

WILD CARD UPDATE-1

BANKING:

Structure of Indian Banking:

In India the banks are broadly classified in two categories:

- I. Scheduled banks and
- II. Non-scheduled banks.

The Reserve Bank of India is at the centre of the banking structure. RBI is the central Bank of India and controls the entire currency issue, circulation and the banking system.

The eligibility criteria for a bank to become scheduled banks are:

- The first of which entails carrying on the business of banking in India.
- All scheduled banks must maintain a reserve capital of 5 lakhs rupees in the Reserve Bank of India.
- These are registered under the second schedule of RBI Act, 1934.

History of Banking in India:

State Bank of India, which originated in the Bank of Calcutta, was established in June 1806. The bank almost immediately became the Bank of Bengal.

The Bank of Bombay, the Bank of Madras and Bank of Bengal merged together in 1921 to form the Imperial Bank of India. Upon India's independence, became the State Bank of India in 1955.

The Government of India issued an ordinance ('Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1969') and nationalised the 14 largest commercial banks with effect from the midnight of 19 July 1969.

The advantages of nationalization of banks are-

- Unprecedented growth in the branch network of the commercial banks
- Rapid growth in deposit mobilization and expansion of credit

The Commercial banks in India are categorised under:

- Public sector
- Private sector
- Foreign banks

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE:

STATES AND THEIR CAPITALS (INDIA):

SL. NO.	STATE	CAPITAL
1	Andhra Pradesh	Amaravati
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar
3	Assam	Dispur
4	Bihar	Patna
5	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
6	Goa	Panaji
7	Gujarat	Gandhinagar
8	Haryana	Chandigarh
9	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
10	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar (summer), Jammu (winter)
11	Jharkhand	Ranchi
12	Karnataka	Bengaluru
13	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram
14	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
15	Maharashtra	Mumbai
16	Manipur	Imphal
17	Meghalaya	Shillong
18	Mizoram	Aizawl
19	Nagaland	Kohima
20	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
21	Punjab	Chandigarh
22	Rajasthan	Jaipur
23	Sikkim	Gangtok
24	Tamil Nadu	Chennai

25	Tripura	Agartala
26	Telengana	Hyderabad
27	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
28	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
29	West Bengal	Kolkata

COMPUTER:

EVOLUTION OF COMPUTER-1

The Abacus:

- Abacus is originated in China about 3000 years ago. The name abacus is derived from abax (Greek word of slab)
- Abacus consists of a rectangular wooden frame with horizontal rods. Beads made of stones, pearls wood or ivory (having holes in it to pass through the rods) are placed in the rods.
- Counting in Abacus is done by shifting the heads from one place to another. It is a hand used device for addition and subtraction.
- The abacus consists of several columns, farthest to the right represents 'ones', the next one 'tens' then the 'hundreds' and so on.

Napier's Bone:

Napier's bones was invented by John Napier (1550-1617), a Scottish mathematician and scientist. They help you to do multiplication. There are 9 different 'bones' or strips with numbers on - see below

- In 1614 John Napier introduced logarithms.
- The table used in the logarithm represents the analogue computing technique.
- In logarithm multiplication and division can be done by adding and subtracting not the numbers themselves but with the help of related numbers.
- Making the use of logarithms, William Oughtred, the English mathematician, developed a device called 'The Slide Rule' in the 1920's.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	2	0	4	0	6	0	8	1
0	0	0	3	0	6	0	9	1	2
0	0	0	0	4	0	8	1	2	0
0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	1	5
0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	2	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Blaise Pascal:

Blaise Pascal was a French mathematician born on 19th June 1623 at Clermont-Ferrand. In 1642, when he was only 19 years old, he invented a calculating machine called 'Pascaline'. It was the first mechanical

digital calculator that can perform addition and subtraction on whole numbers. It had a system of interlocking rotating cog wheels. Each wheel had ten segments like in a milometer. When one wheel completes its rotation, the next wheel moves by one segment. Numbers 0 to 9 are there on circumferences of the wheel. Pascal patented this machine in 1647, and produced it to the mass scale.

MCQs

1. What is the capital of Chhattisgarh?

- a) Chandigarh
- b) Ranchi
- c) Raipur
- d) Gangtok
- e) None of these

2. What is the capital of Telangana?

- a) Lucknow
- b) Amaravati
- c) Hyderabad
- d) Jaipur
- e) 1948

3. Aizawl is the capital of:

- a) Nagaland
- b) Mizoram
- c) Sikkim
- d) Tripura
- e) Meghalaya

4. What is the capital of Gujarat?

- a) Chandigarh
- b) Gandhinagar
- c) Jaipur
- d) Bhopal
- e) None of these

5. Dehradun is the capital of:

- a) Uttar Pradesh
- b) Uttarakhand
- c) Rajasthan
- d) Odisha
- e) None of these

The logo for STRONS GROUP features the word "STRONS" in a large, bold, grey sans-serif font. Below it, the word "GROUP" is written in a smaller, blue, spaced-out sans-serif font. The text is partially overlaid by a large, light grey, stylized arrow pointing upwards and to the right. To the right of the arrow, there are three curved lines in purple, green, and orange, suggesting motion or a signal.

6. Kerela is the capital of:

- a) Odisha
- b) Bhopal
- c) Jaipur
- d) Thiruvananthapuram
- e) None of these

7. Meghalaya is the capital of:

- a) Odisha
- b) Bhopal
- c) Shillong
- d) Thiruvananthapuram
- e) None of these

8. Sikkim is the capital of:

- a) Odisha
- b) Bhopal
- c) Shillong
- d) Thiruvananthapuram
- e) None of these

9. How much of reserve capital scheduled banks must maintain with RBI?

- a) 2 lakh
- b) 4 lakh
- c) 5 lakh
- d) 10 lakh
- e) None of these

10. The RBI Act was passed in the year___?

- a) 1885
- b) 1934
- c) 1935
- d) 1942
- e) 1948

11. When did the nationalization of 14 largest commercial banks in India took place?

- a) 1956
- b) 1965
- c) 1969
- d) 1971
- e) None of these

12. When did the Imperial Bank of India came to be Known as State Bank of India?

- a) 1955



- b) 1921
- c) 1947
- d) 1969
- e) None of these

13. How many Banks were merged together to form the Imperial Bank of India?

- a) 5
- b) 2
- c) 0
- d) 3
- e) None of these

14. The name abacus is derived from the Greek word _____?

- a) Abex
- b) Abax
- c) Abac
- d) Abec
- e) None of these

15. Who invented Napier's bone?

- a) John Napier
- b) George Napier
- c) Gregory Napier
- d) Eigen Napier
- e) None of these

16. In which year Logarithms was introduced and by whom?

- a) 1615, John Napier
- b) 1621, George Napier
- c) 1614, John Napier
- d) 1619, Blaise Pascal
- e) None of these

17. Who invented "Pascaline"?

- a) John Pascal
- b) Blaise Pascal
- c) William Oughtred
- d) Laura Pascal
- e) None of these

18. Name the device developed by William Oughtred?

- a) The Box Rule
- b) The Oughtred Rule
- c) The Slide Rule

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- d) The Log Rule
- e) None of these

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Answer:

- | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. c | 2. c | 3. b | 4. b | 5. b | | |
| 6. d | 7. c | 8. | 9. c | 10. b | 11. c | 12. a |
| 13. d | 14. b | 15. a | 16. c | 17. b | 18. c | |
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