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ONE LINER

INDIAN ECONOMY

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ONE LINERS FROM ECONOMICS

1) Definitions of Economics

1. Economics is the study of resource allocation.
2. Adam Smith called it the science of wealth.
3. Marshall focused on human welfare.
4. Robbins defined it as choice under scarcity.
5. It involves production, consumption, and distribution.
6. Divided into micro and macro economics.
7. Modern view includes development and growth.
8. Economics guides decision-making.
9. It solves economic problems.
10. Basis of all economic policies.

2) Microeconomics vs Macroeconomics

1. Micro studies individual units.
2. Macro studies the entire economy.
3. Micro: demand, supply, pricing.
4. Macro: GDP, inflation, policies.
5. Micro is bottom-up.
6. Macro is top-down.
7. Micro helps business decisions.
8. Macro guides national planning.
9. Both are interlinked.
10. Essential for analysis.

3) Basic Economic Terms

1. GDP: Value of goods/services in India.
2. GNP: GDP + income from abroad.
3. NNP: GNP - depreciation.
4. PCI = GDP / population.
5. Inflation: Rise in prices.
6. Deflation: Fall in prices.
7. Fiscal deficit: Govt. expenses > revenue.
8. Current account deficit: Imports > exports.
9. Growth: GDP increase.
10. Development: Overall improvement.

4) Demand and Supply

1. Law of demand: Price $\uparrow \rightarrow$ Demand $\downarrow$.
2. Law of supply: Price $\uparrow \rightarrow$ Supply $\uparrow$.
3. Demand curve slopes down.
4. Supply curve slopes up.
5. Elasticity: Response to price changes.
6. High elasticity = big change.
7. Low elasticity = small change.
8. Equilibrium: Demand = Supply.
9. Factors shift curves.
10. Key to market price.

5) Market Structures

1. Perfect competition: many sellers.
2. Monopoly: one seller.
3. Monopolistic: many sellers, similar product.
4. Oligopoly: few sellers.
5. Competition varies.
6. Monopoly has price control.
7. Perfect = most consumer benefit.
8. Ads key in monopolistic.
9. Oligopoly = price wars.
10. Affects consumer and firm.

6) Features of Indian Economy

1. Mixed economy.
2. Agriculture dominant.
3. Developing economy.
4. Fast-growing services sector.
5. High population.
6. Low per capita income.
7. Planned economy.
8. Rich in diversity.
9. Focus on self-reliance.
10. Wide income disparity.

7) Sectors of Economy

1. Primary: raw materials (agri).
2. Secondary: manufacturing.
3. Tertiary: services.
4. All contribute to GDP.
5. Primary declining over time.
6. Services sector growing fast.
7. Employment varies by sector.
8. Secondary boosts industrialization.
9. Each sector interlinked.
10. Crucial for planning.

8) Economic Planning in India

1. Started in 1951.
2. Five-Year Plans till 2017.
3. Now under NITI Aayog.
4. Aim: economic development.
5. Focus on poverty removal.
6. Targets set for sectors.
7. Mixed economy model.
8. Helps balanced growth.
9. Encourages investments.
10. Improves infrastructure.

9) Liberalization

1. Started in 1991.
2. Removed license raj.
3. More private freedom.
4. Less govt control.
5. FDI allowed.
6. Encouraged competition.
7. Boosted GDP growth.
8. Opened Indian markets.
9. Trade barriers reduced.
10. Part of LPG reforms.

10) Privatization

1. Transfer from govt to private.
2. Increases efficiency.
3. Started in 1991.
4. Reduces govt burden.

5. Better customer service.
6. Encourages competition.
7. Helps fiscal health.
8. Examples: VSNL, Air India.
9. Boosts investment.
10. Key reform step.

11) Globalization (LPG Reforms)

1. Global integration.
2. Came with 1991 reforms.
3. Promotes trade.
4. Encourages FDI.
5. Cultural exchange.
6. Tech advancement.
7. Job opportunities.
8. Exposes local firms to global markets.
9. Increases exports.
10. Needs strong policy support.

12) Make in India, Digital India, Start-up India

1. Make in India: boost manufacturing.
2. Digital India: e-governance push.
3. Start-up India: new business support.
4. Launched by PM Modi.
5. Aims to generate jobs.
6. Attracts investment.
7. Promotes innovation.
8. Encourages entrepreneurship.
9. Digital access expanded.
10. Key to modern economy.

13) Functions of Money

1. Medium of exchange.
2. Store of value.
3. Unit of account.
4. Standard of deferred payment.
5. Facilitates trade.
6. Increases efficiency.
7. Eliminates barter issues.
8. Enables saving.
9. Simplifies transactions.
10. Backbone of economy.

14) Types of Banks

1. RBI - central bank.
2. Commercial banks - public & private.
3. Cooperative banks - local level.
4. RRBs - rural focus.
5. Payment banks - digital transactions.
6. Small finance banks - underserved areas.
7. Foreign banks - international banks in India.
8. NABARD - agriculture bank.
9. SIDBI - small industries.
10. Banks are key to financial system.

15) Functions of RBI

1. Issues currency.
2. Controls inflation.
3. Manages monetary policy.
4. Regulates banks.
5. Acts as banker to govt.

6. Controls forex.
7. Maintains financial stability.
8. Lender of last resort.
9. Promotes digital banking.
10. Ensures liquidity.

16) Monetary Policy & Tools

1. Managed by RBI.
2. Controls money supply.
3. CRR - reserves with RBI.
4. SLR - reserves in liquid form.
5. Repo Rate - borrowing from RBI.
6. Reverse Repo - lending to RBI.
7. Affects inflation.
8. Stimulates growth.
9. Reviewed bi-monthly.
10. Crucial for economy.

17) Financial Inclusion, Jan Dhan, UPI

1. Aim: banking for all.
2. Jan Dhan: no-frills accounts.
3. UPI: instant digital transfer.
4. Aadhaar linkage.
5. Financial literacy.
6. Mobile banking.
7. Promotes savings.
8. Reduces inequality.
9. Govt subsidies via DBT.
10. Part of Digital India.

18) Inflation

1. General price rise.
2. Reduces purchasing power.
3. Measured by CPI, WPI.
4. Mild inflation helps growth.
5. High inflation hurts economy.
6. Monetary policy controls it.
7. Affects poor the most.
8. Linked to supply-demand.
9. Impacts currency value.
10. Key economic indicator.

19) Unemployment

1. Jobless people seeking work.
2. Indicates economic stress.
3. Leads to low income.
4. Reduces demand.
5. Government monitors it.
6. Urban and rural forms.
7. Affects development.
8. Causes brain drain.
9. Needs policy action.
10. Measured by NSSO.

20) Causes of Inflation

1. Demand > supply.
2. Cost-push (input price rise).
3. Money supply increase.
4. Food price shocks.
5. Oil price hike.
6. Import dependency.
7. Supply chain disruptions.
8. Currency depreciation.

9. Fiscal deficit.
10. Excess spending.

21) Types of Inflation

1. Creeping: slow rise.
2. Walking: moderate.
3. Galloping: fast rise.
4. Hyperinflation: uncontrollable.
5. Demand-pull.
6. Cost-push.
7. Core inflation: excludes food, fuel.
8. Headline inflation: overall.
9. Built-in inflation.
10. Open vs suppressed.

22) Effects of Inflation

1. Reduces value of money.
2. Hurts fixed income groups.
3. Increases cost of living.
4. Impacts savings.
5. Creates uncertainty.
6. Affects investment.
7. Benefits debtors.
8. Reduces exports.
9. Hurts poor more.
10. Can cause stagflation.

23) Unemployment Types

1. Structural: skill mismatch.
2. Frictional: between jobs.
3. Seasonal: certain seasons.
4. Cyclical: due to recession.
5. Disguised: extra workers.
6. Educated: qualified but jobless.
7. Voluntary: by choice.
8. Rural: underemployment.
9. Urban: job scarcity.
10. Chronic: long-term.

24) Unemployment Causes

1. Population growth.
2. Lack of skills.
3. Poor education.
4. Slow industrial growth.
5. Seasonal work.
6. Job preference.
7. Automation.
8. Economic slowdown.
9. Migration.
10. Policy failure.

25) Phillips Curve

1. Shows inflation-unemployment trade-off.
2. Inverse relationship.
3. Inflation ↓ → unemployment ↑.
4. Useful in policy.
5. Short-run effective.
6. Long-run debate exists.
7. Curve can shift.
8. Supply shocks affect it.
9. Important for RBI.
10. Reflects macro balance.

26) Budget and Fiscal System

1. Govt income & spending plan.
2. Prepared yearly.
3. Revenue & capital sides.
4. Managed by Finance Ministry.
5. Informs public policy.
6. Controls deficits.
7. Allocates funds.
8. Boosts growth.
9. Ensures transparency.
10. Passed by Parliament.

27) Budget Types

1. Revenue budget: regular income/spending.
2. Capital budget: assets & liabilities.
3. Balanced budget: income = spending.
4. Surplus budget: income > spending.
5. Deficit budget: spending > income.
6. Union and state budgets.
7. Capital includes loans.
8. Revenue: taxes, fees.
9. Split aids clarity.
10. Annual document.

28) Fiscal Policy

1. Govt tax and spending policy.
2. Controls inflation.
3. Stimulates growth.
4. Reduces unemployment.
5. Managed by Finance Ministry.
6. Includes subsidies.
7. Public investments.
8. Budget is a tool.
9. Supports monetary policy.
10. Key for development.

29) Direct and Indirect Taxes

1. Direct: paid by individuals (Income Tax).
2. Indirect: passed to others (GST).
3. Direct linked to income.
4. Indirect on goods/services.
5. Direct is progressive.
6. Indirect is regressive.
7. TDS is direct, GST is indirect
8. Customs is indirect.
9. Revenue sources.
10. Collected by govt.

30) GST (Goods & Services Tax)

1. Launched in 2017.
2. One nation, one tax.
3. Replaced multiple taxes.
4. Applied on goods/services.
5. Central and state share.
6. Simplifies tax structure.
7. Boosts ease of business.
8. Has slabs: 0%, 5%, 12%, 18%, 28%.
9. Reduces tax evasion.
10. Collected via GSTN.

31) Balance of Trade vs Balance of Payments

1. BoT: export - import of goods.
2. BoP: all financial transactions.
3. BoT is part of BoP.
4. BoP includes services, FDI.
5. BoT surplus = good.
6. BoP records foreign flows.
7. BoP must balance.
8. BoT may not.
9. Helps forex management.
10. Tracked by RBI.

32) WTO

1. World Trade Organization.
2. **Promotes global trade.**
3. Resolves trade disputes.
4. Sets rules.
5. Replaced GATT in 1995.
6. 160+ members.
7. Ensures fair play.
8. Encourages competition.
9. India is a member.
10. HQ in Geneva.

33) IMF

1. International Monetary Fund.
2. Lends to countries.
3. **Ensures currency stability.**
4. Offers economic advice.
5. Provides technical support.
6. Based in Washington, D.C.
7. India is a founding member.
8. Handles balance of payments.
9. Promotes global cooperation.
10. Tracks global economy.

34) World Bank

1. Gives **development loans**.
2. Fights poverty.
3. Helps infrastructure.
4. Offers low-interest loans.
5. HQ in Washington, D.C.
6. India is a major borrower.
7. Supports education, health.
8. Works with governments.
9. Includes IBRD, IDA.
10. Focus on sustainable growth.

35) FDI (Foreign Direct Investment)

1. Investment from foreign firms.
2. Brings capital.
3. Improves technology.
4. Creates jobs.
5. Govt regulates via FDI policy.
6. Routes: automatic, govt.
7. Helps GDP growth.
8. Increases global ties.
9. Needs stable policy.
10. Sectoral limits exist.

36) Exchange Rate System

1. Value of rupee vs foreign currency.
2. Managed by RBI.
3. Floating or fixed types.
4. India follows managed float.

5. Affects trade.
6. Influences inflation.
7. Depreciation: value falls.
8. Appreciation: value rises.
9. Determined by forex market.
10. Key to global trade.

INDIA'S CAPITAL MARKET

Basic Concepts

1. The **capital market** is a platform for buying and selling long-term securities like stocks and bonds.
2. India's capital market is regulated by the **Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)**.
3. The capital market is divided into **primary market** and **secondary market**.
4. The **primary market** facilitates the issuance of new securities.
5. The **secondary market** is where previously issued securities are traded.
6. **Stock exchanges** like **NSE** and **BSE** operate in the secondary market.
7. A **Public Issue** is when a company offers its shares to the public for the first time.
8. **IPO (Initial Public Offering)** is a key mechanism in the primary market.
9. **SEBI** was established in 1988 to protect investors' interests and develop the capital market.
10. **Dematerialization** allows physical securities to be converted into electronic form.

Market Instruments

11. **Equity shares** represent ownership in a company and entitle the holder to vote and receive dividends.
12. **Debentures** are long-term debt instruments issued by companies to raise capital.
13. **Bonds** are debt securities issued by governments or companies with fixed interest.
14. **Mutual funds** pool money from investors to invest in diversified portfolios of stocks and bonds.
15. **Exchange-Traded Funds (ETFs)** track indices and trade like stocks.
16. **Convertible securities** are hybrid instruments that can be converted into equity shares.
17. **Government securities (G-Secs)** are issued by the government and are low-risk debt instruments.
18. **Derivatives** like futures and options allow investors to hedge or speculate.
19. **Preference shares** provide dividends before equity shares but don't carry voting rights.
20. **Rights Issue** allows existing shareholders to buy new shares at a discounted price.

Key Institutions and Regulatory Bodies

21. The **Reserve Bank of India (RBI)** supervises money markets and the issuance of government securities.
22. **National Stock Exchange (NSE)** and **Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE)** are the two major stock exchanges in India.
23. **SEBI** regulates mutual funds, stock brokers, and the securities market in India.
24. The **Stock Exchange Board of India (SEBI)** came into effect in 1992 with the SEBI Act.
25. The **Securities Appellate Tribunal (SAT)** resolves disputes related to securities market regulations.
26. **Depositories** like **NSDL** and **CDSL** manage electronic securities holdings.
27. The **Indian Depository Receipts (IDRs)** allow foreign companies to raise capital in India.
28. **NSDL (National Securities Depository Limited)** is the largest depository in India.
29. **CDSL (Central Depository Services Limited)** is the second-largest depository in India.
30. **Capital market intermediaries** include brokers, mutual funds, and investment bankers.

Key Concepts in Trading

31. **Brokers** are individuals or firms licensed to buy and sell securities on behalf of investors.
32. **Market makers** are firms that ensure liquidity by continuously buying and selling securities.
33. **Circuit breakers** are mechanisms to prevent sharp declines or increases in stock prices.
34. **Arbitrage** involves taking advantage of price differences of the same asset in different markets.
35. **Margin trading** allows investors to borrow money to buy securities.
36. The **Clearing Corporation of India Ltd. (CCIL)** clears and settles trades in the Indian securities market.
37. **Real-time gross settlement (RTGS)** is a system for immediate settlement of payments.
38. The **Demat Account** is required to hold securities in electronic form.
39. **Short selling** involves borrowing and selling securities with the intention of repurchasing them at a lower price.
40. **Margin call** happens when the value of a trader's margin account falls below the required level.

Market Development and Reforms

41. **Market liquidity** refers to the ability to buy or sell assets without causing a significant price change.
42. **Stock indices** like the **Nifty 50** and **Sensex** track the performance of a basket of stocks.
43. **Financial literacy** programs help investors understand market risks and instruments.
44. **Trading hours** for Indian stock markets are typically from 9:15 AM to 3:30 PM (Monday to Friday).
45. The **RBI** and **SEBI** have introduced reforms to curb market manipulation and improve transparency.
46. **FII (Foreign Institutional Investors)** are major participants in the Indian capital market.
47. **Demat and Trading Accounts** are required to invest and trade in the stock market.
48. **Venture capital** provides funding to early-stage, high-potential startups.
49. The **Debt Market** allows the issuance and trading of bonds and other fixed-income instruments.
50. **SEBI’s role** includes regulating mutual funds, trading in securities, and ensuring investor protection.

5 YEAR PLANS

1. India adopted Five-Year Plans in 1951.
2. The Planning Commission was the apex body until 2014.
3. NITI Aayog replaced the Planning Commission in 2015.
4. A total of 12 Five-Year Plans were implemented.
5. The 13th Plan was never launched.
6. Plans were based on models like Harrod-Domar and Mahalanobis.
7. The idea of planning was inspired by the Soviet Union.
8. Plans targeted economic growth, employment, self-reliance, and equity.
9. Plans alternated focus between agriculture and industry.
10. During economic crises, plan holidays or annual plans were introduced.

First Five-Year Plan (1951–1956)

11. Priority: Agriculture, irrigation, and power.
12. Based on the Harrod-Domar growth model.
13. Allocated 44.6% of resources to agriculture.
14. Achieved 3.6% growth against a 2.1% target.
15. Food production increased significantly.
16. Bhakra Nangal and Hirakud dams initiated.
17. Community Development Programme launched.
18. Strong emphasis on land reforms.
19. Railway and irrigation network expanded.
20. Focused on refugee rehabilitation post-Partition.

Second Five-Year Plan (1956–1961)

21. Based on the Mahalanobis Model.
22. Emphasis: Heavy industry and public sector.
23. Promoted steel plants: Bhilai, Rourkela, Durgapur.
24. Growth target: 4.5%; achieved: 4.3%.
25. Agriculture growth slowed down.
26. Focus on long-term industrial base.
27. Atomic Energy Commission got importance.
28. Consumer goods industries took a back seat.
29. Industrial Policy Resolution 1956 implemented.
30. Called the "Industrialization Plan".

Third Five-Year Plan (1961–1966)

31. Targeted self-reliance and self-generating economy.
32. Focused on agriculture and defense.
33. War with China in 1962 affected resources.
34. Droughts in 1965–66 hurt agriculture.
35. Growth target: 5.6%; achieved: 2.4%.
36. Started Green Revolution initiatives.

37. Prioritized education and technical skills.
38. Steel and oil industries expanded.
39. External aid and loans increased.
40. Plan failed due to war and crisis.

Plan Holidays (1966–1969)

41. Three annual plans replaced regular five-year plan.
42. Caused by economic crisis and war.
43. Agriculture received special attention.
44. Devaluation of rupee happened in 1966.
45. Known as the "Plan Holiday" period.

Fourth Five-Year Plan (1969–1974)

46. Aim: Growth with stability and self-reliance.
47. Emphasized food production and family planning.
48. Green Revolution gained momentum.
49. Nationalization of 14 major banks in 1969.
50. Growth target: 5.7%; achieved: 3.3%.
51. First plan under Indira Gandhi's rule.
52. Focus on removal of poverty indirectly.
53. Oil prices shock (1973) impacted economy.
54. Electricity generation saw a boost.
55. Minimum Needs Programme initiated.

Fifth Five-Year Plan (1974–1979)

56. Slogan: "Garibi Hatao" (Remove Poverty).
57. Emphasis on self-reliance and employment.
58. 20-Point Programme launched by Indira Gandhi.
59. High inflation due to oil price rise.
60. Growth target: 4.4%; achieved: 5.0%.
61. National Programme for Minimum Needs.
62. Increased public distribution system (PDS) coverage.
63. Emergency period overlapped (1975–77).
64. Terminated early in 1978 by Janata Govt.
65. Plan emphasized rural employment and poverty relief.

Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980–1985)

66. Focused on poverty eradication and modernization.
67. IRDP (Integrated Rural Development Programme) launched.
68. Growth target: 5.2%; achieved: 5.7%.
69. National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) launched.
70. Emphasis on technology and modernization.
71. Plan stressed infrastructure and energy.
72. Family welfare programmes promoted.

73. Large investments in transport and communications.
74. First plan to recognize environmental protection.
75. Growth driven by services and industry.

Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985–1990)

76. Objectives: Social justice and productivity.
77. Focus on employment generation and self-sufficiency.
78. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana launched in 1989.
79. Growth target: 5.0%; achieved: 5.8%.
80. Education, health, and drinking water were prioritized.
81. Encouraged modernization of Indian industries.
82. Gave attention to women's development programmes.
83. Focused on modernization over expansion.
84. Emphasis on increasing food grain production.
85. Strengthened telecom and electronic sectors.

5 YEAR PLANS AFTER LPG REFORMS

Eighth Five-Year Plan (1992–1997)

1. First plan after 1991 economic reforms.
2. Goals: Human development and liberalization.
3. Growth target: 5.6%; achieved: 6.8%.
4. Focus on privatization and globalization.
5. Priority on education, health, and skill development.

Ninth Five-Year Plan (1997–2002)

1. Theme: "Growth with Social Justice and Equality".
2. Targeted GDP growth rate: 6.5%; achieved ~5.4%.
3. Emphasis on agriculture and rural development.
4. Focused on employment generation.
5. Aimed to reduce poverty to below 20%.
6. Social sector spending was increased.
7. Promoted women empowerment and education.
8. Introduced participatory planning via Panchayats.
9. Emphasized decentralization of resources.
10. Saw impact of Kargil War and global slowdown.

11. Rural infrastructure was prioritized.
12. Self-Help Groups (SHGs) received support.
13. Public-private partnerships encouraged in infrastructure.
14. Education for girls was given policy focus.
15. Plan continued liberalization policy from the 8th plan.

Tenth Five-Year Plan (2002–2007)

1. Theme: "Accelerating Growth and Ensuring Equity".
2. Targeted GDP growth: 8%; achieved ~7.6%.
3. Focus: Poverty reduction and employment.
4. National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched.
5. Aimed to create 50 million jobs.
6. Promoted good governance and accountability.
7. Emphasis on universal access to education.
8. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan gained momentum.
9. Telecom sector saw major reforms.
10. Infant mortality and literacy rate targeted for improvement.
11. Encouraged fiscal discipline via FRBM Act (2003).
12. Agriculture growth was slower than expected.
13. Greater role given to private investment.
14. Employment Guarantee Bill (MGNREGA) was conceptualized.
15. Health, water, and sanitation got priority.

Eleventh Five-Year Plan (2007–2012)

1. Theme: "Faster and More Inclusive Growth".
2. Target growth: 9%; achieved ~8%.
3. Aimed to reduce poverty and bridge inequality.
4. MGNREGA was implemented in full scale.
5. Focus on education, skill development, and healthcare.
6. Right to Education (RTE) Act was passed in 2009.
7. National Skill Development Mission launched.
8. JNNURM continued urban development.
9. Emphasized inclusive growth of backward regions.
10. Created policies for SC/ST welfare and women.

Twelfth Five-Year Plan (2012–2017)

1. Theme: "Faster, Sustainable and Inclusive Growth".

2. Target growth: 8%; achieved ~7%.
3. Planned to reduce poverty by 10% over the period.
4. Aimed to generate 50 million new jobs.
5. Skill India initiative launched.
6. Focused on clean energy and climate change.
7. Urban infrastructure got a higher budget.
8. Emphasis on public-private partnerships (PPP).
9. Suggested more powers to state governments.
10. Last official Five-Year Plan before transition to NITI Aayog.

BANKING IN INDIA

1. Public Sector Banks (PSBs):

Public sector banks are those banks in which the **Government of India** holds the majority stake (more than 50%). These banks are controlled, operated, and managed by the government and cater to the banking needs of the general public.

- **Examples**: State Bank of India (SBI), Punjab National Bank (PNB), Bank of Baroda, etc.
- **Characteristics**:
    - Public ownership.
    - Offer a wide range of banking services including retail, corporate, and government banking.
    - Regulated by **RBI**.

2. Private Sector Banks:

Private sector banks are those banks where the **majority of the stake** is held by **private individuals** or organizations. These banks focus on profit-making, efficiency, and customer service.

- **Examples**: HDFC Bank, ICICI Bank, Axis Bank, Kotak Mahindra Bank, etc.
- **Characteristics**:
    - Private ownership.
    - Known for their efficiency, customer service, and advanced technology.

- Regulated by the **RBI**.

3. Payment Banks:

Payment banks are a type of bank that provides limited banking services. These banks cannot offer loans or issue credit cards but can accept deposits, transfer money, and offer other financial services like mobile banking and bill payments.

- **Examples**: Airtel Payments Bank, Paytm Payments Bank, India Post Payments Bank (IPPB), etc.
- **Characteristics**:
  - Limited to accepting deposits up to ₹2 lakh per individual.
  - Focus on mobile banking and digital services.
  - Cannot issue loans or credit cards.
  - Regulated by the **Reserve Bank of India (RBI)**.

4. Cooperative Banks:

Cooperative banks are financial institutions that are owned and operated by their members, typically focusing on providing banking services to agricultural, rural, and cooperative societies. These banks operate based on cooperative principles, and their primary objective is to serve their members rather than making profits.

- **Examples**: The Maharashtra State Cooperative Bank, Punjab State Cooperative Bank, The New India Cooperative Bank, etc.
- **Characteristics**:
  - Operated and managed by members for mutual benefit.
  - Provide credit facilities to rural and agricultural communities.
  - Can be **urban cooperative banks** (UCBs) or **district central cooperative banks** (DCCBs).
  - Regulated by the **Reserve Bank of India (RBI)** and the **Registrar of Cooperative Societies**.

LIST OF 12 PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS IN INDIA:

1. State Bank of India (SBI)
2. Punjab National Bank (PNB)
3. Bank of Baroda (BoB)
4. Canara Bank
5. Union Bank of India
6. Indian Bank
7. Bank of India (BoI)
8. Central Bank of India
9. UCO Bank
10. Bank of Maharashtra
11. Punjab & Sind Bank
12. Indian Overseas Bank (IOB)

REVISION FACTS:

- After several **bank mergers (2017–2020)**, the number of PSBs was reduced from **27 to 12**.

- **State Bank of India** is the largest PSB.
- **Punjab National Bank** absorbed Oriental Bank of Commerce and United Bank of India.
- **Canara Bank** merged with Syndicate Bank.
- **Union Bank of India** merged with Andhra Bank and Corporation Bank.
- **Indian Bank** merged with Allahabad Bank.
- These banks are regulated by the **RBI** and majority-owned by the **Government of India**.

List of Private Sector Banks in India:

1. HDFC Bank
2. ICICI Bank
3. Axis Bank
4. Kotak Mahindra Bank
5. IndusInd Bank
6. Yes Bank
7. IDFC FIRST Bank
8. Bandhan Bank
9. Federal Bank
10. RBL Bank (Ratnakar Bank)
11. South Indian Bank
12. Karur Vysya Bank (KVB)
13. City Union Bank
14. Dhanlaxmi Bank
15. IDBI Bank (though it has a significant government stake, it operates as a private sector bank)

Key Points to Note:

- **HDFC Bank**, **ICICI Bank**, and **Axis Bank** are the **top 3 largest private sector banks** in India by assets and reach.
- **Bandhan Bank** and **IDFC FIRST Bank** are newer entrants but have expanded rapidly in recent years.

List of Payment Banks in India:

1. Airtel Payments Bank
2. India Post Payments Bank (IPPB)
3. Paytm Payments Bank
4. Fino Payments Bank
5. Jio Payments Bank
6. NSDL Payments Bank
7. Aditya Birla Payments Bank
8. Tech Mahindra Payments Bank
9. Kotak Mahindra Payments Bank

Key Points to Note:

- **Payment Banks** can accept deposits (up to ₹2 lakh per individual) but cannot issue loans or credit cards.
- They primarily offer **mobile banking**, **money transfers**, **bill payments**, and **cash withdrawal services**.
- **Airtel Payments Bank** and **Paytm Payments Bank** are among the largest in the sector.

- **India Post Payments Bank (IPPB)** has a wide reach due to India Post's extensive network.

List of Cooperative Banks in India:

1. Urban Cooperative Banks (UCBs):

1. The Maharashtra State Cooperative Bank
2. The Gujarat State Cooperative Bank
3. The Delhi State Cooperative Bank
4. The Karnataka State Cooperative Bank
5. The Tamil Nadu State Cooperative Bank
6. The Kerala State Cooperative Bank
7. The Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Bank
8. The Punjab State Cooperative Bank
9. The Uttar Pradesh Cooperative Bank
10. The Rajasthan State Cooperative Bank

2. Multi-State Cooperative Banks:

11. The Bank of Maharashtra (operates as a cooperative bank in certain regions)
12. The Karnataka Vikas Grameena Bank
13. The Bihar State Cooperative Bank
14. The Goa State Cooperative Bank

3. District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs):

15. Madhya Pradesh Rajya Sahakari Bank
16. Himachal Pradesh State Cooperative Bank
17. Uttarakhand State Cooperative Bank
18. West Bengal State Cooperative Bank

4. National Level Cooperative Banks:

19. **NABARD (National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development)** — Although not a cooperative bank itself, it supports cooperative banks and rural development.

Key Points to Note:

- **Urban Cooperative Banks (UCBs)** primarily provide services to urban and semi-urban areas. They are regulated by the **RBI** and **State Governments**.
- **District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs)** provide credit to farmers and small businesses at the district level.
- **Multi-State Cooperative Banks** operate in multiple states, providing banking services to rural and semi-rural areas.

List of Public Sector Insurance Companies in India:

1. Life Insurance Companies:

1. **Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC)**
   - The largest public sector life insurance company in India.

2. General Insurance Companies:

2. New India Assurance Company Ltd.
3. Oriental Insurance Company Ltd.
4. National Insurance Company Ltd.
5. United India Insurance Company Ltd.
6. Bharati AXA General Insurance Company Ltd.
7. National Insurance Company Ltd.

3. Reinsurance Company:

8. General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC Re)
   - A government-owned reinsurance company.

Key Points to Note:

- **Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC)** is by far the most well-known public sector insurance company in India, offering a wide range of life insurance products.
- Public sector general insurers, such as **New India Assurance** and **United India Insurance**, cover a variety of insurance products, including health, property, motor, and more.
- The **General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC Re)** is the **only public-sector reinsurance company** in India.

Bank Name	Headquarters	Tagline
State Bank of India (SBI)	Mumbai, Maharashtra	"The Banker to Every Indian"
Punjab National Bank (PNB)	New Delhi	"The Name You Can Bank Upon"
Bank of Baroda (BoB)	Vadodara, Gujarat	"India's International Bank"
Canara Bank	Bengaluru, Karnataka	"Together We Can"
Union Bank of India	Mumbai, Maharashtra	"Good People to Bank With"
Indian Bank	Chennai, Tamil Nadu	"Your Own Bank, Banking That's Twice As Good"
Bank of India (BoI)	Mumbai, Maharashtra	"Relationship Beyond Banking"
Central Bank of India	Mumbai, Maharashtra	"Central to You Since 1911"
UCO Bank	Kolkata, West Bengal	"Honours Your Trust"
Bank of Maharashtra	Pune, Maharashtra	"Ek Parivaar, Ek Bank (One Family, One Bank)"
Punjab & Sind Bank	New Delhi	"Where Service is a Way of Life"
Indian Overseas Bank (IOB)	Chennai, Tamil Nadu	"Good People to Grow With"