



SAFALTA CLASSTM

An Initiative by **अमरउजाला**

Question No: 1

Which of the following institutions is regarded as the 'Lender of the Last Resort' by Banks in India?

- (a) State Bank of India (SBI)
- (b) The State Treasury
- ✓ (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
- (d) World Bank

Question No: 2

Which of the following is NOT a Private Bank in India?

- (a) Yes Bank
- (b) HDFC Bank
- (c) Axis Bank
- (d) IDBI Bank

✓✓

Question No: 3

Op. Twist

The Federal Reserve System also known as the Federal Reserve or simply as the Fed is the central banking system of?

- (a) China
- (b) France
- (c) UK
- (d) USA

Question No: 4

Q1151

Name the organization works to eradicate poverty and reduce inequalities through the sustainable development of nations.

- ☒ (a) UNDP
- (b) UNESCO
- (c) UNCTAD
- (d) UNIDO

Question No: 5

Where is the headquarter of ADB (Asian Development Bank) situated?

(a) Laos

(b) Philippines

(c) Thailand

(d) Brunei

(मनील)

Question No: 6



The headquarters of Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank-

- (a) Cape Town
- (b) New Delhi
- (c) Beijing
- (d) Rio de Janeiro

China
NDB ⇒ 21 1/2

Question No: 7

Nat. Payment Corp.

NPCI was set up with the guidance and support of-

(a) SIDBI

(b) RBI

(c) SBI

(d) IFCIL

of Indis

Question No: 8

The World Bank, an international financial institution, provides loans to countries of the world for capital projects. Where is it Headquartered?

- (a) New York, USA
- (b) Geneva, Switzerland
- (c) Paris, France
- ☒ (d) Washington DC, USA

Question No: 9

The Securities and Exchange Board of India is the regulator for the securities market in India. The present chairman of SEBI is

- (a) Urjit Patel
- (b) Subhash Chandra Khuntia
- ✓ ~~(c) Ajay Tyagi~~
- (d) Ram Sewak Sharma

Defence Research and Development Organisation



बलस्य मूलं विज्ञानम्

► It was formed in 1958.

HQ ⇒ New
Delhi

► It is under the administrative control of the **Ministry of Defence**, Government of India.

► **Dr G. Satheesh Reddy** is an Indian Aerospace Scientist and the current Chairman of Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO)



Telecom Regulatory Authority of India

- It was established by an Act of Parliament (Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997) to regulate telecom services, including fixation/revision of tariffs for telecom services.

Statutory
bodies

- ▶ **Head Office: New Delhi** ✓✓
- ▶ **Chairman: Ram Sewak Sharma** ✓✓

Employees' Provident Fund Organisation ✓✓

16



- ▶ Founded: 4 March 1952
- ▶ Headquarters: New Delhi
- ▶ Employees' Provident Fund a statutory body formed by the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.
- ▶ It is under the administrative control of the Ministry of Labour and Employment. ✓



✓
**Sunil Barthwal,
Central Provident
Fund Commissioner**

Employees' State Insurance Corporation



- ▶ Founded: 24 February 1952
- ▶ Headquarters location: New Delhi
- ▶ **Employees' State Insurance** (abbreviated as ESI) is a self-financing social security and health insurance **scheme** for Indian workers.

- ▶ The fund is managed by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) according to rules and regulations stipulated in the ESI Act 1948
- ▶ ESIC is a Statutory Body and Administrative Ministry is Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India.



WHO found alion ⇒ ins = 25
2020
[]

World Health Organization

Abbreviation

WHO

Formation

7 April 1948; 71 years ago

Type

United Nations specialised agency

Legal status

Active

Headquarters

Geneva, Switzerland

Head

Director-General
Tedros Adhanom

Parent organization

United Nations Economic and Social Council

✱



IECOC



WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION



► The current Director-General is Roberto Azevêdo of Brazil.

► विश्व व्यापार संगठन (World Trade Organization- WTO), विश्व में व्यापार संबंधी अवरोधों को दूर कर वैश्विक व्यापार को बढ़ावा देने वाला एक अंतर-सरकारी संगठन है। इसकी स्थापना 1 जनवरी, 1995 में मराकेश समझौते (Marrakesh Agreement) के तहत की गई थी।

1995

- ▶ इसका मुख्यालय जिनेवा (Geneva) में है।
वर्तमान में विश्व के 164 देश इसके सदस्य हैं।
- ▶ 29 जुलाई, 2016 को अफगानिस्तान इसका 164वाँ सदस्य बना।



- ▶ सदस्य देशों का मंत्रिस्तरीय सम्मेलन (Ministrial Conference) इसके निर्णयों के लिये सर्वोच्च निकाय है, जिसकी बैठक प्रत्येक दो वर्षों में आयोजित की जाती है।

WTO की ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि:

- ▶ वर्ष 1947 में जिनेवा में GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) नामक समझौते पर 23 देशों ने हस्ताक्षर किये। यह एक वैधानिक समझौता है जिसका मुख्य उद्देश्य वैश्विक व्यापार को बढ़ावा देना तथा इसमें आने वाली बाधाओं को कम या समाप्त करना है।

After 1970 \Rightarrow Service Sector

- ▶ WTO के निर्माण से पहले तक GATT कोई संस्था न होकर एक बहुपक्षीय उपकरण (Multilateral Instrument) था. जिसने केवल वस्तु व्यापार (Goods Trade) से संबंधित नियम बनाए थे।
- ▶ लेकिन सेवाओं (Services) और बौद्धिक संपत्ति (Intellectual Properties) के व्यापार के संबंध में इसमें कोई प्रावधान नहीं था।

- ▶ वर्ष 1986-94 तक चले उरुग्वे राउंड (Uruguay Round) के दौरान WTO की स्थापना का निर्णय लिया गया।
- ▶ GATT के विपरीत WTO को एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संस्था का दर्जा दिया गया तथा इसके अधिकार क्षेत्र में सेवाओं और बौद्धिक संपत्ति से संबंधित मामलों को भी शामिल किया गया।

- ▶ इसके अलावा GATT में विवाद निपटारा प्रणाली कमज़ोर थी जिसके स्थान पर WTO में दो स्तरीय विवाद निपटारा प्रणाली (Dispute Settlement System) की स्थापना की गई।



**FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS**

FAO

About FAO –

- ▶ The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is specialized agency of the United Nations that leads international efforts to defeat hunger.
- ▶ Headquarters: Rome, Italy
- ▶ Founded: 16 October 1945

- ▶ The Director-General, currently Qu Dongyu of China, serves as the chief administrative officer.



Goal of FAO:

Their goal is to achieve food security for all and make sure that people have regular access to enough high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives.



Asian Development Bank

About ADB (Asian Development Bank):

- ▶ It is a regional development bank
- ▶ Established on 19 December 1966.
- ▶ Headquartered — Manila, Philippines.
- ▶ President: Masatsugu Asakawa
- ▶ Membership: 68 countries

max share
of Japan
माना है

The bank admits the members of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP, formerly the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East or ECAFE) and non-regional developed countries.



The year 2020 marks the
60th Anniversary of the
founding of OPEC in Baghdad
in September 1960.



Successful past, sustainable future

(AR | AM | CO) = S. Arab

What is OPEC?

- ▶ Intergovernmental organization of 14 nations.
- ▶ Founded on 14 September 1960 in Baghdad.

SCIA / IRAO
↑

- ▶ First five members
(Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia,
and Venezuela)
- ▶ Headquartered since 1965
in Vienna, Austria.

What is the Opec+?

OPEC+ Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Brunei, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Mexico, Oman, Russia, South Sudan and Sudan.



यूरोपीय संघ (European Union)

1945

- ▶ European Union (EU), international organization comprising 27 European countries and governing common economic, social, and security policies.
- ▶ The EU was created by the Maastricht Treaty, which entered into force on November 1, 1993.

- ▶ The treaty was designed to enhance European political and economic integration by creating a single currency (the euro).

EUROZONE

- ▶ The United Kingdom, which had been a founding member of the EU, left the organization in 2020.



- ▶ Headquarters: Brussels, Belgium

THE HISTORY AND TIMELINE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

1849

Emergence of Pan-European Feelings

Victor Hugo used the term 'United States of Europe'

1949

The first great effort to bring the nations of Europe together

Council of Europe was formed.

1952

Paris Treaty - The first step in the federation of Europe

Creation of the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC)

1957

Rome Treaty

Creation of the European
Economic Community (EEC)



1993

Maastricht Treaty

Creation of the European
Union (EU)

2009

Lisbon Treaty

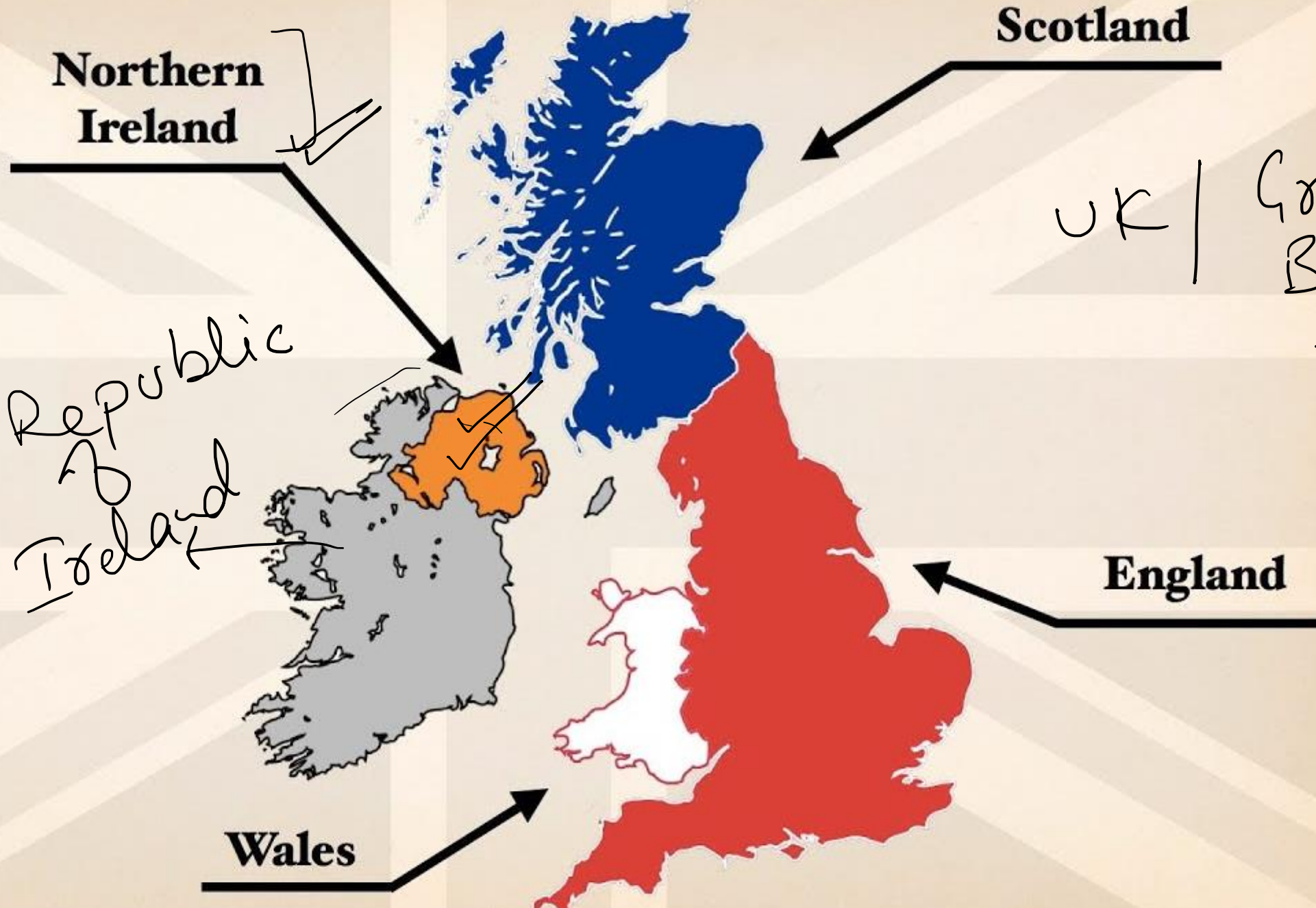
Amendment to the
Maastricht Treaty and the
Rome Treaty



President of the European Commission

Ursula von der Leyen (Germany)

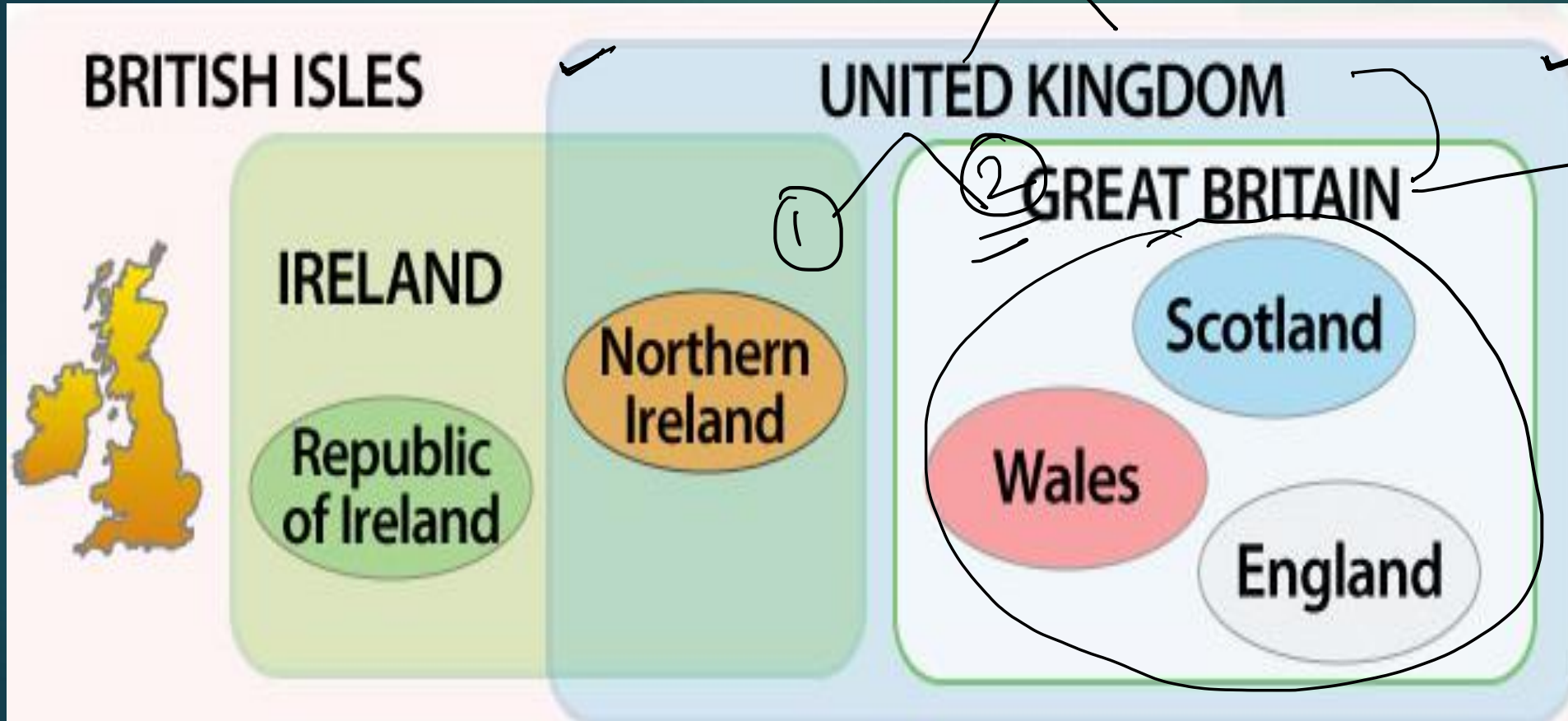




UK / Great Britain

B. OCC.
N.I.

Pseudo entity



Geo entity

Imf RR



WB V/S WB
V/S
Imf

Bretton Woods Instl \Rightarrow WB \oplus IMF

- ▶ The IMF, also known as the Fund, was conceived at a UN conference in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, United States, in July 1944.
- ▶ It came into formal existence in 1945 with 29 member countries and the goal of reconstructing the international payment system. It now plays a central role in the management of balance of payments difficulties and international financial crises.

- ▶ Headquarter : Washington, D.C. U.S
- ▶ Managing Director: Kristalina Georgieva (Bulgarian economist)
- ▶ Gita Gopinath is the Chief Economist of the International Monetary Fund

- 23%

GDP

> Balance of Payment

- ▶ Special drawing rights (SDR or XDR) are supplementary foreign exchange reserve assets defined and maintained by the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

IMF

- ▶ SDRs were created in 1969

- ▶ The value of a SDR is based on a basket of key international currencies

Currencies:

1. U.S. dollar
2. Euro
3. Renminbi (Chinese yuan)
4. Japanese yen
5. British pound

~~SDR~~ SDR Basket

RMB → china

ऑक्सफैम:

~~OXfam~~ 250

- ▶ ऑक्सफैम एक प्रमुख गैर-लाभकारी समूह है जो 19 स्वतंत्र चैरिटेबल संगठनों का एक संघ है।
- ▶ ऑक्सफैम की स्थापना 1942 में हुई। इसका मुख्यालय केन्या की राजधानी नैरोबी में स्थित है।
- ▶ इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य वैश्विक गरीबी को कम करने पर केंद्रित है तथा यह स्थानीय संगठनों के माध्यम से कार्य करता है।



11

- ▶ The Financial Action Task Force (FATF), is an intergovernmental organization.
- ▶ It was founded in 1989 on the initiative of the G7 to develop policies to combat money laundering.

► In 2001, its mandate was expanded to include terrorism financing.

► Headquarters: Paris (France)

- Pak
- ▶ A country is put on the **grey list** when it fails to curb terrorism financing and money laundering.
 - ▶ Putting a country on the **blacklist** means shutting all doors to international finance for that country.

About UNSC:

Perma - 5

Non-Perms - 10

2 years

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is one of the organs of the **United Nations** and is charged with the **maintenance of international peace and security**.

Members:

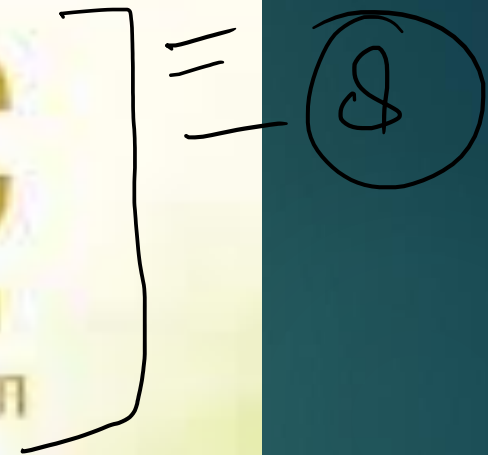
- ▶ The Security Council consists of fifteen members. Russia, the United Kingdom, France, China, and the United States—serve as the body's **five permanent members**.
- ▶ These permanent members can **veto** any substantive Security Council resolution, including those on the admission of new member states or candidates for Secretary-General.

- ▶ The Security Council also has 10 non-permanent members, elected on a regional basis to serve **two-year terms**.
- ▶ India has been a non-permanent member of the Security Council **eight time** previously: 1950-51, 1967-68, 1972-73, 1977-78, 1984-85, 1991-92 and 2011-12. For the 2011-12 term, India won 187 of 190 votes after Kazakhstan stood down from its candidacy.



SAARC

South Asian Association
for Regional Cooperation



Afghanistan



Bangladesh



Bhutan



India



Maldives



Nepal



Pakistan



Sri Lanka



1985

६/१५

सार्क (SAARC):

- ▶ दक्षिण एशियाई क्षेत्रीय सहयोग संगठन (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation-SAARC) की स्थापना 8 दिसंबर, 1985 को ढाका (बांग्लादेश) में हुई थी।
- ▶ 17 जनवरी, 1987 को सार्क मुख्यालय की स्थापना नेपाल की राजधानी काठमांडू में की गई।

- ▶ इस संगठन की स्थापना क्षेत्र के सात देशों (भारत, पाकिस्तान, बांग्लादेश, नेपाल, भूटान, मालदीव और श्रीलंका) के सहयोग से की गई थी।
- ▶ अप्रैल 2007 में अफगानिस्तान आठवें सदस्य के रूप में इस संगठन में शामिल हुआ।

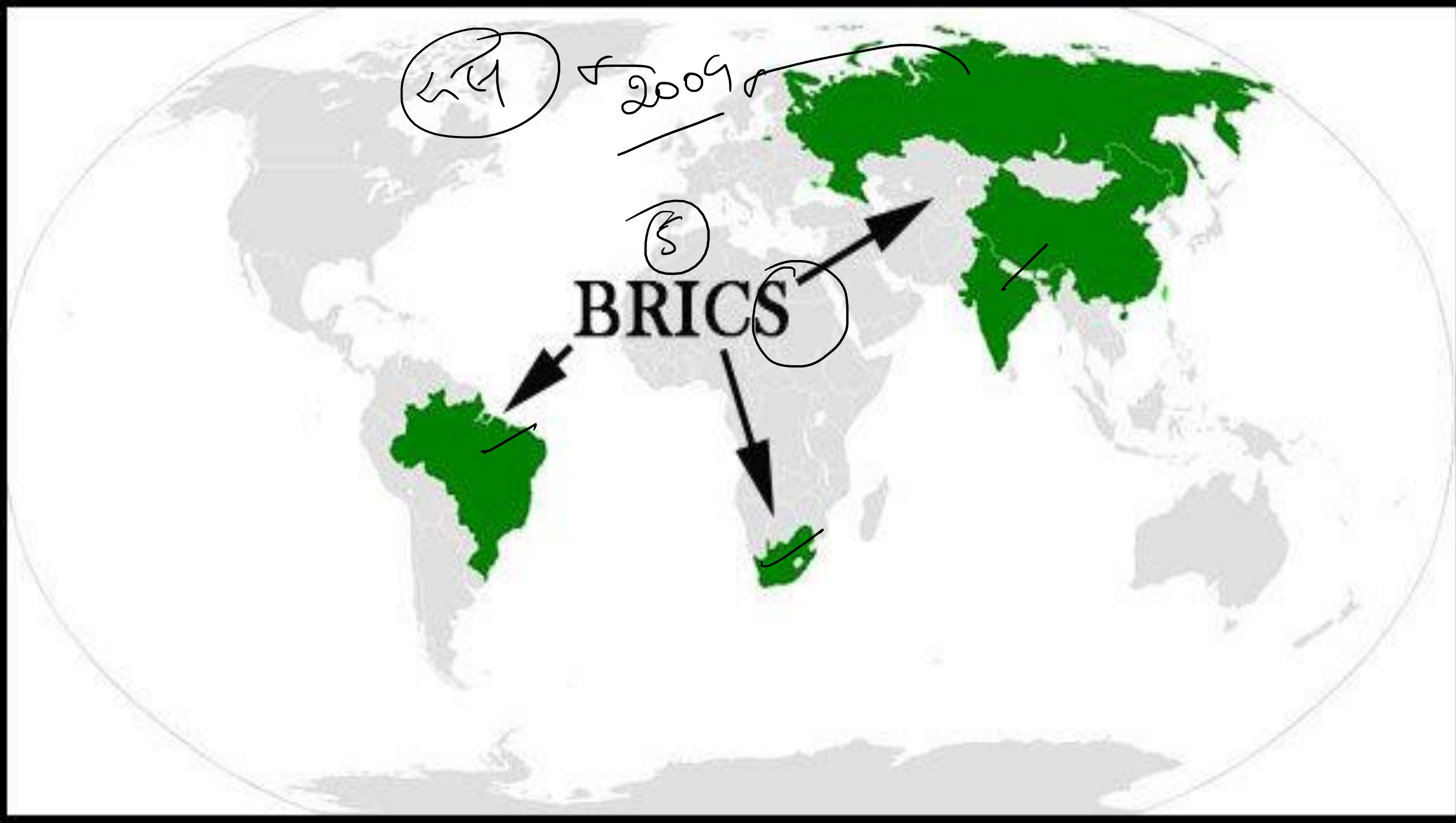


- ▶ यह संगठन सदस्य देशों में कृषि, स्वास्थ्य, ग्रामीण विकास, पर्यावरण, शिक्षा, सुरक्षा, ऊर्जा, जैव-प्रौद्योगिकी जैसे अनेक क्षेत्रों में सहयोग को बढ़ावा देता है



2008

- ▶ BRICS is an acronym for the grouping of the world's leading emerging economies, namely Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa.
- ▶ The acronym "BRICS" was initially formulated in 2001 by economist Jim O'Neill, of Goldman Sachs.



- ▶ The first BRIC Summit took place in 2009 in the Russian Federation and focused on issues such as reform of the global financial architecture.

- ▶ South Africa was invited to join BRIC in December 2010, after which the group adopted the acronym BRICS.
- ▶ South Africa subsequently attended the Third BRICS Summit in Sanya, China, in March 2011.

► Together, BRICS accounts for about 40% of the world's population and about 30% of the GDP (Gross Domestic Product), making it a critical economic engine.

► BRICS does not exist in form of organization, but it is an annual summit between the supreme leaders of five nations.

- ▶ The Chairmanship of the forum is rotated annually among the members, in accordance with the acronym B-R-I-C-S.