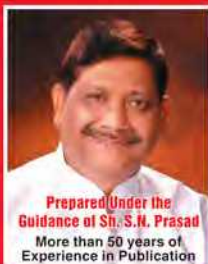




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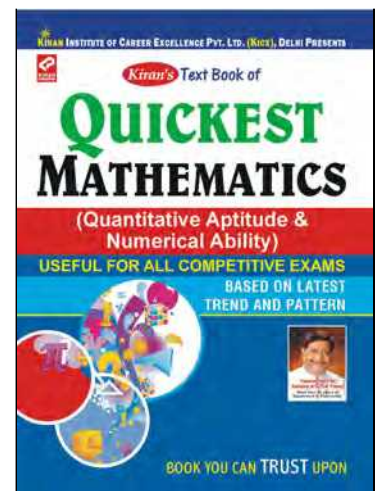
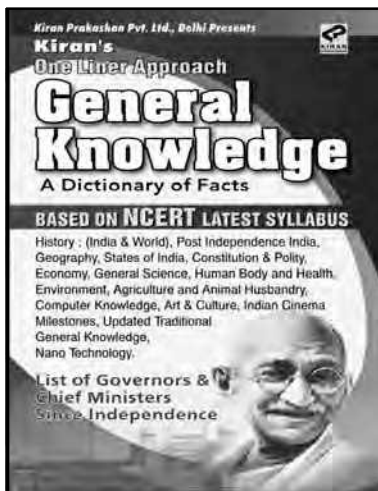
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BRIEF GUIDELINES FOR CANDIDATES APPEARING IN RAILWAY EXAMS.

CENTRALISED EMPLOYMENT NOTICE (CEN) No.02/2018th (Recruitment for Various Posts in Level 1 of 7th CPC Pay Matrix)

Date of publication: 10.02.2018. Date & Time of Closing: 12.03.2018 up to 23.59 Hrs.

Computer Based Test (CBT): Tentatively scheduled during April and May, 2018.

Railway Recruitment Boards invite ONLINE applications from eligible candidates for the recruitment of various posts in Level 1 of 7th CPC Pay Matrix for the vacancies in various units of Indian Railways. Applications complete in all respect should be submitted ONLINE ONLY to any one of the Railway Recruitment Boards before 23.59 hrs of 12.03.2018.

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

Candidates should ensure that they possess/fulfill all eligibility conditions prescribed for the post(s) as on the closing date for submitting application. CANDIDATES WAITING FOR RESULTS OF PRESCRIBED EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION SHOULD NOT APPLY.

1) Applications are to be submitted ONLINE through RRB websites ONLY listed at Para 20.0 of this CEN.

One application ONLY is required to be submitted to the selected RRB for all its notified posts in this CEN. Candidates can apply to only one RRB. Any attempt to submit more than one application by a candidate against this CEN shall result in disqualification and debarment.

2) Eligibility of the candidates will be considered only on the strength of the information furnished in the ONLINE Application. Candidates need NOT send printouts of application or Certificates or copies to RRBs concerned by post. If at any stage of recruitment or thereafter, it is found that any information furnished by the candidate in his/her application is false/incorrect or the candidate has suppressed any relevant information or the candidate does not satisfy the eligibility criteria for the post(s), his/her candidature will be rejected forthwith.

3) Candidates are required to go through the vacancy table, ascertain their eligibility and then exercise options for the RRBs and post(s) within the RRB chosen as per their eligibility. The selection of RRB once exercised shall be final.

4) Candidates must ensure that they fulfill the prescribed medical standards for the post(s) they are opting for.

Candidates who are found medically unsuitable for the opted post(s) shall not be given any alternative appointment.

5) Scale of pay:

Level 01 of 7th CPC Pay Matrix with initial pay of Rs. 18000/- plus other allowances admissible at that time.

6) Age (as on 01.07.2018): 18 - 31 Years - Refer para 5.1 for age relaxations.

7) Stages of Exam: There shall be a Computer Based Test (CBT). Candidates qualified in the CBT shall have to undergo Physical Efficiency Test (PET). Marks will be normalized in the CBT.

8) Negative Marking: There shall be negative marking for incorrect answers in the CBT. 1/3th of the marks allotted for each question shall be deducted for wrong answer.

9) Electronic gadgets like Mobile phones, bluetooth, pen drive, laptops, calculators, wrist watches or any other communication devices or pen/pencil are strictly NOT allowed inside the exam hall. Any infringement of this instruction shall entail summary rejection besides legal action including debarment from future examinations.

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS: Candidates should have the Educational/Technical qualifications indicated against the notified posts in the CEN from recognized Board/NCVT/SCVT as on the closing date for submission of the ONLINE application.

Refer to Annexure-A for the prescribed qualification against each of the posts. **Those awaiting results of the final examination of the prescribed educational/technical qualification SHOULD NOT apply. Diploma/Degree in Engineering will not be accepted in lieu of course completed Act Apprenticeship / ITI. Also, Graduate Act Apprentice will not be accepted in lieu of Course Completed Act Apprenticeship.**

RECRUITMENT PROCESS

Only single online application has to be submitted by the candidate to the RRB of their choice for all the notified posts of that RRB through the link provided on the official website.

The entire recruitment process shall involve a Computer Based Test(CBT), Physical Efficiency Test (PET) and Document Verification.

The date, time and venue for all the activities, namely, CBT, PET and DV or any other additional activity as applicable shall be fixed by the RRBs and

shall be intimated to the eligible candidates in due course. Request for postponement of any of the above activity or for change of venue, date and shift will not be entertained under any circumstances.

Computer Based Test

All the eligible candidates have to undergo a Computer Based Test on the specified date, time and venue as per the e-call letter to be downloaded by the candidates from the websites of RRBs. The information about the e-call letter download shall be communicated through the websites as well as personal email communication to the candidates.

Total Duration : 90 Min,

No of Questions: 100

Minimum percentage of marks for eligibility in various categories: UR -40%, OBC-30%, SC-30%, ST- 30%. These percentage of marks for eligibility may be relaxed by 2% for PWD candidates in case of shortage of PWD candidates against vacancies reserved for them.

Question Type and Syllabus:

The Questions will be of objective type with multiple choices and are likely to include questions pertaining to:

a. Mathematics

Number system, BODMAS, Decimals, Fractions, LCM, HCF, Ratio and Proportion, Percentages, Mensuration, Time and Work; Time and Distance, Simple and Compound Interest, Profit and Loss, Algebra, Geometry and Trigonometry, Elementary Statistics, Square root, Age Calculations, Calendar & Clock, Pipes & Cistern etc.

b. General Intelligence and reasoning

Analogies, Alphabetical and Number Series, Coding and Decoding, Mathematical operations, Relationships, Syllogism, Jumbling, Venn Diagram, Data Interpretation and Sufficiency, Conclusions and Decision making, Similarities and Differences, Analytical Reasoning, Classification, Directions, Statement – Arguments and Assumptions etc.

c. General Science

The syllabus under this shall cover Physics, Chemistry and Life Sciences of 10 standard level.

d. General Awareness on current affairs in Science & Technology, Sports, Culture, Personalities, Economics, Politics and any other subjects of importance.






PHYSICAL EFFICIENCY TESTS (PET)

Based on the merit of the candidates in the CBT, candidates shall be called for PET **Two times** the community wise total vacancy of the Posts notified against RRBs. However, Railways reserve the right to increase/decrease this limit as required to ensure availability of adequate candidates for all the notified posts. Passing Physical Efficiency Test (PET) is mandatory and the same will be qualifying in nature. The criterion for PET is as under:

Male Candidates	Female Candidates
Should be able to lift and carry 35 kg of weight for a distance of 100 metres in 2 minutes in one chance without putting the weight down and	Should be able to lift and carry 20 kg of weight for a distance of 100 metres in 2 minutes in one chance without putting the weight down and
Should be able to run for a distance of 1000 metres in 4 minutes and 15 seconds in one chance.	Should be able to run for a distance of 1000 metres in 5 minutes and 40 seconds in one chance.

SOME DISCUSSION ON ONLINE CBT

The question palette at the right of screen shows one of the following statuses of each of the questions numbered:

-  You have not visited the question yet.
-  You have not answered the question
-  You have answered the question
-  You have NOT answered the question but have marked the question for review
-  You have answered the question but marked it for review.

The Marked for Review status simply acts as a reminder that you have set to look at the question again. If an answer is selected for a question that is Marked for Review, the answer will be considered in the final evaluation.

To select a question to answer, you can do one of the following :

- (a) Click on the question number on the question palette at the right of your screen to go to that numbered question directly. Note that using this option does NOT save your answer to the current

- question.
- (b) Click on Save and Next to save answer to current question and to go to the next question in sequence.
- (c) Click on Mark for Review and Next to save answer to current question, mark it for review, and to go to the next question in sequence.

You can view the entire paper by clicking on the Question Paper button. To select your answer, click on one of the option buttons. To change your answer, click the another desired option button. To save your answer, you MUST click on Save & Next. To deselect a chosen answer, click on the chosen option again or click on the Clear Response button. To mark a question for review click on Mark for Review & Next. If an answer is selected for a question that is Marked for Review, the answer will be considered in the final evaluation. To change an answer to a question, first select the question and then click on the new answer option followed by a click on the Save & Next button. Questions that are saved or marked for review after answering will ONLY be considered for evaluation. Sections will be displayed on the top bar of the screen. Questions in a section can be viewed by clicking on the section name. The section you will view will be highlighted. After clicking the Save & Next button on the last question for a section, you will automatically be taken to the first question of the next section. You can move the mouse cursor over the section names to view the status of the questions for that section. You can shuffle between sections and questions anytime during the examination as per your convenience. The candidates are requested to follow the instructions of the "Test Administrator" carefully. If any candidate does not follow the instructions / rules, it would be treated as a case of misconduct/ adoption of unfair means and such a candidate would be liable for debarment from appearing for examinations for a period as decided by the Organization. The candidates may ask the Test Administrator about their doubts only before the commencement of the test. No query shall be entertained after the commencement of the examination. After the expiry of 120 minutes, the candidates will not be able to attempt any question or check their answers. The answers of the candidate would be saved automatically by the computer system even if he/ she has not clicked the "Submit" button. In case of any dispute on account of interpretation of this handout in version other than English, the English version shall prevail.

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SAMPLE QUESTIONS

TEST-I TEST OF GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

1. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to the group ?
(1) red (2) black
(3) green (4) colour
Of the five, 'red', 'black', 'green' and 'yellow' are names of colours. 'Colour' is not the name of a colour. Therefore, the answer is 'Colour' which is answer No. (4).
2. 'Foot' is related to 'Man' in the same way as 'Hoof' is related to—
(1) Horse
(2) Dog
(3) Shoe
(4) Blacksmith
The answer is 'Horse' which is answer No. (1)
Now try the following questions:

3. If the letters in the word TOPS can be rearranged to form a meaningful word beginning with O, write the last letter of that word. If more than one such word can be formed write M and if no such word can be formed write X.
(1) T (2) P
(3) S (4) M
4. 'Day' is related to 'Night' in the same way as 'Kind' is related to
(1) Dark
(2) Bright
(3) Cruel
(4) Generous
5. What series of alphabet place values will be proper to write the word LOAN ?
(1) 12, 15, 1, 14
(2) 13, 16, 1, 12
(3) 12, 14, 1, 15
(4) 21, 12, 2, 18
6. If & means '+', \$ means '-', # means '÷' and % means 'x', then find the value of
8 % 2 & 11 \$ 24 & 24 # 6.
(1) 92 (2) 7
(3) -1 (4) 4.5

7. What will be the next term in the series ?
I, V, X, L, C, D, ?
(1) LX (2) XD
(3) M (4) CD
8. Hard : Stone : : Soft : ?
(1) Shine (2) Sand
(3) Moon (4) Feather
9. Rearrange the jumbled letters to make a meaningful English word and then select the word which is different from the rest.
(1) OHOT
(2) OTOR
(3) ETR E
(4) DESE
10. If '+' represents 12, '@' represents 48, '\$' represents 24, and 'I' represents 6, then what mathematical equation below will be equal to 90 ?
(1) * + \$ ÷ @ - !
(2) \$ ÷ * x @ - !
(3) * ÷ ! + \$ x @
(4) \$ x @ - ! *

TEST II TEST OF ARITHMETIC

This test is designed to measure how fast and accurate you are in dealing with numbers, viz. computation.

Directions : In each of the following questions a number is missing which is indicated by a question mark (?). Your task is to find out which one of the answers 1, 2, and 3 can replace the question mark. If none of the first three are correct then 'none' i.e. '4' is your answer.

11. $42 + 73 + 137 = ?$

- (1) 352 (2) 252
(3) 242 (4) None

In Q. 5. 252 is the correct answer.

So your answer would be 2.

12. $20 \times \frac{1}{2} = ?$

- (1) 4 (2) 5
(3) 12 (4) None

The correct answer for Q.6 is 10. But neither 1 nor 2 nor 3 shows this answer. Therefore, your answer is 4.

Now attempt the following questions.

13. $0.7 \times 0.5 = ?$

- (1) 35 (2) 0.35
(3) 0.0035 (4) 0.035

14. $\frac{24}{65} \times \frac{13}{56} \times \frac{5}{7} = ?$

- (1) $\frac{3}{49}$ (2) $\frac{15}{245}$

- (3) $\frac{3}{77}$ (4) $\frac{15}{56}$

15. $(27 + 498) \div 25 = ?$

- (1) 17 (2) 25
(3) 21 (4) 12

16. 855 of ? = 34

- (1) 40 (2) 289
(3) 29 (4) None

17. $15 : 25 :: 6 : ?$

- (1) 9 (2) 10
(3) 30 (4) 15

18. $5.87 - 1.49 + 3.028 = ?$

- (1) 7.508 (2) 8.898
(3) 4.38 (4) 7.408

19. $3\frac{4}{7} - 2\frac{2}{3} = ?$

- (1) $\frac{17}{21}$ (2) $\frac{6}{4}$

- (3) $\frac{19}{21}$ (4) $\frac{17}{4}$

20. $? \div 13 = 9$

- (1) 127 (2) 104
(3) 119 (4) 117

21. Solve : $(3.2 \times 10^4) \div (2 \times 10^5)$

- (1) 1.6 (2) 1.06

- (3) $\frac{16}{10^2}$ (4) 0.016

22. Simplify :

$(a^{-1} + b^{-1}) \div (a^{-2} - b^{-2})$

- (1) $\frac{a}{b}$ (2) $\frac{a+b}{ab}$

- (3) $\frac{ab}{b-a}$ (4) $\frac{ab}{a-b}$

23. Given the sides of a triangle as 3.4 cm and 5.2 cm, what can be the length of the third side (x) in cm ?

- (1) $1.8 < x < 8.6$
(2) $x < 1.8$
(3) $3.4 < x < 5.2$
(4) $x > 8.6$

TEST III TEST OF GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

This test is intended to give an index of your awareness of people and events past and present in different walks of life.

Now attempt the following questions.

24. Which of the following is the capital of Nepal ?

- (1) Kathmandu
(2) Janakpur
(3) Gangtok
(4) Thimphu

25. Tarapore Atomic Plant is located in which of the following states?

- (1) Bihar
(2) Gujarat
(3) Madhya Pradesh
(4) None of these

26. What is the total number of commercial banks nationalised so far ?

- (1) 7 (2) 14
(3) 20 (4) None of these

27. Indian Institute of Science is located at —

- (1) Ahmedabad
(2) Jaipur
(3) Jamshedpur
(4) Bangalore

28. Which Article of our Constitution states that *the speaker shall have and exercise a casting vote in the case of an equality of votes* ?

- (1) Article 97 (2) Article 101
(3) Article 100 (4) Article 99

29. Which Strait divides India and Sri Lanka ?

- (1) Nemuro Strait
(2) Bass Strait
(3) Palk Strait
(4) Duncan Passage

30. The Kailasanath temple at Kanchipuram was built during the rule of :

- (1) Cholas (2) Pandyas
(3) Cheras (4) Pallavas

31. Which of the following organisms releases molecular oxygen into water ?

- (1) Phytoplankton
(2) Salmonella enterica
(3) E.coli
(4) Amoeba

32. Bengal Sati Regulation, 1829 was brought out by which Governor General ?

- (1) Sir Henry Hardinge
(2) Edward Law
(3) Lord William Bentinck
(4) William Butterworth Bayley

33. Who was the President of the 'Independence for India league' formed in 1928 ?

- (1) Rash Behari Bose
(2) Subhas Chandra Bose
(3) Srinivasa Iyengar
(4) Jawaharlal Nehru

ANSWER TABLE

1. (4)	2. (1)	3. (3)	4. (3)
5. (1)	6. (2)	7. (4)	8. (3)
9. (4)	10. (2)	11. (2)	12. (4)
13. (2)	14. (1)	15. (3)	16. (1)
17. (2)	18. (4)	19. (3)	20. (4)
21. (3)	22. (3)	23. (1)	24. (1)
25. (4)	26. (3)	27. (4)	28. (3)
29. (3)	30. (4)	31. (1)	32. (3)
33. (3)			

CURRENT AFFAIRS

UNION BUDGET : 2018-19

The Union Finance Minister Arun Jaitley presented the Union Budget : 2018-19 in Parliament on February 1, 2018. He pulled out all the stops in the Narendra Modi government's last full Budget to promise a better deal for farmers, boost the rural economy and make the poor less vulnerable to health exigencies.

Responding to the distress in the agriculture sector that has reared its head in various States over the past year, the government has decided to offer a minimum support price (MSP) of at least 1.5 times the expenses borne by farmers for all crops.

Equity markets were briefly spooked following the move to reintroduce a tax on long-term capital gains on equity shares at the rate of 10% for all gains over Rs. 1 lakh. No indexation benefit will be granted and the securities transaction tax will continue.

Citing income tax data to show that individual businesspersons paid less average tax than the salaried class, he reintroduced a flat Rs. 40,000 deduction from taxable income for the latter in lieu of the existing tax exemptions for transport and medical allowance and extended this relief to pensioners.

But any gain in take-home salaries has been virtually offset by raising the 3% education cess levied on personal income tax and corporate tax. Now, a 4% education and healthcare cess will apply.

Hopes of a respite for consumers on the indirect tax front was also extinguished in this Budget, with the Centre hiking customs duties on a range of products, including mobile phones, wearable devices, television display panels, furniture, diamonds, foot wear, cosmetics and dental floss.

The idea is to push global producers to start making these goods in India, but till that happens, consumers will need to foot higher costs.

A much-anticipated rationalisation of the high excise duties on petrol and diesel was carried out with a Rs. 8 reduction in these duties, but consumers will get no relief as a new road and infrastructure cess of Rs. 8 per litre has been levied to fund projects. Unlike excise duties, the Centre is not required to share cess with the States.

The government's inability to give away too many goodies were largely due to its fiscal constraints, with this year's fiscal deficit overshooting the 3.2% of GDP target and likely to touch 3.5% on account of the GST related issues. Instead of a 3% deficit in the coming year, the Centre settled to target the 3.3% mark, deferring the glide path to 3% to 2020-21.

Mr. Jaitley said the focus of the Budget – farmers, rural India, healthcare and education for the poor –

reflected the Modi government's emphasis on improving the ease of living for the common man.

NHPS Proposed : Finance Minister Arun Jaitley unveiled an ambitious plan to launch "the world's largest government-funded health care programme" that will benefit 10 crore households.

The proposed National Health Protection Scheme (NHPS) will provide coverage of up to Rs. 5 lakh per family annually to take care of secondary and tertiary care hospitalisation costs. Mr. Jaitley reckoned that this will benefit around 50 crore people from poor and vulnerable families. The Budget for 2016-17 had a similar announcement offering a Rs. 1 lakh cover for 8 crore families, but that's yet to take off.

The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) now gives poor families an annual coverage of Rs. 30,000, while several State governments have implemented their own health insurance schemes with varying coverage levels.

FLAGSHIP SCHEMES

Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana	4.6	0.4	0.2
Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	216.8	235	261.2
Integrated Child Development Scheme	158.9	199.6	230.8
Swaccha Bharat (Urban) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	21.3	23	25
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (rural)	179.2	169	190
MNREGS	160.7	230	210
	482.1	550	550

All figures in Rs. Billion; RE : revised estimates, BE: budget estimates Source : Government of India

Finance Minister Arun Jaitley proposed to double the expenditure on the government's flagship Digital India programme to Rs. 3,073 crore for the next fiscal against Rs. 1,425.63 crore in 2017-18, a move that has largely been welcomed by the industry.

Under Digital India, a maximum of Rs. 864.22 crore will be spent on promotion of electronics manufacturing, followed by Rs. 425 crore on delivering e-governance services, Rs. 400 crore on the government's digital literacy programme and Rs. 300 crore on development on manpower.

ON A DIGITAL DRIVE

1,700 is the number of apps developed by government till date

10 C-DAC (Centre for Development of Advanced Computing) units set up

400 toll plazas now collect digital payments

905 mn people use smart phones

70 mn users in rural areas use smart phones

Central Apps

UMANG : Short for Unified Mobile Application for New-age Governance, it is a one-stop app for all govt services

AGRIMART : This app can be used to get prices of crops in markets within a 50-km radius

NATIONAL PORTAL FOR INDIA : Developed as a mission mode project (MMP) under National e-Governance Plan to provide data, services

At Rs. 10,783 crore, the Department of Space (DoS) gets its biggest outlay to date and also the best yearly increase in five years – of 18.6%.

It is also well above the Rs. 9,093 crore allocated last February.

Also, for fiscal 2017-18 which ends on March 31, the DoS drew about Rs. 62 crore more than the last year's outlay, revised estimates for the year show.

Back in 2013-14, DoS probably received its best ever annual increase of nearly 40% over the previous year.

Railways Sets Highest Ever Capital Spend

In the last full Budget of its term, the NDA government charted out a plan for the Railways with a capital expenditure (capex) target of Rs. 1.47 lakh crore and a revenue target of over Rs. 2 lakh crore — the highest ever. It also pledged to upgrade the suburban railway network of Mumbai and Bengaluru.

The Budget's ambitious capital spending roadmap is backed by Rs. 53,989 crore – slightly less than the budgetary estimate figure of Rs. 55,000 crore last year.

The capex figure is 22 per cent higher than 2017-18 (RE), and includes internal resources of Rs. 11,500 crore. The Indian Railway Finance Corporation will raise Rs. 28500 crore, LIC will lend Rs. 26,440 crore and Rs. 27000 crore will be other invested through

The Allocations

BE 2018-19 outlay in Rs. billion	
Railway safety fund	610.9
Rashtriya Rail Sanraksha Kosh	50.0
Capital fund	69.9
Depreciation reserve fund	5.0
Development fund	10.0
Extra budgetary resources-IRFC	285.0
EBR-institutional financing	264.4
EBR-partnership	270.0
Total	1,565.2
BE : Budget Estimate	

Public-Private Partnerships (PPP). Railways will end the year with capital spending at Rs. 12 lakh crore, some Rs. 11,000 crore less than the original target

Electrification, signalling upgrade, track renewal—3,900 km next fiscal — and commissioning of lines (new and doubling) together will take a bulk of the spending.

There is a 148 per cent increase in the target of commissioning 1,000 route kilometres in new lines. Gauge conversion targets have also increased by 74 percent to achieve the required 1,000 route kilometres. As opposed to the 945 km of doubling done in FY17, the Railways has targeted 2,100 km for FY18.

Bengaluru will get a new suburban network of 160 km, 60 km of which will be an elevated corridor at a capital cost of Rs 17,000 crore. This will be done to reduce congestion and commuting time.

Mumbai's local train network got a major fillip as the Budget announced doubling of 90 km of existing lines at Rs. 11,000 crore and another 150 km of new lines, including elevated tracks, at Rs 40,000 crore.

From Roads To Hawaii Jahaj : At a Glance

Scheme	2017-18 (RE)	2018-19 (BE)
UDAN	2.0	10.14
Bharatnet	57.1	81.75
Digital India	14.25	30.73
AMRUT	49.9	60.0
Smart Cities	40.0	61.69
Swachh Bharat	23.0	25.0
Solar Power	11.17	20.45
DDUGJY	69.5	65.5
IPDS	43.72	49.35
LPG subsidy	156.5	203.7
NHAI	831.7	916.6
Sagarmala	4.8	6.0
Ganga Plan	22.5	22.5

UDAN = Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik/Regional air connectivity scheme; AMRUT = Atal Mission for Rejuvenation & Urban Transformation; DDUGJY = Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana; IPDS = Integrated Power Development Scheme

BE = Budget Estimates; RE = Revised Estimates

Conclusion : A major policy announcement in the Budget was to ensure all trains and stations "progressively" get WiFi and CCTV coverage.

Continuing with the Modi government's focus on station development and monetisation, Jaitley has earmarked money for the redevelopment of 600 more stations. The government also said all stations in India with footfall of over 25,000 would get escalators.

In what is perhaps a bigger challenge than the capex target, the set for earnings is Rs 2,01,090 crore— a seven per cent increase from last year.

The Railways expects to carry 1,216 million tonnes

of freight — 51 million tonnes more than the last year - and has set a target to increase its passenger segment earnings to Rs. 52,000 crore from the current Rs. 50,125 crore. From non-fare earnings, it expects around Rs. 20,790 crore to take its total Gross Traffic Receipts to Rs. 2,00,840 crore. To put the figure in context, this year's revised estimates for earnings is pegged at Rs. 1.87,425 crore.

The Railways will end the fiscal with an operating ratio of 96 per cent, a negligible improvement from last year's 96.5 percent. It expects this headline number to improve to 92.8 per cent by the end of this fiscal year.

The ambitious rural package in this Budget brings in free gas connections to three crore new households, free electricity connections to four crore homes, two crore new toilets under the Swachh Bharat Mission, higher micro-irrigation coverage, and so on. But of the massive outlay of Rs. 14.34 lakh crore required to bankroll these grandiose plans, as much as Rs. 11.98 lakh crore is expected to be met from extra-budgetary resources. A similar template has been used in social sector schemes. The National Health Protection Scheme, to provide a Rs. 5 lakh health cover to 10 crore households, is a much-needed social security intervention to benefit poor households that rely overwhelmingly on private health care. But there is little clarity on modalities. The entire duff of proposals on

improving learning outcomes, providing universal health coverage and alleviating the lot of minorities and girl children is expected to be funded through a mere Rs. 16,000-crore increase in allocations to Rs. 1.38 lakh crore. Infrastructure appears to be one of the few sectors where the funding problem has been addressed, with PSUs bankrolling a significant proportion of the Rs. 5.97-lakh crore outlay for FY19.

While being liberal in its announcements for rural India, the Budget has been frugal in its giveaways to the middle class and the corporate sector. Expectations of an increase in the basic exemption limit on income tax have been belied; instead, a standard deduction of Rs. 40,000 is back for salaried taxpayers. While it is only fair that the salaried pay income tax on their net income (after expenses) as the self-employed do, this deduction (which also replaces transport and medical reimbursements) is too small to establish real parity. The clamour for an across-the-board cut in the basic corporate tax rate from 30 to 25% has also been ignored, with the cut limited to mid-size companies (up to Rs. 250-crore turnover). Though this will benefit the overwhelming majority of corporate tax filers, how this impacts the competitive edge of India's largest companies in the global context will be debated. Especially so, since the U.S. recently slashed its corporate tax rate to 21% and European nations average

BUDGET AT A GLANCE

(Rs. billion)	2016-17 Actuals	2017-18 Budget Estimates	2017-18 Revised Estimates	2018-19 Budget Estimates
1. Revenue Receipts	13,742.03	15,157.71	15,054.28	17,257.38
2. Non-Tax (net to centre)	11,013.72	12,270.14	12,694.54	14,806.49
3. Non-Tax Revenue	2,728.31	2,887.57	2,359.74	2,450.89
4. Capital Receipts	6,009.91	6,309.64	7,123.22	7,164.75
5. Recoveries of Loans	176.30	119.33	174.73	121.99
6. Other Receipts	477.43	725.00	1,000.00	800.00
7. Borrowing and other liabilities	5,356.18	5,465.31	5,948.49	6,242.76
8. Total Receipts (1+4)	19,751.94	21,467.35	22,177.50	24,422.13
9. Total Expenditure (10+13)	19,751.94	21,467.35	22,177.50	24,422.13
10. On Revenue Account of which	16,905.84	18,369.34	19,443.05	21,417.72
11. Interest Payments	4,807.14	5,230.78	5,308.43	5,757.95
12. Grants in Aid for creation of capital assets	1,657.33	1,953.50	1,892.45	1,953.45
13. On Capital Account	2,846.10	3,098.01	2,734.45	3,004.41
14. Revenue Deficit (10-1)	3,163.81 (-2.1)	3,211.63 (-1.9)	4,388.77 (-2.6)	4,160.34 (-2.2)
15. Effective Revenue Deficit (14-12)	1,506.48 (-1.0)	1,258.13 (-0.7)	2,496.32 (-1.5)	2,206.89 (-1.2)
16. Fiscal Deficit [9 - (1 + 5 + 6)]	5,356.18 (-3.5)	5,465.31 (-3.2)	5,948.49 (-3.5)	6,242.76 (-3.3)
17. Primary Deficit (16-11)	549.04 (-0.4)	234.53 (-0.1)	640.06 (-0.4)	484.81 (-0.3)

Note : (i) GDP for BE 2018-2019 has been projected at Rs. 187,223.02 billion assuming 11.5% growth over the estimated GDP of Rs. 167,846.79 billion for 2017-18 (RE)

(ii) Individual items in this document may not sum up to the totals due to rounding off (iii) Figures in parenthesis are as a percentage of GDP.

20%. For the salariat and the corporate sector, the increase in education cess will offset some of the gains from these tax cuts. Senior citizens have benefited, particularly from the tax relief on interest from bank deposits and post office schemes, which has been hiked from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 50,000 a year. These interest payouts are also exempt from the vexatious TDS provisions. This relief renders senior citizens far less vulnerable to steadily dwindling interest rates on bank deposits and small savings schemes; it also helps them to continue relying on fixed-income instruments to cover living expenses. This relief may reverse the unhealthy trend of risk-averse savers shifting wholesale from bank deposits to market-linked options such as equity mutual funds, in search of higher returns.

RUPEE COMES FROM (IN PAISE)	
Borrowings & other liabilities	19 (19)
Corporation tax	19 (19)
Income tax	16 (16)
Customs	4 (9)
Union Excise duties	8 (14*)
Goods and Services Tax & other taxes	23 (10)
Non-Tax Revenue	8 (10)
Non-debt Capital receipts	3 (3)

Total receipts are inclusive of states share of taxes and duties; *represents services tax and other taxes in BE 2017-18

Figures in brackets refer to corresponding position in BE 2017-18

RUPEE GOES TO (IN PAISE)	
Centrally Sponsored Scheme	9 (10)
Central Sector Scheme	10 (11)
Interest Payments	18 (18)
Defence	9 (9)
Subsidies	9 (10)
Finance Commission and Other Transfers	8 (5)
States' share of taxes and duties	24 (24)
Pensions	5 (5)
Other Expenditure	8 (8)

Total expenditure is inclusive of states share of taxes and duties, which have been netted against receipts.

Figures in brackets refer to corresponding position in BE 2017-18

JAI KISAN

The Budget has a slew of measures for boosting income and consumption in the rural areas. Aims to double farm income by 2022 and provide house to every poor by 2022

MSP for kharif crops to be raised to 1.5 times of the cost of produce this year. It is expected to put more money in the hands of farmers and, hence, boost demand and consumption

National Health Protection scheme to provide Rs. 500,000 benefit per family every year to 100 million households

Free cooking gas to 80 million poor households
Women contribution to provident fund (PF) reduced to 8% (of basic salary), from 12% in the first three years, translating into higher disposable income
Allocation to the food processing sector doubled to Rs. 4 billion-likely to benefit fruit & vegetable growers

An agri-market infrastructure fund with a corpus of Rs. 20 billion will be set up for developing and upgrading agricultural marketing infrastructure
Launch of Operation Green on lines of Operation Flood with total corpus of Rs. 5 billion

Allocation to farm credit increased to Rs. 11 trillion from Rs. 10 trillion earlier

NATIONAL E-DISTRICT SERVICE TRACKER : App provides state-wise, category-wise listing of services available under-District MMP

VOTER INFORMATION SEARCH USING INTERNET : To check if your name has been included in the electoral roll & to locate polling station

Rural Matters

MINISTRY	2016-17 (RE)	2017-18 (RE)	2018-19 (BE)
Health and Family Welfare	376.7	515.5	528.00
Ministry of Human Resource Development	429.8	470	500
Ministry of Women and Child Development	168.7	212.3	247

A summary of some of the direct tax changes is given below :

1. Tax exemption for farmer producer companies
2. Corporate tax reduced to 25 per cent for companies having a turn over up to Rs. 2.5 billion
3. No change in personal tax rates
4. Salaried taxpayers get a Standard Deduction of Rs. 40,000 in lieu of conveyance and medical expense
5. 10 per cent long-term capital gains tax on the transfer of listed equity shares exceeding Rs. 1,00,000
6. Deduction for senior citizens increased to Rs. 50,000 for Mediclaim u/s 80D
7. Senior citizens fixed deposits exempt from TDS upto Rs. 20,000
8. Senior citizens fixed deposit interest exempt from TDS up to Rs. 50,000
9. Cess on income tax increased from 3 per cent to 4 per cent

HIGHLIGHTS OF UNION BUDGET

No change in personal income tax slabs and rates; Surcharge of 10% on income above Rs. 50 lakh but less than Rs. 1 crore 15% on income above Rs. 1 cr to continue;

Standard Deduction returns after a decade; Rs. 40,000 to be allowed in lieu of transport allowance and medical expenses;

Economic growth pegged at 7.2-7.5% for H2 FY18; India's average growth in first 3-years of NDA government 7.5%;

Indian economy size \$2.5 trillion; 7th largest in world;

India is expected to be 5th largest economy very soon;

Revised Fiscal Deficit estimate for 2017-18 is Rs. 5.95 lakh crore at 3.5% of GDP;

Fiscal Deficit for FY'19 estimated at 3.3% of GDP; Government market borrowing estimated at Rs. 4.07 lakh cr in FY'19 versus Rs. 4.79 lakh cr estimated in 2017-18;

MSP of all kharif crops to be hiked to at least 1.5 times of their production cost;

Institutional mechanism proposed to develop policies and practices for price and demand forecast; Rs. 2,000 cr fund for developing and upgrading agri marketing infra in 22,000 Grameen Agri Markets and 585 APMCs;

Allocation for food processing ministry doubled from Rs. 715 crore in RE FY'18 to Rs. 1,400 cr in BE FY'19;

Kisan Credit Cards extended to fisheries and animal husbandry farmers;

Agriculture credit disbursal target increased to Rs. 11 lakh crore from Rs. 10 lakh crore in 2017-18;

Steps announced to deal with air pollution in the Delhi-NCR region;

2 crore more toilets to be built under Swachh Bharat Mission;

Substantial increase in allocation of National Rural Livelihood Mission to Rs. 5,750 cr in FY'19;

Government announced 2 major initiatives under 'Ayushman Bharat' programme;

Government to launch a flagship National Health Protection Scheme to cover over 10 crore poor families providing coverage up to Rs. 5 lakh per family every year for hospitalisation;

Government earmarks Rs. 56,619 cr for SCs and Rs. 39,135 cr for STs in FY'19;

Sets target of Rs. 3 lakh crore for lending under MUDRA;

Government to contribute 12% of wages of the new employees in EPF for all sectors for 3 years;

Facility of fixed-term employment will be extended to all sectors;

Outlay of Rs. 7,148 crore for textiles sector in 2018-19;

Fin. Min to leverage India Infrastructure Finance Corporation to help finance major infrastructure projects;

Redevelopment of 600 major railway stations being taken up;

Suburban network of 160 kms in Mumbai at an estimated cost of Rs. 17,000 crore being planned; Gross budgetary support for Railways hiked to over Rs. 3 lakh crore in 2018-19 from Rs. 2.73 lakh crore in 2017-18;

Plans to expand airport capacity more than 5 times to handle a billion trips a year;

Sebi to consider mandating, beginning with large firms, to meet about 1/4th of their financing needs from bond market;

Allocation on Digital India scheme doubled to Rs. 3,073 cr;

Rs. 10,000 crore for creation and augmentation of telecom infra;

Government to come out with policy to introduce toll system on 'pay as you use' basis;

Proposed expenditure on infra pegged at Rs. 5.97 lakh cr as against Rs. 4.94 lakh crore in FY'18;

Government to evolve a scheme to assign enterprise a unique ID;

Capital of the FCI will be restructured to enhance equity and to raise long-term debt;

DIPAM will come up with more ETF offers including debt ETF;

Divestment target for FY'19 at Rs. 80,000 crore;

Bank recapitalisation to pave way for PSBs to lend additional credit of Rs. 5 lakh crore;

Government to formulate a 'Gold Policy' to develop gold as an asset class;

Emoluments of President revised to Rs. 5 lakh/month, Rs. 4 lakh for vice president and Rs. 3.5 lakh for Governors;

Govt proposes changes to refix salary, constituency allowance, office expenses and allowance payable to Members of Parliament;

The law will also provide for automatic revision of emoluments of MPs every five years indexed to inflation;

Rs. 150 cr earmarked for FY'19 for the activities leading to Commemoration of 150th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi;

Growth in direct taxes up to Jan 15, 2018 is 18.7%;

Corporate tax reduced to 25% for firms with turnover of Rs. 250 cr in 2016-17;

Interest income exemption on deposits with banks and post offices for senior citizens increased from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 50,000;

Senior citizens will be able to claim benefit of deduction up to Rs. 50,000 annually on health insurance premium and/or general medical expenditure incurred;

Govt introduces long-term capital gains on equity market; long-term capital gains over Rs 100,000 to be taxed at 10%;

Education cess increased to 4% from 3%;

E-assessment of Income Tax Act to eliminate person-to-person contact;

Customs duty on mobile phones increased from 15% to 20%; also on certain parts of TVs to 15%; Govt makes PAN mandatory for any entity entering into a financial transaction of Rs. 2.5 lakh or more; Food subsidy to rise to Rs. 1.69 lakh crore in 2018-19 from Rs. 1.4 lakh crore in current year; Defence outlay raised to Rs. 2.82 lakh crore in 2018-19 from Rs. 2.67 lakh crore in current year; Customs duty on crude edible vegetable oils hiked from 12.5% to 30%; on refined edible vegetable oil from 20% to 35%; Customs duty on perfumes, dental hygiene, after-shave, deodorants, room deodorisers, preparations for use on hair doubled to 20%.

ECONOMIC SURVEY : 2017-2018

The Union Finance Minister Arun Jaitley presented the Economic Survey : 2017-18 in Parliament on January 29, 2018. The Survey suggests that the GDP growth in 2017-18 could be 6.75%, slightly higher than 6.5% estimated by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO). The surge in exports and reforms such as Goods and Services Tax (GST) and bank recapitalisation yielded higher growth in second half of the financial year 2017-18. Financial year 2018-19 heralds better prospects but risks include rising oil prices and the possibility of capital outflows due to stock market corrections.

The economy is set to grow at 7-7.5% in the next financial year on the back of reviving exports and investment even as the negative effects of demonetisation and the teething troubles of the Goods and Services Tax recede.

For More Reforms

Looking ahead, it said reform measures like the implementation of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code and the recapitalisation plan for public sector banks would go a long way in addressing the twin balance sheet problem afflicting both corporates and banks, which would in turn further boost economic growth.

As a result of these measures, the dissipating effects of earlier policy actions, and the export uplift from the global recovery, the economy began to accelerate in the second half of the year.

On the fiscal front, the Survey contends that the Centre needs to reappraise its priorities. The onus, it argues, has to be squarely placed on establishing and maintaining policy credibility. To this end, it argues against "setting overly ambitious targets for consolidation, especially in a pre-election year" that are based on optimistic and unrealistic assumptions. Instead, it recommends a "modest consolidation" that would signal a return to the path of calibrated deficit reductions. In doing so, it appears that the Survey is signalling that the government may have to retain the elbow room to stabilise the GST, complete the recapitalisation exercise and, most crucially, support agriculture. Devoting an entire chapter to 'Climate, Climate Change and Agriculture', the CEA and his team

have stressed on the dangers climate change poses to the outlook for farm growth. With the potential to reduce annual agricultural incomes - by as much as 20-25% for unirrigated areas - the Survey calls for a range of mitigation measures including extensive provision of efficient irrigation technologies and a wholesale review of the cereal-centric approach to policy. Citing job creation and education as key priorities, the Survey sets out a plan for rapid economic expansion by recommending that policymakers keep their sights trained on strengthening "the only two truly sustainable engines - private investment and exports."

India will require investments of about \$4.5 trillion by 2040 to develop infrastructure to improve economic growth and community well-being, according to the Economic Survey 2017-18.

"The current trend shows that India can meet around \$3.9 trillion infrastructure investment out of \$4.5 trillion. The cumulative figure for India's infrastructure investment gap would be around \$526 billion by 2040," it said.

There was massive underinvestment in infrastructure sector until the recent past due to collapse of public private partnerships, especially in power and telecom projects; stressed balance sheets of private companies; issues related to land and forest clearances.

On road sector, the Survey said as on September 2017, out of the 1,263 total ongoing monitored projects across sectors, there were 482 projects in road transport and highways with (original) cost of Rs. 3,17,373.9 crore. Of these, 43 projects face cost overruns and 74 projects time overruns.

Further, it added that the share of Indian Railways in freight movement has been declining over a period of time primarily due to non-competitive tariff structure.

The telecom sector is going through a "stress period with growing losses, debt pile, price war, reduced revenue and irrational spectrum costs," the survey added.

The Economic Survey has suggested that the Goods and Services Tax (GST) Council should comprehensively review 'embedded taxes' and expeditiously eliminate the embedded export taxes to boost India's manufacturing exports.

Referring to the Rs. 6,000 crore package for the apparel sector announced in June 2016, the Survey observed that the largest component of that package was rebates on state levies to offset indirect taxes levied by the states (the VAT) that were 'embedded' in exports. The Survey found that the package in fact increased exports of ready-made garments made of man-made fibres.

The Goods and Services Tax has resulted in a 50% increase in the number of indirect taxpayers the Economic Survey said, adding the fledgling tax regime has already revealed new data on key aspects such as interstate trade, State-wise exports, and the extent of for malisations in the economy.

Data showed GST had resulted in a significant increase in voluntary compliance, with about 1.7 million registrants who were below the threshold annual turnover limit of Rs. 20 lakh choosing to register for GST nevertheless.

The Economic Survey 2017-18, said farmer income losses from climate change could be between 15% and 18% on an average, rising to anywhere between 20%-25% in unirrigated areas of the country.

"Applying IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change)-predicted temperatures and projecting India's recent trends in precipitation, and assuming no policy responses, give rise to estimates for farm income losses of 15% to 18% on average, rising to 20%-25% for unirrigated areas," pointed out the Survey, adding that at current levels of farm income, that translates into more than Rs. 3,600 per year for the median farm household.

India currently spends far below its economic capacity on research, according to a chapter in the Economic Survey. India spent only 0.5% of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) on research and development in 2015.

In comparison, China and the U.S. spent 1% and 2.5%, when their per capita GDP were similar to that of India. Currently China's GDP is five times and the U.S.' about eight times that of India.

Commenting that the pattern of household savings was significantly different in 2016-17 as compared with the previous five years, the Survey said while the overall financial savings of the households increased more than 20% in 2016-17, which was significantly higher than the growth witnessed in any of the preceding five years, there was a decline in savings in the form of currency by more than 250% (of about Rs. 5 lakh crore).

The savings of households were channelled into financial assets like bank deposits, life insurance funds and shares and debentures.

The growth of savings in mutual funds registered a phenomenal increase of more than 400% over and above the growth of 126% witnessed in 2015-16.

"Thus within a span of 2 years, savings in the form

of mutual funds registered more than 11-fold increase. That this happened in a period when the BSE Sensex increased by an average of just about 1.5% per annum needs to be analysed in more detail," the Survey said.

"As per baseline survey conducted by Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, the number of persons defecating in open in rural areas, which was 55-crore in October, 2014, declined to 25 crore in January, 2018, at a much faster pace compared to the trend observed before 2014," the Survey said. "So far, 296 districts and 3,07,349 villages all over the India have been declared as Open Defecation Free (ODF).

Following are the highlights of the Economic Survey 2017-18 tabled by Finance Minister Arun Jaitley in the Lok Sabha on January 29, 2018.

GDP to grow 7-7.5% in FY19; India to regain fastest growing major economy tag

GDP growth to be 6.75% in FY2017-18

Policy vigilance required next fiscal if high oil prices persist or stock prices correct sharply

Policy agenda for next year — support agriculture, privatise Air India, finish bank recapitalisation

GST data shows 50% rise in number of indirect taxpayers

Tax collection by states, local governments significantly lower than those in other federal countries
Demonetisation has encouraged financial savings
Insolvency Code being actively used to resolve NPA woes

Retail inflation averaged 3.3% in 2017-18, lowest in last 6 fiscals

India needs to address pendency, delays and backlogs in the appellate and judicial arenas

Urban migration leading to feminisation of farm sector

Rs. 20,339 cr approved for interest subvention for farmers in current fiscal

FDI in services sector rises 15% in 2017-18 on reforms

Fiscal federalism, accountability to help avoid low equilibrium trap

India's external sector to remain strong on likely improvement in global trade

Technology should be used for better enforcement of labour laws

Swachh Bharat initiative improved sanitation coverage in rural areas from 39% in 2014 to 76% in January 2018

Priority to social infrastructure like education, health to promote inclusive growth

Centre, states should enhance cooperation to deal with severe air pollution

Survey 2017-18 in pink colour to highlight gender issues

Indian parents often continue to have children till they have the desired number of sons

□□□

69TH REPUBLIC DAY

India celebrates its 69th Republic Day, Prime Minister Narendra Modi hosts 10 leaders of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations or ASEAN as guests of honour at the ceremonial parade being held at Rajpath. The parade is presided over by President Ram Nath Kovind.

The Republic Day parade began at the Amar Jawan Jyoti at India Gate where PM Modi paid homage to the soldiers who died in the line of duty. The National Anthem was played with a 21-gun salute after the unfurling of the tricolour. India's military is on full display during the annual celebrations.

PADMA AWARDS 2018

Padma Awards - one of the highest civilian Awards of the country, are conferred in three categories, namely, Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan and Padma Shri. The Awards are given in various disciplines/ fields of activities, viz.- art, social work, public affairs, science and engineering, trade and industry, medicine, literature and education, sports, civil service, etc. '**Padma Vibhushan**' is awarded for exceptional and distinguished service; '**Padma Bhushan**' for distinguished service of high order and '**Padma Shri**' for distinguished service in any field. The awards are announced on the occasion of Republic Day every year.

These awards are conferred by the President of India at ceremonial functions which are held at Rashtrapati Bhawan usually around March/ April every year. This year the President of India has approved conferment of 85 Padma Awards including two duo cases (in a duo case, the award is counted as one) as per list below. The list comprises 3 Padma Vibhushan, 9 Padma Bhushan and 73 Padma Shri Awards. 14 of the awardees are women and the list also includes 16 persons from the category of Foreigners/NRI/PIO/OCI and 3 Posthumous awardees.

PADMA VIBHUSHAN			
SI. No	Name	Field	State
1.	Shri Illaiyaraja	Art-Music	Tamil Nadu
2.	Shri Ghulam Mustafa Khan	Art-Music	Maharashtra
3.	Shri Parameswaran Parameswaran	Literature and Education	Kerala
PADMA BHUSHAN			
SI. No	Name	Field	State
4.	Shri Pankaj Advani	Sports- Billiards/Snooker	Karnataka
5.	Shri Philipose Mar Chrysostom	Others-Spiritualism	Kerala
6.	Shri Mahendra Singh Dhoni	Sports-Cricket	Jharkhand
7.	(Foreigner/Posthumous)	Shri Alexander Kadakin	Russia
		Public Affairs	
8.	Shri Ramachandran Nagaswamy	Others-Archaeology	Tamil Nadu
9.	Shri Ved Prakash Nanda (OCI)	Literature and Education	USA
10.	Shri Laxman Pai	Art-Painting	Goa
11.	Shri Arvind Parikh	Art-Music	Maharashtra
12.	Ms. Sharda Sinha	Art-Music	Bihar
PADMA SHRI			
SI. No	Name	Field	State
13.	Shri Abhay Bang (Duo)	Medicine	Maharashtra
	Ms. Rani Bang (Duo)	Medicine	Maharashtra
14.	Shri Damodar Ganesh Bapat	Social Work	Chhattisgarh
15.	Shri Prafulla Govinda Baruah	Literature and Education-Journalism	Assam
16.	Shri Mohan Swaroop Bhatia	Art-Folk Music	Uttar Pradesh
17.	Shri Sudhanshu Biswas	Social Work	West Bengal
18.	Ms. Saikhom Mirabai Chanu	Sports-Weightlifting	Manipur
19.	Shri Pandit Shyamlal Chaturvedi	Literature and Education-Journalism	Chhattisgarh

20.	Shri Jose Ma Joey Concepcion III (Foreigner)	Trade & Industry	Philippines
21.	Ms. Langpoklakpam Subadani Devi	Art-Weaving	Manipur
22.	Shri Somdev Devvarman	Sports-Tennis	Tripura
23.	Shri Yeshi Dhoden	Medicine	Himachal Pradesh
24.	Shri Arup Kumar Dutta	Literature and Education	Assam
25.	Shri Doddarange Gowda	Art-Lyrics	Karnataka
26.	Shri Arvind Gupta	Literature and Education	Maharashtra
27.	Shri Digamber Hansda	Literature and Education	Jharkhand
28.	Shri Ramli Bin Ibrahim (Foreigner)	Art-Dance	Malaysia
29.	Shri Anwar Jalalpuri (Posthumous)	Literature and Education	Uttar Pradesh
30.	Shri Piyong Temjen Jamir	Literature and Education	Nagaland
31.	Ms. Sitavva Joddati	Social Work	Karnataka
32.	Ms. Malti Joshi	Literature and Education	Madhya Pradesh
33.	Shri Manoj Joshi	Art-Acting	Maharashtra
34.	Shri Rameshwarlal Kabra	Trade & Industry	Maharashtra
35.	Shri Pran Kishore Kaul	Art	Jammu and Kashmir
36.	Shri Bounlap Keokangna (Foreigner)	Others-Architecture	Laos
37.	Shri Vijay Kichlu	Art-Music	West Bengal
38.	Shri Tommy Koh (Foreigner)	Public Affairs	Singapore
39.	Ms. Lakshmikutty	Medicine-Traditional	Kerala
40.	Ms. Joyshree Goswami Mahanta	Literature and Education	Assam
41.	Shri Narayan Das Maharaj	Others-Spiritualism	Rajasthan
42.	Shri Pravakara Maharana	Art-Sculpture	Odisha
43.	Shri Hun Many (Foreigner)	Public Affairs	Cambodia
44.	Ms. Nouf Marwaai (Foreigner)	Others- Yoga	Saudi Arabia
45.	Shri Zaverilal Mehta	Literature and Education-Journalism	Gujarat
46.	Shri Krishna Bihari Mishra	Literature and Education	West Bengal
47.	Shri Sisir Purushottam Mishra	Art-Cinema	Maharashtra
48.	Ms. Subhasini Mistry	Social Work	West Bengal
49.	Shri Tomio Mizokami (Foreigner)	Literature and Education	Japan
50.	Shri Somdet Phra Maha Muniwong (Foreigner)	Others-Spiritualism	Thailand
51.	Shri Keshav Rao Musalgaonkar	Literature and Education	Madhya Pradesh
52.	Dr Thant Myint - U (Foreigner)	Public Affairs	Myanmar
53.	Ms. V Nanammal	Others-Yoga	Tamil Nadu
54.	Ms. Sulagitti Narasamma	Social Work	Karnataka
55.	Ms. Vijayalakshmi Navaneethakrishnan	Art-Folk Music	Tamil Nadu
56.	Shri I Nyoman Nuarta (Foreigner)	Art- Sculpture	Indonesia
57.	Shri Malai Haji Abdullah	Social Work	Brunei
	Bin Malai Haji Othman (Foreigner)		Darussalam
58.	Shri Gobardhan Panika	Art-Weaving	Odisha
59.	Shri Bhabani Charan Pattanaik	Public Affairs	Odisha
60.	Shri Murlikant Petkar	Sports-Swimming	Maharashtra
61.	Shri Habibullo Rajabov (Foreigner)	Literature and Education	Tajikistan
62.	Shri M R Rajagopal	Medicine-Palliative Care	Kerala
63.	Shri Sampat Ramteke (Posthumous)	Social Work	Maharashtra
64.	Shri Chandra Sekhar Rath	Literature and Education	Odisha
65.	Shri S S Rathore	Civil Service	Gujarat
66.	Shri Amitava Roy	Science and Engineering	West Bengal
67.	Shri Sanduk Ruit (Foreigner)	Medicine-Ophthalmology	Nepal
68.	Shri R Sathyanarayana	Art-Music	Karnataka

69.	Shri Pankaj M Shah	Medicine-Oncology	Gujarat
70.	Shri Bhajju Shyam	Art-Painting	Madhya Pradesh
71.	Shri Maharao Raghudev Singh	Literature and Education	Rajasthan
72.	Shri Kidambi Srikanth	Sports-Badminton	Andhra Pradesh
73.	Shri Ibrahim Sutar	Art-Music	Karnataka
74.	Shri Siddeshwara Swamiji	Others-Spiritualism	Karnataka
75.	Ms. Lentina Ao Thakkar	Social Work	Nagaland
76.	Shri Vikram Chandra Thakur	Science and Engineering	Uttarakhand
77.	Shri Rudrapatnam Narayanaswamy Tharanathan (Duo)	Art-Music	Karnataka
	Shri Rudrapatnam Narayanaswamy Thyagarajan (Duo)	Art-Music	Karnataka
78.	Shri Nguyen Tien Thien (Foreigner)	Others-Spiritualism	Vietnam
79.	Shri Bhagirath Prasad Tripathi	Literature and Education	Uttar Pradesh
80.	Shri Rajagopalan Vasudevan	Science and Engineering	Tamil Nadu
81.	Shri Manas Bihari Verma	Science and Engineering	Bihar
82.	Shri Panatawane Gangadhar Vithobaji	Literature and Education	Maharashtra
83.	Shri Romulus Whitaker Conservation	Others-Wildlife	Tamil Nadu
84.	Shri Baba Yogendra	Art	Madhya Pradesh
85.	Shri A Zakia	Literature and Education	Mizoram

FILMFARE AWARDS 2018

Bollywood came together to celebrate the industry's talent at 63rd Jio Filmfare Awards 2018, held on January 20, in Mumbai. Superstar Shah Rukh Khan and filmmaker Karan Johar hosted the event, which witnessed some amazing performances by stars like Akshay Kumar, Ranveer Singh, Ayushmann Khurrana, Parineeti Chopra and others. Sonam Kapoor, R Madhavan, Arjun Kapoor, Alia Bhatt, Shahid Kapoor, Saqib Saleem, Preity Zinta, Rekha, Jaya Bachchan, Madhuri Dixit, Kajol, Sunny Leone walked the red carpet.

Best Film: **Hindi Medium**

Critics' Award for Best Film: **Newton**

Best Actor in a Leading Role (Female): **Vidya Balan** for Tumhari Sulu

Best Actor in a Leading Role (Male): **Irrfan Khan** for Hindi Medium

Critics' Award for Best Actor (Female): **Zaira Wasim** for Secret Superstar

Critics' Award for Best Actor (Male): **Rajkumar Rao** for Trapped

Best Director: **Ashwiny Iyer Tiwari** for Bareilly Ki Barfi

Best Debut Director: **Konkona Sen Sharma** for A Death in the Gunj

Best Actor In A Supporting Role (Male): **Rajkumar Rao** for Bareilly Ki Barfi

Best Actor in a Supporting Role (Female): **Meher Vij** for Secret Superstar

Lifetime Achievement Award: **Bappi Lahiri**

Best Dialogue: **Hitesh Kewalya** for Shubh Mangal Saavdhan

Best Screenplay: **Shubhashish Bhutiani** for Mukti Bhawan

Best Original Story: **Amit Masurkar** for Newton

Best Actor (Male) in a Short Film: **Jackie Shroff** for Khujli

Best Actor (Female) in a Short Film: **Shefali Shah** for Juice

People's Choice Award for Best Short Film: **Anahut**

Best Short Film (Fiction): **Juice**

Best Short Film (Non Fiction): **Invisible Wings**

Best Music Album: **Pritam** for Jagga Jasoos

Best Playback Singer (Male): **Arijit Singh** for Roke Na Ruke Naina (Badrinath Ki Dulhania)

Best Playback Singer (Female): **Meghna Mishra** for Nachdi Phira (Secret Superstar)

Best Lyrics: **Amitabh Bhattacharya** for Dil Ullu Ka Pattha Hai (Jagga Jasoos)

Best Background Score: **Pritam** for Jagga Jasoos

Best Sound Design: **Anish John** for Trapped

Best Choreography: **Vijay Ganguly** and **Ruel Dausan Varindani** for Galti Se Mistake (Jagga Jasoos)

Best Action: **Tom Struthers** for Tiger Zinda Hai

Best Cinematography: **Sirsha Ray** for A Death In The Gunj

Best Editing: **Nitin Baid** for Trapped

Best Costume: **Rohit Chaturvedi** for A Death In The Gunj

Best Production Design: **Parul Sondh** for Daddy

NOBEL PRIZES 2017

The 2017 Nobel Prizes in various fields were announced in October 2017. Nobel Prizes are considered the most prestigious honour worldwide and the awards are conferred in December every year. The 2017 Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN). The youngest laureate of Nobel Peace Prize in Malala Yousafzai of Pakistan who was honoured with the prize in 2014 when she was 17-year old. Joseph Rotblat is the oldest laureate who received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1995 at the age of 87 years.

PEACE

The 2017 Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN) on October 6, 2017 for its work to draw attention to the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of any use of nuclear weapons.

Founded in Vienna in 2007 on the fringes of an international conference on the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, ICAN (the International Coalition to Abolish Nuclear Weapons) has mobilised campaigners and celebrities alike in its cause.

LITERATURE

The Nobel Prize in Literature for 2017 was awarded to British novelist and screenwriter Kazuo Ishiguro on October 5, 2017 for his emotionally resonating prose style and his inventive subversion of literary genres.

Mr. Ishiguro, 62, is best known for his novels *The Remains of the Day*, about a butler serving an English lord in the years leading up to the Second World War, and *Never Let Me Go*, a melancholy dystopian love story set in a British boarding school. After studying English and philosophy at the University of Kent, in Canterbury, he spent a year writing fiction, eventually gaining a master of arts in creative writing under the tutelage of writers such as Malcolm Barbury and Angela Carter. He has also written lyrics for the American jazz singer Stacey Kent and plays the guitar.

PHYSICS

Three United States-based scientists – Rainer Weiss of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Barry Barish and Kip S Throne of the California Institute of Technology on October 3, 2017 won the 2017 Nobel Prize in Physics for their contributions to detection of the gravitational waves arising from the collision between two black holes.

Predicted by Albert Einstein a century ago as part of his theory of general relativity, but only detected in 2015, gravitational waves are “ripples” in space-time, as the theoretical fabric of the cosmos is called.

CHEMISTRY

A trio of Swiss, American and British scientists — Jacques Dubochet, Joachim Frank and Richard Henderson — won the 2017 Nobel Prize in Chemistry on October 4, 2017 for the development of cryo-electron microscopy (cryo-EM), which simlifies and improves the imaging of biomolecules.

The work by Jacques Dubochet, Joachim Frank and Richard Henderson makes it possible to image proteins and other molecules after freezing them rapidly to preserve their shape, providing a powerful new tool for medical research.

The new approach fills a previously blank space by generating images of everything – from proteins that cause antibiotic resistance to the surface of the Zika virus.

MEDICINE or PHYSIOLOGY

Three Americans — Jeffery C Hall, Michael Rosbash and Michael W Young — were jointly awarded the 2017 Nobel Prize in Medicine or Physiology on October 2, 2017 for their discoveries about the body's biological clock, opening up whole new fields of research and raising awareness about the importance of getting enough sleep. The three scientists won the 9-million-kronor (\$1.1 million) prize for their work on finding genetic mechanisms behind circadian rhythms, which adapt the workings of the body to different phases of the day, influencing sleep, behaviour, hormone levels, body temperature and metabolism. The work was done using fruit flies.

ECONOMICS

U.S. economist Richard Thaler won the 2017 Nobel Economics Prize for his contributions in the field of behavioural economics, showing how human traits affect supposedly rational markets.

Thaler brought to prominence the idea of “nudge” economics, where humans are subtly guided toward beneficial behaviors without heavy-handed compulsion, the theme of a 2008 book he co-wrote which caught the eye of policymakers around the world.

In his award citation, the Academy said his research had harnessed psychologically realistic assumptions in analyses of economic decision-making, exploring the consequences of limited rationality, social preferences, and lack of self-control.

“In total, Richard Thaler’s contributions have built a bridge between the economic and psychological analyses of individual decision-making,” the award-giving body said on announcing the 9 million Swedish crown (\$1.1 million) prize.

“His empirical findings and theoretical insights have been instrumental in creating the new and rapidly expanding field of behavioral economics, which has had a profound impact on many areas of economic research and policy.”

SAHITYA AKADEMI AWARDS

Sahitya Akademi Awards 2017: India's national academy of letters Sahitya Akademi on December 21, 2017 announced its annual awards, recognising the literary works of 24 writers in 24 different Indian languages. Seven novels, five poetries, five short stories, five literary criticism, and one play and one essay won the Sahitya Akademi Awards 2017. The awards will be conferred upon the winners during a ceremony on 12 February 2018. The awardees are as follows:

Essay: Jagdish Lachhani (Sindhi);

Play: Rajen Toijamba (Manipuri);

English: Mamang Dai for his novel *The Black Hill*.

Hindi: Ramesh Kuntal Megh for his literary criticism work *Vishw Mithak Sarit Sagar*;

Sanskrit: Niranjan Mishra for his novel *Gangaputradavanam*;

Malayalam: KP Ramanunni for *Daivathinte Pusthakam*;

Punjabi: Nachhattar for his novel *Slow Down*;

Poets: Udaya Narayana Singh (Maithili), Bhujanga Tudu (Santali), Shrikant Deshmukh (Marathi), Inqulab (Tamil) and Devipriya (Telugu);

Short Stories: Autar Krishen Rahbar (Kashmiri), Shiv Mehta (Dogri), Gajanan Jog (Konkani), Gayatri Saraf (Odia) and Baig Ehsas (Urdu);

Literary Criticism: Ramesh Kuntal Megh (Hindi), Urmi Ghanshyam Desai (Gujarati), TP Ashoka (Kannada), Bina Hangkhim (Nepali) and Neeraj Daiya (Rajasthani).

GOLDEN GLOBE AWARD

Martin McDonagh's Drama, *Three Billboards Outside Ebbing, Missouri* emerged the big winner, bagging four awards: Best Motion Picture Drama, Best Screenplay, Best Actress in a Motion Picture Drama (Frances McDormand), and Best Supporting Actor (Sam Rockwell) at the 75th Golden Globe Awards on January 7, 2018 in Los Angeles.

The Best Actor award for Drama went to Gary Oldman for his role of **Winston Churchill** in *Darkest Hour* and for a musical/comedy to James Franco for *The Disaster Artist*.

In the comedy/musical category, coming-of-age comedy, *Lady Bird*, won the Best Picture. Actor Saoirse Ronan, who won the Best Actress award in a motion picture (Comedy Musical) facetimed her mother, Monica, while accepting the award.

James Franco won the Best Actor for his portrayal of cult Hollywood filmmaker Tommy Wiseau in the film *The Disaster Artist*.

Moving over to television, Sterling K. Brown created Golden Globes history after he became the first African American to win the Best Actor in a Television Drama award for the role of Randall Pearson in the family drama *This Is Us*.

Elisabeth Moss starrer *Handmaid's Tale* won the Best TV show (Drama) and Moss won the Best Actress in the same category.

Nicole Kidman starrer *Big Little Lies* won three awards: Best Actress (Nicole Kidman), Best Supporting Actor (Alexander Skarsgard) and Best Supporting Actress (Laura Dern). Indian-origin star Aziz Ansari became the first man of Asian origin to bag the title of Best Actor in a TV series (Musical/Comedy) at the Golden Globes. The 34-year-old won the trophy for his role in *Master of None*.

Oprah Winfrey received the Cecil B DeMille Award.

TOP HONOURS

Best Drama: *Three Billboards Outside Ebbing, Missouri*

Best Comedy or Musical: *Lady Bird*

Best Actor (Drama): Gary Oldman, *Darkest Hour*

Best Actress (Drama): **Frances McDormand**, *Three Billboards Outside Ebbing, Missouri*

Best Actor (Comedy or Musical): James Franco, *The Disaster Artist*

Best Actress (Comedy or Musical): Saoirse Ronan, *Lady Bird*

Best Director: Guillermo del Toro, *The Shape of Water*

Best Animated Film: *Coco*

Best Foreign Film: *In the Fade* - Germany/France

Best TV Drama Series: *The Handmaid's Tale*

Best TV Comedy/Musical Series: *The Marvelous Mrs. Maisel*

Best Actor (TV Drama): Sterling K. Brown, *This Is Us*

Best Actress (TV Drama): Elisabeth Moss, *The Handmaid's Tale*

Best Actor (TV Comedy/Musical): Aziz Ansari, *Master of None*

Best Actress (TV Comedy/Musical): Rachel Brosnahan, *The Marvelous Mrs. Maisel*

VYAS SAMMAN

Renowned Hindi scholar and writer Mamta Kalia was, in December 2017, chosen for Vyas Samman 2017 for her novel "Dukkhham Sukkham". She was selected by selection committee headed by author Vishwanath Prasad Tiwari. *Dukkhham Sukkham* published in 2009 is saga of a lower middle-class families' three generations. The literary work focuses on the transition in relations and situations of our society. Kalia is known for her works in Hindi and English including "Beghar", "Janach Abhi Jaari Hai", "Nirmohi", and "Bolne Wali Aurat". Earlier she has received "Yashpal Katha Samman" from Uttar Pradesh Hindi Sansthan, "Ram Manohar Lohia Samman" and "Sahitya Bhushan Samman".

ICC AWARDS

India skipper Virat Kohli's sensational run with the bat over the last two years has won him the ICC Cricketer of the Year for 2017 for the Sir Garfield Sobers Trophy and the ODI Cricketer of the Year on January 18, 2018, becoming the first player to achieve this double.

Australia skipper Steve Smith, the player with whom Kohli has been on a race for the best bats man in the world, was voted the ICC Test Cricketer of the Year.

Kohli became only India's second batsman to touch the 900 ratings point mark in Test rankings. He hit 900 following his 153 in Centurion while Gavaskar had risen to 916 points.

Leg-spinner Yuzvendra Chahal claimed the ICC T20I Performance of the Year for his match-winning 6/25 against England in Bangalore in February, 2017.

Kohli also receives the honour of being named skipper of the ICC Test and ODI teams of the Year.

In the race for the best in ODIs, Pakistan's Hasan

Ali and Rohit Sharma were second and third respectively.

Pakistan beating holders India to win the ICC Champions Trophy was voted by fans as the ICC Fans Moment of the Year.

The ICC teams (in batting order): Test: Dean Elgar (South Africa), David Warner (Australia), Virat Kohli; (Capt., India), Steve Smith (Australia), Cheteshwar Pujara (India), Ben Stokes (England), Quinton de Kock (wicket keeper) (South Africa), R. Ashwin (India), Mitchell Starc (Australia), Kagiso Rabada (South Africa), and James Anderson (England).

One Day International (ODI) : David Warner, Rohit Sharma (India), Virat Kohli (Capt. India), Babar Azam (Pakistan), AB de Villiers (South Africa), Quinton de Kock (Wicket Keeper), Ben Stokes, Trent Boult (New Zealand), Hasan Ali (Pakistan), Rashid Khan (Afghanistan), and Jasprit Bumrah (India).

Kohli scored 2,023 Test runs at 77.80, including eight centuries and three half-centuries in 18 matches during the qualification period.

1,818 runs in 31 ODIs, 7 × 100s, 9 × 50s

299 runs in 10 T20Is

QUEEN'S NEW YEAR'S HONOURS LIST 2018

Acclaimed York-based scientist Pratibha Laxman Gai has been named for damehood, the female equivalent of a knighthood, leading a number of people of Indian origin from various walks of life in the Queen's New Year's Honours List 2018 released on December 30, 2017.

Gai, professor based at the University of York, grew up in India and won the national science talent scholarship before winning another scholarship to study at the University of Cambridge.

She is the fourth Indian-origin woman conferred with the honour since it was instituted in 1917, following Maharani Lakshmi Devi of Dhar (1931), educationist Asha Khemka (2014) and medicine academic Parveen Kumar (2017). She has been honoured for "services to chemical science and technology". The damehood and other honours will be conferred at the Buckingham Palace by Queen Elizabeth and other members of the royal family at various times in 2018.

Inspired in early life by the physicist-chemist Marie Curie, Gai's patented inventions are in the fields of hydrocarbon catalysis/polymers, energy sources, electronic ceramics, Piezoelectrics and nanocoatings for polymers and food.

She created the atomic-resolution environmental transmission electron microscope and is considered an outspoken advocate for women with careers in science. She has over 300 refereed scientific papers in leading journals and nine co-authored and edited books and journal issues. Her expertise includes development of novel chemical processes, nanomaterials, reaction mechanisms and novel in situ environmental electron microscopy in gases and liquids.

The Queen's New Year's Honours List 2018 includes the names of former deputy prime minister Nick Clegg, novelist Michael Morpurgo, Beatles drummer Ringo Starr and women's cricket captain Heather Knight, whose team beat India in the World Cup final.

The England captain, Heather Knight, receives an OBE, while two team members, Anya Shrubsole and Tammy Beaumont, get MBE.

For Mark Robinson, who coached the side, there is also an OBE, while Clare Connor, director of women's cricket at the England and Wales Cricket Board, who had already received an OBE in the past, there is a CBE.

In the pecking order of honours, the initials stand for Commander (CBE), Officer (OBE) and Member (MBE) of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

MISS WORLD 2017

Manushi Chhillar, a 21-year old from Haryana, won the coveted Miss World 2017 title, on November 28, 2017 in Sanya on the Chinese island of Hainan, 16 years after Priyanka Chopra in 2000.

Chhillar is the sixth Indian to win the crown, which was first won by Reita Faria back in 1966. A trained Indian classical dancer, Chhillar has a passion for outdoor sports and actively participates in paragliding, bungee jumping, snorkelling and scuba diving besides sketching and painting.

The 21-year-old from Haryana had taken the Miss India title in June 2017. Ms. Chhillar competed against 108 contestants from various countries at a glittering event held at Sanya in China. Miss World 2016 winner Puerto Rico's Stephanie Del Valle gave away the crown to the winner.

Born to doctor parents, Ms. Chhillar studied in St. Thomas School in New Delhi and later enrolled at the Bhagat Phool Singh Government Medical College for Women in Sonapat.

Andrea Meza of Mexico was first runner-up and Stephanie Hill of England second runner-up. Aurore Kichenin of France and Magline Jeruto Kenya also made it to the top five.

NEW CHIEF JUSTICE OF INDIA

Justice Dipak Misra was sworn in as the 45th Chief Justice of India on 28 August 2017. He was administered the oath of office by President Ram Nath Kovind during a brief ceremony in the Darbar Hall of Rashtrapati Bhawan. He succeeded Justice JS Khehar, who retired as CJI on 27 August 2017. 64-year-old Justice Misra is the senior-most judge of the Supreme Court after Justice Khehar. He will be the third person from Odisha to be appointed the Chief Justice of India, after Justices Ranganath Misra and G B Pattanaik. Justice Misra-headed benches have upheld the constitutional validity of Sections 499 and 500 of IPC providing for criminal defamation proceedings, as well as the death penalty for convicts in the gruesome Nirbhaya gang rape and murder case. As chairman of National Legal Services Authority, he has introduced several measures to provide legal aid to poor litigants. He will retire on October 2, 2018.

KOVIND WINS PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

Ram Nath Kovind on July 20, 2017 registered landslide win and defeated Meira Kumar by over 3 lakh votes. In electoral college, Mr. Kovind bagged 7,02,044 votes whereas Kumar managed to secure only 3,67,314 votes. He assumed office on July 25, 2017 after taking oath.

Ram Nath Kovind, Governor of Bihar, and the NDA's candidate for the presidential poll was born on October 1, 1945 at Kanpur Dehat, Uttar Pradesh.

Kovind has a bachelors in commerce and has also studied law from Kanpur University in Uttar

Pradesh. He was a Central Government Advocate in Delhi High Court from 1977 to 1979 and Central Government's Standing Counsel in the Supreme Court from 1980 to 1993. He became Advocate-on-Record of the Supreme Court of India in 1978. Since his enrolment with the Bar Council of Delhi in 1971, he practiced in the Delhi High Court and Supreme Court for about 16 years till 1993.

In April 1994, he was elected to the Rajya Sabha from Uttar Pradesh and served for two consecutive terms for 12 years till March, 2006.

Ram Nath Kovind served as Member of Board of the Management of Dr B R Ambedkar University, Lucknow. He also served as Member of the Board of Governors of Indian Institute of Management, Kolkata. He represented India in the United Nations and addressed the United Nations General Assembly in October 2002.

VICE-PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 2017

M. Venkaiah Naidu was sworn in as the new Vice-president on August 11, 2017. In a brief ceremony at the Darbar Hall of Rashtrapati Bhawan, President Ram Nath Kovind administered the oath of office to Mr. Naidu.

M. Venkaiah Naidu was elected the 13th Vice-President of India on August 5, 2017. Mr. Naidu polled a massive 516 of the total 760 votes, aided by cross-voting by Opposition MPs in the 15th vice-presidential elections. Opposition candidate Gopalkrishna Gandhi polled 244 votes. The elections saw the highest polling percentage at 98.12%, with 14 MPs failing to turn up to vote.

Unprecedented: While the result of the contest was a foregone conclusion, the margin of Mr. Naidu's victory was the largest in recent elections.

In 2002, Bhairon Singh Shekhawat (the last NDA nominee to win) polled 454 votes to Sushil Kumar Shinde's 305 votes. Outgoing Vice-President Hamid Ansari polled 490 votes to 238 of the NDA's Jaswant Singh.

Who is Venkaiah Naidu ?: Born in 1949 in Chavapatnam in Nellore district, 68-year-old Naidu was interested in politics since his childhood and joined ABVP in 1973. After completing his graduation, Naidu pursued his law from Andhra University in Visakhapatnam.

Naidu first entered in the mainstream politics with 'Jai Andhra Movement' of 1972, and later joined BJP in 1980. He became famous with the common people because of his outspoken skill and ability to work at the ground level.

He won the assembly election twice in 1978 and 1983 from Udayagiri constituency, and became the Rajya Sabha MP thrice in 1998, 2004 and 2010.

He served as a cabinet minister both under the Vajpayee-led government and Modi government. He served as a Minister of Urban Development, and also as a Parliamentary Affairs Minister under Modi government. He was elected as the national President of BJP in 2002. In his tenure, he had launched 'Gaon Chalo Abhiyan' where the party leaders reached out to the villagers at every corner of the country and also launched 'Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana'.

SHASHI KAPOOR

Shashi Kapoor (born as Balbir Prithviraj Kapoor on 18 March 1938) was an Indian film actor and producer. He appeared in a large number of Hindi films as well as in various English-language films, notably the films produced by Merchant-Ivory. He was also a film director and assistant director in the Hindi film industry.



Shashi Kapoor was a member of the Kapoor family, a film dynasty in India's Bollywood cinema. Kapoor was born in Calcutta (now Kolkata) during the British Raj. He was the third and youngest son of Prithviraj Kapoor, the younger brother of Raj Kapoor and Shammi Kapoor, the widower of Jennifer Kendal (sister of actress Felicity Kendal), and the father of Karan Kapoor, Kunal Kapoor, and Sanjana Kapoor.

In 2011, he was honoured with the Padma Bhushan by the Government of India for his contributions to Art-Cinema. In 2015, he was awarded the 2014 Dadasaheb Phalke Award, making him the third member of his family to receive the highest award in Indian Cinema after Prithviraj Kapoor and Raj Kapoor. He was admitted for a reported chest infection at Kokilaben Hospital, Mumbai on December 3, 2017 and died on December 4, 2017 at the age of 79.

Awards

Civilian Award

- 2011 – Padma Bhushan by the Government of India

National Film Awards

- 2015 – Dadasaheb Phalke Award Winner
- 1994 – National Film Award – Special Jury Award / Special Mention (Feature Film) for Muhafiz (1993)
- 1986 – National Film Award for Best Actor for New Delhi Times (1986)
- 1979 – National Film Award for Best Feature Film in Hindi (as Producer) for Junoon (1978)

Filmfare Awards

- 1976 – Filmfare Award for Best Supporting Actor for Deewaar (1975)
- 2010 – Filmfare Lifetime Achievement Award
- Bengal Film Journalists' Association Awards
- BFJA Award for Best Actor : 1988 New Delhi Times – Vikas Pande
- 1965 Jab Jab Phool Khile – Raja

Other awards

- 2011 – Mohammed Rafi Award

Lifetime Achievement Award

- 2009 – The 7th Pune International Film Festival (PIFF)
- 2009 – The 11th Mumbai Film Festival (MFF)

MISS UNIVERSE 2017

South Africa's Demi-Leigh Nel-Peters was, on 26 November 2017, crowned Miss Universe at pageant held at The AXIS at Planet Hollywood in Las Vegas, Nevada, United States. With this she becomes, second South African to win this crown after Margaret Gardiner who had won Miss Universe 1978. The runner-up of Miss Universe 2017 was Miss Colombia Laura Gonzalez, while second runner-up was Miss Jamaica Davina Bennett. Contestants from 92 countries had participated in the Miss Universe 2017. This year's edition had the most contestants ever, including the first ever representatives of Cambodia, Laos and Nepal.

BCCI AWARDS

India captain Virat Kohli was selected for the BCCI's International Cricketer of the Year (2016) for the third time and received the Polly Umrigar award at the BCCI annual awards function in Bengaluru on March 8, 2017.

Awards at a Glance

Col. CK Nayudu Lifetime Achievement award: Rajinder Goel and Padmakar Shivalkar.

BCCI Lifetime Achievement award for women: Shantha Rangaswamy.

BCCI Special awards: VV Kumar and the late Ramakant Desai.

Polly Umrigar award: Virat Kohli.

Dilip Sardesai award (India's best cricketer in the West Indies series, 2016): R Ashwin.

Lala Amarnath award (best all-rounder in the Ranji Trophy): Jalaj Saxena (Madhya Pradesh).

Lala Amarnath award (best all-rounder in domestic limited-over competition): Axar Patel (Gujarat)

Madhavrao Scindia award (highest scorer in the Ranji Trophy): Shreyas Iyer (Mumbai).

Madhavrao Scindia award (highest wicket-taker): Shahbaz Nadeem (Jharkhand).

MA Chidambaram Trophy (highest scorer in the u-23 Col. C.K. Nayudu Trophy): Jay Bista (Mumbai).

MA Chidambaram Trophy (highest wicket-taker in the u-23 Col. CK Nayudu Trophy): Satyajit Bachhav (Maharashtra).

NKP Salve award (highest scorer in the u-19 Cooch Behar Trophy): Armaan Jaffer (Mumbai).

NKP Salve award (highest wicket-taker in the u-19 Cooch Behar Trophy): Ninad Rathva (Baroda).

Raj Singh Dungarpur award (highest scorer in the u-16 Vijay Merchant Trophy): Abhishek Sharma (Punjab).

Raj Singh Dungarpur award (highest wicket-taker in the u-16 Vijay Merchant Trophy): Abhishek Sharma (Punjab).

Jagmohan Dalmiya award [(best woman cricketer (senior)): Mithali Raj (Railways).

Jagmohan Dalmiya award [(best woman cricketer (junior)): Deepti Sharma (Uttar Pradesh).

Best umpire in domestic cricket: Nitin Menon.

Best performance in BCCI domestic tournaments: Mumbai Cricket Association.

TENNIS GRAND SLAMS : 2017-18

AUSTRALIAN OPEN-2018

Men's Singles: Rozer Federer (Switzerland) defeated Marin Cilic (Croatia).

Women's Singles: Caroline Wozniacki (Denmark) defeated Simona Halep (Romania).

Men's Doubles: Oliver Marach (Australia)/Mate Pavic (Croatia) defeated Juan Sebastian Cabal (Colombia)/Robert Farah (Colombia)

Women's Doubles: Timea Babos (Hungary)/Kristina Mladenovic (France) defeated Ekaterina Makarova (Russia)/Elena Vesnina (Russia).

Mixed Doubles : Gabriela Dabrowski (Canada)/Mate Pavic (Croatia) defeated Timea Babos (Hungary)/Rohan Bopanna (India)

Boys' Singles: Sebastian Korda (US) defeated Chun-hsin (Chinese-Taipei).

Girl's Singles: Liang En-shuo (Chinese-Taipei) defeated Clara Burel (France).

FRENCH OPEN-2017

Men's Singles : Rafael Nadal (Spain) beat Stan Wawrinka (Switzerland)

Women's Singles : Jelena Ostapenko (Latvia) beat Simona Halep (Romania)

Men's Doubles : Ryan Harrison (America) and Michael Venus (New Zealand) beat Santiago Gonzalez (Mexico) and Donald Young (America)

Women's Doubles : Bethanie Mattek Sands (America) and Lucie Safarova (The Czech) beat Ashleigh Barty and Casey Dellacqua (Australia)

Mixed Doubles : Rohan Bopanna (India) and Gabriela Dabrowski (Canada) beat Robert Farah (Comombia) and Anna Lena Groenefeld (Germany)

Boys' Singles : Alexei Popyrin (Australia) beat Nicola Kuhn (Spain)

Girls' Singles : Whitney Osuigwe (America) beat Claire Liu (America)

WIMBLEDON-2017

Men's Singles : Roger Federer (Switzerland) beat Marin Cilic (Croatia)

Women's Singles : Garbine Muguruza (Spain) beat Venus Williams (USA)

Men's Doubles : Lukasz Kubot (Poland) and Marcelo Melo (Brazil) beat Oliver Marach (Austria) and Mate Pavic (Croatia)

Women's Doubles : Ekaterina Makarova and Elena Vesnina (Russia) beat Hao-Ching Chan (Taipei) and Monica Niculescu (Romania)

Mixed Doubles : Jamie Murary (Britain) and Martina Hingis (Switzerland) beat Heather Watson (Britain) and Henri Kontinen (Filand)

US OPEN-2017

Men's Singles : Rafael Nadal (Spain) beat Kevin Anderson (South Africa)

Women's Singles : Sloane Stephens (USA) beat Madison Keys (USA)

Men's Doubles : Jean-Julien Rojer (Netherlands) and Horia Tecau (Romania) beat Feliciano Lopez (Spain) and Marc Lopez (Spain)

Women's Doubles : Martina Hingis (Switzerland) and Chan Yung Jan (Taiwan) beat Lucie Hradecka and Katerina Siniakova (The Czech Republic)

Mixed Doubles : Martina Hingis (Switzerland) and Jamie Murray (United Kingdom) Chan Hao-Ching (Taiwan) and Michael Venus (New Zealand)

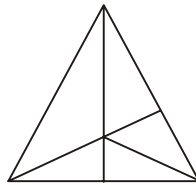
MODEL PRACTICE SET

1. The longest river in the world is
 - (1) Amazon (2) Nile
 - (3) Mississippi
 - (4) Brahmaputra
2. Why a stone is turned yellow or red ?
 - (1) Hydration (2) Oxidation
 - (3) Carbonation
 - (4) Ex- foliation
3. Which of the following is the fastest train in India ?
 - (1) New Delhi - Bhopal Shatabdi
 - (2) New Delhi - Mumbai Rajdhani
 - (3) Mumbai - Ahmedabad Shatabdi
 - (4) Toofan Express
4. There are _____ States and _____ Union Territories in India.
 - (1) 25 and 6 (2) 25 and 5
 - (3) 28 and 7 (4) 25 and 7
5. Triple vaccine protects children from
 - (1) Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Tuberculosis
 - (2) Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Diphtheria
 - (3) Whooping Cough, Tuberculosis and Diphtheria
 - (4) Tetanus, Tuberculosis and Diphtheria
6. What is the distance between two rails in Broadgauge line system ?
 - (1) 1.676 metres
 - (2) 1.576 metres
 - (3) 1.845 metres
 - (4) 1.453 metres
7. Which of the following is not a component of DNA molecule ?
 - (1) Adenine (2) Cytosine
 - (3) Thiamine (4) Uracil
8. In which of the following nitrogen is found ?
 - (1) Fat (2) Protein
 - (3) Carbohydrates
 - (4) Oil
9. The term related to Internet, is
 - (1) World Wide Web
 - (2) Web Site, Homepage
 - (3) Navigator and Java
 - (4) All of the above
10. The maximum percentage of tribal population in India is of
 - (1) Santhals (2) Bhils
 - (3) Mundas (4) Nagas
11. How many countries are members of the United Nations Organisation ?
 - (1) 187 (2) 154
 - (3) 192 (4) 199
12. 'Bibi ka Makbara' is situated in India at
 - (1) Hyderabad (2) Fatehpur Sikri
 - (3) Aurangabad (4) Bijapur
13. Which of the following is the smallest country in the world in terms of area ?
 - (1) Tavalu (2) Vatican City
 - (3) Monaco (4) Maldives
14. Who were the first rulers to issue gold coins in India ?
 - (1) Mauryas (2) Indo - Greeks
 - (3) Guptas (4) Kushans
15. Which of the following years is referred to as Great Divide in Indian demography ?
 - (1) 1901 (2) 1921
 - (3) 1945 (4) 1959
16. In which of the following sectors maximum work force is engaged in India ?
 - (1) Primary sector
 - (2) Secondary sector
 - (3) Tertiary sector
 - (4) None of these
17. Which of the following is not an all India service ?
 - (1) Indian Police Service
 - (2) Indian Administrative Service
 - (3) Indian Foreign Service
 - (4) Indian Economic service
18. Who is regarded as the 'Father of Modern Olympics' ?
 - (1) Robert Dover
 - (2) Pierre De Coubertin
 - (3) Theodosius - I
 - (4) None of these
19. 'Hemlet Cup' is associated with which of the following games ?
 - (1) Volleyball (2) Badminton
 - (3) Tennis (4) Handball
20. The colour of an opaque object is the colour which it
 - (1) absorbs (2) refracts
 - (3) reflects (4) scatters
21. On which of the following principles does optical fibre work ?
 - (1) Total internal reflection
 - (2) Refraction
 - (3) Scattering
 - (4) Interference
22. When was atom bomb dropped on Hiroshima ?
 - (1) August 6, 1945
 - (2) August 8, 1942
 - (3) August 9, 1945
 - (4) August 6, 1944
23. Blue Revolution is related to
 - (1) agriculture
 - (2) iron and steel industry
 - (3) irrigation (4) fishing
24. Who was the first Speaker of the Lok Sabha ?
 - (1) Hukum Singh
 - (2) G V Mavalankar
 - (3) G S Dhillon
 - (4) Sardar Patel
25. Who is the author of 'Devdas' ?
 - (1) K M Munshi
 - (2) Sharat Chandra Chatterjee
 - (3) Amrita Pritam
 - (4) R K Narayana
26. Which of the following wave - lengths is the most effective in photosynthesis ?
 - (1) Blue
 - (2) Green
 - (3) White
 - (4) All are equally effective
27. To an astronaut the outer space appears to be
 - (1) Blue (2) White
 - (3) Black (4) Red
28. Due to the which of the following phenomena mirages are seen ?
 - (1) Interference of light
 - (2) Total internal reflection of light
 - (3) Scattering of light
 - (4) Double refraction of light
29. The imaginary lines parallel to Equator are called
 - (1) Latitudes (2) Longitudes
 - (3) Isobars (4) Isotherms
30. Where is the headquarters of the World Bank, which is also called "International Reconstruction and Development Bank" situated ?
 - (1) New York (2) Paris
 - (3) Zenava (4) Washington
31. Conservation of energy means
 - (1) Energy can be created and destroyed

- (2) Energy can be created but cannot be destroyed
 (3) Energy can not be created but can be destroyed
 (4) Energy can neither be created nor be destroyed
32. Which of the following is not a part of human eye ?
 (1) Femur (2) Iris
 (3) Pupil (4) Retina
33. The word "Mach" is used to measure
 (1) Sound (2) Air
 (3) Ships (4) Aeroplanes
34. When velocity of a body is doubled its kinetic energy is
 (1) doubled (2) halved
 (3) quadrupled (4) one - fourth
35. Which of the following has the equal atomic number and atomic weight ?
 (1) Hydrogen (2) Helium
 (3) Oxygen (4) Nitrogen
36. The colour of milk of cow is yellow due to the presence of
 (1) Keratin (2) Riboflavin
 (3) Ribulose (4) None of these
37. Which of the following diseases is/are caused by a mutant gene ?
 (1) Haemophilia
 (2) Sickle Cell Anaemia
 (3) Thalassimea
 (4) All of the above
38. How far into the Sea do the territorial waters of India extend ?
 (1) 12 nautical miles
 (2) 6 nautical miles
 (3) 15 nautical miles
 (4) 10 nautical miles
39. All of the following diseases are caused by virus, except :
 (1) Jaundice (2) Influenza
 (3) Typhoid (4) Mumps
40. Leather shoes are often covered by patches of greenish fluffy mass during the rainy season, if unattended for sometime. This is due to the growth of :
 (1) blue- green algae
 (2) bacterium
 (3) algae (4) fungus
41. The gland that contains the thermostat of the body is :
 (1) pineal (2) pituitary
 (3) thyroid (4) hypothalamus
42. The transport of organic substances in plants it through :
 (1) Fibres (2) Phloem
 (3) Xylem (4) Wood
43. Malaria can be cured from a drug extracted from :
 (1) Belladonna tree
 (2) Cinchona tree
 (3) Oak tree
 (4) Amaltas tree
44. Which of the following is not a parasite ?
 (1) Louse (2) Mosquito
 (3) Housefly (4) None of these
45. Hardness of water is caused by soluble salts of :
 (1) Sodium and Potassium
 (2) Potassium and Ammonium
 (3) Sodium and Calcium
 (4) Calcium and Magnesium
46. The deficiency of Vitamin 'A' causes :
 (1) Hair to fall
 (2) Dysentery
 (3) Night Blindness
 (4) Weakness
47. Which of the following human diseases is/are controlled by Heredity ?
 (1) Haemophilia (2) Leukemia
 (3) Anaemia (4) All of these
48. Cow milk is a rich source of :
 (1) Vitamin B (2) Vitamin A
 (3) Vitamin D (4) Vitamin K
49. Ramesh was born on 21st October. He is younger to Sohan by 9 days. Gandhi Jayanti falls on Sunday this year. The day on which Sohan will celebrate his birthday is :
 (1) Sunday (2) Tuesday
 (3) Wednesday (4) Thursday
50. A squirrel starts climbing up a tree at the speed of 6 metres a minute but after each 6 metres it slips down 4 metres. It will be able to reach a top 120 metres high in :
 (1) 20 minutes (2) 60 minutes
 (3) 115 minutes (4) 1½ hours
51. 'Central Rice Research Institute of India' is located in :
 (1) Kolkata (2) Cuttack
 (3) Bangalore (4) Mysore
52. A clock buzzes 1 time at 10'clock, 2 times at 2 O'clock, 3 times at 3 O'clock and so on. What will be the total number of buzzes in a day ?
 (1) 150 (2) 156
 (3) 100 (4) None of these
53. A man bought 5 shirts at Rs. 450 each, 4 trousers at Rs. 750 each and 12 pairs of shoes at Rs. 750 each. What is the average expenditure per article ?
 (1) Rs. 900 (2) Rs. 678.50
 (3) Rs. 800 (4) Rs. 1000
54. In a class of 25 students, 12 have taken Mathematics, 8 have taken Mathematics but not Biology. The number of students who have taken both Mathematics and Biology is :
 (1) 4 (2) 8
 (3) 24 (4) 36
55. Among 4 friends, Hari is twice the age of Gautam. Gopi is one and a half times elder than Gautam. Bala is 6 years elder to Gautam, but 6 years younger to Hari. Who is the eldest ?
 (1) Bala (2) Gautam
 (3) Hari (4) Gopi
56. Ram and Shyam together can finish a job in 8 days. Ram can do the same job on his own in 12 days. How long will Shyam take to do the job by himself ?
 (1) 16 (2) 20
 (3) 24 (4) 30
57. A ball hitting the ground bounces 10 metres above the ground. On each successive bounce its height decreases by 40%. Its height after 2 bounces will be :
 (1) 4 metres (2) 6 metres
 (3) 8 metres (4) 7 metres
58. If INDIA is written as 95491, then DELHI will be written as :
 (1) 45389 (2) 45489
 (3) 45498 (4) 45398
59. A lucky boy has been getting HEADS every time in 3 tosses of a coin. What is the probability that he will get HEADS again in the fourth tossing of the coin ?
 (1) $\frac{1}{16}$ (2) $\frac{1}{8}$
 (3) $\frac{1}{4}$ (4) $\frac{1}{2}$
60. In 1 minute $\frac{3}{7}$ of a bucket is filled. The rest of the bucket can be filled in :
 (1) $\frac{7}{3}$ minutes (2) 2 minutes
 (3) $\frac{4}{3}$ minutes (4) None of these
61. If the day after tomorrow is Sunday, what was it day before yesterday ?
 (1) Wednesday (2) Thursday
 (3) Friday (4) Saturday

62. Select the odd one out :
 (1) Delhi (2) Mumbai
 (3) Chennai (4) London
63. 10 men can finish construction of a wall in 8 days. How many men are needed to finish the work in half a day ?
 (1) 80 (2) 100
 (3) 120 (4) 160
64. The average height of the students in a class of 10 is 105 cm. If 20 more students with an average height of 120 cm join the class, what will the new average height be ?
 (1) 105 cm (2) 110 cm
 (3) 112 cm (4) 115 cm
65. In a bag, there are coins of 50 paise, 25 paise and one rupee in the ratio of 5 : 6 : 2. If there are in all Rs. 42, how many 25 paise coins are there ?
 (1) 60 (2) 52
 (3) 34 (4) 42
66. If $\sqrt{2^n} = 64$, the value of n is :
 (1) 12 (2) 6
 (3) 4 (4) 2
67. The numbers 1, 3, 5, ..., 25 are multiplied together. The number of zeros at the right end of the product is:
 (1) 1 (2) 0
 (3) 2 (4) 3
68. Complete the series :
 5, 9, 17, 29, 45, —
 (1) 60 (2) 65
 (3) 68 (4) 70
69. Complete the series :
 3, 7, 15, 31, 63, —
 (1) 92 (2) 115
 (3) 127 (4) 131
70. The average age of three boys is 15 years. If the ratio in their ages is 3 : 5 : 7, what is the age of the youngest boy ?
 (1) 9 (2) 15
 (3) 18 (4) 21
71. A certain sum is invested on simple interest. If it trebles in 10 years, what is the rate of interest ?
 (1) 18% (2) 20%
 (3) 22% (4) 25%
72. Pointing to a girl in the photograph, Amar said, "Her mother's brother is the only son of my mother's father". How is the girl's mother related to Amar ?
 (1) Mother (2) Sister
 (3) Aunt or Mother
 (4) Grandmother

73. If today is Thursday, what will be the day after 363 days ?
 (1) Sunday (2) Saturday
 (3) Thursday (4) None of these
74. In a certain code language, '123' means 'bright little boy', '145' means 'tall big boy' and '637' means 'beautiful little flower'. Which digit in that language means 'bright' ?
 (1) 1 (2) 3
 (3) 4 (4) None of these
75. If + means \times , \div means $-$, \times means \div and $-$ means $+$, what will be the value of $4+11\div 5 - 55 = ?$
 (1) 94 (2) - 11
 (3) 79 (4) - 6
76. How many triangles does the given figure contain ?



- (1) 12 (2) 10
 (3) 6 (4) 11
77. Who among the following coined the term 'Gene' for factors controlling inheritance ?
 (1) Gregory Mendel
 (2) Hugo de Vries
 (3) T H Morgan
 (4) W Johansson
78. Mahmud of Gazni attacked India first in the year
 (1) 1004 (2) 1001
 (3) 1000 (4) 999
79. The term "Pivot" is associated with which of the following games ?
 (1) Golf
 (2) Swimming
 (3) Judo
 (4) Sumo Wrestling
80. Who was the first Muslim President of the Indian National Congress?
 (1) Hakim Ajmal Khan
 (2) Rafi Ahmad Kidwai
 (3) Abul Kalam Azad
 (4) Badruddin Taiyabji
81. No trace of ---- has been found in the Indus Valley Civilization.
 (1) Sugarcane (2) Mustard
 (3) Sesame (4) Barley
82. At which of the following place did Mahavira, the Jaina Tirthankara, die ?
 (1) Kusinagara (2) Vaishali
 (3) Rajagriha (4) Pavapuri

83. Hari Sena was the Poet- laureate of :
 (1) Ashoka
 (2) Samudragupta
 (3) Chandragupta
 (4) Harshwardhana
84. Who wrote the song "Vande Mataram" ?
 (1) Bankim Chandra Chato-
 padhyay
 (2) Sharatchandra Chatterjee
 (3) Ravindranath Tagore
 (4) Mahatma Gandhi
85. Who shot dead General Dyer to take revenge of the Jallianwalla Bagh Tragedy ?
 (1) Udhram Singh
 (2) Madanlal Dhingra
 (3) Veer Savarkar
 (4) Khudiram Bose
86. At which of the following places Subhash Chandra Bose had established his "Azad Hind Fauz" and "Azad Hind Government" ?
 (1) Burma (2) Japan
 (3) Malaya (4) Singapore
87. Akbar did not construct :
 (1) Purana Quila
 (2) Agra Fort
 (3) Allahabad Fort
 (4) Lahore Fort
88. Who among the following Gurus introduced the Gurmukhi Script for the spoken language of the Punjabis ?
 (1) Guru Nanak
 (2) Guru Angad
 (3) Guru Amardas
 (4) Guru Ramdas
89. Who was regarded as the greatest exponent of Guerilla tactics of Warfare ?
 (1) Baji Rao - I
 (2) Balaji Vishwanath
 (3) Shivaji
 (4) Rajaram
90. Who founded the 'Servants of India Society' in 1905 ?
 (1) G.K. Ghokhale
 (2) Dadabhai Naoroji
 (3) Madan Mohan Malviya
 (4) Motilal Nehru
91. The famous 'Academy Awards' also known as 'Oscars' are related with :
 (1) Movies (2) Literature
 (3) Sports (4) All of these
92. The first sepoy who refused to use the greased cartridge and killed an Adjutant was :
 (1) Mangal Pandey

- (2) Shiv Ram
 (3) Hardev
 (4) Abdul Rahim
93. H5N1 Virus causes :
 (1) AIDS (2) Blood Cancer
 (3) Bird Flu (4) Lung Cancer
94. The Tajmahal was designed by :
 (1) Ustad Mansur
 (2) Ustad Isa
 (3) Ustad Rohoni
 (4) Ustad Shamsher
95. The formation of Council of Ministers starts with the appointment of :
 (1) President
 (2) Speaker
 (3) Prime Minister
 (4) None of these
96. No body can become a member of the Rajya Sabha until he/she attains the age of
 (1) 30 years (2) 25 years
 (3) 21 years (4) 35 years
97. The normal tenure of a Governor is
 (1) 3 years (2) 5 years
 (3) Dependent on the tenure of Legislative Assembly
 (4) 6 years
98. Who has the right of Judicial Review in India ?
 (1) President
 (2) High Court and Supreme Court
 (3) Prime Minister
 (4) Parliament
99. What is the maximum age prescribed for the election to the post of President of India ?
 (1) 58 years (2) 62 years
 (3) 60 years (4) No such limit
100. The Vice-President holds his post
 (1) as per the wishes of the President
 (2) For 4 years
 (3) For 5 years
 (4) for the period fixed by the Parliament

ANSWERS

1.(2)	2.(2)	3.(1)	4.(3)
5.(2)	6.(1)	7.(4)	8.(2)
9.(4)	10.(1)	11.(3)	12.(3)
13.(2)	14.(4)	15.(2)	16.(1)
17.(3)	18.(2)	19.(3)	20.(3)
21.(1)	22.(1)	23.(4)	24.(2)
25.(2)	26.(2)	27.(3)	28.(2)
29.(1)	30.(4)	31.(4)	32.(1)

33.(4)	34.(3)	35.(1)	36.(2)
37.(4)	38.(1)	39.(3)	40.(4)
41.(4)	42.(2)	43.(2)	44.(3)
45.(4)	46.(3)	47.(1)	48.(3)
49.(3)	50.(3)	51.(2)	52.(2)
53.(2)	54.(1)	55.(3)	56.(3)
57.(2)	58.(1)	59.(4)	60.(3)
61.(2)	62.(4)	63.(4)	64.(4)
65.(4)	66.(1)	67.(2)	68.(2)
69.(3)	70.(1)	71.(2)	72.(3)
73.(4)	74.(4)	75.(1)	76.(1)
77.(4)	78.(2)	79.(1)	80.(4)
81.(1)	82.(4)	83.(2)	84.(1)
85.(1)	86.(4)	87.(1)	88.(2)
89.(3)	90.(1)	91.(1)	92.(1)
93.(3)	94.(2)	95.(3)	96.(4)
97.(2)	98.(2)	99.(4)	100.(3)

EXPLANATIONS

52. (2) Total number of buzzes in a day = $2(1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10 + 11 + 12)$
 $= 2 \times 78 = 156$
53. (2) Cost of 5 shirts = $5 \times 450 = \text{Rs. } 2250$
 Cost of 4 trourers = $4 \times 750 = \text{Rs. } 3000$
 Cost of 12 pairs of shoes = $12 \times 750 = \text{Rs. } 9000$
 Average expenditure = $\frac{14,250}{21} = \text{Rs. } 678.57 \approx \text{Rs. } 678.50$
54. (1) Required number of students = $12 - 8 = 4$
55. (3) Suppose the age of Gautam = x years
 Age of Hari = 2 years
 Age of Bala = $(x + 6)$ years
 $= (2x - 6)$ years
 $\Rightarrow x = 12$ years
 Age of Hari = $2 \times 12 = 24$ years
 Age of Gautam = 12 years
 Age of Gopi = $\frac{3}{2} \times 12 = 18$ years
 Age of Bala = $12 + 6 = 18$ years
56. (3) (Ram + Shyam)'s one day's work = $\frac{1}{8}$
 Ram's one day's work = $\frac{1}{12}$

- \therefore Shyam's one day's work
 $= \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{12} = \frac{3-2}{24} = \frac{1}{24}$
 Therefore, Shyam will do the work in 24 days.
57. (2) Height after 2nd bounce
 $= 10 - \frac{10 \times 40}{100} = 6$ metres
58. (1)
- I N D I A
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 14 (1+4)
 9 5 4 9 1
- Therefore,
- D E L H I
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 1+2
 4 5 3 8 9
60. (3) Remaining part
 $= 1 - \frac{3}{7} = \frac{7-3}{7} = \frac{4}{7}$
 Bucket is filled in $\frac{7}{3}$ minutes
 $\therefore \frac{4}{7}$ th part of bucket will be filled in $\frac{7}{3} \times \frac{4}{7} = \frac{4}{3}$ minutes
61. (2) Today is Saturday
 Yesterday was Friday
 Day before Yesterday = Thursday
62. (4) London is capital of Britain
63. (4) In 8 days 10 men can finish the work.
 In 1 day 10×8 men can finish the work.
 \therefore In $\frac{1}{2}$ day $10 \times 8 \times 2 = 160$ men can finish the work.
64. (4) New average
 $= \frac{10 \times 105 + 20 \times 120}{30} = \frac{1050 + 2400}{30} = \frac{3450}{30} = 115$ cm