradesh on south-east and by Tibet on east. **Population (2001):** 60,70,305, **Decadal Growth of Population (1991–2001):** 17.53%, **Density per sq km (2001):** 109, **Sex ratio:** 970, **Literacy rate:** 77.13%, (**Males:** 86.02%, **Females:** 68.08%), **Urban Population (2001):** 9.79%, **Number of districts (2001):** 12, **Principal language:** Hindi and Pahari, **Legislature:** Unicameral, **Assembly Seats:** 68, **Lok Sabha Seats:** 4, **State Day:** April 15.

- Himachal Pradesh situated in the heart of the Western Himalaya, identified as “Dev Bhumi” is believed to be the abode of Gods and Goddesses.
- Himachal Pradesh, today is quoted as a successful model of hill area development.
- Agriculture being the main occupation of the people of Himachal Pradesh.
- Himachal Pradesh has immense hydro-potential in its five river basins *i.e.*, Chenab, Rabi, Beas, Satluj and Yamuna.
- H.P. State wide Area Network (HIM SWAN) which has been completed has been connected to internet.
- Himachal Pradesh has emerged as the 3rd best State in terms of over-all development and performance of education.

Jammu and Kashmir

Birth of Jammu and Kashmir State: October 26, 1947, **Capital:** Srinagar, Jammu, **Area:** 222,236 sq km. includes 78114 sq km under illegal occupation by Pakistan, 5,180 sq km illegally handed over by Pakistan to China and 37555 sq km under illegal occupation of China, **Location:** Located in extreme North, it is bounded by Tibet in East, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh in South, Pakistan in West. Its boundaries extend to Russian Turkistan in North. **Population (2001):** 101,387, **Decadal growth of population (1991–2001):** 29.04%, **Density per sq km (2001):** 99, **Sex ratio:** 900, **Literacy rate (2001):** 54.46%, (**Males:** 65.75%, **Females:** 41.82%), **Urban Population (2001):** 54.46%, **Number of districts (2001):** 15, **Principal languages:** Urdu, Dogri, Kashmiri, **Legislature:** Bicameral, **Assembly Seats:** 87, **Lok Sabha Seats:** 6, **State Day:** February, 6.

- This state has unique place in the country. It is governed under Art. 370 in Indian union.
- Agriculture constitutes an important sector of the state economy as around 70% of the population of J&K depend on it.
- Jammu & Kashmir is well known for its horticulture produce. Temperate fruits like apple, pear, peach, plum, almonds, cherry and sub-tropical fruits like mango, guava, citrus, litchi etc. are produced here.
- Tourism is a industry here.

Jharkhand

Birth of Jharkhand State: November 15, 2000, **Capital:** Ranchi, **Area:** 79,714 sq km, **Location:** Bounded by West Bengal, in the East, Uttar Pradesh and Chhattisgarh in the West, Bihar in the North and Odisha in the South. **Population:** 26,909,428, **Density per sq km (2001):** 338, **Decadal Population Growth (1991–2001):** 23.19%, **Sex Ratio:** 941, **Literacy Rate (2001)** 54.13%, (**Males:** 67.94%, **Females:** 39.38%, **Urban Population (2001):** 22 **Number of district :** 24, **Principal Language:** Hindi, **Legislature:** Unicameral, **Assembly Seats:** 81, **Lok Sabha Seats:** 14, **State Day:** November 15.

- Jharkhand which came into being on 15th November, 2000 as the 28th State of the Union is the homeland of the tribals.
- Agriculture and allied activities are the major source of Jharkhand's economy.
- Damodar, Maurakshi, Barakar, North Koyel, South Koyel, Sankh, Subarnarekha, Kharkai, and Ajay are major water resources in the State.
- Some of Jharkhand's major industries are: Bokaro Steel Plant in the public sector, Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO) in Jamshedpur in the private sector.
- The State is rich in mineral resources. The important available minerals are coal, iron ore, lime stone, copper ore, bauxite, pyrite, china clay, kyanite, fine clay dolomite, graphite, bentonite, soap stone, quartz sand and silica sand, etc.

Karnataka

Birth of Karnataka State: November 1, 1973, **Capital:** Bangalore, **Area:** 191,791 sq km. **Location:** Located in the South India, it is bounded in the North by Maharashtra, in the East by Andhra Pradesh, in the South by Tamil Nadu and Kerala, in the West by Arabian Sea and North-West by Goa, **Population (2001):** 52,733,958, **Decadal Population Growth (1991–2001):** 17.25%, **Density per sq km (2001):** 275, **Sex ratio:** 964. **Literacy rate (2001):** 67.04%, (**Males:** 76.29%, **Females:** 57.45%), **Urban Population (2001):** 33.98%, **Number of Districts (2001):** 29, **Principal language:** Kannada, **Legislature:** Bicameral, **Assembly Seats:** 234, **Lok Sabha Seats:** 28, **State Day:** November 1.

- After Independence, the Mysore State was created in 1953. It was renamed Karnataka in 1973.
- The State has 66% Rural population and 55.60 per cent of workers are agricultural labourers.
- Karnataka is one of the major milk producers.
- It has only one Major Port at Manglore. It is the center of I.T. in the country.
- Outry's First Green Field International Airport has been set up at Devanahalli near Bangaluru.
- The Golden Chariot named after the famous Stone Chariot in Hampi, a world heritage site.

Kerala

Birth of Kerala State: November 1, 1956, **Capital:** Thiruvananthapuram, **Area:** 38,863 sq km, **Location:** Located in South India, it is bounded by Karnataka in North, East and South-East by Tamil Nadu, South-West and West by the Indian Ocean, **Population (2001):** 3,18,38,619, **Decadal Population Growth (1991–2001):** 9.42%, **Density per sq km (2001):** 819, **Sex ratio:** 1,058, **Literacy rate:** 90.92% (**Males:** 94.20%, **Females:** 87.86%), **Urban Population (2001):** 25.97%, **Number of districts:** 14, **Principal language:** Malayalam, **Legislature:** Unicameral, **Assembly Seats:** 140, **Lok Sabha Seats:** 20, **State Day:** November 1.

- Kerala is in the extreme south-west of the Indian subcontinent.
- A unique feature of the state is the predominance of cash crops.
- About 50 per cent of the population depends on agriculture.
- Kerala is a major producer of coconut, rubber, pepper, cardamom, ginger, cocoa, cashew, arecanut, coffee and tea, spices, etc.
- Coconut is the most important cash crop of Kerala.
- Kerala has been selected as the second best state in India in implementation of e-governance.
- Kerala has one major port at Kochi.
- The literacy rate in Kerala is 90.86 per cent in 2001 as against the all India rate of 65.38 per cent. The male and female literacy rate are 94.2 per cent and 87.6 per cent respectively.

Madhya Pradesh

Birth of Madhya Pradesh State: November, 1956, **Capital:** Bhopal, **Area:** 308,000 sq km, **Located:** Located in the Central India and is surrounded by seven states. It is bounded by Rajasthan on the north-east, by Chhattisgarh on the east, by Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra on the south and Gujarat on the west, **Population:** 60,385,118, **Decadal Population Growth (1991–2001):** 24.34%, **Density per sq km (2001):** 196, **Sex Ratio:** 920, **Literacy Rate (2001):** 64.11% (**Males:** 76.80%, **Females:** 50.28%), **Number of Districts:** 50, **Principal Language:** Hindi, **Legislature:** Unicameral, **Assembly Seats:** 230, **Lok Sabha Seats:** 29, **State Day:** November 1.

Madhya Pradesh is the second largest Indian State in size. King Ashoka first among all, ruled over Ujjain.

Agriculture is the mainstay of State's economy as 74.73 per cent of the people are rural.

Maharashtra

Birth of Maharashtra State: May, 1, 1960, **Capital:** Mumbai, **Area:** 307,713 sq km. **Location:** Located in Central India, it is bounded North and East by Madhya Pradesh, South by Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Goa, West by Arabian Sea, and North-West by Daman and Gujarat, **Population (2001):** 96,752,247, **Decadal Population Growth (1991–2001):** 22.57% **Density per sq km (2001):** 314 **Sex Ratio:** 922, **Literacy Rate (2001):** 77.27%, (**Males:** 86.27%, **Females:** 67.51%), **Urban Population (2001):** 42.4%, **Number of Districts (2001):** 35, **Principal Language:** Marathi, **Legislature:** Bicameral, **Assembly Seats:** 288, **Lok Sabha:** 48, **State Day:** May 1.

- The first well-known rulers of Maharashtra were the Satavahanas. Maharashtra was in the forefront during freedom struggle and it was here that the Indian National Congress was born in 1885.
- Mumbai is a major port.

- Some important tourist centres are: Ajanta, Ellora, Elephanta, Kanheri and Karla caves, Mahabaleshwar, etc.

Manipur

Birth of Manipur State: January, 21, 1972, **Capital:** Imphal, **Area:** 22,327 sq km, **Location:** Located in the North-East India, it is bounded in the North by Nagaland, in the East by Myanmar, in the South by Myanmar and Mizoram and in the West by Assam. It is divided into 2 tracts—hills (5 districts) and plains (3 districts), **Population (2001):** 2,388,634, **Decadal Population Growth (1991–2001):** 30.02%, **Density per sq km:** 107, **Sex Ratio:** 978, **Literacy rate (2001):** 68.87% (**Males:** 77.87%, **Females:** 59.70%), **Urban Population (2001):** 23.88%, **Number of Districts:** 9, **Principal Language:** Manipuri, **Legislature:** Unicameral, **Assembly Seats:** 60, **Lok Sabha Seats:** 2, **State Day:** January, 21.

- Manipur became a full-fledged State on the 21st January, 1972. Manipur comprises two parts—the hills and the valley. The valley is known as the “Rice Bowl” of the State.
- Agriculture and allied activities is the only mainstay of the State’s economy where about 70 per cent of the population depends on it.
- Manipur is the only spot on earth in which the Brow-antlered deer, locally known as Sangai is found.
- The famous fresh water lake, the Loktak Lake is here.

Meghalaya

Birth of Meghalaya State: November 21, 1972, **Capital:** Shillong, **Area:** 22,429 sq km, **Location:** Bounded in the North by Goalpara, Kamrup and Karbi Anglong districts of Assam State and in the east by the districts of Cachar and north Cachar hills. On the South and West is Bangladesh, **Population (2001):** 2,306,069, **Decadal Population Growth (1991–2001):** 29.94%, **Density per sq km:** 103, **Sex ratio:** 975, **Literacy rate (2001):** 63.31%, (**Males:** 66.14%, **Females:** 60.41%), **Urban Population (2001):** 63.31%, **Number of Districts (2001):** 7, **Principal Languages:** Khasi, Garo, and English, **Legislature:** Unicameral, **Assembly Seats:** 60, **Lok Sabha Seats:** 2, **State Day:** January 21.

- Meghalaya was created as an autonomous State within the State of Assam on 2nd April, 1970. Meghalaya, literally means the Abode of Clouds’ is essentially a hilly state.
- Meghalaya is basically an agricultural State in which about 80 per cent of its population depends primarily on agriculture. Besides major food crops of rice and maize.

Mizoram

Birth of Mizoram State: February, 20, 1987, **Capital:** Aizawl, **Area:** 21,081 sq km, **Location:** Located in the North-East corner of India, it lies between Bangladesh and Myanmar, Tripura, Assam and Manipur border in North. **Population (2001):** 891,058, **Decadal Population Growth (1991–2001):** 29.18%, **Density per sq km (2001):** 42 sq km, **Sex ratio:**

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938, **Literacy rate (2001):** 88.49% (**Males:** 90.69%, **Females:** 86.13%), **Urban Population (2001):** 49.5%, **Number of Districts (2001):** 8, **Principal Languages:** Mizo and English, **Legislature:** Unicameral, **Assembly Seats:** 40, **Lok Sabha Seats:** 1, **State Day:** January, 21.

- Mizoram is a mountainous region which became the 23rd state of the Indian Union in February, 1987. It is rich in fauna and flora.
- About 80 per cent of the people of Mizoram are engaged in agricultural activity. The main pattern of agriculture followed is Jhum or Shifting cultivation.
- The main horticulture crops are Mandarin Orange, Banana, Passion Fruit, Grapes etc.

Nagaland

Birth of Nagaland State: December 1, 1963, **Capital:** Kohima, **Area:** 16,579 sq km, **Location:** Located in the extreme North-East, it is bounded in West and North by Assam, North-East by Arunachal Pradesh, East by Myanmar, South by Manipur, **Population (2001):** 1,988,636, **Decadal Population Growth (1991–2001):** 64.41%, **Density per sq km (2001):** 120, **Sex Ratio:** 909, **Literacy Rate (2001):** 67.11%, (**Males:** 71.77%, **Females:** 61.92%), **Urban Population (2001):** 17.74%, **Number of Districts:** 11 **Principal Languages:** English, Angami, Ao, Chang, Konyak, Lotha, Sangtam, Sema and Chakhesang, **Legislature:** Unicameral, **Assembly Seats:** 60, **Lok Sabha Seats:** 1, **State Day:** January, 1.

- Nagaland, the 16th State of the Indian Union, was established on 1st December, 1963. It is bounded by Myanmar on the East. The Nagas belong to the Indo-Mongoloid group.
- Nagaland is basically a land of agriculture. About 70 per cent of the population depends on agriculture. Rice is the staple food.
- The state has so far achieved 100 per cent village electrification reaching even the remotest village of the state.

Odisha

Birth of Odisha State: April 1, 1936, **Capital:** Bhubaneswar, **Area:** 155,707 sq km, **Location:** Situated in north eastern part of Indian Peninsula it is bounded on North by Jharkhand, in the North-East by West Bengal, in the South by Andhra Pradesh and in the West by Chhattisgarh, **Population:** 36,706,920, **Decadal Population Growth (1991–2001):** 15.94%, **Density per sq km (2001):** 236, **Sex Ratio:** 972, **Literacy Rate:** 63.61% (**Males:** 75.95%, **Females:** 50.97%), **Urban Population (2001):** 14.97%, **Number of Districts:** 30, **Principal Language:** Oriya, **Legislature:** Unicameral, **Assembly Seats:** 147, **Lok Sabha Seats:** 21, **State Day:** April 1.

- Odisha, the land of Oriyas, was known as Kalinga in ancient days. Odisha was made into a separate province on 1st April, 1936 separating it from Bihar.
- Agriculture occupies a vital place in the economy of the State. Paradeep is the major port belonging to Odisha.

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Punjab

Birth of Punjab State: November 1, 1966, **Capital:** Chandigarh, **Area:** 50,362 sq km, **Location:** Located in North India, it is bounded in West by Pakistan, on North by Jammu and Kashmir, on North-East by Himachal Pradesh and on South by Haryana and Rajasthan, **Population (2001):** 24,289,296, **Decadal Population Growth (1991–2001):** 19.76%, **Density per sq km (2001):** 482, **Sex Ratio:** 874, **Literacy Rate (2001):** 69.95% (Males: 75.63%, Females: 63.55%), **Urban Population (2001):** 33.95%, **Number of Districts (2001):** 20, **Principal language:** Punjabi, **Legislature:** Unicameral, **Assembly Seats:** 117 **Lok Sabha Seats:** 13, **State Day:** November 1.

- It has 84% of its total geographical area (50.33 lakh hectares) under cultivation.
- It produces 20% of the country's wheat, 11% rice, 13% cotton and contributes significantly to the Central Pool with about 50% wheat and 40% rice.

Rajasthan

Birth of Rajasthan State: March 30, 1956, **Capital:** Jaipur, **Area:** 342,239 sq km, **Location:** Located in North-West India and is bounded in North by Punjab, North-East by Haryana and Uttar Pradesh, in the East by Madhya Pradesh, in the South by Gujarat and West by Pakistan, **Population (2001):** 56,473,122, **Decadal Population Growth (1991–2001):** 28.33%, **Density per sq km (2001):** 165, **Sex Ratio:** 922, **Literacy Rate (2001):** 61.03%, (Males: 76.46%, Females: 44.34%), **Urban Population (2001):** 23.38%, **Number of districts:** 33, **Principal languages:** Hindi and Rajasthani, **Legislature:** Unicameral, **Assembly Seats:** 200, **Lok Sabha Seats:** 25, **State Day:** March 30.

- Rajasthan, the largest State in India area-wise. The Rajputs, a martial community ruled over this area for centuries.
- Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Bikaner, Mount Abu, Sariska Tiger Sanctuary in Alwar, Keoladeo National Park at Bharatpur, Ajmer, Jaisalmer, Pali and Chittorgarh are important places of tourist interest in the State.

Sikkim

Birth of Sikkim State: May 16, 1975, **Capital:** Gangtok, **Area:** 7,096 sq km, **Location:** Located in the Eastern Himalayas, it is bounded by Tibet in the North, Nepal in the West and Bhutan in the East, West Bengal in South. It is the least populated state of Indian Union, **Population (2001):** 540,493, **Decadal Population Growth (1991–2001):** 32.98%, **Density per sq km (2001):** 76, **Sex Ratio:** 875, **Literacy Rate (2001):** 69.68%, (Males: 76.73%, Females: 61.46%), **Urban Population (2001):** 11.1%, **Number of districts (2001):** 4, **Principal languages:** Lepcha, Bhutia, Nepali and Limbu, **Legislature:** Unicameral, **Assembly Seats:** 32, **Lok Sabha Seats:** 1, **State Day:** May 16.

- Sikkim is a small hilly state. The world's third highest mountain, Kanchanjunga is located here.
- Sikkim is famous for its lush green vegetation, forest, scenic valleys and majestic mountains.
- The premier monastery of Sikkim is Pemayantshe in Pelling. The most ancient monastery of Sikkim is in Yuksom, called the Drubdi monastery.
- Sikkim's population comprises the three principal ethnic communities of the Bhutias, Lepchas and the Nepalese.
- The economy of the state is linked with agriculture that serves as the source of livelihood and economic security of more than 64% of the population.

Tamil Nadu

Birth of Tamil Nadu State: April 14, 1969, **Capital:** Chennai, **Area:** 130,058 sq km, **Location:** Located in South India, it is bounded on North by Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, in East by the Bay of Bengal, in the South by the Indian Ocean and in the West by Kerala, **Population (2001):** 62,110,839, **Decadal Population Growth (1991–2001):** 11.19%, **Density per sq km (2001):** 478, **Sex Ratio:** 986, **Literacy Rate (2001):** 73.47%, **(Males: 82.33%, Females: 64.55%), Urban Population (2001):** 43.86%, **Number of Districts (2001):** 32, **Principal Language:** Tamil, **Legislature:** Unicameral, **Assembly Seats:** 234, **Lok Sabha Seats:** 39, **State Day:** April 14.

- Tamil Nadu was one of the first of British settlements in India.
- Agriculture is the major occupation in Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu occupies a premier position in the production and extensive application of bio-fertilizers.
- Major ports in the State are Chennai, Ennore and Tuticorin. There are seven other minor ports including Cuddalore and Nagapattinam.

Tripura

Birth of Tripura State: January, 21, 1972, **Capital:** Agartala, **Area:** 10,491.69 sq km, **Location:** Bounded on the North, West and South by Bangladesh and on the North-East by Assam and Mizoram, **Population (2001):** 3,191,168, **Decadal Population Growth (1991–2001):** 15.74%, **Density per sq km (2001):** 304, **Sex Ratio:** 950, **Literacy Rate (2001):** 73.66%, **(Males: 81.47%, Females: 65.41%), Urban Population (2001):** 17.02%, **Number of Districts (2001):** 4, **Principal languages:** Bengali, Kokbarak and Manipuri, **Legislature:** Unicameral, **Assembly Seats:** 60, **Lok Sabha Seats:** 2, **State Day:** January 21.

- It is one of the ancient state. There are references of Tripura even in the Mahabharata and the Puranas.
- In 1972 Tripura attained the status of a full-fledged state. Tripura is strategically situated between the river valleys of Myanmar and Bangladesh.

Uttaranchal

Birth of Uttaranchal: November 9, 2000, **Capital:** Dehradun, **Area:** 53,484 sq km, **Location:** Located in the foothills of the Himalayas, it has international boundaries with China in the North and Nepal in the East. On its North-West lies Himachal Pradesh while on the South is Uttar Pradesh, **Population (2001):** 8,479,562, **Decadal Population Growth (1991–2001):** 19.20%, **Density per sq km (2001):** 159, **Sex Ratio:** 964, **Literacy Rate (2001):** 72.28% (**Males:** 84.01%, **Females:** 60.26%), **Urban Population (2001):** 25.59%, **Number of Districts (2001):** 13, **Principal languages:** Kumaoni, Garhwali, Hindi, **Legislature:** Unicameral, **Assembly Seats:** 70, **Lok Sabha Seats:** 5, **State Day:** 9 November.

- The State of Uttaranchal was earlier a part of the United Province of Agra and Awadh which came into existence in 1902. Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal remained a part of Uttar Pradesh before it was carved out of Uttar Pradesh on 9th November, 2000. It is incepted as the 27th State of India.
- About 90 per cent of the population of Uttaranchal depends on agriculture.
- The State is rich in mineral deposits like limestone, marble, rock phosphate, dolomite, magnesite, copper greiphyte, gypsum, etc.

Uttar Pradesh

Birth of Uttar Pradesh State: November 1, 1950, **Capital:** Lucknow, **Area:** 236,566 sq km, **Location:** Located in North India and is bounded by Himachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal North in East by Bihar and Jharkhand, in South by Madhya Pradesh and in West by Haryana and Delhi, **Population (2001):** 166,052,859, **Decadal Population Growth (1991–2001):** 25.80%, **Density per sq km (2001):** 689, **Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 males):** 898, **Literacy Rate (2001):** 57.36%, (**Males:** 70.23%, **Females:** 42.98%), **Urban Population (2001):** 20.78%, **Number of Districts (2001):** 71, **Principal languages:** Hindi and Urdu, **Legislature:** Bicameral, **Assembly Seats:** 404, **Lok Sabha Seats:** 80, **State Day:** November 1.

- Its earlier name was united province. Agriculture is the main occupation of 66 per cent of the population of the state.

West Bengal

Birth of West Bengal State: 1947, **Capital:** Kolkata, **Area:** 88,752 sq km, **Location:** Located in the North-East India, it is bounded in the North by Sikkim and Bhutan, in the East by Assam and Bangladesh, in the South by the Bay of Bengal and Odisha, in the West by Bihar and in the North-West by Nepal, **Population (2001):** 80,221,171, **Decadal Population Growth (1990–2001):** 17.84%, **Density per sq km (2001):** 904, **Sex Ratio:** 934, **Literacy Rate (2001):** 69.22%, (**Males:** 77.58%, **Females:** 60.22%), **Urban Population (2001):** 28.03%, **Number of Districts:** 19, **Principal Language:** Bengali, **Legislature:** Unicameral, **Assembly Seats:** 294, **Lok Sabha Seats:** 42.

- It is very important place with respect to Indian freedom struggle.
- Agriculture plays a pivotal role in the State's economy.
- The IT Hub at Salt Lake is India's first fully integrated electronic complex.

UNION TERRITORIES

Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Birth of Andaman and Nicobar Islands: November 1, 1956, **Area:** 8,249 sq km, **Population:** 3,56,265, **Growth Rate (1991–2001):** 26.94%, **Capital:** Port Blair, **Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males):** 846 **Density per sq km (2001):** 43 **Literacy Rate:** 81.18% (**Males:** 86.18%, **Females:** 75.29%), **No. of Districts:** 3, **Principal Languages:** Hindi, Nicobarese, Malayalam, Bengali, Tamil and Telugu.

- The original inhabitants of the islands lived in the forests on hunting and fishing. There are four Negrito tribes, viz., the Great Andamanese, Onge, Jarawa and Sentinalese.
- Paddy the main food crop, is mostly cultivated in Andaman group of Islands, whereas Coconut and Areca nut are the cash crops of Nicobar group of Islands.
- The southern point of India Indira point is located in Nicobar island.

Chandigarh

Birth of Modern Chandigarh: November 1, 1966, **Area:** 114 sq km, **Population:** 900,914, **Growth Rate (1991–2001):** 40.33%, **Capital:** Chandigarh, **Sex Ratio:** 773 **Density per sq km (2001):** 7903, **Literacy Rate:** 81.76%, (**Males:** 85.65%, **Females:** 76.65%), **No. of Districts:** Nil, **Principal Languages:** Hindi, Punjabi and English.

- It is a U.T. and capital of two states *i.e.*, Punjab and Haryana.
- Under the e-Governance initiatives of the Department, seven more Gram Sampark Centres have been set up in the villages.
- Chandigarh Administration is coming up with its World Class Project, the multi institutional 'Chandigarh Education City' at Sarangpur.

Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Birth of Dadra and Nagar Haveli: August 11, 1961, **Area:** 491, sq km, **Population:** 2,20,451, **Growth Rate (1991–2001):** 59.20%, **Capital:** Silvassa, **Sex Ratio:** 811, **Density per sq km (2001):** 449, **Literacy Rate:** 60.03, (**Males:** 73.32%, **Females:** 42.29%), **No. of Districts:** Nil, **Principal Languages:** Gujarati and Hindi.

- It was under Portuguese rule. It got independence on 11th August, 1961.
- Dadra and Nagar Haveli is a predominantly rural area with about 79 per cent tribal population.

Daman and Diu

Birth of Modern Daman and Diu: May 30, 1987, **Area:** 112 sq km, **Population:** 1,58,059, **Growth Rate (1991–2001):** 55.59%, **Capital:** Daman, **Sex Ratio:** 969, **Density per sq km (2001):** 1411, **Literacy Rate:** 81.09%, (**Males:** 88.40%, **Females:** 70.37%), **No. of Districts:** 2, **Principal Language:** Gujarati.

- Daman and Diu was a colony held by the Portuguese even after Independence. In 1961, it was made an integral part of India.

Delhi

Birth of NCR Delhi: 1956, **Area:** 1,483 sq km, **Population:** 13.80 million, **Growth Rate (1991–2001):** 46.31%, **Capital:** New Delhi, **Sex Ratio:** 821, **Density per sq km:** 9,294, **Literacy Rate:** 75.29%, (**Males:** 87.37%, **Females:** 75%), **No. of District:** 9, **Legislature:** Unicameral, **Principal Languages:** Hindi, Punjabi and Urdu.

- Delhi is surrounded by Haryana on all sides except the east where it borders with Uttar Pradesh.
- With the 69th Constitutional amendment it got a Legislative Assembly.
- Delhi is the largest commercial centre in northern India.

Lakshadweep

Birth of Lakshadweep: 1956, **Area:** 32 sq km, **Population:** 60,595, **Growth Rate (1991–2001):** 17.19%, **Capital:** Kavaratti, **Sex Ratio:** 947, **Density per sq km (2001):** 1894, **Literacy Rate:** 87.52%, (**Males:** 93.15%, **Females:** 81.56%), **No. of District:** 1, **Principal Language:** Malayalam.

- It is mainly a coral reef island. Coconut is the only major crop.
- Fishing is another major activity.

Puducherry

Birth of Puducherry: 1962, **Area:** 492 sq km, **Population:** 9,73,929, **Growth Rate (1991–2001):** 20.56%, **Capital:** Pondicherry, **Sex Ratio:** 1001, **Density per sq km:** 2029, **Literacy Rate:** 81.49%, (**Males:** 88.89%, **Females:** 74.13%), **Legislature:** Unicameral, **No. of Districts:** 4, **Principal Languages:** Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, English and French.

- The territory of (Puducherry) comprises the former French establishment Pudducherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam.
- It is the 2nd U.T. after Delhi which has legislative assembly.

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General Information

OFFICES UNDER GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

President of India

Dr. Rajendra Prasad	1950–1962
Dr. S. Radhakrishnan	1962–1967
Dr. Zakir Hussain	1967–1969 (Died)
Varahagiri Venkata Giri	1969–1969 (Acting)
Justice Md. Hidayatullah	1969–1969 (Acting)
Varahagiri Venkata Giri	1969–1974
Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	1974–1977 (Died)
B. D. Jatti	1977–1977 (Acting)
Neelam Sanjiva Reddy	1977–1982
Giani Zail Singh	1982–1987
R. Venkataraman	1987–1992
Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma	1992–1997
K. R. Narayanan	1997–2002
Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam	2002–2007
Smt. Pratibha Devi Singh Patil	2007–Till Date

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Vice-Presidents of India

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan	1952–1962
Dr. Zakir Hussain	1962–1967
Varahagiri Venkata Giri	1967–1969
Gopal Swarup Pathak	1969–1974
B. D. Jatti	1974–1979
Justice Md. Hidayatullah	1979–1984
R. Venkataraman	1984–1987
Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma	1987–1992
K. R. Narayanan	1992–1997
Krishan Kant	1997–2002 (Died)
Bhairon Singh Shekhawat	2002–2007
Md. Hamid Ansari	2007–Till Date

Prime Ministers of India

Jawaharlal Nehru	1947–1964 (Died)
Gulzari Lal Nanda	1964–1964 (Acting)
Lal Bahadur Shastri	1964–1966 (Died)
Gulzari Lal Nanda	1966–1966 (Acting)
Indira Gandhi	1966–1977
Morarji Desai	1977–1979
Charan Singh	1979–1980
Indira Gandhi	1980–1984 (Died)
Rajiv Gandhi	1984–1989
V. P. Singh	1989–1990
Chandra Shekhar	1990–1991
P. V. Narasimha Rao	1991–1996
Atal Bihari Vajpayee	1996–1996 (For 16 Days)
H. D. Deve Gowda	1996–1998
I. K. Gujral	1997–1998
Atal Bihari Vajpayee	1998–1999
Atal Bihari Vajpayee	1999–2004
Dr. Manmohan Singh	2004–2009
Dr. Manmohan Singh	2009–till date

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Deputy Prime Ministers of India

Sardar Patel	1947–1950
Morarji Desai	1967–1969
Charan Singh and Jagjivan Ram (jointly)	1979–1979
Y. B. Chavan	1979–1980
Devi Lal	1989–1990
Devi Lal	1990–1991
L. K. Advani	2002–2004

Finance Ministers of India

R. K. Shanmukham Chetty	1947–1949
John Mathai	1949–1951
C. D. Deshmukh	1951–1957
T. T. Krishnamachari	1957–1958
Jawaharlal Nehru	1958–1959
Morarji Desai	1959–1964
T. T. Krishnamachari	1964–1966
Sachindra Chowdhary	1966–1967
Morarji Desai	1967–1970
Indira Gandhi	1970–1971
Y. B. Chavan	1971–1975
C. Subramaniam	1975–1977
H. M. Patel	1977–1978
Charan Singh	1979–1980
R. Venkataraman	1980–1982
Pranab Mukherjee	1982–1985
V. P. Singh	1985–1987
N. D. Tiwari	1988–1989
S. B. Chavan	1989–1990
Madhu Dandavate	1990–1991
Yashwant Sinha	1991–1991
Manmohan Singh	1991–1996

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INDIA 2011

P. Shidambaram	1996–1998
Yashwant Sinha	1998–2002
Jaswant Singh	2002–2004
P. Chidambaram	2004–2008
Pranab Mukherjee	2009–till date

Speakers of the Lok Sabha

G. V. Mavalankar	1952–1956 (Died)
M. A. Ayyangar	1956–1962
Hukam Singh	1962–1967
Neelam Sanjiva Reddy	1967–1969 (Resigned)
Gurdial Singh Dhillon	1969–1975 (Resigned)
Bali Ram Bhagat	1976–1977
Neelam Sanjiya Reddy	1977–1977 (Resigned)
K. S. Hegde	1977–1980
Balram Jaxhar	1980–1989
Rabi Ray	1989–1991
Shivraj V. Patil	1991–1996
P. A. Sangma	1996–1998
G. M. C. Balayogi	1998–2002 (Died)
Manohar Joshi	2002–2004
Somnath Chatterjee	2004–2009
Ms. Meira Kumar	2009–till date

Chief Justice of India

Harilal J. Kania	1950–1951
M. Patanjali Sastri	1951–1954
M. C. Mahajan	1954–1954
B. K. Mukherjee	1954–1956
S. R. Das	1956–1959
B. P. Sinha	1959–1964
P. B. Gajendragadkar	1964–1966
A. K. Sarkar	1966–1966

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INDIA 2011

K. Subba Rao	1966–1967
K. N. Wanchoo	1967–1968
M. Hidayatullah	1968–1970
J. C. Shah	1970–1971
S. M. Sikri	1971–1973
A. N. Ray	1973–1977
M. H. Beg	1977–1978
Y. V. Chandrachud	1978–1985
P. N. Bhagwati	1985–1986
R. S. Pathak	1986–1989
E. S. Venkataramaiah	1989–1989
S. Mukherjee	1989–1990
Ranganath Mishra	1990–1991
K. N. Singh	1991–1992
M. H. Kania	1991–1992
L. M. Sharma	1992–1993
M. N. Venkatachalaiah	1993–1994
A. M. Ahmadi	1994–1997
J. S. Verma	1997–1998
M. M. Punchhi	1998–1998
A. S. Anand	1998–2001
S. P. Bharucha	2001–2002
B. N. Kirpal	2002–2002
G. B. Pattanaik	2002–2002
V. N. Khare	2002–2004
S. Rajendra Babu	2004–2005
R. C. Lahoti	2004–2005
Y. K. Sabharwal	2005–2005
K. G. Balakrishnan	2007–2010
S. H. Kapadia	2010–till date

Chief Election Commissioners of India

Sukumar Sen	1950–1958
K. V. K. Sundaram	1958–1967
S. P. Sen Verma	1967–1972

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Dr. Nagendra Singh	1972–1973
T. Swaminathan	1973–1977
S. L. Shaktidhar	1977–1982
R. K. Trivedi	1982–1985
R. V. S. Peri Sastri	1986–1990
Smt. V. S. Rama Devi	1990–1990
T. N. Seshan	1990–1996
M. S. Gill	1996–2001
J. M. Lyngdoh	2001–2004
T. S. Krishna Murthy	2004–2005
B. B. Tandon	2005–2006
N. Gopaldaswamy	2006–2009
Naveen Chawla	2009–2010
S. Y. Quraishi	

Chairman of the UPSC

Sir Ross Barker	1926–1932
Sir David Petrie	1932–1936
Sir Eyre Gordon	1937–1942
Sir F. W. Robertson	1942–1947
H. K. Kripalani	1947–1949
R. N. Banerjee	1949–1955
N. Govindarajan	1955–1955
V. S. Hejmadi	1955–1961
B. N. Jha	1961–1967
K. R. Damle	1967–1971
R. C. S. Sarkar	1971–1973
Dr. A. R. Kidwai	1973–1979
Dr. M. L. Shahare	1979–1985
H. K. L. Kapoor	1985–1990
J. P. Gupta	1990–1992
Smt. R. M. Bathew (Kharbuli)	1992–1996
S. J. S. Chhatwal	1996–1996

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INDIA 2011

J. M. Qureshi	1996–1998
Surinder Nath	1998–2002
P. C. Hota	2002–2003
Mata Prasad	2003–2005
Dr. S. R. Hashim	2005–2006
Gurbachan Jagat	2006–2007
Subir Dutta	2007–2008
D. P. Agrawal	2008–till date

Comptroller and Auditor–Generals of India

V. Narhari Rao	1948–1954
A. K. Chanda	1954–1960
Sh. A. K. Roy	1960–1966
S. Ranganathan	1966–1972
A. Baksi	1972–1984
Gian Prakash	1978–1984
T. N. Chaturvedi	1984–1990
C. G. Somiah	1990–1996
V. K. Shunglu	1996–2002
V. N. Kaul	2002–2008
Vinod Rai	2008–till date

Attorney–Generals of India

M. C. Setalved	1950–1963
C. K. Daphtary	1963–1963
Niren De	1968–1977
S. V. Gupte	1977–1979
L. N. Sinha	1979–1983
K. Parasaran	1983–1989
Soli J. Sorabjee	1989–1990
G. Ramaswamy	1990–1992
Milon K. Banerjee	1992–1996
Ashok K. Desai	1996–1998

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Soli J. Sorabjee	1998–2004
Milon K. Banerjee	2004–2009
Goolam E. Vahanvati	2009–till date

Governors of Reserve Bank of India

Sir Oshorne Smith	1935–1937
Sir James Taylor	1937–1943
Sir C. D. Deshmukh	1943–1949
Sir Benegal Rama Rau	1949–1957
K. G. Ambegaonkar	1957–1957
H. V. R. Lengar	1957–1962
P. C. Bhattacharya	1962–1967
L. K. Jha	1967–1970
B. N. Adarkar	1970–1970
S. Jagannathan	1970–1975
N. C. Sen Gupta	1975–1975
K. R. Puri	1975–1977
M. Narasimham	1977–1977
Dr. I. G. Patel	1977–1982
Dr. Manmohan Singh	1982–1985
A. Ghosh	1985–1985
R. N. Malhotra	1985–1985
S. Venkitaramanan	1990–1992
Dr. C. Rangarajan	1992–1997
Dr. Bimal Jalan	1997–2003
Dr. Y. V. Reddy	2003–2008
Dr. D. Subba Rao	2008–till date

Commanders-in-Chief

General Sir Roy Bucher	1948–1949
General K. M. Cariappa	1949–1953
General Maharja Rajendra Sinhji	1953–1955
Chiefs of Army Staff	

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General Maharaj Rajendra Sinhji	1955–1955
General S. M. Srinagesh	1955–1957
General K. S. Thimayya	1957–1961
General R. N. Thapar	1961–1962
General J. N. Choudhuri	1962–1966
General P. P. Kumaramangalam	1966–1969
General S. H. F. J. Manekshaw	1969–1972
General S. H. F. J. Manekshaw	1972–1973
General G. G. Bewoor	1973–1975
General T. N. Raina	1975–1978
General O. P. Malhotra	1978–1981
General K. V. Krishna Rao	1981–1983
General A. S. Vaidya	1983–1986
General K. Sunderji	1986–1988
General V. N. Sharma	1988–1990
General S. F. Rodrigues	1990–1993
General B. C. Joshi	1993–1994
General S. Padmanabhan	2000–2002
General N. C. Vij	2003–2005
General J. J. Singh	2005–2007
General Deepak Kapoor	2007–2010
General V. K. Singh	2010–till date

Chiefs of Naval Staff

Admiral Sir Edward Parry	1948–1951
Admiral Sir Mark Pizey	1951–1955
Vice Admiral Sir Stephen Carlill	1955–1958
Vice Admiral R. D. Katari	1958–1962
Vice Admiral B.S. Soman	1962–1966
Admiral A. K. Chatterjee	1966–1970
Admiral S. M. Nanda	1970–1973
Admiral S. N. Kohli	1973–1976
Admiral J. L. Cursetji	1976–1979
Admiral R. L. Pereira	1979–1982

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Admiral O. S. Dawson	1982–1984
Admiral R. H. Tahiliani	1984–1987
Admiral J. G. Nadkarni	1987–1990
Admiral Ramdas	1990–1993
Admiral V. S. Shekhawat	1993–1996
Admiral Vishnu Bhagwat	1996–1998
Admiral Sushil Kumar	1998–2001
Admiral Madhvendra Singh	2001–2004
Admiral Arun Prakash	2004–2006
Admiral Suresh Mehta	2006–2009
Admiral Nirmal Kumar Verma	2009–till date

Chiefs of Air Staff

Air Marshal Sir Thomas Elmhirst	1947–1950
Air Marshal Sir Ronald Chapman	1950–1951
Air Marshal Sir Gerald Gibbs	1951–1954
Air Marshal S. Mukherjee	1954–1960
Air Marshal A.M. Engineer	1960–1964
Air Chief Marshal Arjan Singh	1964–1969
Air Chief Marshal P. C. Lal	1969–1973
Air Chief Marshal O. P. Mehra	1973–1976
Air Chief Marshal H. Moolgavkar	1976–1978
Air Chief Marshal I. H. Latif	1978–1981
Air Chief Marshal Dilbagh Singh	1981–1984
Air Chief Marshal L. M. Katre	1984–1985
Air Chief Marshal D. A. La Fontaine	1985–1988
Air Chief Marshal S. K. Mehra	1988–1991
Air Chief Marshal N. C. Suri	1991–1993
Air Chief Marshal S. K. Kaul	1993–1995
Air Chief Marshal S. K. Sareen	1996–1998
Air Chief Marshal A. Y. Tipnis	1999–2001
Air Chief Marshal S. Krishnaswamy	2001–2004
Air Chief Marshal S. P. Tyagi	2004–2007

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Air Chief Marshal Fali H. Major	2007–2009
Air Chief Marshal Pradeep	2009–till date
Vasant Naik	

CIVILIAN AWARDS

Bharat Ratna: The award is given for exceptional service towards the advancement of Art, Literature and Science and in recognition of public service of the highest order.

Padma Vibhushan: The award is given for exceptional and distinguished service in anyfield including service rendered by the Government servants.

Padma Bhushan: The award is given for distinguished service of high order in any field including service rendered by the Government servants.

Padma Shri: The award is given for distinguished service in any field including service rendered by the Government servants. In pursuance of the Supreme Court's Judgement, the Government had constituted a High Level Review Committee chaired by the Vice-President of India, to go into the guidelines for the Padma Awards and certain other aspects. The Review Committee submitted its report in November 1996 and the same has been accepted by the Government. The institution of these awards has been revived since 1997.

Padma Awards: Padma awards are amongst the highest civilian awards of the country. There are three categories of Padma Awards—'Padma Vibhushan', 'Padma Bhushan' and 'Padma Shri'. These are given for distinguished service in any field including Art, Literature and Education, Science and Engineering, Sports, Medicine, etc. Padma Awards are announced on the eve of the Republic Day every year.

Recipients of Bharat Ratna: Chakravarti Rajagopalachari, Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, Dr. Chandrasekhar Venkat Raman, Dr. Bhagwan Das, Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya, Jawaharlal Nehru; Govind Ballabh Pant, Dr. Dhondo Keshave Karve, Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, Purushottam Das Tandon, Dr. Rajendra Prasad Dr. Zakir Hussain Dr. Pandurang Vaman Kane Lal Bahadur Shastri (Posthumous), Indira Gandhi, Varahagiri Venkatagiri, Kumaraswami Kamraj (Posthumous) Mary Teresa Bojaxhiu (Mother Teresa), Acharya Vinobha Bhave (Posthumous), Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Marudu Gopalan Ramachandran (Posthumous) Dr. Bhim Rao Ramji Ambedkar (Posthumous), Dr. Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela, Rajiv Gandhi (Posthumous), Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (Posthumous), Morarji Ranchhodji Desai, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (Posthumous), Jehangir Ratanji Dadabhai Tata, Satyajit Ray (Posthumous), Aruna Asaf Ali (Posthumous), Gulzari Lal Nanda (Posthumous), Dr. Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam, Madurai Shanmukhavadiyu Subbalakshmi, Chidambaram Subramaniam, Loknayak Jayaprakash Narayan (Posthumous), Professor Amartya Sen, Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoloi (Posthumous), Pandit Ravi Shankar, Sushri Lata Dinanath Mangeshkar, Ustad Bismillah Khan and Pandit Bhimsen Joshi.

LIST OF RECENT INTERNATIONAL YEARS

2000	International Year of Thanks giving
2000	International Year for the Culture of Peace

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2001	International Year of Mobilization against Racis, Racial Dscrimination, Xenophobia and Related Incolerance
2001	International year of Volunteers
2001	United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations
2002	International Year of Ecotourism
2002	International Year of Mountains
2002	United Nations Year of Freshwater
2003	International Year of Freshwater
2003	European Disability Year
2004	International Year to Commemorate the Struggle against Slavery and its Abolition
2004	International Year of Rice
2005	International Year for Sport and Physical Education
2005	International Year of Microcredit
2005	World Year of Physics
2006	International Year of Deserts and Desertification (Recognized by the UN)
2007	International Year of the Dolphin (by the United Nations and UNEP)
2007	International Year of Water (Govt. of India)
2008	Internatinal Year of Planet Earth
2008	International Year of the Potato (proposed FAO, adopted by UN)
2008	Year of Good Governance (by SAARC countries)
2009	International Year of Astronomy (proposal accepted by UNESCO, UN proposal in preparation)
2011	International Year of Forests

IMPORTANT DAYS

January 9	NRI Day
January 10	World Laughter Day
January 12	National Youth Day
January 15	Army Day
January 26	India's Republic Day, International Customs Day
January 30	Martyra's Day, World Leprosy Eradication Day
February, (2nd Sunday)	World Marriage Day
February 24	Central Excise Day
February 28	National Science Day
March (2nd Monday)	Commonwealth Day
March 8	International Women's Day
March 15	World Disabled Day, World Consumer Rights Day

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INDIA 2011

March 18	Ordnance Factories Day (India)
March 21	International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
March 22	World Day for water
March 23	World Meteorological Day
March 24	World TB Day
April 5	International Day for Mine Awareness; National Maritime Day
April 7	World Health Day
April 17	World Haemophilia Day
April 18	World Heritage Day
April 21	Secretaries' Day
April 22	Earth Day
April 23	World Book and Copyright Day
May 1	Workers' Day (International Labour Day)
May (1st Tuesday)	World Asthma Day
May 3	Press Freedom Day; World Asthma Day
May (2nd Sunday)	Mother's Day
May 4	Coal Miners' Day
May 8	World red Cross Day
May 9	World Thalassaemia Day
May 11	National Technology Day
May 12	World Hypertension Day; International Nurses Day
May 15	International Day of the Family
May 17	World Telecommunication Day
May 24	Commonwealth Day
May 31	Anti-tobacco Day
June 4	International Day of Innocent Children, Victims of Aggression
June 5	World Environment Day
June (3rd Sunday)	Father's Day
June 26	International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking
June 14	World Blood Donor Day
June 29	Statistics Day
July 1	Doctor's Day
July 11	World Population Day
August 3	International Friendship Day

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INDIA 2011

August 6	Hiroshima Day
August 8	World Senior Citizen's Day
August 9	Quit India Day, Nagasaki Day
August 15	Indian Independence Day
August 18	International Day of World's Indigeneous Peoples
August 19	Photography Day
August 29	National Sports Day
September 2	Cocount Day
September 5	Teacher's Day; Sanskrit Day
September 8	International Literacy Day (UNESCO)
September 15	Engineers' Day International Day of Democracy
September 16	World Ozone Day
September 21	Alzheimer's Day; Day for Peace and Non-violence (UN)
September 22	Rose Day (Welfare of Cancer patients)
September 26	Day of the Deaf
September 27	World Tourism Day
October 1	Interantioanl Day for the Elderly
October 2	Gandhi Jayanthi International Non-Violence Day
October 3	World Habitat Day
October 4	World Animal Welfare Day
October 8	Indian Air Force Day
October 9	World Post Office Day
October 10	National Post day
October (2nd Thursday)	World Sight Day
October 13	UN International Day for Natural Disaster Reduction
October 15	World White Cane Day (guiding the blind)
October 16	World Food Day
October 24	UN Day; World Development Information Day
October 30	World Thrift Day
November 9	Legal Services Day
November 14	Children's Day; Diabetes Day
November 17	National Epilepsy Day
November 19	International Men's Day
November 20	Africa Industrialistion Day
November 29	International Day of Solidarity with Palestinian People
December 1	AIDS Day
December 10	Human Rights Day

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INDIA 2011

IMPORTANT RIVERS/LAKES OF THE WORLD

<i>Places</i>	<i>Rivers/Lakes</i>	<i>Places</i>	<i>Rivers/Lakes</i>
Vancouver (Can.)	R. Fraser	Kingston (Can.)	R. St. Lawrence, L.
Hamilton (Can.)	L. Ontario	Sarnia (Can.)	L. Huron
Arvida (Can.)	R. Saguenay	Subury (Can.)	L. Huron
Montreal (Can.)	R. St. Lawrence, R. Ottawa	Portland (USA)	R. Columbia
Sacramento (USA)	R. Sacramento,	Chicago (USA)	L. Michigan, R. Chicago
R. America		Detroit (USA)	L. Erie, R. St. Clair
Cleveland (USA)	L. Erie	Philadelphia (USA)	R. Delaware
Gary (USA)	L. Michigan	New York City (USA)	R. Hudson
Milwaukee (USA)	L. Michigan	Toledo (USA)	L. Frif
Duluttz (USA)	R. St. Louis,	Toronto (Can.)	L. Ontario
L. Superior		Asuncion (Paraguay)	R. Paraguay
Baton Rouge (USA)	R. Mississippi	Manaus (Brazil)	R. Negro, R. Amazon
Buffalo (USA)	L. Erie	Port Said (Egypt)	Suez Canal
St. Louis (USA)	R. Mississippi,	Khartoum (Sudan)	R. Blue Nile, R. White Nile
R. Missouri		Kisume (Kenya)	L. Victoria
Belem (Brazil)	R. Amazon	Jinja (Uganda)	R. Nile, L. Victoria
Cairo (Egypt)	R. Nile	Port Harcourt (Nigeria)	R. Niger
Alexandria (Egypt)	R. Nile	Kinshasa	R. Zaire
Omdurma (Sudan)	R. Nile	Boma	R. Zaire
Kampala (Uganda)	L. Victoria	Lisbon (Portugal)	R. Tagus
Lokoja (Nigeria)	R. Niger, R. Benue	Paris (France)	R. Seine
Brazzaville	R. Zaire (Congo)	Lyons (France)	R. Seine
Matadi	R. Zaire	Rome (Italy)	R. Tiber
Kiruna (Sweden)	R. Torne	Vatican City	R. Tiber
Oporto (Portugal)	R. Douro	Frankfurt (Germany)	R. Rhine, R. Main
Bordeaux (France)	R. Garrone	Dresden (Germany)	R. Elbe
Rouen (France)	R. Seine	Bonn (Germany)	R. Rhie, R. Seig
Milan (Italy)	R. PO.	Bremen (Germany)	R. Weser
Berlin (Germany)	R. Spree	Krakow (Poland)	R. Vistula
Leipzig (Germany)	R. Elbe	Rotterdam (Netherlands)	R. Rhine, R. Maas, R. Schel
Bingen (Germany)	R. Rhine	New Castle (U.K.)	R. Tyne
Hamburg (Germany)	R. Elbe		
Quebec (Can.)	R. St. Lawrence		

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Moscow (Russia)	R. Moskva	Antwerp (Belgium)	R. Scheldt
Stalingrad (Russia)	R. Volga	London (Britain)	R. Thames
Bratsk (Russia)	R. Angara	Glasgow (U.K.)	R. Clyde
Nickopol (Ukraine)	R. Dnieper	Petrozavsk (Russia)	L. Onega
Zaragoza (Spain)	R. Ebro	Krasnoyark (Russia)	R. Yenisey
Saratov (Russia)	R. Volga	Irkutsk (Russia)	L. Baikal
Kiev (Ukraine)	R. Dnieper	Dnepropetrovsk (Ukraine)	R. Dnieper
Venice (Italy)	R. Po.	Nantes (France)	R. Loire
Belgrade	R. Danube	Rostov (Russia)	R. Don
Madrid	R. Manzanares	Vienna (Austria)	R. Danube
Bartislava	R. Danube	Budapest	R. Danube
Cologne (Germany)	R. Rhine	Dublin	R. Liffey
Wuppertal	R. Wupper	Prague	R. Vltava
Washington (USA)	R. Potomac	Dusseldorf (Germany)	R. Rhine
Freemantle (Australia)	R. Swan	Essen	R. Ruhr
Shanghai (China)	R. Yangtze Kiang (Chang Jang), R. Hwang Pu	Stuttgart	R. Neckar
Hongkong (China)	R. Canton	Perth (Australia)	R. Swan
Ventiane (Laso)	R. Mekong	Sydney (Australia)	R. Darling
Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)	R. Gambak, R. Kelang	Nanking (China)	R. Yangtze Kiang
Chauk (Myanmar)	R. Irrawaddy	Macao (China)	R. Pearl
Baghadad (Iraq)	R. Tigris	Phnow Penh (Cambodia)	R. Mekong, R. Tonle Sap
Kathmandu (Nepal)	R. Baghmati, R. Vishnuma	Mandalay (Myanmar)	R. Irrawaddy
Kabul (Afghanistan)	R. Kabul	Baghadad (Thailand)	R. Chao Praya
Cognac (France)	R. Charente	Lahore (Pakistan)	R. Ravi
Cambridge (U.K.)	R. Cam	Colombo (Sri Lanka)	R. Kelani
Panji (Goa, India)	R. Mandovi	Bucharest (Romania)	R. Dimbovita
		Galafi (Romania)	R. Danube, R. Siret
		Oxford (U.K.)	R. Thames

<i>New Name</i>	<i>Old Name</i>
Afghanistan	Bactria, Ariana, Khorasan
Angola	Portuguese West Africa
Cocos Island (Australia)	Keeling Island
Kirtimati (Australia)	Christmas Islands
Bangladesh	East Pakistan

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Belarus	Byelorussia (White Russia)
Belize	British Honduras
Benin	Dahomey
Botswana	Bechuanaland
Bander Seri Begawan (Brunei)	Brunei Town
Burking Faso	Upper Volta
Cambodia	Kampuchea, Khmer Republic
Banjul	Bathurst
Chad	French Equitorial Africa
Beijing	Peking
Zaire	Belgian Congo
Costa Rica	Rich Coast
Kalaallit Nunnat	Greenland
Nuuk	Godthab
Congo	Zaire
Dijbouti	French Somaliland, French Terrotory of Affairs and Is- sas

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Who's Who

A. UNION GOVERNMENT

CABINET MINISTERS

Dr. Manmohan Singh: Prime Minister and also Incharge of the Ministries/Departments not specifically allocated to the charge of any Minister, viz. Ministry of Personnel. Public Grievances & Pensions; Planning Commission, Department of Atomic Energy; and Department of Space, Ministry of Culture and Ministry of Railways

Shri Pranab Mukherjee: Minister of Finance

Shri Sharad Pawar: Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution

Shri A.K. Antony: Minister of Defence

Shri P. Chidambaram: Minister of Home Affairs

Shri S.M. Krishna: Minister of External Affairs

Shri Virbhadra Singh: Minister of Steel

Shri Vilasrao Deshmukh: Minister of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises

Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad: Minister of Health and Family Welfare

Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde: Minister of Power

Shri M. Veerappa Moily: Minister of Law and Justice

Dr. Farooq Abdullah: Minister of New and Renewable Energy

Shri S. Jaipal Reddy: Minister of Urban Development

Shri Kamal Nath: Minister of Road Transport and Highways

Shri Vayalar Ravi: Minister of Overseas Indian Affairs

Shri Dayanidhi Maran: Minister of Textiles

Shri A. Raja: Minister of Communications and Information Technology

Shri Murli Deora: Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas

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Smt. Ambika Soni: Minister of Information and Broadcasting
Shri Mallikarjun Kharge: Minister of Labour and Employment
Shri Kapil Sibal: Minister of Human Resource Development
Shri B.K. Handique: Minister of Mines and Minister of Development of North Eastern Region
Shri Anand Sharma: Minister of Commerce and Industry
Shri C.P. Joshi: Minister of Rural Development and Minister of Panchayati Raj
Kumari Sailja: Minister of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation and Minister of Tourism
Shri Subodh Kant Sahay: Minister of Food Processing Industries
Dr. M.S. Gill: Minister of Youth Affairs and Sports
Shri G.K. Vasan: Minister of Shipping
Shri Pawan K. Bansal: Minister of Parliamentary Affairs
Shri Mukul Wasnik: Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment
Shri KantiiaJ Bhuria: Minister of Tribal Affairs
Shri M.K. Alagiri: Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers

MINISTERS OF STATE

(Independent Charge)

Shri Praful Patel: Ministry of Civil Aviation
Shri Sriprakash Jaiswal: Ministry of Coal and Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Shri Salman Khursheed: Ministry of Corporate Affairs and Ministry of Minority Affairs
Shri Dinsha J. Patel: Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
Smt. Krishna Tirath: Ministry of Women and Child Development
Shri Jairam Ramesh: Ministry of Environment and Forests

MINISTERS OF STATE

Shri Srikant Jena: Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers
Shri E. Ahamed: Ministry of Railways
Shri Mullappally Ramachandran: Ministry of Home Affairs
Shri V. Narayansamy: Ministry of Planning and Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs;
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
Shri Jyotiraditya Scindia: Ministry of Commerce and Industry
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Shri M.M. Pallam Raju: Ministry of Defence
Shri Saugata Ray: Ministry of Urban Development
Shri S.S. Palanimanickam: Ministry of Finance
Shri Jitin Prasada: Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas
Shri A. Sai Prathap: Ministry of Steel
Smt. Preneet Kaur: Ministry of External Affairs
Shri Gurdas Kamat: Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
Shri Harish Rawat: Ministry of Labour and Employment
Professor K.V. Thomas: Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution
Shri Bharatsingh Solanki: Ministry of Power
Shri Mahadev S. Khandela: Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
Shri Dinesh Trivedi: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Shri Sisir Adhikari: Ministry of Rural Development
Shri Sultan Ahmed: Ministry of Tourism
Shri Mukul Roy: Ministry of Shipping and Ministry of Railways
Shri Chaudhary Mohan Jatua: Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
Shri D. Napoleon: Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
Dr. S. Jagathrakshakan: Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
Shri S. Gandbiselvan: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Shri Tusharbai Chaudhary: Ministry of Tribal Affairs
Shri Sachin Pilot: Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
Shri Arun Yadav: Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises
Shri Pratik Prakashbapu Patil: Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports
Shri R.P.N. Singh: Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
Shri Vincent Pala: Ministry of Water Resources
Shri Pradeep Jain: Ministry of Rural Development
Ms. Agatha Sangma: Ministry of Rural Development

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Chief of Air Staff: Air Marshal N. A. K. Browne
Chief of Army Staff: General Vijay Kumar Singh
Chief of Naval Staff: Admiral Nirmal Verma,
Chief of Integrated Defence Staff: Vice Admiral Raman Puri

HIGHEST POSITIONS

S.H. Kapadia: Chief Justice of India
Mr. Goolam E. Vahanvati: Attorney General of India
Mr. Justice V.K. Bali: Chairman, Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT)
Mr. Gopal Subramaniam: Solicitor-General of India
Mr. Hamid Ansari: Chairman, Rajya Sabha
Ms. Meira Kumar: Speaker, Lok Sabha
Dr. Manmohan Singh: Chairman, Planning Commission
Dr. Morttek Singh Ahiuwalia: Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission
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Mr. Arun Jaitley: Leader of Opposition (Rajya Sabha)
Mr. S.Y. Quraishi: Chief Election Commissioner
Mr. Vinod Rai: Comptroller and Auditor-General of India
Mr. K.M. Chandrasekhar: Cabinet Secretary
Mr. T. K. A. Nair: Principal Secretary to Prime Minister
Mr. Kamal Pande: Secretary, Inter-State Council
Mr. Justice S. Ratnavel Pandian: Chairman, National Commission for Backward Classes
Mr. Buta Singh: Chairman, National Commission for Scheduled Castes
Mr. Kunwar Singh: Chairman, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes
Mr. D.P. Agrawal: Chairman, UPSC
Dr. M. S. Swaminathan: Chairman, National Commission for Farmers
Mr. S. S. Menon: National Security Adviser and Special Adviser to PM (Internal Security)
Mr. Vijay Nambiar: Deputy National Security Adviser
Mr. Vivek Sahay: Chairman, Railway Board
Mr. Vivek Kumar Agnihotri: Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha
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Mr. Sukhadeo Thorat: Chairman, UGC
Mr. V. K. Saraswat: Scientific Adviser to Defence Minister and Secretary, Defence Research & Development Organisation
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Mr. Prahlad Basu: Chairman, Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises
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Mr. Justice Ashok Agarwal: Chairman, CAT
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Mr. Duwuri Subbarao: Governor, RBI
Mr. Ravindra Varma: Chairman, National Commission on Labour
Mr. Justice G. N. Ray: Chairman, Press Council of India
Mr. Ajit Bhattacharjea: Director, Press Institute of India
Mr. Ravindra Kumar: Chairman, United News of India
Mr. Bahubali S. Shah: President, Indian Newspaper Society
Mr. R. Lakshmipathy: Chairman, PTI
Mr. J. Harinarayan: Chairman, Insurance Regulatory Authority
Ms. Kuldeep Singh: Chairperson, Central Board Direct Taxes (CBDT)
Mr. V Shridhar: Chairman, Central Board of Excise & Customs
Mr. S. Vasudeva: CMD, ONGC (off-shore)
Mr. B.C. Tripathi: CMD, GAIL
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Mr. Yoghesh Agrawal: Chariman, IDBI
Mr. T. S. Vijayan: Chairman, LIC
Mr. S. Balasubramaniam: Chairman, Company Law Board
Mr. B. L. Bagra: MD, NALCO
Dr. S. Ayyappan: Director-General, Indian Council of Agriculture Research
Mr. Kuldeep Singh: Chairman, MTNL
Mr. A.K. Bajaj: Chairman, Central Water Commission
Ms. Girija Vyas: Chairperson, National Commission for Women
Dr. Vijay L. Kelkar: Chairman, 13th Finance Commission
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Ms. Nandita Das: Chairperson, Children's Film Society of India
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Mr. Ram Niwas Mirdha: Chairperson, Sangeet Natak Akademi
Mr. Gopinath Mudna: Chairman, Public Accounts Committee
Mr. Arun Bhatnagar: Chairman, Prasar Bharati
Mr. Justice C. M. Nayar: Chairman, MRTPC
Mr. Bipin Chandra: Chairman, NBT
Mr. Chandra Shekhar Verma: Chariman, SAIL
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B. STATE GOVERNMENT

<i>States</i>	<i>Governor</i>	<i>Chief Minister</i>
Andhra Pradesh	E. S. L. Narasimhan	N. Kiran Kumar
Arunachal Pradesh	General (Rtd.) J. J. Singh	Dorjee Khandu
Assam	J.B. Patnaik	Tanun Gogoi
Bihar	Devanand Konwar	Nitish Kumar
Chhatisgarh	Shekhar Dutta	Dr. Raman Singh
Goa	Dr. Shivender Singh Sandhu	Digambar Kamat
Gujarat	Kamla Beniwal	Narendra Modi
Haryana	Jagannath Paharia	Bhupinder Singh Hooda
Himachal Pradesh	Urmila Patel	Prem Kumar Dhumai
Jammu and Kashmir	N. N. Vohra	Omar Abdullah
Jharkhand	Hasan Kuthoos Maricar	Arjun Munda
Karnataka	H.R. Bharadwaj	B.S. Yeddyurappa
Kerala	R.S. Gavai	V.S. Achuthanandan
Madhya Pradesh	Rameshwar Thakur	Shivraj Singh Chouhan
Maharashtra	Kateekal Sankarnarayan	Prithviraj Chouvan
Manipur	Gurbachan Jagat	Okram ibobi Singh
Meghalaya	Ranjit Shekhar Mooshahary	Mukul Sangma
Mizoram	Lt. Gen. (Retd.) M.M. Lakhera	Lalthanwala
Nagaland	Nikhil Kumar	Neiphiu Rio
Odisha	Murlidhar Chandrakant Bhandare	Naveen Patnaik
Punjab	Shivraj Patil	Parkash Singh Badal
Rajasthan	Shivraj Patil (Addl. Charge)	Ashok Gehlot
Sikkim	Balmiki Prasad Singh	Pawan Kumar Chamling
Tamil Nadu	Surjit Singh Barnala	Kalaignar M. Karunanidhi
Tripura	Dnyandeo Yashwantrao Patil	Manik Sarkar
Uttar Pradesh	B.L. Joshi	Kumari Mayawati
Uttaranchal	Margaret Alva	Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal
West Bengal	M.K. Narayanan	Kumari Mamata Banerjee

<i>Union Territories</i>	<i>Lt. Governors/Administrations</i>	<i>Chief Minister.</i>
Andaman and Nicobar Islands (LG)	Lt. Gen. (Retd.) Bhopiner Singh	
Chandigarh (A)	Shivaraj V. Patil	
Dadra and Nagar Haveli (A)	Satya Gopal	
Daman and Diu (A)	Satya Gopal	
Delhi (LG)	Tejinder Khanna	Smt. Sheila Dixit
Puducherry	Iqbal Singh	

HEAD OF IMPORTANT OFFICES

Defence

- **Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces:** President Pratibha Devisingh Patil
- **Chief of the Army Staff:** General V.K. Singh
- **Chief of the Air Staff:** Air Chief Marshal Norman Anil Kumar Browne
- **Chief of the Naval Staff:** Admiral Nirmal Kumar Verma
- **Commander-in-Chief Strategic Forces:** Vice-Admiral Vijay Shankar
- **Chief of Integrated Defence Staff:** Vice Admiral Raman Puri

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- **Rajya Sabha, Chairman:** Md. Hamid Ansari
- **Rajya Sabha, Deputy Chairman:** Mr. K. Rahman Khan
- **Speaker of Lok Sabha:** Ms. Meira Kumar
- **Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha:** Mr. Charanjit Singh Atwal
- **Leader of Opposition (Lok Sabha):** Mrs. Sushma Swaraj
- **Leader of Opposition (Rajya Sabha):** Mr. Arun Jaitely
- **Chief Election Commissioner:** Mr. S.Y. Quraishi
- **Election Commissioner:** Mr. Harishankar Brahma
- **Election Commissioner:** Mr. V. S. Sampath
- **Comptroller and Auditor-General of India:** Mr. Vinod Rai
- **Secretary General, Rajya Sabha:** Mr. Vivek Kumar Agnihotri
- **Secretary General, Lok Sabha:** Mr. T.K. Viswanathan

OFFICERS OF UNION GOVERNMENT

- **Cabinet Secretary:** Mr. K.M. Chandrasekhar
- **Principal Secretary to Prime Minister:** Mr. Ajit Kumar Seth
- **National Security Adviser and Special Adviser to PM (Internal Security):** Mr. Shiv Shankar Menon
- **Scientific Adviser to Defence Minister and Secretary, Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO):** Mr. V.K. Saraswat
- **Principal Scientific Adviser to the Government:** Dr. R. Chidambaram
- **Foreign Secretary:** Ms. Nirupama Rao
- **Home Secretary:** Mr. Gopal Krishna Pillai
- **Defence Secretary:** Mr. Vijay Singh
- **Finance Secretary:** Mr. Ashok Chawla

- **Revenue Secretary:** Mr. Sunil Mitra
- **Chairman, Economic Advisory Council to Prime Minister:** Mr. C. Rangarajan
- **Registrar-General of India and Census Commissioner:** Mr. D.K. Sikri
- **Chief Vigilance Commissioner:** Mr. P.J. Thomas
- **Chief Information Commissioner:** Mr. Satyanand Mishra

JUDICIARY

- **Chief Justice of India:** Mr. Justice Sarosh Homi Kapadia
- **Attorney General of India:** Mr. Goolam Essaji Vahanvati
- **Chairman Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT):** Mr. Justice Ashok Agarwal
- **Solicitor-General of India:** Mr. Gopal Subramaniam
- **Additional Solicitor General of India:** Indira Jaisingh

COMMISSIONS

- **Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission:** Dr. Montek Singh Ahluwalia
- **Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission and Secretary, Department of Atomic Energy:** Mr. Srikumar Banerjee
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- **Chairman, National Commission for Minorities:** Mr. Mohammad Shafi Quraishi
- **Chairman, National Consumer Protection Commission:** Mr. Justice M.B. Shah
- **Chairman, National Commission on Labour:** Mr. Ravindra Verma
- **Chairman, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes:** Mr. Kunwar Singh
- **Chairman, MRTPC:** Justice C.N. Nayar
- **Chairman, National Commission for Farmers:** Dr. M. S. Swaminathan
- **Chairperson, National Commission for Women:** Ms. Girija Vyas
- **President, National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission:** Mr. Justice D. P. Wadhwa
- **Chairman, National Commission for Backward Classes:** Mr. Justice Makani Narayan Rao
- **Chairman, National Human Rights Commission:** Mr. Justice K.G. Balakrishnan
- **Chairman, Telecom Regulator Authority of India:** Mr. J.S. Sharma
- **Chairman, National Forest Commission:** Mr. B.N. Kirpal
- **Chairman, Central Water Commission:** Mr. R Jeyasheelan
- **Chairman, National Knowledge Commission:** Mr. Sam Pitroda

LAW ENFORCEMENT ORGANISATIONS

- Director, Intelligence Bureau (IB): Mr. Nehchal Sandhu
- Director, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI): Mr. Amar Pratap Singh
- Director, Research and Analysis Wing (RAW): Mr. Sanjeev Tripathi
- Director-General, Border Security Force (BSF): Mr. Raman Srivastava
- Director-General, Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF): Mr. K. Vijay Kumar
- Director-General, Central Industrial Security Force (CISF): Mr. Niraj Ranjan Das
- Director-General, Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP): Mr. Ranjeet Kumar Bhatia
- Director-General, Coast Guard: Vice Admiral Anil Chopra
- Director-General, Railway Protection Force (RPF): Mr. Ranjit Sinha
- Director-General, Border Roads Organisation: Lt. General S. Ravi Shankar
- Director-General, National Security Guards (NSG): Mr. R.K. Medhekar
- Director-General, Defence Intelligence Service: Lt. Gen. Avtar Singh
- Director-General, Rashtriya Rifles: Lt. Gen. Satish Nambiar
- Director-General, National Cadet Core (NCC): Lt. Gen. M.C. Bhandari
- Director, Enforcement Directorate: Mr. R.N. Das
- Director General, Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB): Mr. Y.S. Dadwal

SCIENTIFIC ORGANISATIONS

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- Chairman, Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB): Mr. S.K. Sharma
- Director-General, Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR): Dr. Vishwa Mohan Katoch
- Director-General, Indian Council of Agricultural Re-search (ICAR): Mr. S. Ayyappan
- Director-General, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) Dr. Samir Kumar Brahmachari
- Chairman, Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL): Mr. C.S. Verma
- Chairman, IndianOil Corporation (IOC): Mr. Ranbir Singh Butola
- Chairman and Managing Director, ONGC: Mr. R.S. Sharma
- Chairman and Managing Director, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL): Mr. Gopal Das (Acting)
- Chairman, Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL): Mr. Kuldip Singh
- Chairman, Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited (VSNL): Mr. Subodh Bhargava
- Director-General, Maruti Udyog Limited: Mr. S. Nakanashi
- Chairman and Managing Director, GAIL (India): Mr. B. C. Tripathi
- Chairman-cum-Managing Director, Food Corporation of India (FCI): Mr. Deepak Kumar Panwar

- **Chairman and Managing Director, Indian Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC):**
Dr. Lalit K. Panwar
- **Managing Director, Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC):** Mr. E. Sridharan
- **Chairman, Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC):** Mr. Ajay Shankar
- **Chairman, National Highway Authority of India:** Mr. Pradeep Kumar
- **Chairman, HUDCO:** Mr. K.L. Dhingra
- **Chairman and Managing Director, National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC):**
Mr. Arup Roy Chaudhury
- **Chairman and Managing Director, BHEL:** Mr. B. Prasada Rao

BANKING AND COMMERCIAL ORGANISATIONS

- **Governor, Reserve Bank of India (RBI):** Mr. Duvvuri Subbarao
- **Chairperson, Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT):** Mr. Sudhir Chandra
- **Chairman, Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI):** Mr. C.B. Bhav
- **Chairman, Central Board of Excise and Customs:** Mr. V. Sridhar
- **Director-General, Indian Institute of Foreign Trade:** Mr. Prabir Sengupta
- **Chairman, NABARD:** Mr. Y.S.P. Thorat
- **Chairman, State Bank of India (SBI):** Mr. O.P. Bhatt
- **President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI):** Mr. Rajan Bharti Mittal
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- India's Ambassador and Permanent Representative to WTO: Mr. K.M. Chandrasekhar
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Multiple Choice Questions

- 1. Which of the following are correctly matched?**
 1. Hamas : Palestinian extremist group
 2. Sinn Fein : I.R.A.'s political wing
 3. True Path : A major constituent of the Party ruling coalition in Turkey
- Codes:**
 - (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1 and 3
 - (c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) 2 and 3
- 2. 'Yellow cake', an item of smuggling across borders is**
 - (a) a crude form of heroin
 - (b) a crude form of cocaine
 - (c) uranium oxide
 - (d) unrefined gold
- 3. Which one of the following countries had in 1994 voted against joining the European Union?**
 - (a) Norway (b) Sweden
 - (c) Finland (d) Austria
- 4. The signatories to the treaty banning chemical weapons include**
 - (a) U.S.A., Russia, India, Iran and Israel
 - (b) Iraq, Libya, India, Russia and China
 - (c) Brazil, Angola, North Korea, Pakistan and U.S.A.
 - (d) Syria, Sri Lanka, Japan, Singapore and France 1996
- 5. The Basque separatist organization is active in:**
 - (a) Russia (b) Cyprus
 - (c) Portugal (d) Spain
- 6. A major health mission carried out in 1996 was**
 - (a) war against leprosy
 - (b) small-pox eradication
 - (c) pulse polio immunization
 - (d) popularisation of oral rehydration therapy
- 7. Bharat Ratna was awarded in 1997 to**
 - (a) Dr. Homi Bhabha (Posthumous)
 - (b) Former President R. Venkataraman
 - (c) Satyajit Ray (Posthumous)
 - (d) Dr. Abdul Kalam
- 8. The recent Land Mines Conference to sign the historic treaty was held in the Capital city of**
 - (a) Canada (b) Japan
 - (c) Sweden (d) Zimbabwe

9. Match the names of outstanding Indian scientists given in List-I with area of their specialized work given in List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List-I	List-II
A. Dr. Raja Ramanna	1. Plant Chemistry
B. Dr. M.S. Swaminathan	2. Nuclear Physics
C. Prof. U.R. Rao	3. Thermodynamics and astrophysics
D. Prof. Meghnad Saha	4. Space research
	5. Agricultural sciences

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	5	2	1
(b)	2	1	4	3
(c)	2	5	4	3
(d)	3	1	4	2

10. What are the official languages of the U.N.O.?

- (a) English, French and Russian
- (b) English, French, German and Russian
- (c) English, French, Russian, Chinese and Hindi
- (d) English, French, Chinese, Russian, Arabic and Spanish

11. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List-I (Libraries)	List-II (Locations)
A. Saraswati Mahal Library	1. Patna
B. Library of Tibetan Work and Archives	2. Dharamsala
C. Raza Library	3. Thanjavur

- D. Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library 4. Rampur

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	2	4	1
(b)	3	2	1	4
(c)	2	3	1	4
(d)	2	3	4	1

12. Transchart is the

- (a) chartering wing of the Ministry of Surface Transport
- (b) container service established by Indian Railways
- (c) training institute of maritime studies and research
- (d) passenger insurance scheme of Indian Railways

13. "India has the largest population of the Asian X. Today, there are just about 20,000 to 25,000 X in their natural habitat spreading across the evergreen forests, dry thorn forests, swamps and grasslands. Their prime habitats are, however, the moist deciduous forests. The X population in India ranges from North-West India where they are found in the forest divisions of Dehradun, Bijnor and Nainital districts of UP to the Western Ghats in the states of Karnataka and Kerala and in Tamil Nadu.

In Central India, their population is distributed in southern Bihar and Orissa. In the East, they are seen in North Bengal, Assam and a few other states."

The animal 'X' referred to in this quotation is

- (a) Lion
- (b) Elephant
- (c) Tiger
- (d) One-horned rhinoceros

14. Consider the following statements about the European Union:

1. The European Union was known earlier as the European Community.
2. The Single European Act (1986) and the Maastricht Treaty were milestones in its formation.
3. Citizens of European Union countries enjoy dual citizenship.
4. Switzerland is a member of the European Union.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) 2 and 4 (b) 1 and 3
 (c) 3 and 4 (d) 1, 2 and 3

15. The language spoken by the largest number of people in the world is

- (a) Hindi (b) English
 (c) Mandarin (d) Spanish

16. Which one of the following legislations does not deal with the protection of environment?

- (a) The Water (Cess) Act, 1977
 (b) The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980
 (c) The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991
 (d) The Port Laws Amendment Act, 1997

17. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List-I (Writers)	List-II (Books)
A. Sashi Tharoor	1. Clear light of Day
B. Amitav Ghosh	2. Circle of Reason
C. Anita Desai	3. Love and Longing in Bombay
D. Vikram Chandra	4. Show Business

Codes:

- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| (b) | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 |

- (c) 2 4 1 3
 (d) 2 4 3 1

18. Which one of the following countries occupies the first place in the "Global Competitive Report" of World Economic Forum?

- (a) U.S.A. (b) Singapore
 (c) HongKong (d) France

19. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List-I	List-II
A. Development Programme	1. UN India Human Development Report
B. National Council of Applied Economic Research	2. India Development Report
C. Indira Gandhi Institute of Development	3. World Development Report
D. World Bank	4. Human Development Report

Codes:

- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| (b) | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| (c) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| (d) | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |

20. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List-I (Institute)	List-II (Location)
A. Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies	1. Hyderabad

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| B. Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research
C. National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro-sciences
D. Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages | 2. Mumbai
3. Bangalore
4. Dharamshala
5. Varanasi |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	5	3	4	1
(b)	5	2	3	1
(c)	3	2	4	5
(d)	4	5	1	2

21. The best performance in terms of Human Development among the Asian countries is by

- | | |
|-----------|-----------------|
| (a) China | (b) Malaysia |
| (c) Korea | (d) Philippines |

22. Consider the following statements regarding the Armed Forces:

1. First batch of women pilots was commissioned in Indian Air Force in 1996.
2. Officers' Training Academy is located in Nagpur.
3. Southern Command of Indian Navy has its Headquarters at Chennai.
4. One of the Regional Headquarters of Coast Guard is located at Port Blair.

Which of these statements are correct?

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 | (b) 2, 3 and 4 |
| (c) 3 only | (d) 4 only |

23. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

- | List-I
(Institute) | List-II
(Location) |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Central Institute of Medicinal & Aromatic Plants | 1. Chandigarh |
| B. Centre for DMA Finger Printing and Diagnostics | 2. Hyderabad |
| C. Institute of Microbial Technology | 3. New Delhi |
| D. National Institute of Immunology | 4. Lucknow |

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	4	1	3
(b)	4	2	1	3
(c)	2	4	3	1
(d)	4	2	3	1

24. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

- | List-I
(Important Day) | List-II
(Date) |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| A. World Environment Day | 1. March 20 |
| B. World Forestry Day | 2. June 5 |
| C. World Habitat Day | 3. September 16 |
| D. World Ozone Day | 4. October 3 |
| | 5. December 10 |

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	1	4	5
(b)	1	2	4	3
(c)	1	2	3	4
(d)	2	1	4	3

25. Falun Gong is

- (a) an ethnic minority in Eastern China
- (b) an insurgency outfit in Western China
- (c) a pro-democracy movement in China
- (d) a spiritual movement in China

26. **Mekong Ganga co-operation project is**
- an irrigation project involving India and Myanmar
 - a joint tourism initiative of some Asian countries
 - a hydroelectric power project involving India, Bangladesh and Myanmar
 - a defence and security agreement of India with its eastern neighbours

27. **Match List-I (Commission) with List-II (Matter of Enquiry) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:**

List-I	List-II
A. Wadhwa Commission	1. The assassination of Rajiv Gandhi
B. Liberhan Commission	2. Killing of Graham Staines
C. Sri Krishna Commission	3. Demolition of a religious structure at Ayodhya
D. Jain Commission	4. Riots in Mumbai in 1993

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	2	4	1
(b)	2	3	4	1
(c)	3	2	1	4
(d)	2	3	1	4

28. **The main reason for unrest and violence in Zimbabwe in recent years is due to**
- conflict between different native ethnic groups
 - prolonged crisis over land reforms
 - economic crisis due to continuous drought and famine
 - power struggle between political group of white European settlers and native black community

29. **Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:**

List-I (Organisation)	List-II (Headquarters)
A. International Atomic Energy Agency	1. Brussels
B. International Tele-communication Union	2. Geneva
C. Council of the European Union	3. Paris
D. Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development	4. Vienna

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	4	3
(b)	4	3	1	2
(c)	1	3	4	2
(d)	4	2	1	3

30. **Consider the following countries:**

- Angola
- Colombia
- Congo
- Sudan

Which of these countries has/have been suffering from civil war?

- 1 only
- 2 and 3
- 4 only
- 1, 2, 3 and 4

31. **Dilip Kaur Tiwana is well known as a**

- literateur
- musician
- scientist
- sportsperson

32. **The Basque people who are frequently in the news for their separatist activity live in**

- France
- Italy
- Portugal
- Spain

33. Which one of the following statements is NOT correct?
- The Press Council of India is an autonomous quasi-judicial body established under an Act of Parliament
 - The Press Information Bureau provides accreditation to media person so as to have easy access to information from government sources
 - Among all the states of India, Maharashtra publishes the largest number of newspapers
 - Press Trust of India is the largest news agency in the country
34. Consider the following statements regarding the relations between India and Pakistan:
- During Shimla Agreement, Indira Gandhi and Zulfikar Bhutto agreed to maintain the sanctity of LOC.
 - Lahore Summit took place in the year 1997.
 - Islamabad Summit was held between Rajiv Gandhi and Nawaz Sharif.
- Which of these statements is/are correct?
- 1, 2 and 3
 - 1 and 3
 - Only 2
 - Only 1
35. Which one of the following statements is correct?
- East Timor was a British colony for four centuries
 - The European colonial rulers handed over East Timor to Indonesia in 1975
 - The United Nations took over East Timor in 1999 to prepare it for independence
 - East Timor finally declared its independence in December 2001
36. Who among the following was selected for the 2001 Dada Saheb Phalke Award?
- Dev Anand
 - Lata Mangeshkar
 - Ramanand Sagar
 - Yash Chopra
37. Survey of India is under the Ministry of
- Defence
 - Environment & Forests
 - Home Affairs
 - Science & Technology
38. Which among the following countries was the earliest to give women the right to vote?
- Iceland
 - India
 - New Zealand
 - U.S.A.
39. Tarun Bharat Sangh, an organization based in a village near Alwar (Rajasthan) has become famous because of
- cultivation of genetically modified cotton
 - rehabilitation of women victims of AIDS
 - livelihood projects for destitute rural women
 - rain-water harvesting
40. Which of the following institutes have been recognised as the Institutes of National Importance (by an Act of Parliament)?
- Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Chennai
 - National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education, and Research, Mohali
 - Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Services and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram
 - Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education, Gwalior
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
- 1, 2 and 3
 - 3 and 4
 - 1, 2 and 4
 - 1, 2, 3 and 4

41. Consider the following statements;

1. P. V. Narasimha Rao's government established diplomatic relations between India and Israel.
2. Ariel Sharon is the second Prime Minister of Israel to have visited India.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

42. The reason for Chechnya to be in the news recently is

- (a) discovery of huge reserves of oil
- (b) separatist rebellious activities by the local people
- (c) continuous conflict between the government troops and the narcotic mafia resulting in a great loss of human life
- (d) intense cold wave killing hundreds of people

43. Match List-I (Institute) with List-II (Located At) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List-I	List-II
A. Indian Institute of Geomagnetism	1. Coimbatore
B. International Advanced Research Centre for Powder Metallurgy and New Materials	2. Mumbai
C. Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology & Natural History	3. Jabalpur
D. Tropical Forestry Research Institute	4. Hyderabad

Codes:

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| | A | B | C | D |
| (a) | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| (b) | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 |

- (c) 2 4 1 3
 (d) 1 3 2 4

44. Consider the following international language:

1. Arabic 2. French
3. Spanish

The correct sequence of the language given above in the decreasing order of the number of their speakers is

- (a) 3-1-2 (b) 1-3-2
 (c) 3-2-1 (d) 1-2-3

45. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched? Departments Ministry of the Government of India

1. Department of Child and Development : Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
2. Department of Official language : Ministry of Human Resource Development
3. Department of Drinking Water Supply : Ministry of Water Resources

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 (b) 2
 (c) 3 (d) None

46. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List-I (Agency)	List-II (Headquarters)
A. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	1. Nairobi
B. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	2. Vienna
C. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	3. Berne

- D. Universal Postal Union (UPU) 4. New York
- Codes:**
- | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| | A | B | C | D |
| (a) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| (b) | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| (c) | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (d) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
47. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?
- | Unit of Indian Railway | Location |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| (a) Railway Staff College | : Vadodara |
| (b) Central Organization for Railway Electrification | : Varanasi |
| (c) Wheel and Axle Plant | : Bangalore |
| (d) Rail-coach Factory | : Kapurthala |
48. Who among the following is *not* a recipient of the Bharat Ratna Award?
- (a) Ustad Bismillah Khan
 (b) Satyajit Ray
 (c) Lata Mangeshkar
 (d) Raj Kapoor
49. Which one of the following was probed by the Liberhan Commission?
- (a) Test Cricket match fixing
 (b) Best Bakery Case
 (c) Tehelka tapes Case
 (d) Demolition of the disputed structure at Ayodhya
50. Which one of the following airports in India is the first to be owned by a public limited company?
- (a) Dabolim Airport, Goa
 (b) Cochin airport
 (c) Hyderabad airport
 (d) Bangalore airport
51. Consider the following sites/monuments:
1. Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park
 2. Chhatrapati Shivaji Railway Station, Mumbai
 3. Mamallapuram
 4. Sun Temple (Konark Temple)
- Which of the above are included in the World Heritage List of UNESCO?
- (a) 1, 2 and 3
 (b) 1, 3 and 4
 (c) 2 and 4
 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
52. Consider the following statements:
1. The Charter of the United Nations Organization was adopted at Geneva, Switzerland in June, 1945.
 2. India was admitted to the United Nations Organization in the year 1945.
 3. The Trusteeship Council of the United Nations Organization was established to manage the affairs of territories detached from Japan and Italy after the Second World War or such territories not under the control of a country at that time.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2 only
 (c) 2 and 3 (d) 3 only
53. Recently, to which of the following countries did India offer to build a Buddha Temple?
- (a) China (b) Myanmar
 (c) Thailand (d) Vietnam
54. Which one of the following is *not* an ASEAN member?
- (a) Cambodia (b) China
 (c) Laos (d) Philippines

55. Consider the following statements:

1. Second World Buddhist Summit was held in Bangkok in November-December, 2004.
2. World Punjabi Conference was held in Jalandhar in December, 2004.
3. 4th Meeting of the SAARC Trade Ministers was held in Islamabad in November, 2004.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 3 only (b) 1 and 2
(c) 2 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3

56. Consider the following statements:

1. The Headquarters of the International Organization for Standardization are located in Rome.
2. ISO 9000 relates to the quality management system and standards.
3. ISO 14000 relates to environmental management system standards.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 (d) None

57. Consider the following statements:

1. Vigyan Rail is a Science Exhibition on wheels organized by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.
2. Vigyan Prasar is an autonomous body under the Ministry of Human Resource Development.
3. EDUSAT, the ISRO's educational satellite was launched from French Guyana in 2004.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1 and 2
(c) 2 and 3 (d) None

58. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

- (a) Southern Air : Thiruvananthapuram Command
(b) Eastern Naval : Visakhapatnam Command
(c) Armoured : Jabalpur and School Corps Centre
(d) Army Medical : Lucknow Centre Corps and School

59. In which country is Bandung, where the Conference of African and Asian nations was held which led to establishing Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) situated?

- (a) Thailand (b) Egypt
(c) Indonesia (d) Philippines

60. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

- | Project | Company |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (a) Integrated Steel Plant at Jaipur (Orissa) | : Steel Authority of India |
| (b) Power Plant at Jamnagar (Gujarat) | : Essar Power |
| (c) Nabinagar Power Plant (Bihar) | : Indian Railways |
| (d) Kayamkulom Power Plant (Kerala) | : National Thermal Power Corporation |

61. In which one of the following countries, is Tamil a major language?

- (a) Myanmar
(b) Indonesia
(c) Mauritius
(d) Singapore

62. Under which one of the Ministries of the Government of India does the Food and Nutrition Board work?
- Ministry of Agriculture
 - Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
 - Ministry of Human Resource Development
 - Ministry of Rural Development
63. Which one of the following statements is correct?
- The First Meeting of the Parties (MOP) to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety was held in Philippines in the year 2004
 - India is not a signatory to the Biosafety Protocol/Convention on Biological Diversity
 - The Biosafety Protocol deals with genetically modified organisms
 - The United States of America is member of the Biosafety Protocol/Convention on Biological Diversity
64. Which one of the following countries is the first country in the world to propose a carbon tax for its people to address global warming?
- Australia
 - Germany
 - Japan
 - New Zealand
65. Which one of the following countries is not a member of ASEAN?
- Vietnam
 - Brunei Darussalam
 - Bangladesh
 - Myanma
66. Where is Bundala Biosphere Reserve which has been recently added to the UNESCO's Man and Biosphere (MAB) network, located?
- Russia
 - India
 - Sri Lanka
 - Bangladesh
67. Indian Airlines (New name: Indian) have redesigned their logo which is a graphic wheel. This logo has been inspired from which one of the following?
- Hampi Temples
 - Mamallapuram Temples
 - Sun Temple, Konark
 - Khajuraho Temple
68. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists:
- | List-I
(Person) | List-II (Area of
Distinction) |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. E.C.G. Sudarshan | 1. Theatre |
| B. V. Shanta | 2. Violin |
| C. T.N. Krishnan | 3. Research in
Physics |
| D. Mahesh Dattani | 4. Cancer
treatment |
| | 5. Water
harvesting |
- Codes:**
- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| (b) | 2 | 4 | 5 | 1 |
| (c) | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| (d) | 2 | 1 | 5 | 4 |
69. What is the Universal Product Code (UPC) adopted for?
- Fire safety code in buildings
 - Earthquake-resistant building code
 - Bar code
 - Against adulteration eatables
70. Which one among the following was the first to legalize euthanasia?
- Austria
 - Switzerland
 - Netherlands
 - Canada

71. Which one of the following is not a Central University?
 (a) Pondicherry University
 (b) Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad
 (c) Visva Bharti, Shanti Niketan
 (d) University of Madras, Chennai
72. Which one of the following companies is associated with the exploration and commercial production of oil in Barmer-Sanchore basin of Rajasthan?
 (a) Cairn Energy
 (b) Unocal Corporation
 (c) Reliance Energy Ventures
 (d) ONGC
73. Recently with which country's government did ONGC-Mittal Energy Limited (OMEL) sign a joint venture deal of \$6 billion dealing with infrastructure, refinery and power?
 (a) Colombia (b) Venezuela
 (c) Nigeria (d) Saudi Arabia
74. Which one among the following was awarded the CSIR Diamond Jubilee Technology Award 2004 in September, 2005 by the Prime Minister of India?
 (a) Infosys Technologies Ltd.
 (b) Midas Communication Technologies
 (c) Tata Consultancy Services
 (d) Biocon India Ltd.
75. Recently Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh governments signed a Memorandum of Understanding for the linking of two rivers as a link project. Which are these two rivers?
 (a) Betwa and Chambal
 (b) Betwa and Ken
 (c) Chambal and Son
 (d) Ken and Narmada
76. With reference to the Government of India's various programmes, what is Nirmal Gram Puraskar?
 (a) It is an incentive scheme of scholarships for the single girl child in families in villages.
 (b) It is an incentive scheme of scholarships for female sportspersons from villages who represent their states in any game.
 (c) It is an incentive scheme for schools in the villages for computer education.
 (d) It is an incentive scheme for Panchayati Raj institutions.
77. In which country is the committee which selects winners for Nobel Peace Prize located?
 (a) Norway (b) Sweden
 (c) Finland (d) Denmark
78. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists:
- | List-I
(Person) | List-II
(Area of Work) |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A. Ela Bhatt | 1. Theatre training |
| B. Mahashweta Devi | 2. Women's labour sector |
| C. Ebrahim Alkazi | 3. Management teaching |
| D. Vijay Govindarajan | 4. Litterateur and social worker for the country's tribal communities |
- Codes:**
- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| (b) | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| (c) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| (d) | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |

79. To which one of the following processes is the term **CMYK** related?
- Railway signalling
 - Navigation
 - Offset printing
 - Electronic voting machine
80. Consider the following statements:
- The Nobel Prize Awarding Ceremony takes place on December 10 of every year.
 - The Nobel Prize for Literature was added later on to the other five areas—Physics, Chemistry, Physiology or Medicine, Peace and Economics.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
81. What is **Mèdecins Sans Frontières (MSF)**?
- An agency formed by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) to check misuse of drugs by sports-persons
 - A non-governmental organization which specializes in international humanitarian aid and emergency medical assistance
 - An organization to develop applications of nano-technology in medicine
 - An organization of medical practitioners funded by the European Union which carries out research against spread of AIDS
82. Which one of the following countries is **not** a member of the Nordic Council?
- Norway
 - Denmark
 - Iceland
 - United Kingdom
83. Who is the President of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research?
- President of India
 - Vice-President of India
 - Prime Minister of India
 - Union Minister of Science and Technology
84. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists:
- | List-I
(Person) | List-II
(Known As) |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| A. Bhajan Sopori | 1. Bharatnatyam dancer |
| B. Birju Maharaj | 2. Exponent of Santoor |
| C. Priyadarsini | 3. Mridangam maestro |
| D. T V Gopalakrishnan | 4. Kathak dancer |
- Codes:
- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (b) | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| (c) | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| (d) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
85. Who among the following is considered as the inventor of the World Wide Web (WWW)?
- Edward Kasner
 - Bill Gates
 - Tim Berners-Lee
 - Vinod Dham
86. Where are the headquarters of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) located?
- Dubai
 - Jeddah
 - Islamabad
 - Ankara
87. Which one of the following is not a member of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization?

- (a) Russia (b) Kazakhstan
(c) Ukraine (d) Uzbekistan
88. How is Gabriel Garcia Marquez well-known as?
- (a) Known for research in agriculture
(b) A renowned football coach
(c) A great writer who won the Nobel Prize for literature
(d) Known for research in railway engineering
89. The Pulitzer Prize is associated with which one of the following?
- (a) Environmental protection
(b) Olympics Games
(c) Journalism
(d) Civil Aviation
90. Consider the following statements:
1. The series of the International Paper Sizes is based on A0 size whose area is 0.5 m^2 (approximately).
 2. The area of A4 size paper is $1/8$ th of that of the A0 size paper.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
91. Recently, the European Union and other six countries including India signed the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER) Project. Which one of the following was not a signatory to it?
- (a) Canada (b) China
(c) Japan (d) USA
92. In which one of the following cities is the Global Automotive Research Centre being set up?
- (a) Chennai (b) Hyderabad
(c) Pune (d) Gurgaon
93. Which one of the following countries is planning to construct a rival to the Panama Canal to link the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans?
- (a) Colombia (b) Costa Rica
(c) Guatemala (d) Nicaragua
94. Consider the following statements:
1. In the year 2006, India successfully tested a full-fledged cryogenic stage in rocketry.
 2. After USA, Russia and China, India is the only country to have acquired the capability for use of cryogenic stage in rocketry.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
95. Consider the following statements:
1. North Atlantic Co-operation Council (NACC) is the name of the new organization which has replaced the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).
 2. The United States of America and the United Kingdom became the members of the NATO when it was formed in the year 1949.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
96. What was the purpose of the Operation Sukoon launched by the Government of India?
- (a) Helping Indonesia in its efforts to rehabilitate the victims of earthquake in that country
(b) Evacuating the Indian Nationals from Lebanon during the conflict in the Middle East

- (c) Assisting United Nations in its efforts to help the civil war victims in the Darfur region of North Africa
- (d) Providing a relief package to farmers after a spate of suicides by other farmers in Andhra Pradesh.
- 97. Consider the following statements:**
- China has the observer's status at the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.
 - India has the observer's status at the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation
- Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?**
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
- 97. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists:**
- | List-I (Service Agency) | List-II (Country) |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| A. Foreign Intelligence Service | 1. Israel |
| B. Ministry of State Security | 2. Britain |
| C. Secret Intelligence Service | 3. China |
| D. The Mossad | 4. Russia |
- Codes:**
- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| (b) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| (c) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (d) | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
- 98. Norman Ernest Borlaug who is regarded as the father of the Green Revolution in India is from which country?**
- (a) United States of America
 (b) Mexico
 (c) Australia
 (d) New Zealand
- 99. What is Agent Orange?**
- (a) An ace spying group trained by the Police in London
 (b) A weed-killing chemical used by the US Military in the Vietnam War
 (c) A technique used in the advanced railway safety procedure
 (d) A special chemical used in making alloy steel
- 100. India is a member of which of the following?**
- Asian Development Bank
 - Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
 - Colombo Plan
 - Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)
- Select the correct answer using the code given below:**
- (a) 1 and 3 only (b) 2 and 4 only
 (c) 1, 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
- 101. Ebrahim Alkazi is an eminent personality in which one of the following areas?**
- (a) Heart surgery
 (b) Civil aviation
 (c) Theatre training
 (d) Transport engineering
- 102. Bimbavati Devi is a well-known dancer of which type of dance?**
- (a) Manipuri (b) Bharat Natyam
 (c) Kuchipudi (d) Odissi
- 103. How is Sarosh Zaiwalla well-known as?**
- (a) A leading theatre personality
 (b) A leading wildlife photographer
 (c) A leading international legal expert
 (d) A leading orthopaedic surgeon
- 104. Among the Indian languages, which one is spoken maximum in the world after Hindi?**
- (a) Telugu (b) Tamil
 (c) Bengali (d) Malayalam

105. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists:

List-I
(Organization)

List-II
(Associated Convention/
Person/Place/
Headquarters)

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| A. Amnesty International | 1. Viskuli |
| B. Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) | 2. Paris |
| C. Danube Commission | 3. Peter Benenson |
| D. Europe Space Agency | 4. Belgrade Convention |

Codes:

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| | A | B | C | D |
| (a) | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| (b) | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| (c) | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| (d) | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 |

106. How is the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference wherein the agreements were signed to set up IBRD GATT and IMF, commonly known?

- Bandung Conference
- Bretton Woods Conference
- Versailles Conference
- Yalta Conference

107. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

- | Institute | Location |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. National Centre for Cell Science | : Mysore |
| 2. Centre for DNA Fingerprinting and Diagnostics | : Hyderabad |
| 3. National Brain Research Centre | : Gurgaon |

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

Codes:

- 1, 2 and 3
- 1 and 2 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1 and 3 only

108. Department of Border Managing is a Department of which one of following Union Ministries?

- Ministry of Defence
- Ministry of Home Affairs
- Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways
- Ministry of Environment and Forests

109. Recently, the manuscripts of which one of the following have been included in the UNESCO's Memory of World Register?

- Abhidhamma Pitaka
- Mahabharata
- Ramayana
- Rig-Veda

110. Yom Kippur War was fought between which sides/countries?

- Turkey and Greece
- Serbs and Croats
- Israel and Arab countries led by Egypt and Syria
- Iran and Iraq

111. Ogaden region has been a source of conflict between which countries?

- Morocco and Algeria
- Nigeria and Cameroon
- Angola and Zambia
- Ethiopia and Somalia

112. Near which one of the following cities are Palitana Temples located?

- Bhavnagar
- Mount Abu
- Nasik
- Ujjain

113. Where was the first desalination plant in India to produce one lakh litres freshwater per day based on low temperature thermal desalination principle commissioned?
- (a) Kavaratti
(b) Port Blair
(c) Mangalore
(d) Valsad
114. With which one of the following is BRIT (Government of India) engaged?
- (a) Railway Wagons
(b) Information Technology
(c) Isotope Technology
(d) Road Transport
115. Rajiv Gandhi National Flying Institute is being established in which State?
- (a) Karnataka
(b) Maharashtra
(c) Kerala
(d) Orissa
116. Consider the following statements:
1. The Nuclear Suppliers Group has 24 countries as its members.
 2. India is a member of the Nuclear Suppliers Group.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2
117. 'Hand-in-Hand 2007', a joint anti terrorism military training was held by the officers of the Indian Army and officers of Army of which one of the following countries?
- (a) China (b) Japan
(c) Russia (d) USA
118. For which one of the following reforms was a Commission set up under the Chairmanship of Veerappa Moily by the Government of India?
- (a) Police Reforms
(b) Tax Reforms
(c) Reforms in Technical Education
(d) Administrative Reforms
119. Where is the headquarters of Animal Welfare Boards of India located?
- (a) Ahmedabad
(b) Chennai
(c) Hyderabad
(d) Kolkata
120. Consider the following statements:
1. The National School of Drama was set up by Sangeet Natak Akademi in 1959.
 2. The highest honour conferred by the Sahitya Akademi on a writer is by electing him its Fellow.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2
121. For outstanding contribution to which one of the following fields is Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Prize given?
- (a) Literature
(b) Performing Arts
(c) Science
(d) Social Service
122. With reference to Shree Shakti Puraskar, for which one of the following is "Devi Ahilya Bai Holkar Award" given?
- (a) Administrative skills
(b) Achievements in Scientific Research
(c) Achievements in Sports and Games
(d) Courage and valour
123. In which State is the Buddhist site Tabo Monastery located?

- (a) Arunachal Pradesh
 (b) Himachal Pradesh
 (c) Sikkim
 (d) Uttrakhand
124. Mahamastakabhisheka, a great religious event, is associated with and done for who of the following?
 (a) Bahubali
 (b) Buddha
 (c) Mahavir
 (d) Nataraja
125. Consider the following pairs:
- | <i>Tradition</i> | <i>State</i> |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Gatka, a traditional martial art | : Kerala |
| 2. Madhubani, a traditional painting | : Bihar |
| 3. Singhey Khababs | : Jammu & Kashmir |
| Sindhu Darshan | : Festival |
- Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?
 (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 3 only
 (c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
126. Among the following, who are the Agaria community?
 (a) A traditional toddy tappers community of Andhra Pradesh
 (b) A traditional fishing community of Maharashtra
 (c) A traditional silk-weaving community of Karnataka
 (d) A traditional salt pan workers community of Gujarat
127. The Security Council of UN consists of 5 permanent members, and the remaining 10 members are elected by the General Assembly for a term of
- (a) 1 year (b) 2 years
 (c) 3 years (d) 5 years
128. A very big refugee camp called Dadaab, recently in the news, is located in
 (a) Ethiopia (b) Kenya
 (c) Somalia (d) Sudan
129. In which one of the following States has India's largest private sector sea port been commissioned recently?
 (a) Andhra Pradesh
 (b) Karnataka
 (c) Kerala
 (d) Tamil Nadu
130. The brothers Umakant and Ramakant Gundecha are
 (a) Dhrupad vocalists
 (b) Kathak dancers
 (c) Sarod maestros
 (d) Tabla players
131. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists:
- | List-I
(Famous person) | List-II
(Well-known for) |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| A. Mandakini Amte | 1. Theatre direction |
| B. Neelam Mansingh Chowdhary | 2. Social service and community leadership |
| C. Romila Thapar | 3. Dance |
| D. Vanashree Rao | 4. History writing |
- Codes:**
- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (b) | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| (c) | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| (d) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |

132. Consider the following statements:

1. The Baglihar Power Project had been constructed within the parameters of the Indus Water Treaty.
2. The project was completely built by the Union government with loans from Japan and the World Bank.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

133. Consider the following countries:

1. Switzerland
2. Malta
3. Bulgaria

Which of the above are members of European Union?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

134. Recently, which one of the following was included in the UNESCO's World Heritage list?

- (a) Dilwara Temple
- (b) Kalka-Shimla Railway
- (c) Bhitarkanika Mangrove Area
- (d) Visakhapatnam to Araku valley railway line

135. Consider the following statements:

1. The Governor of Punjab is concurrently the Administrator of Chandigarh.
2. The Governor of Kerala is concurrently the Administrator of Lakshadweep.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

136. Consider the following pairs:

Organization	Location of Headquarters
--------------	--------------------------

1. Asian Development Bank Tokyo
2. Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Singapore
3. Association of South East Asian Nations Bangkok

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) 3 only

137. With reference to the United Nations, consider the following statements:

1. The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of UN consists of 24 member States.
2. It is elected by a 2/3rd majority of the General Assembly for a 3-year term.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

138. From which one of the following did Kosovo declare its independence?

- (a) Bulgaria
- (b) Croatia
- (c) Macedonia
- (d) Serbia

139. Which one of the following pairs of countries fought wars over a region called Ogaden?

- (a) Eritrea and Sudan
- (b) Ethiopia and Somalia
- (c) Kenya and Somalia
- (d) Ethiopia and Sudan

140. Which one of the following is not related to United Nations?

- (a) Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency

- (b) International Finance Corporation
- (c) International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes
- (d) Bank for International Settlements

141. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is an international treaty drawn at

- (a) United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, 1972
- (b) UN Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 1992
- (c) World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, 2002
- (d) UN Climate Change Conference, Copenhagen 2009

142. With reference to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, consider the following:

1. The Right to Development
2. The Right to Expression
3. The Right to Recreation

Which of the above is/are the Rights of the child?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

143. Consider the following statements:

1. The Commonwealth has no charter, treaty or constitution.
2. All the territories/countries once under the British empire (jurisdiction/

rule/ mandate) automatically joined the Commonwealth as its members.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

144. The International Development Association a lending agency, is administered by the

- (a) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
- (b) International Fund for Agricultural Development
- (c) United Nations Development Programme
- (d) United Nations Industrial Development Organization

145. Which one of the following statements is correct?

- (a) Kacchativu and Tin Bigha were territories acquired by the Indian Republic from the French
- (b) Kacchativu and Tin Bigha are territories handed over to Sri Lanka and Bangladeshi sovereignty respectively by the Government of India
- (c) Kacchativu and Tin Bigha are areas that were annexed by the Chinese in the 1962 Sino-Indian War
- (d) Kacchativu and Tin Bigha are enclaves which were transferred to India by lease arrangements with Sri Lanka and Pakistan respectively

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ANSWERS

1. (a)	26. (b)	51. (d)	76. (d)	101. (c)	126. (d)
2. (c)	27. (b)	52. (c)	77. (a)	102. (a)	127. (b)
3. (c)	28. (b)	53. (a)	78. (b)	103. (c)	128. (b)
4. (a)	29. (d)	54. (b)	79. (c)	104. (c)	129. (a)
5. (d)	30. (c)	55. (a)	80. (a)	105. (a)	130. (a)
6. (a)	31. (a)	56. (c)	81. (b)	106. (b)	131. (a)
7. (d)	32. (d)	57. (d)	82. (d)	107. (c)	132. (a)
8. (c)	33. (c)	58. (c)	83. (c)	108. (b)	133. (b)
9. (c)	34. (d)	59. (c)	84. (c)	109. (d)	134. (b)
10. (d)	35. (c)	60. (b)	85. (c)	110. (c)	135. (a)
11. (a)	36. (d)	61. (d)	86. (b)	111. (d)	136. (c)
12. (a)	37. (d)	62. (c)	87. (c)	112. (a)	137. (d)
13. (b)	38. (c)	63. (c)	88. (c)	113. (a)	138. (d)
14. (d)	39. (d)	64. (d)	89. (c)	114. (c)	139. (b)
15. (c)	40. (d)	65. (c)	90. (d)	115. (b)	140. (d)
16. (d)	41. (a)	66. (c)	91. (a)	116. (d)	141. (b)
17. (a)	42. (b)	67. (c)	92. (a)	117. (a)	142. (d)
18. (b)	43. (c)	68. (c)	93. (d)	118. (d)	143. (a)
19. (c)	44. (a)	69. (c)	94. (a)	119. (b)	144. (a)
20. (b)	45. (d)	70. (c)	95. (b)	120. (c)	145. (b)
21. (c)	46. (b)	71. (d)	96. (b)	121. (c)	
22. (d)	47. (b)	72. (a)	97. (c)	122. (d)	
23. (b)	48. (d)	73. (c)	98. (a)	123. (b)	
24. (d)	49. (d)	74. (b)	99. (b)	124. (a)	
25. (d)	50. (b)	75. (b)	100. (a)	125. (c)	

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