Girish Karnad
- 19 May 1938 to 10 June 2019
- Indian actor, film director, Kannada writer, playwright
- Director of the Film and Television Institute of India: 1974–1975
- Chairman of the Sangeet Natak Akademi: 1988–93
  Awards for literature
- Sangeet Natak Akademi award – 1972
- Padma Shri – 1974 Padma Bhushan – 1992
- Kannada Sahitya Parishat Award – 1992
- Sahitya Academy award – 1994 Jnanpith Award – 1998
- Kalidas Samman – 1998

In addition to the above, he won several awards for screenplay and acting in films.

French Open 2019

Title	Winner	Runner-up
Men's Singles	Rafael Nadal (Spain)	Dominic Thiem (Austria)
Women's Singles	Ashleigh Barty (Australia)	Marketa Vondrousova (Czech Republic)
Men's Doubles	Kevin Krawietz and Andires Mies (Germany)	Jeremy Chardy and Fabrice Martin (France)
Women's Doubles	Timea Babos (Hungary) and Kristina Mladenovic (France)	Duan Yingying and Zheng Saisai (China)
Mixed Doubles	Latisha Chan (Taiwan) and Ivan Dodig (Croatia)	Gabriel Dabrowski (Canada) and Mate Pavic (Crotia)

CURRENT AFFAIRS OF JULY 2019

The country which has been suspended by the International Cricket Council from participating in ICC events	**Zimbabwe**
The country in which the outbreak of Ebola disease has been declared global health emergency by the World Health Organisation	**DR Congo**
The former Indian wicket-keeper who has been appointed as the interim coach of USA cricket team	**Kiran More**
The former MD os State Bank of India who has been appointed the MD and CFO of World Bank	**Ms. Anshula Kant**
The three-year road map launched by Reserve Bank of India board to improve regulation and supervision is named	**Utkarsh 2022**
The operation launched by the Border Security Force to fortify the 'anti-infiltration grid' along the Pakistan border in Punjab and Jammu is named	**Sudarshan**
The rank of India in the Henley Passport Index 2019, topped by Singapore and Japan	**86th**
The country which has won the Copa America Cup 2019 defeating Peru in the finals in Rio de Janeiro in Brazil	**Brazil**
The committee constituted by the Central Govt to work out the modalities & methodology of implementation of next revision of pension under One Rank One Pension (OROP) for armed forces pensioners is headed by	**Controller General of Defence Accounts**
The stations between which Indian Railways has commissioned the longest electrified tunnel of 6.6 kms length	**Cherlopally and Rapuru**
The capital city of Rajasthan which has been granted the status of World Heritage Site by UNESCO, becoming the 38th site from India to be so tagged	**Jaipur**
The Indian cricketer who has resigned from all forms of cricket after playing 55 ODIs	**Ambati Rayudu**
The convenor of the high-powered committee of chief ministers constituted by the central govt to transform INdian agriculture and increase farmers' income	**Shri Devendra Fadnavis**
The species of butterfly which has been declared as the State Butterfly by Tamil Nadu	**Cirrochroa thais (Tamil yeoman)**
The DD News cameraman who has been posthumously awarded the Narad Samman 2019 by the Indraprastha Vishwa Samvad Kendra	**Achyutananda Sahu**
The venue of the first security exercise of the International Security Alliance named ISALEX 2019	**Abu Dhabhi**
The anti-tank missiles to be used with Mi-35S attack helicopters being purchased from Russia	**Strum Ataka**
The drone mission planned to be launched by NASA in 2026 to explore Saturn's moon Titan is named	**Dragonfly**

ICC Hall of Fame
- Cricketers inducted into ICC Hall of Fame in July 2019 Sachin Tendulkar (India)
- Allan Donald (Australia)

- Cathryn Fitzpatrick (Australia)

Jal Shakti Abhiyan

- Launched by: Union Jal Shakti Minister, Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat What it is?: A campaign for water conservation and water security.
- The campaign will run through citizen participation during the monsoon season, from 1st July, 2019 to 15th September, 2019. An additional Phase 2 will be run from 1st October, 2019 to 30th November, 2019 for States receiving the North East retreating monsoons.
- The focus of the campaign will be on water stressed districts and blocks. Teams of officers from the central government will visit and work with district administration in **1592 water stressed blocks in 256 districts**.
  - Campaign to ensure five important water conservation interventions.
    - Water conservation and rainwater harvesting,
    - Renovation of traditional and other water bodies/tanks,
    - Reuse,
    - Bore well recharge structures,
    - Watershed development and intensive afforestation.

New Governors

- Shri Kalraj Mishra: **Himachal Pradesh**
- Shri Acharya Devvrat: **Gujarat**
- Shri Biswabhushan Harichandan: **Andhra Pradesh**
- Smt Anusaiya Uikey: **Chhattisgarh**
- Best Grassroots Development Programme: **Jammu & Kashmir Football Association**

Wimbledon 2019

Title	Winner	Runner-up
Gentlemen's Singles	Novak Djokovic (Serbia)	Roger Federer (Switzerland)
Ladies' Singles	Simona Halep (Romania)	Serena Williams (United States)
Gentlemen's Doubles	Juan Sebastian Cabal and Robert Farah (Columbia)	Nicolas Mahut and Edouard Roger Vasselin (France)
Ladies' Doubles	Hsieh Su-wei (Taiwan) and Barbora Strycova (Czech Republic)	Gabriela Dabrowski (Canada) and Xu Yifan (China)
Mixed Doubles	Ivan Dodig (Croatia) and Latisha Chan (Taiwan)	Robert Lindstedt (Sweden) and Jelena Ostapenko (Latvia)

STRIDE Scheme by UGC

The University Grants Commission (UGC) has approved a new scheme - 'Scheme for Trans-disciplinary Research for India's Developing Economy' (STRIDE). Broadly, STRIDE will provide support to research projects that are socially relevant, locally need-based, nationally important and globally significant.

STRIDE Objectives:

- To identify young talent, strengthen research culture, build capacity, promote innovation and support trans-disciplinary research for India's developing economy and national development.
- To fund multi institutional network high-impact research projects in humanities and human sciences.

STRIDE components:

- Component-1 will endeavour to identify the motivated young talents with research and innovation aptitude in universities and colleges. This component is open to all disciplines for grant upto 1 crore.
- Component-2 will be mainly to enhance problem solving skills with help of social innovation and action research to improve wellbeing of people and contribute for India's developing economy. Collaborations between universities, government, voluntary organizations and industries is encouraged under this scheme. This component is open to all disciplines for grant upto 50 lakh – 1 crore.
- Component-3 will fund high impact research projects in the identified thrust areas in humanities and human sciences through national network of eminent scientists from leading institutions. Disciplines eligible for funding under this component include: Philosophy, History, Archaeology, Anthropology, Psychology, Liberal Arts, Linguistics, Indian Languages and Culture, Indian Knowledge Systems, Law, Education, Journalism, Mass Communication, Commerce, Management, Environment and Sustainable Development. Grant available for this component is upto 1 crore for one HEI and upto 5 crores for multi institutional network.
- An advisory Committee has been set up by the UGC under the chairmanship of Prof Bhushan Patwardhan, Vice Chairman to oversee the entire scheme.

Important Days of July

International Day of Co-operatives: 06 July 2019	World Population Day: 11 July 2019
Designated by: United Nations General Assembly	Designated by: United Nations Development Programme
First observed: 1993	First observed: 1989

World Youth Skills Day: 15 July 2019 Designated by: UNESCO First observed: 2015	Nelson Mandela International Day: 18 July 2019 Designated by: UN General Assembly First observed: 2010

Sangeet Natak Akademi Awards 2018

The following eminent persons have been chosen for the Sangeet Natak Akademi Awards 2018 Akademi Ratna

Person

Shri Zakir Hussain	Smt Sonal Mansingh	Shri Jatin Goswami	Shri K. Kalyanasundaram Pillai

Sangeet Natak Akademi Awards in the field of Music

Person	Field
Shri Mani Prasad	Hindustani Vocal
Shri Madhup Mudgal	Hindustani Vocal
Shri Tarun Bhattacharya	Santoor
Shri Tejendra Narayan Majumdar	Sarod
Smt Alamelu Mani	Carnatic Vocal
Shri Malladi Suribabu	Carnatic Vocal
Shri S.Kasim & S Babu	Nagaswaram
Shri Ganesh & Kumaresh	Violin
Shri Suresh Wadkar	Sugam Sangeet
Smt Shanti Hiranand	Sugam Sangeet
Smt H Ashangbi Devi	Nata Sankirtana

Sangeet Natak Akademi Awards in the field of Dance

Person	Field
Smt Radha Sridhar	Bharatnatyam
Smt Ishira & Shri Maulik Shah	Kathak
Smt Akham Lakshmi Devi	Manipuri
Shri Pasumarthy Ramalinga Sastry	Kuchipudi
Smt Surupa Sen	Odissi
Shri Tankeswar Hazarika Borbayan	Sattriya
Shri Tapan Kumar Pattanayak	Chhau
Smt Gopika Varma	Mohiniattam
Shri Deepak Mazumdar	Contemporary Dance

Sangeet Natak Akademi Awards in the field of Theatre

Person	Field	Person	Field
Rajiv Naik	Playwriting	Teekam Joshi	Acting
Laltluangliana Khiangte	Playwriting	Swapan Nandy	Mime
Sanjay Upadhyay	Direction	Bhagawat A S Nanjappa	Yakshagana
S.Raghunandana	Direction	A.M. Parameswaran Kuttan Chakkiyar	Kutiyattam
Suhas Joshi	Acting		

Sangeet Natak Akademi Awards in the field of Traditional Folk/Tribal Music/Dance/Theatre and Puppetry

Person	Field
Malini Awasthi	Folk Music, Uttar Pradesh
Gazi Khan Barna	Folk Music, Rajasthan
Narendra Singh Negi	Folk Songs, Uttarakhand
Niranjan Rajyaguru	Folk Music, Gujarat
Mohd. Sadiq Bhagat	Folk Theatre (Bhand Pather), J & K
Kota Sachidanand Shastry	Hari Katha, Andhra Pradesh
Arjun Singh Dhruve	Folk Dance, Madhya Pradesh
Somnath Battu	Folk Music, Himachal Pradesh
Anupama Hoskere	Puppetry, Karnataka
Hem Chandra Goswami	Mask Making, Assam

NIA Amendment Bill 2019

Important amendments to National Investigation Agency Act, 2008

1. **Jurisdiction of the Agency**: The NIA can now investigate Scheduled Offence beyond India against the Indian citizens or affecting the interest of India, subject to international treaties and domestic laws of other countries.
2. **Scheduled Offences**: Offences under Atomic Energy Act, 1962, Sections 370, 370A (related to human trafficking) of Indian Penal Code, Arms Act 1959 and Section 66F of Information Technology Act, 200 have been included in the schedule.

ICC Cricket World Cup 2019
- Host: England Winner: England
- Runner-up: New Zealand
- Golden Bat (Top scorer): Rohit Sharma (648 runs)
- Golden Ball (Top wicket taker): Michael Stark (Australia) (27 wickets) Man of the Tournament: Kane Williamson (New Zealand)
- Total number of teams: 10 Number of matches played: 48

FIFA Women's World Cup 2019
Host: France
- Winner: United States of America Runner-up: Netherlands
- Golden Boot (Top scorer): Megan Rapinoe (USA) Golden Ball (Best overall scorer): Megan Rapinoe (USA)
- Golden Glove (Best Goalkeeper): Sari van Veenendaal (Netherlands)

Abbreviations in News
PMMSY - Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana
Books in News
A Prime Minister to Remember - Admiral Sushil Kumar (Retd) Whispers of Time - Dr. Krishan Saksena
Source: http://www.leadthecompetition.in/index.html

Basic facts about India

Geographical Data
India, with an area of 32,87,263 sq.km. is the **seventh** largest country in the world.
The countries which are larger than India (in area) are **Russia, Canada, China, USA, Brazil and Australia.**
India has a land frontier of about 15,200 km and a coastline of 7516.6 km. **A ratio of approximately 2 : 1**
Among the Indian states, Gujarat has the longest coastline of approximately 1600 km.
The southernmost point of Indian mainland is **Kanyakumari.** Indira Point which is the southernmost point of India was submerged in the 2004 Tsunami.
The countries which have a common border with India are **Pakistan, Afghanistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar and Bangladesh.**
India shares the longest border with Bangladesh **(4,000 km appx).**
The nearest country with which India does not share a border is **Sri Lanka** which is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea formed by **Palk Strait** on one side and Gulf of Mannar on the other.
Demographic Data
India's population as on 1 March 2011 stood at **1,21,05,69,573** (62,31,21,843 males and 58,74,47,730 females).
India accounts for a meagre 2.4 per cent of the world surface area of 135.79 million sq km. Yet, it supports and sustains a whopping 16.7 per cent of the world population..
The sex ratio is **943** females per 1000 males.
The overall literacy rate is **74.04%** (82.14 for males and 65.46 for females).
Three most populous countries of the world viz. **China (1.34 billion), India (1.21 billion) and USA (308.7 million)** account for **40%** population of the world.
The census moment, the referral time at which the snapshot of the population is taken was **00.00** hours of 1 March 2001. Until the 1991 Census, the sunrise of 1 March was taken to be the census moment.

India's Position in the World

Agricultural Production
Largest producer of milk.
Largest producer of millets in the world
Largest producer of **jute.**
Largest producer of **ginger.**
Largest producer of **bananas.**
Largest producer of **castor oil seeds.**
Largest producer of **mangoes.**
Largest producer of **safflower oil seeds.**
Largest producer of **papayas.**
Largest producer of **cottonseed** (As per International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC) report for the month of March 2017)
Second largest producer of **tea**, the first position being held by **China**.
Second largest producer of **sugarcane**, the first position being held by **Brazil**.

Agricultural Production
Second largest producer of **wheat**, the first position being held by **China**.
Second largest producer of **onions**, the first position being held by **China**.
Second largest producer of **potatoes**, the first position being held by **China**.
Second largest producer of **garlic**, the first position being held by **China**.
Second largest producer of **rice**, the first position being held by **China**.
Second largest producer of **cement.**, next to China.
Second largest producer of **silk**, the first position being held by **China**.
NOTE: The agricultural information is as per latest data available on the website of Food and Agricultural Organisation.

Miscellaneous
1st to introduce government supported family planning in the world.
Largest postal network in the world.
Largest livestock population.
Largest consumer of gold jewellery.
India has the second largest **arable land** in the world. The USA has the largest arable land in the world.
India is the third largest producer and second largest consumer of **fertiliser** in the world.
India has the largest deposits of **Thorium** in the world.

National Symbols of India

National Emblem
The National Emblem is an adaptation from the **Sarnath Lion Capital of Ashoka.**
The four smaller animals at the bottom of national emblem are horse and bull (visible) and lion and elephant (not visible).
The National Emblem was adopted by the Government of India on **26 January 1950.**
'Satyameva Jayate' inscribed below has been taken from the Mundaka Upanishad.

National Anthem
The national anthem **'Jana Gana Mana'** was first sung at Calcutta session of Indian National Congress in 1911, 27 Dec.
It was adopted by the Indian constitution on **24 Jan 1950.**
Its English rendering has been given by Tagore himself.
The song was composed originally in Bengali by Rabindranath Tagore, the National Anthem is its Hindi version.
The complete song consists of five stanzas. The first stanza contains the full version of the National Anthem.
The playing time for full version of the song is 52 seconds.

National Song
The national song **Vande Mataram** has been taken from Bankim Chandra Chatterji's Anand Math.
It was first sung at 1896 session of INC. Its English rendering has been given by Shri Aurobindo.

National Calendar
The national calendar based on the **Saka Era** was adopted on 22 Mar 1957.
Chaitra is the first month of the year whose 1st day falls on 22 March normally and on 21 March in a leap year.
The national calendar also has 365/366 days
Chaitra has 30 days normally and 31 days in a leap year.

National Flag
The design of the national flag was adopted on **22 July 1947.**
The ratio of width of the flag to its length is two to three.
The design of the wheel at the centre is taken from the abacus of the Sarnath Lion Capital of Ashoka.
The **'Dharmachakra'** (wheel) at the centre has **24** spokes.
The display of the National Flag is governed by Flag Code of India, 2002, which took effect on 26 Jan 2002.
As per the provisions of the **Flag Code of India, 2002,** there shall be no restriction on the display of the National Flag by members of general public, private organisations, educational institutions, etc.,except to the extent provided in

National Emblem
the **Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950** and the **Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971** and any other law enacted on the subject.

Other National Symbols
The national bird is **Peacock (Pavo cristatus)**
The national fruit is **Mango (Magnifera indica)**
The national flower is **Lotus (Nelumbo Nucifera)**
The national tree is **Banyan (Ficus benghalensis)**
The national animal is **Tiger (Panthera tigris)**
The national aquatic animal is **River Dolphin (Platanista gangetica)**
The national river is the Ganges

Comparison - National Anthem and National Song

	National Anthem	National Song
Name	Jana Gana Mana	Vande Mataram
Author	Rabindranath Tagore	Bankim Chandra Chatterji
Originally written in	Bengali	Sanskrit
1st sung in	1911, Kolkata	1896, Kolkata
English rendering by	Tagore	Shri Aurobindo

Population Facts about India

General Points
As per Census 2011, India's population stood at **1,21,05,69,573.**
The census moment, the referral time at which the snapshot of the population is taken was **00.00** hours of 1 March 2001. Until the 1991 Census, the sunrise of 1 March was taken to be the census moment.
India's population as on 1 March 2001 stood at **1,028 million** (532.1 million males and 496.4 million females).
India's population grew by 18,14,55,986 (17.64%) at the rate of 1.64% per annum in the decade 2001-11.
India accounts for a meagre 2.4 per cent of the world surface area of 135.79 million sq km. Yet, it supports and sustains a whopping 17.5 per cent of the world population.

India in relation to other countries
The growth in India's population during the decade 2001-11 is slightly lower than the population of **Brazil**, the fifth most populated country in the world.
China's decadal growth is 0.53% against India's 1.64%. At the present rates India is likely to overtake China as the most populous country of world by **2030.**
Three most populous countries of the world viz. **China (1.34 billion), India (1.21 billion) and USA (308.7 million)** account for **40%** population of the world.
The population of India is almost equal to the combined population of **U.S.A., Indonesia, Brazil, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Japan.**

Population Growth - 1901-2011
The population of India in 1901 was **23,83,96,327**. It increased more than four times by 2011.
The population of India in grew by just **one and half times** in the first half of twentieth century, while it recorded a **three fold growth** in the latter half of the century.
The population of India saw a **negative growth** during **1911-1921** when its population decreased from 25,20,93,390 to 25,13,21,213.
The population of India in 1951, just four years after independence was **36,10,88,090**.

Density of Population
The population density of India is 382 persons per square kilometre while it was 325 persons in 2001.
India had a population density of just 77 persons per sq. km in 1901.

Gender Composition
Out of the total population, the number of males in India is **62,37,34,248** and number of females is **58,64,69,174**.
The above figures give a sex ratio of **943** females per 1000 males which is an improvement of 10 points over the 2001 sex ratio of **933**.
India had the highest sex ratio in 1901 when it was **972** and worst in 1991 when it was **927**.
India has poorer sex ratio when compared to its neighbours - Pakistan (943), Sri Lanka (1034), Nepal (1014),

Myanmar (1048) and Bangladesh (978) while it is better than China (926), Afghanistan (931) and Bhutan (897).

Literacy

For the purposes of Census, a person aged 7 and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language is treated as literate. A person who can only read but cannot write is not literate. In the census prior to 1991, children below five years of age were necessarily treated as illiterates.

The overall literacy rate as per 2011 census is **74.04%**. The literacy rate in 2001 was 65%.

The literacy rate is **82.14%** for males and **65.46%** for females.

Miscellaneous Information on Languages in India

The number of languages recognised by the Indian Constitution is	22
As per Article 343(1) of the Indian Constitution, the official language of India is	Hindi in Devanagari script
At the inception of Indian constitution in 1950, the number of recognised languages was	14
The languages which were added to the Eighth Schedule are	Sindhi, Konkani, Nepali, Manipuri, Maithili, Dogri, Bodo and Santhali.
Number of identifiable mother tongues as per Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation report of 2011	234
The first language to be conferred the status of a Classical Language	Tamil
Other languages which have been conferred the status of a Classical Language	Sanskrit, Kannada, Malayalam, Telugu and Odia
The official language of Nagaland is	English
The official language of Jammu and Kashmir	Urdu
The official language of Goa	Konkani
The official language of the Supreme Court and High Court as prescribed by the Constitution of India is	English
The principal languages of Lakshdweep are	Jeseri (Dweep Bhasha) and Mahal
Foreign language commonly spoken in Puducherry (formerly Pondicherry) is	French
The two States which have Sanskrit as one of their official languages	Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh
The Indian language known as the 'Italian of the East' is	Telugu
The principal languages of the Andaman & Nicobar islands are	Hindi, Nicobarese, Bengali, Tamil, Malayalam and Telugu.
English is not in the list of recognised languages	

Institutions for promotion of Languages in India

Institution	Location
Central Institute of Hindi (Kendriya Hindi Sansthan)	Agra, U.P.
Central Institute of Indian Languages	Mysore, Karnataka
Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	Wardha, Maharashtra
English and Foreign Languages University	Hyderabad, A.P.
Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan	New Delhi
Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth	New Delhi
Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth	Tirupathi
Maulana Azad National Urdu University	Hyderabad
Central Institute of Classical Tamil	Chennai

Courts in India
High Courts with jurisdiction in more than 1 state/UT

High Court	Jurisdiction
Guwahati	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram
Bombay	Maharashtra, Goa, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu
Calcutta	West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands
Kerala	Kerala, Lakshadweep
Madras	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry
Punjab and Haryana	Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh

High Courts and Benches

High Court	Bench
Allahabad High Court	Lucknow
Bombay High Court	Nagpur, Panaji, Aurangabad
Calcutta High Court	Port Blair, Jalpaiguri
Gauhati High Court	Kohima, Aizwal, Itanagar
Madhya Pradesh High Court	Gwalior, Indore
Madras High Court	Madurai
Rajasthan High Court	Jaipur

High Courts not in State Capitals

High Court	Location
Chattisgarh	Bilaspur
Gujarat	Ahmedabad
Kerala	Kochi
Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur
Odisha	Cuttack
Rajasthan	Jodhpur
Uttarakhand	Nainital
Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad

Union Territories - High Courts

Union Territory	High Court
Andaman and Nicobar islands	Calcutta High Court
Lakshadweep	Kerala High Court
Puducherry	Madras High Court
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Bombay High Court
Daman and Diu	Bombay High Court
Chandigarh	Punjab and Haryana High Court
Delhi	Delhi High Court

Points to remember

The Supreme Court of India came into existence on 28 Jan 1950 replacing Federal Court of India which had functioned from 1937 to 1950.
The number of Judges in the Supreme Court is Chief Justice and 30 other judges.
A judge of the Supreme Court of India can hold office upto the maximum age of sixty-five years.
The total number of High courts in India is 25*.
*Three High Courts were inaugurated in March 2013 - Meghalaya and Manipur High Courts (March 25) and Tripura High Court (March 26) in their respective state capitals. The High Court of Andhra Pradesh started functioning at Amaravati from 01 Jan 2019.
The oldest High Court in India is the **Calcutta High Court** which was set up on 01 Jul 1862. It is one of the three Chartered High Courts to be set up in India, along with the High Courts of Bombay, Madras.
The upper age limit for appointment as a judge of High court is sixty-two years.

Tribunals in India

Central Administrative Tribunal

Purpose: For adjudication of disputes with respect to recruitment and conditions of service of persons appointed to **public services** and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or other local authorities within the territory of India or under the control of Government of India and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. This was done in pursuance of the amendment of Constitution of India by Articles 323A.

Principal Bench - New Delhi

Benches at: Ahmedabad, Allahabad, Bengaluru, Lucknow, Mumbai, Nagpur, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Cuttack, Cochin, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jabalpur, Gwalior, Indore, JOdhpur, Jaipur, Chennai, Patna and Ranchi

Armed Forces Tribunal

Purpose: For adjudication by the tribunal of disputes and complaints about commission, appointments, enrolment and service conditions in respect of those covered by the **Three Services Act**, and hearing of appeals arising out of orders, findings or sentences of court martial. The tribunal will have original jurisdiction in service matters and appellate

Armed Forces Tribunal
jurisdiction in court martial matters.
Principal Bench - New Delhi
Benches at: Kochi, Jaipur, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Lucknow, Guwahati, Chandigarh

National Green Tribunal
Purpose: For the effective and expeditious disposal cases relating to environmental protection and conservation of forests and other natural resources including enforcement of any legal right relating to environment and giving relief and compensation of damages to persons and property and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.
Principal Bench - New Delhi
Benches at: Bhopal, Pune, Kolkata, Chennai

Railway Claims Tribunal
Purpose: For speedy adjudication, providing relief to rail users by way of expeditious payment of compensation to the victims of rail accident or untoward incident, refund of fare and freight and compensation to those whose good are lost while with railways.
Principal Bench - New Delhi
Benches at: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhubaneswar, Bhopal, Calcutta, Chandigarh, Chennai, Ernakulam, Gorakhpur, Guwahati, Ghaziabad, Jaipur, Lucknow, Mumbai, Nagpur, Patna and Secunderabad

http://www.leadthecompetition.in/GK/tribunals-in-india.html

QUESTIONS ON CURRENT AFFAIRS

1. Which country gave the name Fani to the cyclone which hit the eastern coast of India recently?
   a. India b. Myanmar c. Bangladesh d. Sri Lanka
2. What kind of animal was Baji Rao which died in May 2019 at Sanjay Gandhi National Park in Mumbai?
   a. Elephant b. White tiger c. Tortoise d. Crocodile
3. Which team has won the 2019 Sudirman Cup badminton tournament?
   a. Japan b. China c. India d. Malaysia
4. Jokha Al-harthi, who has been awarded the Man Booker International Prize 2019 is a writer from –
   a. Oman b. Egypt c. Saudi Arabia d. Iran
5. How many times has Kami Rita Sherpa summitted Mt. Everest as of May 2019?
   a. 22 b. 23 c. 24 d. 25
6. With which of the following sports is Mahesh Mangaonkar associated?
   a. Tennis b. Badminton c. Chess d. Squash
7. Which country conferred its highest civilian honour the Zayed Medal on the Indian PM Shri Narendra Modi?
   a. UAE b. Qatar c. Kyrgyzstan d. Kazakhstan
8. Which film won the Palme d'Or at the 2019 Cannes Film Festival?
   a. Pain and Glory b. A Hidden Life c. Atlantics d. Parasite
9. Which sportsperson is the author of the book Game Changer?
   a. Imran Khan b. Shahid Afridi c. Saurav Ganguly d. Ravi Shastri
10. An An-32 aircraft of a foreign country was force landed by the Indian Air Force in Jaipur. To which country did the aircraft belong?
    a. Russia b. Georgia c. Iran d. Iraq
11. Shri YC Devesshwar who passed away on 11 May 2019 was associated with which of the following companies?
    a. Marico Industries b. Reliance Industries c. ITC Ltd d. Hero Motocorp
12. Of which country was Mr. Scott Morrison reelected the Prime Minister in May 2019?
    a. Australia b. New Zealand c. Brazil d. Italy
13. Shri NR Madhava Menon who passed away in May 2019 is known for his contribution to which of the following fields?
    a. Statistics b. Medicine c. Theatre d. Legal Education
14. Which country has become the first in Asia to legalise same-sex marriage?
    a. Maldives b. Taiwan b. South Korea d. Japan
15. Which country has appointed Shri Madan B Lokur, former Judge of Supreme Court of India, as a judge of its non-resident panel?
    a. Bangladesh b. Sri Lanka c. Fiji d. Mauritius

Answers:-

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