

ORGANIZATION

I. Headquarters Of Various International Organizations:

| International Organization | Headquarter | Year of Establishment |
|--|---|-----------------------|
| Amnesty International | London, U.K. | 1961 |
| Arab League | Cairo, Egypt | 1945 |
| Asian Development Bank | Manila, Philippines | 1966 |
| Association of South-East Asian Nations | (ASEAN) Jakarta, Indonesia | 1967 |
| African Union (AU) | Darban, South Africa | 2002 |
| Asia Pacific Economic Co-operation (APEC) | Singapore | 1989 |
| Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) | Bangkok (Thailand) | 1996 |
| Asian Clearing Union (ACU) | Tehran | 1975 |
| Asia Co-operation Dialogue | Thailand | 2002 |
| Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization (AALCO) | New Delhi, India | 1956 |
| Arab Maghreb Union | Rabat - Morocco | 1989 |
| Andean Community of Nations | Lima, Peru | 1969 |
| African Civil Aviation Commission (AFCAC) | Addis Ababa | 1947 |
| Advisory Centre on WTO Law (ACWL) | Geneva Geneva | 2001 |
| Asian Productivity Organization (APO) | Tokyo | 1961 |
| Asian Football Confederation (AFC) | Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia | 1954 |
| Agency for International Trade Information and Cooperation (AITIC) | Geneva Geneva | 1995 |
| African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP) | Brussels | 1957 |
| Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO) | Brasilia | 2002 |
| Airports Council International (ACI) | Prev. Geneva, Switzerland now Montreal, Canada | 1948 |
| African Airlines Association | (AFRAA) Nairobi | 1968 |
| African Civil Aviation Commission | (AFCAC) Dakar - Senegal | 1964 |
| Africa Institute of South Africa | Pretoria - South Africa | 1960 |
| African Telecommunications Union (ATU) | Nairobi - Kenya | 1977 |
| African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO) | Harare - Zimbabwe | 1976 |
| African Regional Cooperative Agreement For Research, Development (AFRA) | Dakar - Senegal | 1990 |

| International Organization | Headquarter | Year of Establishment |
|--|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| African Parliamentary Union | Abdijan - Cote d'Ivoire | 1976 |
| Arab Inter-Parliamentary Union | Damascus - Syria | 1974 |
| Asean Inter-Parliamentary Assembly | Jakarta - Indonesia | 1978 |
| Association for Progressive Communications | Melville - South Africa | 1990 |
| Association for Latin American Integration (ALADI) | Montevideo - Uruguay | 1980 |
| Bank of the South | Caracas - Venezuela | 2007 |
| Black Sea Economic Cooperation | Istanbul - Turkey | 1992 |
| Brazilian Centre for International Relations (CEBRI) | Rio de Janeiro - Brazil | 1998 |
| Bank for International Settlements (BIS) | Basel | 1930 |
| Benelux Economic Union | Brussels | 1958 |
| Center for Policy Dialogue – Bangladesh | Dhaka - Bangladesh | 1993 |
| Center for Strategic and International Studies (Indonesia) | Jakarta - Indonesia | 1971 |
| Center for Strategic Studies (CSS) | Amman - Jordan | 1984 |
| Central America Common Market (CACM) | San Salvador - El Salvador | 1960 |
| Central America Parliament (PARLACEN) | Guatemala City - Guatemala | 1985 |
| Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI) | Tegucigalpa - Honduras | 1960 |
| Central Bank Of Central African States (BEAC) | Brazzaville - Republic of Congo | 1972 |
| Central Bank Of West African States (BCEAO) | Dakar - Senegal | 1962 |
| Centre for Conflict Resolution South Africa | Cape Town - South Africa | 1968 |
| Centre for Opening and Development of Latin America (CADAL) | Buenos Aires - Argentina | 2003 |
| Centre for Opening and Development of Latin America Buenos Aires | Argentina | 2003 |
| Centre For Training In Regional Integration (CEFIR) | Montevideo - Uruguay | 1993 |
| China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations Beijing - | China | 1980 |
| CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation | Johannesburg - South Africa | 1993 |
| Commission on Science and Technology for Sustainable Development in the South (COMSATS) | Islamabad - Pakistan | 1994 |
| Common Market For Eastern And Southern Africa (COMESA) | Lusaka - Zambia | 1993 |

| International Organization | Headquarter | Year of Establishment |
|--|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Common Market of the South (MERCOSUR) | Montevideo - Uruguay | 1991 |
| Commonwealth of Independent States | Minsk - Belarus | 1991 |
| Corporacion Andina De Fomento (CAF) | Caracas - Venezuela | 1970 |
| Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries | Lisbon - Portugal | 1996 |
| Caribbean Community (CARICOM) | Georgetown | 1973 |
| Caribbean Development Bank | (CDB) Barbados | 1969 |
| Central American Integration System (SICA) | Republic of El Salvador | 1960 |
| Council of Europe (CE) | Strasbourg | 1949 |
| Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON/CMEA) | Moscow | 1949 |
| Council of the Baltic States (CBSS) | Stockholm, Sweden | 1992 |
| Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CRLP) | Lisbon, Portugal | 1996 |
| Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) | Vienna, Austria | 1997 |
| Development Policy Management Forum | (DPMF) Nairobi - Kenya | 1995 |
| Danube Commission | Hungary | 1948 |
| East African Community (EAC) | Arusha - Tanzania | 2000 |
| Economic and Monetary Community Of Central Africa (CEMEC) | Bangui - Central African Republic | 1994 |
| Economic and Research Foundation (ESRF) | Dar es Salaam - Tanzania | 1994 |
| Economic Commission For Africa (UNECA) | Addis-Ababa - Ethiopia | 1958 |
| Economic Commission For Latin America (CEPAL) | Santiago - Chile | 1948 |
| Economic Community of Central African States | Libreville - Gabon | 1983 |
| Economic Community Of West African States (ECOWAS) | Abuja - Nigeria | 1975 |
| Economic Cooperation Organization | Tehran - Iran | 1985 |
| Economic Justice and Development Organization (EJAD) | Islamabad - Pakistan | 2001 |
| Economic Research Institute of ASEAN and East Asia | Jakarta - Indonesia | 2008 |
| Emirates Center for Strategic Studies and Research | Abu Dhabi | 1994 |
| Eurasian Economic Community | Moscow - Russia | 2008 |
| European Space Agency (ESA) | Paris | 1975 |
| European Organisation for the Safety of Air Navigation | Brussels | 1963 |

| International Organization | Headquarter | Year of Establishment |
|--|---|------------------------------|
| Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean | Santiago | 1948 |
| European Space Research Organization (ESRO) | Paris, France | 1964 |
| Focus on the Global South | Bangkok , Thailand | 1995 |
| Foreign Service Institute | Pasay City - Philippines | 1976 |
| Food And Agriculture Organization (FAO) | Rome , Italy | 1945 |
| Group of 8 (G-8) | No headquarters (Created by France with a group of 6) | 1975 |
| Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) | Riyadh, Saudi Arabia | 1981 |
| G77 | New York – US | 1964 |
| Greater Arab Free Trade Area | London | 1997 |
| Group for the Analysis of Development (GRADE) | Lima - Peru | 1980 |
| Group of 20 (G20) | No Headquarter | 2003 |
| Group of 24 (G24) | Washington DC - USA | 1971 |
| Group of 15 (G15) | Geneva - Switzerland | 1989 |
| Group of Rio | Rio di Janiero – Brazil | 1986 |
| Gulf Cooperation Council | Riyadh - Saudi Arabia | 1981 |
| Gulf Research Center | Duba | 2000 |
| Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) | Pretoria - South Africa | 1968 |
| India-Brazil-South Africa (IBSA) | No headquarter | 2003 |
| Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations | New Delhi - India | 1981 |
| Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) | Quatre Bornes - Mauritius | 1984 |
| Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research | Mumbai - India | 1987 |
| Institute for International Relations (IIR) | Hanoi - Vietnam | 1987 |
| Institute for Liberty and Democracy | Lima - Peru | 1979 |
| Institute for Strategic and Development Studies (ISDS) | Quezon City - The Philippines | 1991 |
| Institute of International Legal Studies (IILS) | Quezon City - Philippines | 1983 |
| Institute of Security and International Studies (ISIS) | Bangkok - Thailand | 1981 |
| Institute of Southeast Asian Studies | Singapore - Singapore | 1980 |
| Inter Region Economic Network (IREN) | Kenya Nairobi - Kenya | 2001 |
| Inter-Governmental Authority On Development (IGAD) | Djibouti - Djibouti | 1996 |

| International Organization | Headquarter | Year of Establishment |
|---|---------------------------------|--|
| International Development Economics Associates | New Delhi - India | 2001 |
| International Trade and Development Institute of Law (IDCID) | São Paulo - Brazil | 2003 |
| Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) | Washington, DC | 1959 |
| Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) | Geneva (Switzerland) | 1889 |
| International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) | Vienna, Austria | 1957 |
| International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) | Montreal, Canada | 1947 |
| International Court of Justice (ICJ) | The Hague, Netherlands | 1945 |
| International Criminal Court (ICCt) | The Hague, Netherlands | 2002 |
| International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) | France | 1923 |
| International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) | Rome | 1977 |
| International Hydrographic Organization (IHO) | Monaco | 1921 |
| International Labor Organization (ILO) | Geneva | 1919 |
| International Maritime Organization (IMO) | London, United Kingdom | 1959 |
| International Monetary Fund (IMF) | United States Adopted | 1945 International Organization of Francophonie (OIF) |
| International Organization of Space Communications | Moscow | 1971 |
| International Organization for Migration (IOM) | Geneva | 1951 |
| International Organization for Standardization (ISO) | Geneva, Switzerland | 1947 |
| International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) | Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates | 2009 |
| International Seabed Authority (ISA) | Kingston, Jamaica | 1994 |
| International Telecommunication Union (ITU) | Geneva, Switzerland | 1865 |
| International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (ITSO) | Washington, D.C. | 1964 |
| Islamic Development Bank (IDB) | Jeddah, Saudi Arabia | 1973 |
| Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) | Rabat, Morocco | 1979 |
| International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) | Washington, D.C. | 1944 |
| Latin American And Caribbean Economic System (SELA) | Caracas, Venezuela | 1975 |

| International Organization | Headquarter | Year of Establishment |
|---|--|-----------------------|
| Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) | Quito, Ecuador | 1959 |
| Latin American Free Trade Area (Lafta) | Montevideo, Uruguay | 1960 |
| Latin American Parliament (PARLATINO) | Sao Paulo, Brazil | 1964 |
| League of Arab States | Cairo, Egypt | 1945 |
| Latin Union (LU) | Paris, France | 1954 |
| League of Nations | Geneva, Switzerland | 1920 |
| League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies | Geneva, Switzerland | 1919 |
| Latin American Integration Association | Montevideo, Uruguay | 1980 |
| Melanesian Spearhead Group (MSG) Trade Agreement | Port Vila, Vanuatu. | 1993 |
| Mercosur Parliament (PARLASUR) | Montevideo - Uruguay | 2004 |
| Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency | Washington, D.C. | 1988 |
| Missile Technology Control Regime | No headquarters | 1987 |
| Network of Asian River Basin Organizations | Tokyo - Japan | 2003 |
| New Partnership For Africa Development (NEPAD) | Gauteng - South Africa | 2001 |
| Non Aligned Movement (NAM) | Host Country (with the admission on Belarus) | 1961 |
| North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) | Brussels, Belgium | 1949 |
| Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) | ----- | 1973 |
| North Atlantic Cooperation Council | Brussels | 1991 |
| Nordic Investment Bank | Helsinki, Finland | 1976 |
| National Environment Education Foundation | United States | 1990 |
| Observatory on South American Policies (OPSA) | Rio de Janeiro - Brazil | 2003 |
| Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries | Vienna - Austria | 1960 |
| Organization for Democracy and Economic Development | Kiev - Ukraine | 2006 |
| Organization of African Unity (OAU) | Addis-Ababa - Ethiopia | 1963 |
| Organization of American States | Washington DC | 1898 |
| Organization of the Islamic Conference | Jeddah - Saudi Arabia | 1969 |
| Organization of Central American States (ODECA) | El Salvador | 1951 |
| Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) | Saint Lucia | 1981 |
| Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) | Paris, France | 1948 |
| Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) | The Hague, Netherlands | 1997 |

| International Organization | Headquarter | Year of Establishment |
|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) | Vienna (Austria) | 1975 |
| Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) | Kuwait | 1968 |
| Organization of Islamic Countries (OIC) | Mecca, Saudi Arabia | 1971 |
| Organic Consumer Organization | United States | 1998 |
| Pacific Economic Cooperation Council | Singapore - Singapore | 1980 |
| Pacific Islands Forum | Suva - Fiji | 1971 |
| Pan African Parliament (PAP) | Gauteng - South Africa | 2004 |
| Pan-African News Agency (PANA) | Dakar - Senegal | 1979 |
| Parliament Of The Economic Community Of West African States (ECOWAS) | Abuja - Nigeria | 2002 |
| Partnership for Peace (PEP) | Jerusalem | 1948 |
| Regional Network on Equity in Health in Southern Africa | Harare - Zimbabwe | 1999 |
| Red Cross and Red Crescent (International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)) | Geneva | 1863 |
| Schangai Cooperation Organization | Beijing - China | 2001 |
| Singapore Institute of International Affairs (SIIA) | Singapore - Singapore | 1961 |
| South African Institute of International Affairs | Johannesburg - South Africa | 1934 |
| South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) | Kathmandu - Nepal | 1985 |
| Southern African Development Community (SADC) | Gaborone - Botswana | 1992 |
| Sustainable Development Policy Institute | Islamabad - Pakistan | 1992 |
| Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) | Bangkok, Thailand | 1954 |
| Southern African Development Community (SADC) | Gaborone, Botswana | 1980 |
| The World Forum for Alternatives | Venezuela - Venezuela | 1997 |
| The Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD) | Kuwait - State of Kuwait | 1968 |
| The Bretton Woods Project | London - UK | 1995 |
| The Development Group for Alternative Policies | Washington D.C. | 1976 |
| The Global Digital Solidarity Fund | Geneva - Switzerland | 1995 |
| The Institute of Foreign Affairs (IFA) | Laos Vientiane - Laos | 1993 |
| Third World Studies Center | Quezon City - Philippines | 1977 |
| Third World Forum | Dubai - United Arab Emirates | 1975 |

| International Organization | Headquarter | Year of Establishment |
|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Union Of South American Nations (UNASUR) | Quito - Ecuador | 2000 |
| United Nations Industrial Development Organization | Vienna - Austria | 1966 |
| United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) | Kigali | 1993 |
| United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) | Geneva, Switzerland | 1964 |
| United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) | Damascus | 1974 |
| United Nations Development Program (UNDP) | New York | 1965 |
| United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) | Nairobi (Kenya) | 1972 |
| United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) | Paris, France | 1945 |
| United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) | Cyprus | 1964 |
| United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) | New York City, USA | 1967 |
| United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) | Geneva, Switzerland | 1950 |
| United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) | New York | 1988 |
| UNIDO -- United Nations Industrial Development Organization | Vienna | 1966 |
| United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) | Naqoura | 1978 |
| United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) | New York | 2007 |
| United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) | Islamabad | 1949 |
| United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) | Sukhumi | 1993 |
| United Nations Emergency Force | Cairo | 1956 |
| United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) | Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia | 1992 |
| United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) | Geneva | 1963 |
| Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization (UNPO) | The Hague | 1991 |
| United Nations Disengagement Observer Force Zone | Damascus | 1974 |
| Universal Postal Union (UPU) | Bern, Switzerland | 1874 |
| United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) | Geneva | 1965 |
| Warsaw Treaty Organization (Warsaw Pact) | Warsaw, Poland | 1955 |

| International Organization | Headquarter | Year of Establishment |
|---|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Western European Union (WEU) | Brussels | 1954 |
| World Bank (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) | Geneva | 1944 |
| World Food Program (WFP) | Rome | 1961 |
| World Health Organization (WHO) | Geneva, Switzerland | 1948 |
| World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) | Geneva, Switzerland | 1967 |
| World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) | London | 1946 |
| World Trade Organization (WTO) | Geneva, Switzerland | 1995 |
| West African Development Bank (WADB) | Lome, Togo | 1973 |
| World Confederation of Labor (WCL) | Brussels | 1920 |
| Western European Union(WEU) | Brussels | 1920 |
| World Food Council (WFC) | Rome, Italy | 1974 |
| World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) | Athens, Greece | 1945 |
| World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) | Geneva, Switzerland | 1967 |
| World Meteorological Organization (WMO) | Geneva, Switzerland | 1950 |
| World Boxing Organization | San Juan, Puerto Rico | 1963 |
| World Federation of Trade Unions | Athens | 1945 |
| World Research Foundation | USA | 1980 |
| Women's Health Network | Washington Dc | 1975 |
| World Organization of the Scout Movement | Geneva, Switzerland | 1920 |
| World Fair Trade Organization (WFTO) | The Netherlands | 1989 |
| World Organisation Against Torture | Switzerland | 1986 |
| World Steel Association Brussels, | Belgium | 1967 |
| World Toilet Organization | Singapore | 2001 |
| WAKO World Association of Kickboxing Organizations | Italy | 1976 |
| World Association of Non-Governmental Organizations | USA | 2000 |
| World Organisation for Animal Health | Paris | 1924 |
| World Wildlife Fund | Washington, DC | 1961 |
| World Organization of Students and Youth | India | 1985 |
| World Federation of Democratic Youth | Budapest, Hungary | 1945 |
| White Stag Leadership Development Program | California | 1959 |
| World Young Women's Christian Association | YWCA Geneva, Switzerland | 1898 |

| International Organization | Headquarter | Year of Establishment |
|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Young Men's Christian Association | Geneva, Switzerland | 1878 |
| Youth United | Chandigarh , India | 2008 |
| Young People's Socialist League | Chicago, Illinois, United States | 1989 |
| Zone of Peace and Cooperation of the South Atlantic (ZPCSA) | ----- | 1986 |

II. Major International Organizations:

- United Nations:** The United Nations Organisation is an association of states which have pledged themselves to maintain international peace and security and cooperate in solving international political, economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems towards achieving this end.

The United Nations officially came into existence on Oct. 24, 1945, with the deposit of the requisite number of ratifications of the Charter, the constituting instrument of the UN with the US Department of State. United Nations Day is celebrated on 24 Oct. each year. The headquarters of the UNO is in New York.

Objects: To maintain international peace and security.

- To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples.
- To cooperate in solving international economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems and in promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.
- To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in attaining these common ends.

Flag : White UN Emblem (two bent olive branches open at the top and in between them in world map) on a light blue background.

Official Languages: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.

Structure

The United Nations has six principal organs according to the Charter which are indicated as below :

The General Assembly: It consists of all 192 member nations and functions as the main deliberative body. It meets once a year on the third Tuesday of the month of September and session lasts for two weeks. It has the under mentioned aspects :

- (i) At each session the Assembly elects a new President, 21 Vice-Presidents and Chairmen of the six main committees. For proper geographical representation, the Presidency of the Assembly rotates every year among the five geographical groups—Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe, Latin America and Caribbean, and Western Europe and other states. Special session can be called by the Secretary General

at the request of the Security Council by the majority of members or of by one member of majority of the members approve of the same.

- (ii) Decisions on the important questions are taken by the two-third majority. The issues are of the nature of peace and security, new membership and budget.
- (iii) Decisions on other issues are taken by a simple majority.
- (iv) The work of the meeting is divided into six main committees as given below :
 - Disarmament and International Security Committee
 - Economic and Financial committee
 - Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee
 - Special Political and Decolonisation Committee
 - Administrative and Budgetary Committee
 - Legal Committee
- (v) In all the committees, each member state is represented.
- (vi) There is a general committee which is responsible for the proceedings of the General Assembly and also its committees as well as Credential Committee.
- (vii) The General Committee is made of 28 members, the President and 21 Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly and Chairmen of six main committees.
- (viii) The Credential Committee is composed of nine members appointed by the General Assembly on the proposal of the President of each session.
- (ix) The General Assembly has two standing Committees as mentioned below :
 - An Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions
 - A Committee on Contributions
- (x) The General Assembly may establish subsidiary and *ad-hoc* bodies in order to deal with specific matters. These include the following subject-issues :
 - Committee on Peace Keeping Operations
 - Human Rights Committee
 - Committee on the Peaceful Use of Outer Space
 - Conciliation Commission on Palestine
 - Conference on disarmament
 - International Law Commission
 - Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation
 - Special committee on the Implementation of Declaration of the Granting of Independence of Colonial Countries and Peoples.
 - Commission on International Trade and Law

- (xi) The General Assembly has the right to decide any issue connected with the Charter.
- (xii) Excepting those disputes which are on the agenda of the Security Council, the General Assembly has the power to make recommendations over all other issues.
- (xiii) Recommendations of the General Assembly have no compulsion power on the member state, but the same has the weightage of world opinion.
- (xiv) The General Assembly receives reports from the other organs, admits new members, directs activities of development, sets policies and determines programmes for the Secretariat, appoints the Secretary General who submits annual reports on the work of the Assembly and approves the UN Budget.
- (xiii) Under the resolution 'Uniting for Peace' adopted by the General Assembly in Nov. 1950 the same is empowered to take action in the following cases:
 - In case of threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression the General Assembly steps in if the Security Council fails to exercise its primary responsibility for international peace and security because of lack of unanimity amongst its permanent members.
 - In such a case, General Assembly shall consider the matter immediately and make recommendation for collective measures by the members.
 - Even the option for use of armed forces for restoration of peace and security can be approved by the General Assembly to meet the challenges of crisis.

Important Years Observed by UNO

| | |
|-------------|--|
| 1967 | International Tourism Year |
| 1968 | Human Rights Year |
| 1970 | International Education Year |
| 1972 | International Book Year |
| 1974 | World Population Year |
| 1975 | International Women's Year |
| 1979 | International Year of Children |
| 1981 | International Year of Disabled |
| 1983 | World Communication Year |
| 1985 | International Year of Youth |
| 1986 | International Year of Peace |
| 1987 | International Year of Shelter for the Homeless |
| 1990 | International Literary Year |
| 1992 | International Year of Space |
| 1993 | International Year for Indigenous Population |
| 1994 | International Year of Family |
| 1995 | International Year of Tolerance |

| | |
|-------------|--|
| 1998 | International Year of Ocean |
| 1999 | International Year of Older Persons |
| 2000 | Designated as Development Decade |
| 2001 | International Year of Women Empowerment |
| 2002 | International Mountain Year |
| 2003 | International Fresh Water Year |
| 2004 | International Rice Year |
| 2005 | Year of Physics |
| 2006 | International Year of Desert and Desertification |
| 2008 | International Year of the Potato |
| 2009 | International Year of Reconciliation |
| 2010 | International Year of Biodiversity |
| 2011 | International Year of Forests |
| 2012 | International Year of Cooperatives |
| 2013 | International Year of Water Cooperation |
| 2014 | International Year of Family Farming |

Contemporary United Nations International Decade

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1990 to 1999 | Third Disarmament Decade |
| 1990 to 1999 | International Decade for Prevention of Natural Climate |
| 1991 to 2000 | United Nations Decade for International Law |
| 1991 to 2000 | United Nations Fourth Development Decade |
| 1991 to 2000 | Second Decade in Africa for Communication and Traffic |
| 1993 to 2002 | Second Decade of Industrial Development in Africa |
| 1993 to 2002 | Asian and Prashant Decade for Handi-Capped People |
| 1993 to 2002 | Third Decade Against Racism and Racial Discrimination |
| 1994 to 2004 | International Decade for Indigenous People in the World |
| 1995 to 2004 | United Nations Decade for Human Right Education |
| 1997 to 2006 | United Nations Decade for Abolition of Poverty |
| 2001 to 2010 | Second International Decade for Abolition of Colonialism |
| 2001 to 2010 | International Decade for Peace and Non-violence Culture in Children |

2. Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)

Established in — September 1960

Headquarters — Vienna (Austria)

Member States — 12 (Algeria, Angola, Ecuador, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United

Arab Emirates, Venezuela)

Official Language — English

Type of Organisation and Brief History: The Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is a permanent, intergovernmental Organisation, created at the Baghdad Conference on September 10-14, 1960, by Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela. The five Founding Members were later joined by nine other Members : Qatar (1961); Indonesia (1962)—suspended its membership from January 2009; Libya (1962); United Arab Emirates (1967); Algeria (1969); Nigeria (1971); Ecuador (1973)—suspended its membership from December 1992–October 2007; Angola (2007) and Gabon (1975-1994), OPEC had its headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, in the first five years of its existence. This was moved to Vienna, Austria on September 1, 1965.

OPEC's Objective and Mission: OPEC's objective is to coordinate and unify petroleum policies among Member Countries, in order to secure fair and stable prices for petroleum producers; an efficient, economic and regular supply of petroleum to consuming nations; and a fair return on capital to those investing in the industry.

In accordance with its Statute, the mission of the Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is to coordinate and unify the petroleum policies of its Member Countries and ensure the stabilization of oil markets in order to secure an efficient, economic and regular supply of petroleum to consumers, a steady income to producers and a fair return on capital for those investing in the petroleum industry.

Member States: The Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) was founded in Baghdad, Iraq, with the signing of an agreement in September 1960 by five countries namely Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela. They were to become the Founder Members of the Organisation.

These countries were later joined by Qatar (1961), Indonesia (1962), Libya (1962), the United Arab Emirates (1967), Algeria (1969), Nigeria (1971), Ecuador (1973), Gabon (1975) and Angola (2007).

From December 1992 until October 2007, Ecuador suspended its membership. Gabon terminated its membership in 1995. Indonesia suspended its membership effective January 2009.

Currently, the Organisation has a total of 12 Member Countries.

The OPEC Statute distinguishes between the Founder Members and Full Members—those countries whose applications for membership have been accepted by the Conference.

OPEC Summit and the Solemn Declaration: Sovereigns and Heads of State of OPEC Member Countries (MCs) do not meet regularly. However, when they do meet, the impact is felt beyond the confines of the Organisation's MCs and for decades too. Such meetings also have the tendency to affect lives in a positive way.

This could be said to be the effect their first meeting in 1975 has had on the world's poor countries through the OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID). Established as a multilateral development

finance institution to promote cooperation between Member States of OPEC and other developing countries, OFID was conceived at the Summit of the Sovereigns and Heads of State of the OPEC Member Countries (MCs) held in the Algerian capital, Algiers, in March 1975.

The Solemn Declaration, issued by the Summit, 'reaffirmed the natural solidarity which unites OPEC MCs with other developing countries in their struggle to overcome underdevelopment, and called for measures to strengthen cooperation with these countries.'

OPEC Fund for International Development: OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID) was established in January 1976, as a collective financial facility to consolidate the assistance extended by its Member Countries namely Algeria, Gabon, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and Venezuela. OFID's resources are additional to those already made available by OPEC MCs through a number of bilateral and multilateral channels. The resources of OFID consist mainly of voluntary contributions by OPEC MCs and income derived from OFID's investments and loans (interest and service charges).

OFID's operations were launched in August 1976 with initial resources of about \$ 800 million. This amount has since then been replenished three times. It has also been further increased by the profits accruing to seven OPEC Member Countries through the sale of gold held by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). In the framework of grants, assistance is extended to social and humanitarian development operations through three regular grant programs; Technical Assistance, Research and Similar Activities and Emergency Relief Aid. OFID has also established special grant accounts to respond to specific global needs. These include grants for the establishment of the Common Fund for Commodities, in addition to a Special Account for HIV/AIDS Operations and a Special Account for Palestine. Intermittently, OFID extended special grants in support of contemporary issues, such as the grant for the establishment of IFAD and the food crisis in Africa. By the end of March 2010, 1,205 grants, amounting to \$ 483 m, had been extended.

OPEC Reference Basket: Introduced on June 16, 2005, it is currently made up of the following : Saharan Blend (Algeria), Girassol (Angola), Oriente (Ecuador), Iran Heavy (Islamic Republic of Iran), Basra Light (Iraq), Kuwait Export (Kuwait), Es Sider (Libya), Bonny Light (Nigeria), Qatar Marine (Qatar), Arab Light (Saudi Arabia), Murban (UAE) and Merey (Venezuela). For example:

- As of January 2006: The Weekly, Monthly, Quarterly and Yearly averages are based on daily quotations.
- As of January 2007: The basket price includes the Angolan crude 'Girassol'.
- As of October 19, 2007: The basket price includes the Ecuadorean crude 'Oriente'.
- As of January 2009: The basket price excludes the Indonesian crude 'Minas'.
- As of January 2009: The Venezuelan crude 'BCF-17' was replaced by the crude 'Merey'.

OPEC's Oil Reserves: According to current estimates, more than 80% of the world's proven oil reserves are located in OPEC member countries, with the bulk of OPEC oil reserves in the Middle East, amounting to 65% of the OPEC total. OPEC member countries have made significant additions to their oil reserves in recent years, for example, by adopting best practices in the industry, realizing intensive explorations and enhancing recoveries. As a result, OPEC's proven oil reserves currently stand at well above 1,190 billion barrels. 29% of this total pump fuel price.

OPEC Upstream Capacity:

- To ensure that the world economy benefits from regular and secure oil supplies, OPEC Member Countries continue to invest to expand upstream capacity. Over the period to 2014, according to OPEC's projects database, around 140 projects are expected to come on-stream. These projects will result in net crude oil capacity additions of around 3.0 mb/d by the end of 2014. On top of this, over 2 mb/d of net NGL capacity additions is anticipated.
- To achieve these goals, OPEC is undertaking intensive investment plans.

OPEC Downstream Capacity

- The period 2004-2008, marked by rising oil prices, refining tightness and high margins, brought forward an increasing number of refining projects worldwide.
- Despite large uncertainties over future demand for refined products and the resulting requirements for refining capacity expansions, OPEC member countries continue with the implementation of several major refining projects aimed at supporting market stability.
- In concrete terms, recent Secretariat estimates show that OPEC member countries will expand their refining capacity by more than 2 mb/d by 2015. This includes around 1.5 mb/d of additional distillation capacity and another 0.6 mb/d capacity in condensate plants within the national borders, thus passing 10 mb/d of downstream capacity by 2015. Moreover, substantial investments are on the way as part of equity shares in refineries outside national borders.

3. World Health Organisation (WHO):

Established in/on — April 7, 1948

Headquarters — Geneva (Switzerland)

Official Languages — Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish

Member States — 193 Member States

Type of Organisation: WHO is the directing and coordinating authority for health within the United Nations system. It is responsible for providing leadership on global health matters, shaping the health research agenda, setting norms and standards, articulating evidence-based policy options, providing technical support to countries and monitoring and assessing health trends.

In the 21st century, health is a shared responsibility, involving equitable access to essential care and collective defence against transnational threats.

Brief History

When diplomats met to form the United Nations in 1945, one of the things they discussed was setting up a global health organization. WHO's Constitution came into force on April 7, 1948 a date we now celebrate every year as World Health Day.

WHO Agenda

WHO operates in an increasingly complex and rapidly changing landscape. The boundaries of public health action have become blurred, extending into other sectors that influence health opportunities and outcomes. WHO responds to these challenges using a six-point agenda. The six points address two health

objectives, two strategic needs, and two operational approaches. The overall performance of WHO will be measured by the impact of its work on women's health and health in Africa.

"I want my leadership to be judged by the impact of our work on the health of two populations : women and the people of Africa."

—Dr. Margaret Chan, Director-General

- a. **Promoting Development**—During the past decade, health has achieved unprecedented prominence as a key driver of socio-economic progress, and more resources than ever are being invested in health. Yet poverty continues to contribute to poor health, and poor health anchors large populations in poverty. Health development is directed by the ethical principle of equity : Access to life-saving or health promoting interventions should not be denied for unfair reasons, including those with economic or social roots. Commitment to this principle ensures that WHO activities aimed at health development give priority to health outcomes in poor, disadvantaged or vulnerable groups. Attainment of the health-related Millennium Development Goals, preventing and treating chronic diseases and addressing the neglected tropical diseases are the cornerstones of the health and development agenda.
- b. **Fostering Health Security**— Shared vulnerability to health security threats demands collective action. One of the greatest threats to international health security arises from outbreaks of emerging and epidemic-prone diseases. Such outbreaks are occurring in increasing numbers, fuelled by such factors as rapid urbanization, environmental mismanagement, the way food is produced and traded, and the way antibiotics are used and misused. The world's ability to defend itself collectively against outbreaks has been strengthened since June 2007, when the revised International Health Regulations came into force.
- c. **Strengthening Health Systems**— For health improvement to operate as a poverty-reduction strategy, health services must reach poor and underserved populations. Health systems in many parts of the world are unable to do so, making the strengthening of health systems a high priority for WHO. Areas being addressed include the provision of adequate numbers of appropriately trained staff, sufficient financing, suitable systems for collecting vital statistics, and access to appropriate technology including essential drugs.
- d. **Harnessing Research, Information and Evidence**— Evidence provides the foundation for setting priorities, defining strategies, and measuring results. WHO generates authoritative health information, in consultation with leading experts, to set norms and standards, articulate evidence-based policy options and monitor the evolving global health situation.
- e. **Enhancing Partnerships**— WHO carries out its work with the support and collaboration of many partners, including UN agencies and other international organizations, donors, civil society and the private sector. WHO uses the strategic power of evidence to encourage partners implementing programmes within countries to align their activities with best technical guidelines and practices, as well as with the priorities established by countries.
- f. **Improving Performance**— WHO participates in ongoing reforms aimed at improving its efficiency and effectiveness, both at the international level and within countries. WHO aims to ensure that its strongest assets—staff—works in an environment that is motivating and rewarding. WHO plans its budget and

activities through results-based management, with clear expected results to measure performance at country, regional and international levels.

The Role of WHO in Public Health

WHO fulfils its objectives through its core functions :

- Providing leadership on matters critical to health and engaging in partnerships where joint action is needed;
- Shaping the research agenda and stimulating the generation, translation and dissemination of valuable knowledge;
- Setting norms and standards and promoting and monitoring their implementation;
- Articulating ethical and evidence-based policy options;
- Providing technical support, catalysing change, and building sustainable institutional capacity; and
- Monitoring the health situation and assessing health trends.

These core functions are set out in the 11th General Programme of Work, which provides the framework for organisation-wide programme of work, budget, resources and results. Entitled 'Engaging for health', it covers the 10 year period from 2006 to 2015.

- 4. Interpol:** INTERPOL is the world's largest international police organisation, with 186 member countries. Created in 1923, it facilitates cross-border police co-operation, and supports and assists all organisations, authorities and services whose mission is to prevent or combat international crime.

INTERPOL aims to facilitate international police co-operation even where diplomatic relations do not exist between particular countries. Action is taken within the limits of existing laws in different countries and in the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. INTERPOL's constitution prohibits 'any intervention or activities of a political, military, religious or racial character.'

INTERPOL's Leadership: The President of INTERPOL and the Secretary General work closely together in providing strong leadership and direction to the Organization.

INTERPOL's Structure: As defined in Article 5 of its Constitution, INTERPOL (whose correct full name is 'The International Criminal Police Organization – INTERPOL') comprises the following:

- General Assembly
- Executive Committee
- General Secretariat
- National Central Bureaus
- Advisers

The General Assembly and the Executive Committee form the organization's Governance.

General Assembly – INTERPOL's supreme governing body, it meets annually and comprises delegates appointed by each member country. The assembly takes all important decisions related to policy, resources, working methods, finances, activities and programmes.

Executive Committee – this 13-member committee is elected by the General Assembly, and comprises the president, three vice-presidents and nine delegates covering the four regions.

General Secretariat – located in Lyon, France, the General Secretariat operates 24 hours a day, 365 days a year and is run by the Secretary General. Officials from more than 80 countries work side-by-side

in any of the organization's four official languages: Arabic, English, French and Spanish. The Secretariat has six regional offices; in Argentina, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Kenya, Thailand and Zimbabwe, and a liaison office at the United Nations in New York.

National Central Bureaus (NCB) – Each INTERPOL member country maintains a National Central Bureau staffed by national law enforcement officers. The NCB is the designated contact point for the General Secretariat, regional offices and other member countries requiring assistance with overseas investigations and the location and apprehension of fugitives.

Advisers – these are experts in a purely advisory capacity, who may be appointed by the Executive Committee and confirmed by the General Assembly.

INTERPOL member countries (186)

| | |
|----------|---|
| A | Afghanistan Albania Algeria Andorra Angola Antigua & Barbuda Argentina Armenia Aruba Australia Austria Azerbaijan |
| B | Bahamas Bahrain Bangladesh Barbados Belarus Belgium Belize Benin Bhutan Bolivia Bosnia - Herzegovina Botswana Brazil Brunei Bulgaria Burkina - Faso Burundi |
| C | Cambodia Cameroon Canada Cape Verde Central African Republic Chad Chile China Colombia Comoros Congo Congo (Democratic Rep.) Costa Rica Côte d'Ivoire Croatia Cuba Cyprus Czech Republic |
| D | Denmark Djibouti Dominica Dominican Republic |
| E | Ecuador Egypt El Salvador Equatorial Guinea Eritrea Estonia Ethiopia |
| F | Fiji Finland Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia France |
| G | Gabon Gambia Georgia Germany Ghana Greece Grenada Guatemala Guinea Guinea Bissau Guyana |
| H | Haiti Honduras Hungary |
| I | Iceland India Indonesia Iran Iraq Ireland Israel Italy |
| J | Jamaica Japan Jordan |
| K | Kazakhstan Kenya Korea (Rep. of) Kuwait Kyrgyzstan |
| L | Laos Latvia Lebanon Lesotho Liberia Libya Liechtenstein Lithuania Luxembourg |
| M | Madagascar Malawi Malaysia Maldives Mali Malta Marshall Islands Mauritania Mauritius Mexico Moldova Monaco Mongolia Montenegro Morocco Mozambique Myanmar |
| N | Namibia Nauru Nepal Netherlands Netherlands Antilles New Zealand Nicaragua Niger Nigeria Norway |
| O | Oman |
| P | Pakistan Panama Papua New Guinea Paraguay Peru Philippines Poland Portugal |
| Q | Qatar |
| R | Romania Russia Rwanda |
| S | St Kitts & Nevis St Lucia St Vincent & the Grenadines San Marino Sao Tome & Principe Saudi Arabia Senegal Serbia Seychelles Sierra Leone Singapore Slovakia Slovenia Somalia South Africa Spain Sri Lanka Sudan Suriname Swaziland Sweden Switzerland Syria |
| T | Tajikistan Tanzania Thailand Timor - Leste Togo Tonga Trinidad & Tobago Tunisia Turkey Turkmenistan |
| U | Uganda Ukraine United Arab Emirates United Kingdom United States Uruguay Uzbekistan |
| V | Venezuela Vietnam |
| Y | Yemen |
| Z | Zambia Zimbabwe |

Sub-Bureaus

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| United Kingdom: | Bermuda Gibraltar Cayman Islands Anguilla Montserrat British Virgin Islands Turks and Caicos |
| United States: | Puerto Rico American Samoa |
| China: | Hong Kong, Macao |

5. Economic Cooperation Organisation (ECO).

Established in — 1985

Headquarters — Tehran (Iran)

Member States — Islamic State of Afghanistan, Azerbaijan Republic, Islamic Republic of Iran, Republic of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Republic of Tajikistan, Republic of Turkey, Turkmenistan and Republic of Uzbekistan

Finance Source — Member contributions

Language — English

Key Executive — Secretary General

Type of Organisation: Economic Cooperation Organisation (ECO), is an intergovernmental regional organisation established in 1985 by Iran, Pakistan and Turkey for the purpose of promoting economic, technical and cultural cooperation among the Member States.

ECO is the successor organisation of Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD) which remained in existence since 1964 up to 1979.

In 1992, the Organisation was expanded to include seven new members, namely : Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Republic of Azerbaijan, Republic of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Republic of Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Republic of Uzbekistan. The date of the Organisation's expansion to its present strength, November 28, is being observed as the ECO Day.

The ECO region is full of bright trading prospects. Despite its young age, ECO has developed into a thriving regional organisation. Its international stature is growing. Nevertheless, the organisation faces daunting challenges with respect to realisation of its objectives and goals. Most importantly, the region is lacking in appropriate infrastructure and institutions which the Organisation is seeking to develop, on priority basis, to make full use of the available resources in the region.

Over the past 12 years the member states have been collaborating to accelerate the pace of regional development through their common endeavors. Besides shared cultural and historic affinities, they have been able to use the existing infrastructural and business links to further fortify their resolve to transfer their hopes and aspirations into a tangible reality. ECO has embarked on several projects in priority sectors of its cooperation including energy, trade, transportation, agriculture and drug control.

Functions of the Principal Organs of ECO

Council of Ministers (COM)—Council of Ministers (COM) is the highest policy and decision-making body of ECO and is composed of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Member States. It shall meet at least once

a year preferably prior to the beginning of the ECO fiscal year by rotation, in the territories of the Member States. The Council of Ministers may propose the convening of meetings of other Ministers for the formulation and recommendation of plans and projects in their respective fields. The Council of Ministers shall have, inter-alia, the following responsibilities :

- (a) Approve policies, strategies, and work programmes of the ECO;
- (b) Appoint the Secretary General and his Deputies;
- (c) Review and adopt the reports of the Regional Planning Council, Council of Permanent Representatives and Specialized Agencies;
- (d) Review the reports of the Regional Institutions;
- (e) Establish such subsidiary or ad-hoc Committees as appropriate;
- (f) Approve annual budget and audit reports of the Organisation;
- (g) Decide on the scale of assessment of contribution by Member States to the budget of the Organisation.
- (h) Prepare the draft agenda and other arrangements for the Summit Meetings;
- (i) Report to the Summit on all matters related to the implementation of ECO programmes and projects;
- (j) Determine and review as and when necessary, rules and regulations regarding all fiscal, administrative and organisational matters, provisions of financial, and staff regulations of the Secretariat.

Regional Planning Council (RPC)—The Regional Planning Council (RPC) is composed of the Heads of the Planning Organisation or the equivalent ministry of the Member States and meets at least once a year prior to the annual meeting of the Council of Ministers under the Chairpersonship of the representative of the Member state holding Chairpersonship of the Council of Ministers. It shall evolve basic strategies/policies and plans in accordance with the objectives and principles of regional cooperation laid down in the Treaty of Izmir, as well as policy guidelines and directives of the Council of Ministers. To accomplish this task, the RPC shall :

- (a) Institutionalize itself at the national levels for regular coordination among designated focal points in each area of activity.
- (b) Biennially review ECO's priorities laid down in the Economic Cooperation Strategy.
- (c) Annually review the progress of implementation of ECO's approved programmes of action and projects.
- (d) Critically review and evaluate the economic work of the Secretariat and formulate recommendations to the COM.
- (e) Prepare ECO's Annual Calendar of Events for submission to the Council of Ministers.
- (f) Propose when necessary, the establishment of ad-hoc technical committees to the Council of Ministers.
- (g) Prepare Annual Economic Report of the ECO region.
- (h) Submit its annual report to the Council of Ministers through the Secretary General.

Council of Permanent Representatives (CPR)— The Council of Permanent Representatives (CPR) is composed of Ambassadors from the Member states, accredited as representatives to the ECO and meets as often as necessary under the chairpersonship of the representative of Member State holding the chairpersonship of the Council of Ministers and carry out the following functions :

- (a) It shall be responsible on behalf of and in the name of the Council of Ministers to implement its decisions and carry out its policies;
- (b) Report to the Council of Ministers on all policy related issues and matters referred to it by the Council.
- (c) Consider the budget and audit reports of the Organisation and recommend them to the COM for approval.
- (d) Advise/recommend to the Regional Planning Council on the economic functions of the Secretariat and other technical matters referred to it by the RPC.
- (e) Review all the reports of the Secretariat.
- (f) Prepare the draft agenda and expedite other arrangement for the RPC and COM meetings.
- (g) Monitor and follow up action on the decisions of the RPC.

The Secretariat— In pursuance of Article-IX of the Treaty of Izmir, the Secretariat shall initiate, coordinate and monitor the implementation of ECO activities and service all meetings of the Organisation in line with the agreed documents and directives of the governing organs of ECO. Accordingly, the Secretariat shall undertake the following duties.

Overall Responsibilities and Functions:

- (a) To prepare plans, programmes and projects envisaged by ECO's decision-making organs;
- (b) To serve as the permanent channel of communications and coordination among Member Governments in all areas related to ECO's agreed programmes and activities through all means available to it; in this context also to provide practical information to the Member States on procedural matters and all other fields as may be needed;
- (c) To serve as the custodian of all documentation and archives of ECO;
- (d) To assist all permanent and ad-hoc organs of ECO in the performance of their work;
- (e) To service technically and administratively all meetings and activities of the organisation and help the preparation of reports and documents.
- (f) To act as the information agency for ECO in all related areas within as well as outside the region;
- (g) To communicate, cooperate and interact with relevant regional and international organizations and agencies in agreed areas in accordance with the policy documents and directives of ECO's decision-making organs;
- (h) To engage in activities and contacts in support of the member governments in order to facilitate financing of agreed projects and activities through international financial organisations, investors and donors;
- (i) To monitor the activities and maintain contact with regional institutions and specialized agencies and serve as a bridge between them and the Council of Ministers;
- (j) To prepare and submit an Annual Report to the Council of Ministers on the overall predominance and activities of the organisation;
- (k) To carry out such other functions and duties as may be assigned to it by the Council of Ministers and the Council of Permanent Representatives;
- (l) To establish and operate a documentation and publication system in line with international standards;
- (m) To maintain effective communications with the Permanent Missions/Embassies and National Focal Points of the Member States through a modern and speedy network.

6. **BRICS** is the title of an association of leading emerging economies, arising out of the inclusion of South Africa into the BRIC group in 2010. As of 2012, the group's five members are Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa. With the possible exception of Russia, the BRICS members are all developing or newly industrialised countries, but they are distinguished by their large, fast-growing economies and significant influence on regional and global affairs. As of 2012, the five BRICS countries represent almost 3 billion people, with a combined nominal GDP of US\$13.7 trillion, and an estimated US\$4 trillion in combined foreign reserves. Presently, India holds the chair of the BRICS group.

President of the People's Republic of China Hu Jintao has described the BRICS countries as defenders and promoters of developing countries and a force for world peace. However, some analysts have highlighted potential divisions and weaknesses in the grouping, such as India and China's disagreements over Tibetan and border issues, the failure of the BRICS to establish a World Bank-analogue development agency, and disputes between the members over UN Security Council reform.

The grouping has held annual summits since 2009, with member countries taking turns to host. Prior to South Africa's admission, two BRIC summits were held, in 2009 and 2010. The first five-member BRICS summit was held in 2011. The most recent summit took place in New Delhi, India, on March 29, 2012.

| Summit | Participants | Date | Host country | Host leader | Location |
|--------|--------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1st | BRIC | June 16, 2009 | <u>Russia</u> | <u>Dmitry Medvedev</u> | <u>Yekaterinburg</u> |
| 2nd | BRIC | April 16, 2010 | <u>Brazil</u> | <u>Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva</u> | <u>Brasília</u> |
| 3rd | BRICS | April 14, 2011 | <u>China</u> | <u>Hu Jintao</u> | <u>Sanya</u> |
| 4th | BRICS | March 29, 2012 | <u>India</u> | <u>Manmohan Singh</u> | <u>New Delhi</u> |
| 5th | BRICS | 2013 | <u>South Africa</u> | <u>Jacob Zuma</u> | <i>To be decided</i> |

7. **International Monetary Fund (IMF):** It was established on December 27, 1945 at the Brettonwoods Conference, but it started its operations on March 1, 1947.

Objectives

According to 'Articles of Agreement' of the IMF, its main objectives are as follows:

1. To promote international monetary co-operation.
2. To ensure balanced international trade.
3. To ensure exchange rate stability.
4. To grant economic assistance to member countries for eliminating the adverse imbalance in balance of payment

Constitution, Membership and Capital of IMF: The main source of IMF resources is the quotas allotted to member countries. Earlier, quotas and the assistance provided were denominated in US dollars, now they are expressed in SDRs (Special Drawing Rights) which is also known as Paper Gold.

India and IMF: IMF has played an important role in Indian economy. IMF has provided economic assistance from time to time to India and has also provided appropriate consultancy in determination of various policies in the country. India is a founder-member of IMF. The Finance Minister is ex-officio Governor on the IMF Board of Governors.

- 8. International Bank For Reconstruction And Development (IBRD):** The IBRD and its associates as a group are known as the World Bank, set up to rehabilitate the World War II-damaged economies. In 1945, it was decided to concentrate on reconstructing these war affected economies. Besides, it was also planned to develop under-developed economies in a planned way. IBRD was established in December 1945 with the IMF on the basis of the recommendation of the Brettonwoods Conference. That is the reason why IMF and IBRD are called 'Bretton Wood Twins'. IBRD started functioning in June 1946.

Objectives

According to the Agreement at the time of establishment of World Bank, it was assigned the following objectives:

I. To provide long-run capital to member countries for economic reconstruction and development

- To rehabilitate war-ruined economies.
- To finance productive efforts according to peacetime requirements.
- To develop resources and production facilities in under-developed countries.
- To induce long-run capital investment for assuring BOP equilibrium and balanced development of international trade.

II. To promote capital investment in member countries by following ways :

- To provide guarantee on private loans or capital investment.
- If private capital is not available even after providing guarantee, then IBRD provides loans for productive activities on considerate conditions.
- To provide guarantee for loans granted to small and large units and other projects of member countries.
- To ensure the implementation of development projects so as to bring about a smooth transfer from a wartime to a peace economy.

IMF VS World Bank: Since both these were together formed at the Brettonwoods Conference, they are referred to as "Brettonwoods Twins". Both the institutions were established to promote international economic co-operation but a basic difference is found in the nature of economic assistance given by these two institutions. The World Bank provides long-term loans for promoting balanced economic development and finances developmental projects, while the IMF provides short-term loans to member countries for eliminating BOP disequilibrium. Both these institutions are complementary to each other.

Membership: Generally every member country of the IMF automatically becomes the member of World Bank. Similarly, any country which quits IMF is automatically expelled from the World Bank's membership. But under a certain provision a country leaving the membership of IMF can continue its membership with World Bank if 75% members of their Bank give their vote in its favour.

- 9. International Development Association (IDA):** The IDA is an associate institution of the World Bank known as soft loan window of World Bank. IDA was established on September 24, 1960. It kept its membership open to all members of World Bank. At present 159 countries are its members and no interest is charged on these long-term loans. These soft loans are provided to the poor countries. The

resources of IDA include subscribed capital by member countries, general replenishments by developed countries, net income transferred by IBRD etc. The IDA is administered by the same group, which manages the working of World Bank.

- 10. International Finance Corporation (IFC):** Established in July 1956, this corporation provides loans to private industries of developing nations without any government guarantee and also promotes the additional capital investment in these countries.
- 11. General Agreement On Tariffs And Trade (GATT):** During the Great Depression of the 1930s (actually, it began in 1929), international trade was badly affected and various countries imposed import restrictions for safeguarding their economies. This resulted in a sharp decline in world trade. In 1945, the USA put forward many proposals for extending international trade and employment. In 1947, 23 countries at Geneva, signed an agreement related to tariffs imposed on trade. This agreement is known as General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). It came into force in 1948. Initially GATT was established in the form of a temporary arrangement but later on it took the shape of a permanent agreement. The World Trade Organization (WTO), which came into existence on January 1, 1995 after many years of Uruguay Round negotiations, replaced GATT.

Objectives

1. To provide equal opportunities to all countries in international market for trading purpose without any favour.
2. To increase the effective demand for real income growth and goods.
3. To minimize tariffs and other restrictions on trade for ensuring mutual benefits and to eliminate favours from international trade.
4. To provide amicable solution to the disputes related to international trade by giving co-operation and advice to member countries.

These objectives were the guidelines for the GATT, which became the guiding force for promoting independent and multilateral trade. GATT also introduced MFN (Most Favoured Nation Clause) according to which every member country was considered as an MFN country and any concession given to any nation was automatically given to all the member countries.

- 12. World Trade Organisation (WTO):** The Uruguay Round of GATT gave birth to the World Trade Organization. The members of GATT signed an agreement of Uruguay Round in April 1994 in Marrakesh (Morocco) for establishing a new organization named WTO. It was officially constituted on January 1, 1995, which replaced GATT as an effective informal organization. Contrary to GATT, WTO is a permanent organization and has international status like IMF and IBRD, but it is not an agency of the UNO.

Objectives of WTO

1. To improve standards of living of people in the member countries.
2. To ensure full employment and broad increase in effective demand.
3. To enlarge production and trade of goods.
The above three objectives were also included in the GATT agreement, but the WTO also included some other objectives which are:
4. To enlarge production and trade of services.
5. To ensure optimum utilization of world resources.

6. accept the concept of sustainable development.
7. To protect environment.

Functions of WTO

1. To provide facilities for implementation, administration and operation of multilateral and bilateral agreements of the world trade.
2. To provide a platform a member countries to decide future strategies related to trade and tariff.
3. To administer the rules and processes related to dispute settlement.
4. To implement rules and provisions related to trade policy review mechanism.
5. To assist IMF and IBRD for establishing coherence in universal economic policy determination
6. To ensure the optimum use of world resources.

- 13. United Nations Conference On Trade And Development:** At present, UNCTAD has become a permanent organization for promoting international trade. Its headquarters is at Geneva, Switzerland. Generally, UNCTAD has its session after every 4 years. IMF has got a permanent representation in all its bodies. That is why IMF includes all UNCTAD proposals in its policies. UNCTAD recommendations are only suggestions and no country can be compelled to accept them.

Objectives

1. To promote international trade.
 2. To make policies and principles for international trade and economic development.
 3. To make a plan for implementing these principles and policies.
 4. To assist the Economic and Social Council of the UNO.
 5. To provide a suitable platform for trade dialogues.
- Though UNCTAD is functioning as a permanent agency of the UNO, but its membership is fully optional. Any country may join or quit the UNCTAD.

- 14. Asian Development Bank (ADB):** The ADB was established in Dec. 1966 on the recommendations of ECAFE (Economic Commission for Asia and Far East). The aim of this Bank was to promote economic development in Asian countries. The head office of the Bank is located at Manila, Philippines.

- 15. South Asian Association For Regional Co-Operation (SAARC):** India, Maldives, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Bhutan and Nepal constituted an organization known as SAARC, on the recommendations of Dhaka Conference in 1985. Its headquarters has been established at Kathmandu. Afghanistan was made a member in 2005. A conference of heads of the countries is held every year but the conferences have been generally delayed for one reason or the other. The mutual misunderstandings among member nations have created a big question mark on its ability to achieve its objectives.

The latest Summit was held in thimphu (Bhutan) in April, 2010.

In 1995, the Eighth SAARC Summit at New Delhi decided to establish SAFTA by 2001. (earlier it was decided to establish it by 2005). Agreement was finally signed on January 2004 at the 12th SAARC summit.

- Agreement entered into force from January 1st 2006
- Members include: Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka
- Requires developing countries in South Asia: India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, to bring duties down to 20 percent in the first phase of the two year period ending in 2007

- Final five year phase ending 2012, 20 percent duty be reduced to zero
- Least developed nations: Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Maldives have additional three years to reduce tariffs to zero

- 16. Association Of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN):** ASEAN is a union of South-East Asian Nations. Indonesia, Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand constituted this association in 1967. Brunei also joined the ASEAN in 1984. At present, 9 countries are the members of ASEAN. The object of ASEAN is to promote economic co-operation in South-East Asia and also to ensure economic stability in the region. Its headquarters is in Jakarta but a Secretary of ASEAN lives in the capital of each member country. The post of General Secretary of ASEAN is rotated among each member country alphabetically, after every two years. In 1996, ASEAN gave advisory status or full-dialogue partner status to India. Besides India, China and Russia also got this status. India cannot join the ASEAN as a member due to its geographical location.

However, India entered into a Free Trade Agreement with this grouping on Jan 1, 2010.

- 17. East Asia Summit:** It has 16 members constituting all the members of ASEAN (Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam) and six neighbouring nations of India, China, Japan, South Korea, Australia and New Zealand. Its first summit was held in 2005. At the Fourth Summit held in October 2009 in Thailand, it was decided to reestablish Nalanda University in Bihar. It is also moving towards Comprehensive Economic Partnership in East Asia (CEPEA).

- 18. South Commission:** The South Commission is also known as South-South Commission, which was constituted under non-aligned movement. The objective of this Commission was to protect the interests of Third World from the discriminatory policies of international financial institutions and loan giving countries. Its headquarter was opened at Geneva on October 2, 1987. The ex-President of Tanzania Mr. Julius Nyerere, was appointed the President of the Commission. Dr. Manmohan Singh of India was its first General Secretary. Mutual economic co-operation among developing countries at the international level was termed as "South-South Co-operation".

- 19. G-8:** The Group of Eight is a forum, created by France in 1975, for governments of six countries in the world: France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States. In 1976, Canada joined the group (thus creating the G7). In becoming the G8, the group added Russia in 1997. In addition, the European Union is represented within the G8, but cannot host or chair.

Together the eight countries making up the G8 represent about 14% of the world population, but they represent about 60% of the Gross World Product as measured by gross domestic product,

Lately, both France and the United Kingdom have expressed a desire to expand the group to include five developing countries, referred to as the Outreach Five (O5) or the Plus Five: Brazil, China, India, Mexico, and South Africa. These countries have participated as guests in previous meetings, which are sometimes called G8+5.

- 20. Group Of Twenty Finance Ministers And Central Bank Governors:** The Group of Twenty Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors (G-20) is a group of finance ministers and central bank governors from 20 economies: 19 countries plus the European single currency. Their heads of government or heads of state have also periodically conferred at summits since their initial meeting in 2008. Collectively, the G-

20 economies comprise 85% of global gross national product, 80% of world trade (including EU intra-trade) and two-thirds of the world population.

The G-20 is a forum for cooperation and consultation on matters pertaining to the international financial system. It studies, reviews, and promotes discussion (among key industrial and emerging market countries) of policy issues pertaining to the promotion of international financial stability, and seeks to address issues that go beyond the responsibilities of any one organization. With the G-20 growing in stature since the 2008 Washington summit, its leaders announced at their Pittsburgh summit on September 25, 2009, that the group will replace the G8 as the main economic council of wealthy nations. The heads of the G-20 nations have met semi-annually at G-20 summits since 2008. The most recent was held in Toronto on June 26–27, 2010, and the next will be in Seoul on November 11–12, 2010. Starting in 2011, G-20 summits will be held annually.

- 21. Organization For Economic Co-Operation And Development:** To rehabilitate the weak economies of Europe after Second World War, an organization named OECD (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development) was founded. Its headquarter is in Paris (France). The aim of the OECD is to co-ordinate the welfare policies of the member countries and also to induce member countries for promoting welfare activities in their respective economies.
- 22. European Union:** The EU (formerly known as European Community or European Economic Community) is a union of 27 independent states based on the European Communities and founded to enhance political, economic and social co-operation.

Six European countries known as 'Inner Six' (France, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg, W. Germany and Italy) constituted EEC on the basis of Rome Treaty (1957) which was constituted for promoting economic co-operation among non-communist countries of Europe. EEC started its functioning since January 1, 1958. EEC attempted to unite economic policies of all 15 members. In 1991, important decisions relating to political, monetary and economic unification of Europe were taken by Heads of States of the then 12 member countries. This treaty was a major effort in the direction of European unification and is known as the Maastricht Treaty.

Since, November 1, 1993 this treaty was implemented for political and economic unification of these countries. This treaty gave birth to a new organization known as European Union. This treaty and documents of European Union, signed in February, 1992, state that all the countries of the union will make all efforts to implement homogeneous economic and monetary policies.

Important Treaties –

1. European Coal and Steel Community-1957
2. European Economic Community- 1957
3. European Atomic Energy Community
4. Merger Treaty – European Communities-1967
5. Schengen Agreement- 1985
6. Single European Act – 1986
7. Single Flag

8. The Treaty of Maastricht -1992
9. EU was formed
10. Euro Launched- 1999
11. Lisbon Treaty- 2007

Lisbon Treaty came into force on December 1, 2009. Czech President Vaclav Klaus was the last to ratify the treaty in November 2009. Its salient features are

- Replaces European Constitution
- Facilitate speedy decision making
- Give EU, US-style President (term=2.5 years). It makes Herman Van Rompuy (Belgium), the first permanent President of European Council (Dec 1, 2009 – May 31, 2012)
- Common Foreign Policy. Baroness Catherine Ashton (UK) has been appointed as the first High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy.
- Voting rights in proportion of population size of the member countries delayed till 2014 due to Polish concerns.

23. North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA): In 1992, a trilateral agreement between USA, Canada and Mexico took place, which declared North American region as Free Trade Area. This agreement is known as NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement). The USA played a dominant role in its establishment. NAFTA was constituted mainly to meet the challenges of EEC and Japanese economic policies. Before NAFTA, free trade was already taking place between USA and Canada, but this free trade facility has now been extended to Mexico. NAFTA has been in operation in USA, Canada and Mexico since January 1, 1994.

24. Asia-Pacific Economic Co-Operation (APEC): APEC is a new economic grouping appearing on the international forum after EEC and NAFTA. APEC was constituted on the initiative of Australian Prime Minister Mr. Bob Hawk. All the developing and developed economies of the world ranging from Himalayas to Andes and from New Zealand to Canada are the members of APEC. The countries having membership with APEC share more than 40% of the total world trade. Member countries are making all efforts to develop APEC as a free trade zone like EEC and NAFTA. It has been decided to convert Asia Pacific region of the world into a Free Trade Area by 2020 A.D. As on date, APEC is the biggest economic bloc in terms of total business transacted.

III. International Treaties and Agreements.

1. The Shimla Agreement: Signed by the P.M. of India and the President of Pakistan in 1971, the Agreement had following provisions :

- to normalise relationship between the two countries,
- to withdraw from the territories seized by them,
- communications would be resumed.

2. Antarctic Treaty: It is an agreement signed on December 1, 1959 between 12 nations with an interest in Antarctic. These countries are: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Chile, France, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, the erstwhile USSR (CIS), the U.K. and the US. In all, 39 countries became party to it by 1990 when Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Columbia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador,

Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Italy, South Korea, North Korea, the Netherlands, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Uruguay also acceded to the treaty. The treaty reserves the Antarctic area south of 60° south latitude for peaceful purposes, provides for international cooperation in scientific investigation and research, and preserves.

- 3. Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT):** Signed in 1968, NPT came into force in 1970. Its main points are as follows :

- nuclear powers will not transfer nuclear weapons or control over them to any recipient.
- non-nuclear countries agree neither to receive the weapons nor to manufacture them.
- Nuclear know-how will be made available to the non-nuclear states for peaceful purposes.

Originally, for a period of 25 years, NPT was extended indefinitely in 1995. India, Israel and Pakistan have not signed the NPT citing various reasons.

- 4. Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT):** This treaty was approved by UN General Assembly in 1996. India, Iran and Libya voted against it. India is under constant pressure to sign it.

- 5. Indo-Russian Friendship Treaty:** This treaty was signed by the then P.M. of India and the then President of Russia in 1993. Its main provisions are as follows :

- to develop cooperation in political, trade, economic, scientific, technical, cultural and other fields.
- to promote relations in defence, commerce, science and technology and culture.
- to work together for achievement of a world without armaments.
- to support territorial integrity of each other.

- 6. Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START-II):** Signed by the then Russian and American Presidents in 1993, its main provisions are :

- to reduce nuclear warheads.
- to eliminate all Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles.
- to reduce nuclear warheads at submarine-based ballistic missiles.
- to limit nuclear warheads with which heavy bombers can be equipped.

- 7. Chemical Weapons Convention:** The Chemical Weapons Convention came into force on April 29, 1997. The signatory states have undertaken to destroy existing stock of chemical weapons by 2007. 164 countries have signed the convention which was first opened to signature in Paris on January 13, 1993. About 75 countries have ratified it.

- 8. Human Cloning Agreement:** On January, 12, 1998, Nineteen European nations signed an agreement banning human cloning. On January 17, 186 member states of UNESCO adopted a declaration denouncing human cloning.

IV. Major National Organizations

1. **National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)** is an apex development bank in India having headquarters based in Mumbai (Maharashtra) and other branches are all over the country. The Committee to Review Arrangements for Institutional Credit for Agriculture and Rural Development (CRAFICARD), set up by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) under the Chairmanship of Shri B. Sivaraman, conceived and recommended the establishment of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). It was established on 12 July 1982 by a special act by the parliament and its main focus was to uplift rural India by increasing the credit flow for elevation of agriculture & rural non farm sector and completed its 25 years on 12 July 2007. It has been accredited with "matters concerning policy, planning and operations in the field of credit for agriculture and other economic activities in rural areas in India". RBI sold its stake in NABARD to the Government of India, which now holds 99% stake. It is active in developing financial inclusion policy and is a member of the Alliance for Financial Inclusion. NABARD is the apex institution in the country which looks after the development of the cottage industry, small industry and village industry, and other rural industries. NABARD also reaches out to allied economies and supports and promotes integrated development. And to help NABARD discharge its duty, it has been given certain roles as follows:

1. Serves as an apex financing agency for the institutions providing investment and production credit for promoting the various developmental activities in rural areas
2. Takes measures towards institution building for improving absorptive capacity of the credit delivery system, including monitoring, formulation of rehabilitation schemes, restructuring of credit institutions, training of personnel, etc.
3. Co-ordinates the rural financing activities of all institutions engaged in developmental work at the field level and maintains liaison with Government of India, State Governments, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and other national level institutions concerned with policy formulation
4. Undertakes monitoring and evaluation of projects refinanced by it.
5. NABARD refinances the financial institutions which finances the rural sector.
6. The institutions which help the rural economy, NABARD helps develop.
7. NABARD also keeps a check on its client institutes.
8. It regulates the institution which provides financial help to the rural economy.
9. It provides training facilities to the institutions working the field of rural upliftment.
10. It regulates the cooperative banks and the RRB's.

NABARD has its head office at Mumbai, India.

NABARD is also known for its 'SHG Bank Linkage Programme' which encourages India's banks to lend to self-help groups (SHGs). Because SHGs are composed mainly of poor women, this has evolved into an important Indian tool for microfinance. As of March 2006 2.2 million SHGs representing 33 million members had to been linked to credit through this programme.

NABARD also has a portfolio of Natural Resource Management Programmes involving diverse fields like Watershed Development, Tribal Development and Farm Innovation through dedicated funds set up for the purpose.

2. **Reserve Bank of India: The Reserve Bank of India (RBI)** is India's central banking institution, which controls the monetary policy of the Indian rupee. It was established on 1 April 1935 during the British Raj in accordance with the provisions of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. The share capital was divided

into shares of ₹100 each fully paid which was entirely owned by private shareholders in the beginning. Following India's independence in 1947, the RBI was nationalised in the year 1949.

The RBI plays an important part in the development strategy of the Government of India. It is a member bank of the Asian Clearing Union. The general superintendence and direction of the RBI is entrusted with the 20-member-strong Central Board of Directors—the Governor (currently Duvvuri Subbarao), four Deputy Governors, one Finance Ministry representative, ten Government-nominated Directors to represent important elements from India's economy, and four Directors to represent Local Boards headquartered at Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai and New Delhi. Each of these Local Boards consist of five members who represent regional interests, as well as the interests of co-operative and indigenous banks

Main functions:

Monetary authority: The Reserve Bank of India is the main monetary authority of the country and beside that the central bank acts as the bank of the national and state governments. It formulates, implements and monitors the monetary policy as well as it has to ensure an adequate flow of credit to productive sectors. Objectives are maintaining price stability and ensuring adequate flow of credit to productive sectors. The institution is also the regulator and supervisor of the financial system and prescribes broad parameters of banking operations within which the country's banking and financial system functions. Its objectives are to maintain public confidence in the system, protect depositors' interest and provide cost-effective banking services to the public.

Managerial of exchange control: The central bank manages to reach the goals of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999. Objective: to facilitate external trade and payment and promote orderly development and maintenance of foreign exchange market in India.

Issuer of currency: The bank issues and exchanges or destroys currency notes and coins that are not fit for circulation. The objectives are giving the public adequate supply of currency of good quality and to provide loans to commercial banks to maintain or improve the GDP. The basic objectives of RBI are to issue bank notes, to maintain the currency and credit system of the country to utilize it in its best advantage, and to maintain the reserves. RBI maintains the economic structure of the country so that it can achieve the objective of price stability as well as economic development, because both objectives are diverse in themselves.

Banker of Banks: RBI also works as a central bank where account holders (are commercial bank's) can deposit money. RBI maintains banking accounts of all scheduled banks. Commercial banks create credit. It is the duty of the RBI to control the credit through the CRR, bank rate and open market operations. As banker's bank, the RBI facilitates the clearing of checks between the commercial banks and helps inter-bank transfer of funds. It can grant financial accommodation to schedule banks. It acts as the lender of the last resort by providing emergency advances to the banks. It supervises the functioning of the commercial banks and take action against it if need arises.

Developmental role: The central bank has to perform a wide range of promotional functions to support national objectives and industries. The RBI faces a lot of inter-sectoral and local inflation-related problems. Some of these problems are results of the dominant part of the public sector.

3. **Export Import Bank Of India: Export-Import Bank of India** is the premier export finance institution of the country, established in 1982 under the Export-Import Bank of India Act 1981. It is headquartered at Mumbai.

Exim Bank is managed by a Board of Directors, which has representatives from the Government, Reserve Bank of India, Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India, a financial institution, public sector banks, and the business community.

The Bank's functions are segmented into several operating groups including:

- Corporate Banking Group which handles a variety of financing programmes for Export Oriented Units (EOUs), Importers, and overseas investment by Indian companies.
- Project Finance / Trade Finance Group handles the entire range of export credit services such as supplier's credit, pre-shipment Agri Business Group, to spearhead the initiative to promote and support Agri-exports. The Group handles projects and export transactions in the agricultural sector for financing.
- Small and Medium Enterprise: The group handles credit proposals from SMEs under various lending programmes of the Bank.
- Export Services Group offers variety of advisory and value-added information services aimed at investment promotion.
- Export Marketing Services Bank offers assistance to Indian companies, to enable them establish their products in overseas markets. The idea behind this service is to promote Indian export. Export Marketing Services covers wide range of export oriented companies and organizations. EMS group also covers Project exports and Export of Services.
- Besides these, the Support Services groups, which include: Research & Planning, Corporate Finance, Loan Recovery, Internal Audit, Management Information Services, Information Technology, Legal, Human Resources Management and Corporate Affairs.

4. **Unit Trust of India:** UTI is a financial organization in Mumbai, India, which was created by the UTI Act passed by the Parliament in 1963. For more than two decades it remained the sole vehicle for investment in the capital market by the Indian citizens. In mid- 1980s public sector banks were allowed to open mutual funds. The real vibrancy and competition in the MF industry came with the setting up of the Regulator SEBI and its laying down the MF Regulations in 1993. UTI maintained its pre-eminent place till 2001, when a massive decline in the market indices and negative investor sentiments after Ketan Parekh scam created doubts about the capacity of UTI to meet its obligations to the investors. This was further compounded by two factors; namely, its flagship and largest scheme US 64 was sold and re-purchased not at intrinsic NAV but at artificial price and its Assured Return Schemes had promised returns as high as 18% over a period going up to two decades.

5. **NSE:** The National Stock Exchange (NSE) is stock exchange located at Mumbai, India. It is in the top 20 largest stock exchanges in the world by market capitalization and largest in India by daily turnover and number of trades, for both equities and derivative trading. NSE has a market capitalization of around US\$1 trillion and over 1,652 listings as of July 2012. Though a number of other exchanges exist, NSE and

the Bombay Stock Exchange are the two most significant stock exchanges in India, and between them are responsible for the vast majority of share transactions. The NSE's key index is the S&P CNX Nifty, known as the NSE NIFTY (National Stock Exchange Fifty), an index of fifty major stocks weighted by market capitalisation.

NSE is mutually owned by a set of leading financial institutions, banks, insurance companies and other financial intermediaries in India but its ownership and management operate as separate entities. There are at least 2 foreign investors NYSE Euronext and Goldman Sachs who have taken a stake in the NSE. In 2011, NSE was the third largest stock exchange in the world in terms of the number of contracts (1221 million) traded in equity derivatives. It is the second fastest growing stock exchange in the world with a recorded growth of 16.6%.

- 6. Bombay Stock Exchange:** Established in 1875, BSE Ltd. (formerly known as Bombay Stock Exchange Ltd.), is Asia's first Stock Exchange and one of India's leading exchange groups. Over the past 137 years, BSE has facilitated the growth of the Indian corporate sector by providing it an efficient capital-raising platform. Popularly known as BSE, the bourse was established as "The Native Share & Stock Brokers' Association" in 1875.

BSE is a corporatized and demutualised entity, with a broad shareholder-base which includes two leading global exchanges, Deutsche Bourse and Singapore Exchange as strategic partners. BSE provides an efficient and transparent market for trading in equity, debt instruments, derivatives, mutual funds. It also has a platform for trading in equities of small-and-medium enterprises (SME). Around 5000 companies are listed on BSE making it world's No. 1 exchange in terms of listed members. The companies listed on BSE Ltd command a total market capitalization of USD Trillion 1.06 as of May 15, 2012. BSE Ltd is world's fifth most active exchange in terms of number of transactions handled through its electronic trading system. It is also one of the world's leading exchanges (5th largest in May 2012) for Index options trading (Source: World Federation of Exchanges).

BSE also provides a host of other services to capital market participants including risk management, clearing, settlement, market data services and education. It has a global reach with customers around the world and a nation-wide presence. BSE systems and processes are designed to safeguard market integrity, drive the growth of the Indian capital market and stimulate innovation and competition across all market segments. BSE is the first exchange in India and second in the world to obtain an ISO 9001:2000 certification. It is also the first Exchange in the country and second in the world to receive Information Security Management System Standard BS 7799-2-2002 certification for its On-Line trading System (BOLT).

It operates one of the most respected capital market educational institutes in the country (the BSE Institute Ltd.). BSE also provides depository services through its Central Depository Services Ltd. (CDSL) arm.

BSE's popular equity index - the SENSEX - is India's most widely tracked stock market benchmark index. It is traded internationally on the EUREX as well as leading exchanges of the BRCS nations (Brazil, Russia, China and South Africa).

7. **SEBI:** The Securities and Exchange Board of India was established on April 12, 1992 in accordance with the provisions of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992. It is headquartered in Mumbai, India.

SEBI has to be responsive to the needs of three groups, which constitute the market:

- the issuers of securities
- the investors
- the market intermediaries.

SEBI has three functions rolled into one body: quasi-legislative, quasi-judicial and quasi-executive. It drafts regulations in its legislative capacity, it conducts investigation and enforcement action in its executive function and it passes rulings and orders in its judicial capacity. Though this makes it very powerful, there is an appeals process to create accountability. There is a Securities Appellate Tribunal which is a three-member tribunal and is presently headed by a former Chief Justice of a High court - Mr. Justice NK Sodhi. A second appeal lies directly to the Supreme Court.

SEBI has enjoyed success as a regulator by pushing systemic reforms aggressively and successively (e.g. the quick movement towards making the markets electronic and paperless rolling settlement on T+2 basis). SEBI has been active in setting up the regulations as required under law.

SEBI has also been instrumental in taking quick and effective steps in light of the global meltdown and the Satyam fiasco. It had increased the extent and quantity of disclosures to be made by Indian corporate promoters. More recently, in light of the global meltdown, it liberalised the takeover code to facilitate investments by removing regulatory structures.

8. **BCCI:** The Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI), headquartered at Mumbai, India, is the national governing body for all cricket in India. The board was formed in December 1928 as BCCI replaced Calcutta Cricket Club. BCCI is a society, registered under the Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act. It is a "private club consortium". To become a member of a state-level association, one needs to be introduced by another member and also pay an annual fee. The state-level clubs select their representatives (secretaries) who in turn select the BCCI officials. As a member of the International Cricket Council (ICC), it has the authority to select players, umpires and officials to participate in international events and exercises total control over them. Without its recognition, no competitive cricket involving BCCI-contracted Indian players can be hosted within or outside the country.
9. **ISRO: The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)** is the primary space agency of the Indian government. ISRO is amongst the six largest government space agencies in the world, along with NASA, RKA, ESA, CNSA and JAXA. Its primary objective is to advance space technology and use its applications for national benefit.

Established in 1969, ISRO superseded the erstwhile Indian National Committee for Space Research (INCOSPAR). Headquartered in Bangalore, ISRO is under the administrative control of the Department of Space, Government of India.

ISRO has achieved numerous milestones since its establishment. India's first satellite, Aryabhata, was built by ISRO and launched by the Soviet Union in 1975. Rohini, the first satellite to be placed in orbit by

an Indian-made launch vehicle, SLV-3, was launched in 1980. ISRO subsequently developed two other rockets: the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) for putting satellites into polar orbits and the Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) for placing satellites into geostationary orbits. These rockets have launched numerous communications satellites, earth observation satellites, and, in 2008, Chandrayaan-1, India's first mission to the Moon.

Over the years, ISRO has conducted a variety of operations for both Indian and foreign clients. ISRO's satellite launch capability is mostly provided by indigenous launch vehicles and launch sites. In 2008, ISRO successfully launched its first lunar probe, Chandrayaan-1, while future plans include indigenous development of GSLV, manned space missions, further lunar exploration, and interplanetary probes. ISRO has several field installations as assets, and cooperates with the international community as a part of several bilateral and multilateral agreements.

- 10. NTPC Limited:** NTPC Limited (formerly National Thermal Power Corporation) is the largest Indian state-owned electric utilities company based in New Delhi, India. It is listed in Forbes Global 2000 for 2011 ranked it 348th¹ in the world. It is an Indian public sector company listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange in which at present the Government of India holds 84.5% (after divestment the stake by Indian government on 19 October 2009) of its equity. With a current generating capacity of 39,174 MW, NTPC has embarked on plans to become a 75,000 MW company by 2017. It was founded on 7 November 1975. NTPC's core business is engineering, construction and operation of power generating plants and providing consultancy to power utilities in India and abroad.
- 11. Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)** is one of the largest state-owned steel makers in India and one of the top steel makers in World. With a turnover of ₹48,681 crore (US\$8.81 billion), the company is among the top five highest profit earning corporates of the country. It is a public sector undertaking which trades publicly in the market is largely owned by Government of India and acts like an operating company. Incorporated on January 24, 1973, SAIL has more than 1 lakh employees. With an annual production of 13.5 million metric tons, SAIL is the 14th largest steel producer in the world. Major plants owned by SAIL are located at Bhilai, Bokaro, Durgapur, Rourkela, Burnpur (near Asansol) and Salem. SAIL is a public sector company, owned and operated by the Government of India. According to a recent survey, SAIL is one of India's fastest growing Public Sector Units. Besides, it has R&D centre for Iron & Steel (RDCIS), Centre for Engineering and Technology (CET), Management Training Institute (MTI) and SAIL Safety Organization (SSO) located at Ranchi.
- 12. Indian Oil Corporation Limited, or Indian Oil,** is an Indian state-owned oil and gas corporation with its headquarters in New Delhi, India. The company is the world's 83rd largest public corporation, according to the Fortune Global 500 list, and the largest public corporation in India when ranked by revenue. IndianOil and its subsidiaries account for a 49% share in the petroleum products market, 31% share in refining capacity and 67% downstream sector pipelines capacity in India. The IndianOil Group of Companies owns and operates 10 of India's 22 refineries with a combined refining capacity of 65.7 million metric tonnes per year. The President of India owns 78.92% (1.9162 billion shares) in the company. It is one of the five Maharatna status companies of India, apart from Coal India Limited, NTPC Limited, Oil and Natural Gas Corporation and Steel Authority of India Limited.

Indian Oil operates the largest and the widest network of fuel stations in the country, numbering about 20,575. It has also started Auto LPG Dispensing Stations (ALDS). It supplies Indane cooking gas to over

66.8 million households through a network of 5,934 Indane distributors. In addition, IndianOil's Research and Development Center (R&D) at Faridabad supports, develops and provides the necessary technology solutions to the operating divisions of the corporation and its customers within the country and abroad.

- 13. Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC)** is an Indian multinational oil and gas company headquartered in Dehradun, India. It is one of the largest Asia-based oil and gas exploration and production companies, and produces around 77% of India's crude oil (equivalent to around 30% of the country's total demand) and around 81% of its natural gas.^[2] It is one of the largest publicly traded companies by market capitalization in India. ONGC has been ranked 357th in the Fortune Global 500 list of the world's biggest corporations for the year 2012.

ONGC was founded on 14 August 1956 by the Indian state, which currently holds a 74.14% equity stake. It is involved in exploring for and exploiting hydrocarbons in 26 sedimentary basins of India, and owns and operates over 11,000 kilometers of pipelines in the country. Its international subsidiary ONGC Videsh currently has projects in 15 countries.

V. Research Institutions:

1. Agricultural Research Centres in India:

| S. No | Agricultural Research Center | Abbr. | Location | Year Of Estb. | Objective |
|-------|---|-------|---------------|---------------|---|
| 1 | Central Arid Zone Research Institute | CAZRI | Rajasthan | 1952 | To find ways to stabilising shifting sand dunes, establishing silipastoral and firewood plantations, planting windbreaks to reduce wind speed and subsequent erosion, rehabilitating degraded forests and starting afforestation of barren hill slopes. |
| 2 | Central Food Technological Research Institute | CFTRI | Mysore | 1950 | Employment generation, Food processing , Rural Development |
| 3 | Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute | CIFRI | West Bengal | 1947 | To conduct investigations for a proper appraisal of inland fisheries resources of the country and to evolve suitable methods for their conservation and optimum utilization. |
| 4 | Central Institute for Cotton Research | CICR | Maharashtra | 1976 | To characterize the bio-physical and socio-economic factors under the selected area of that Agro Ecological sub-region, To identify the agro-economic constraints in rainfed cotton based production system. |
| 5 | Central Institute for Research on Goats | CIRG | Uttar Pradesh | 1929 | To plan, undertake, aid, promote and co-ordinate education, research and its application in agriculture, agro forestry, animal husbandry, fisheries, home science and allied sciences |
| 6 | Central Plantation Crops Research Institute | CPCRI | Kerala | 1970 | To develop appropriate production, protection and processing technologies for coconut, are canut and cocoa through basic and applied research etc. |

| S. No | Agricultural Research Center | Abbr. | Location | Year Of Estb. | Objective |
|-------|--|-------|---------------|--|--|
| 7 | Directorate of Maize Research | DMR | New Delhi | 1994 | To carry out basic, strategic and applied research aimed at enhancement of production and productivity of maize crop in the country, etc. |
| 8 | Directorate of Wheat Research | DWR | Haryana | 1966 | Organize, evolve, coordinate and supervise research to develop and identify superior and high yielding varieties. |
| 9 | Indian Agricultural Research Institute | IARI | New Delhi | 1905 | Agriculture research, education, extension and information. |
| 10 | Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute | IASRI | New Delhi | estb. as full fledged national institute of ICAR in 1978 | To provide statistical methodology for national agricultural statistics system of the country for generating crop statistics and livestock statistics. |
| 11 | Indian Institute of Forest Management | IIFM | Bhopal | 1982 | To fulfill the growing need for managerial human resource in forest and allied sectors. IIFM has developed as an educational, research, training and consultancy organization and is gradually acquiring an internationally visible name. |
| 12 | National Academy of Agricultural Research Management | NAARM | Andra Pradesh | 1976 | To build the capacity of India's National Agricultural Research System in Research Management by providing online, non-formal, free and interactive learning opportunities. |
| 13 | National Botanical Research Institute | NBRI | Uttar Pradesh | found as the National Botanic Gardens in 1948 | Creation of website on "Plants and Pollution" with regional language interface for easy accession of information, To document information in the form of database, newsletters, reports, To generate and disseminate information on "Plants and Pollution", To respond to the user queries on the subject, To co-ordinate with the focal point for supplying relevant and adequate information to end users. |
| 14 | National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources | NBAGR | Haryana | 1984 | To conduct systematic surveys to characterise, evaluate and catalogue farm livestock and poultry genetic resources and to establish their National Data Base, etc. |
| 15 | National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources | NBPGR | New Delhi | 1976 | To plan, organize, conduct and coordinate exploration and collection of indigenous and exotic plant genetic resources, To undertake introduction, exchange and quarantine of plant genetic resources, etc. |

| S. No | Agricultural Research Center | Abbr. | Location | Year Of Estb. | Objective |
|-------|--|--------|-------------|---------------|---|
| 16 | National Centre for Agricultural Economics and Policy Research | NCAP | New Delhi | 1991 | Enhance the availability of reliable household, individual and field specific, high frequency, time series data in selected villages and meso-level. |
| 17 | National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management | MANAGE | Hyderabad | 1987 | To develop systematic linkages between state, regional, national and international institutions of outstanding accomplishments in the field of Agricultural Extension Management, et. |
| 18 | National Institute of Agricultural Marketing | NIAM | Rajasthan | 1988 | To undertake and study of applied and operational research in problem areas of agricultural marketing. To impart training, to various levels of functionaries involved in agricultural marketing activities. To offer consultancy services to the State and Central Departments, Public Sector Undertakings, Cooperatives etc; in formulation of Projects, preparing Master Plans for States, Export Institutions, Traders and Farmers. |
| 19 | Sugarcane Breeding Institute | SBI | Tamil Nadu | 1912 | To evolve superior varieties of sugarcane suitable for various agro climatic zones in India. |
| 20 | Directorate of Water Management | DWM | Bhubaneswar | 1988 | To develop improved water management technologies for sustainable agricultural production and disseminate it amongst researchers, government functionaries, NGOs and farmers. |
| 21 | Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering | CIAE | Bhopal | 1976 | To develop appropriate equipment and processes for modernization of agriculture utilizing animate and mechanical power sources, To develop technology for reducing post harvest losses and add value to agro-produce through processing. |
| 22 | Central Institute of Brackishwater Acquaculture | CIBA | Chennai | 1987 | To conduct research for development of techno-economically viable and sustainable culture systems for finfish and shellfish in brackishwater. |
| 23 | Central Institute of Freshwater Aquaculture | CIFA | Orissa | 1949 | To conduct investigations for a proper appraisal of inland fisheries resources of the country and to evolve suitable methods for their conservation and optimum utilization. |
| 24 | National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources | NBPGR | New Delhi | 1976 | To serve and promote the scientific cause and advance academic interests in the field of plant genetic resources, both in India and abroad. |
| 25 | National Dairy Research Institute | NDRI | Haryana | 1923 | To enhance animal productivity and also to develop cost effective technologies for the benefit of the teeming millions. |

2. Health and Medicinal Research Centres in India:

| S. No. | Health and Medicinal Research Center | Location | Year of Estb. | Objective |
|--------|---|---|---------------|---|
| 1 | All India Malaria Research Institute | New Delhi | 1977 | To find short term as well as long term solutions to the problems of malaria through basic, applied and operational field research. |
| 2 | National Tuberculosis Institute | Bangalore | 1959 | To develop a nationally applicable tuberculosis control programme on a community basis and to train the key personnel to execute this programme in the states. |
| 3 | Indian Cancer Research Center | Mumbai | 1952 | To carry out mission-oriented research and development on cancers prevalent in the Indian subcontinent, and where there are internationally competitive opportunities, will use state-of-the-art technology. |
| 4 | Indian veterinary Research Institute | Mukteshwar (H.P.), Izzatnagar (U.P.) | 1889 | To conduct research, provide postgraduate education and transfer of the technology in all areas of animal sciences with emphasis on animal health and production, etc. |
| 5 | Institute of Ayurvedic Studies and Research | Jamnagar (Gujarat) | 2006-07 | To establish a quality Ayurveda Institute for providing value added and globally relevant education based on eternal human values. |
| 6 | Vallabh Bhai Patel Chest Institute | Delhi | 1949 | To conduct research on basic and clinical aspects of chest medicine, to train post graduates in Pulmonary medicine and allied subjects, to develop new diagnostic technology and disseminate scientific knowledge related to chest medicine. |
| 7 | Haffkine Institute | Mumbai | 1899 | to support the Learning Community, Faculty, Researchers and Scientists in their day-to-day information needs, to collect, process, organize and disseminate the scientific information in Print and other media in the field of Biomedicine and allied subjects, etc. |
| 8 | National Institute of Communicable Diseases | Delhi | 1963 | To provide training, service and operational research in the field of communicable diseases and their prevention and control in the country. |
| 9 | School of Tropical Medicine | Kolkata | 1921 | To provide research modules in the field of medicine in tropical and developing countries. |
| 10 | Central Leprosy Training and Research Institute | Chingelpet | 1955 | To provide diagnostic treatment and referral services to leprosy patients, training aspects of leprosy and its control. |

| S. No. | Health and Medicinal Research Center | Location | Year of Estb. | Objective |
|--------|--|------------------|---------------|---|
| 11 | P. G.I. Medical Education and Research | Chandigarh | 1962 | To provide high quality patient care, to attain self-sufficiency in postgraduate medical education and to meet the country's need for highly qualified medical teachers in all medical and surgical fields, etc. |
| 12 | National Institute of Nutrition | Hyderabad | 1918 | To study the health-related nutrition and food hygiene problems and to train nutrition and food hygiene specialists. |
| 13 | National Institute of Occupational Health | Ahmedabad | 1969 | Epidemiological and environmental monitoring and corollary toxicological studies in hazardous occupations for recognition and evaluation of risk factors, development of tools for early diagnosis of health impairment and design of appropriate intervention measures for the prevention of hazards at work places., etc. |
| 14 | King Institute of Preventive Medicine | Guindy (Chennai) | 1899 | To revive the manufacturing unit according to GMP norms utilizing it as a common facility for the production of Anti snake venom, cholera and Typhoid Vaccine, etc. |
| 15 | All India Institute of Hygiene & Public Health | Kolkata | 1932 | To deliver integrated occupational health care programme by conducting short term certificate course in occupational health and safety for the medical/non-medical personnel attached to different industries, research studies in the field of occupational health and safety, etc. |
| 16 | Indian institute of health management research | Jaipur | 1984 | Organization and management of health system based on primary health care with particular emphasis on district health system in urban and rural areas. |

3. Nuclear Research Centres in India:

| S.No. | Nuclear Research Center | Location | Year of Estb | Objective |
|-------|--|---------------------|--------------|--|
| 1 | Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics | Kolkata | 1949 | To conduct and foster excellent and interesting interdisciplinary research of significant utility. |
| 2 | Physical Research Laboratory (PRL) | Ahmedabad | 1947 | To provide services such as networking, email, printing, backup and maintaining computational environment for scientific and engineering research. |
| 3 | Center of Earth Science's Studies | Trivendrum (Kerala) | 1978 | To Promote and establish modern scientific and technological research and development studies of importance to India and to Kerala in particular, in the field of Earth Sciences, etc. |
| 4 | Nuclear Fuel Complex | Hyderabad | 1971 | To identify strenuous jobs and awkward postures during work causing musculoskeletal problems in various plants and suggest remedial measures, To undertake the pulmonary function studies in some selectyed category workers. (Reference technical report submitted to management by CLI in 1981). |
| 5 | Bhabha Atomic Research Center | Trombay (Mumbai) | 1957 | To fulfill its mandate of indigenous nuclear power programme and various other applications of nuclear energy, etc. |
| 6 | Electronics Corporation of India | Hyderabad | 1967 | To continue services to the country's needs for the peaceful uses Atomic Energy. Special and Strategic requirements of Defence and Space, Electronics Security Systems and Support for Civil Aviation sector. |
| 7 | Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) | Mumbai | 1948 | To continue services to the country's needs for the peaceful uses Atomic Energy. |
| 8 | Uranium Corporation of India | Jadugoda | 1967 | Mining and Processing of uranium ore to produce uranium concentrate. |
| 9 | India Rare Earths Limited | Alwaye (Kerala) | 1950 | To become nationally and globally competitive player in beach sand minerals and to achieve annual production of ilmenite with associate minerals of 8 lakh tons by the year 2012, etc, o improve productivity, capacity utilization, and cost effectiveness, etc. |
| 10 | Indira Gandhi Centre For Atomic Research | Tamil Nadu | 1971 | To conduct broad based multidisciplinary programme of scientific research and advanced Engineering, directed towards the development of sodium cooled Fast Breeder Reactor [FBR] technology |

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|-----------|--|----------------------|------|---|
| 11 | National Chemical Laboratory (NCL) | Pune, Maharashtra | 1950 | To design new solid catalysts for chemical transformations with high conversion and selectivity for petrochemicals, selected high value fine chemicals and organic intermediates, develop catalysts for pollution abatement, etc. |
| 12 | High Altitude Research Laboratory | Gulmarg, Kashmir | 1963 | To provide the scientific community of the country a self contained high altitude / high latitude laboratory for scientific research. |
| 13 | Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute | Durgpur, West Bengal | 1958 | to provide assistance to mechanical engineering industries in the form of feasibility studies, research, training, consultancy etc. for import substitution & export |
| 14 | Central Mining Research Institution | Dhanbad, Bihar | 1956 | To carry out the work of research and development in the area of mining and allied subjects. |
| 15 | Radio Astronomy Center | Tamil Nadu | 1968 | To provide stimulating environment for the front-line research in radio astronomy and astrophysics |
| 16 | Variable Energy Cyclotron Center | Mumbai | 1977 | Development around the accelerator technology and research in the fields of accelerator physics, nuclear physics, quark-gluon plasma, theoretical physics, material sciences, chemistry, isotope production etc. |
| 17 | Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research | Hyderabad | 1948 | To carry out geological exploration and discover mineral deposits required for nuclear power programme of India. |

4. Nanotechnology Research Centres in India:

| S.No. | Nanotechnology Research Center | Location | Year Of Estb. | Objective |
|-------|---|------------|---------------|--|
| 1 | Bhabha Atomic Research Center | Mumbai | 1954 | To fulfill its mandate of indigenous nuclear power programme and various other applications of nuclear energy, etc. |
| 2 | Center of Materials for Electronics Technology | Pune | 1990 | To establish technology strength in electronics materials for the present and future industrial requirement. |
| 3 | Central Electronics Research Institute | Rajasthan | 1953 | Advanced research and development in Electronics. |
| 4 | Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute | Kolkata | 1977 | To provide scientific industrial research and development in the area of glass, ceramics and related materials that maximizes the economic, environmental and societal benefit for the people of India |
| 5 | Central Scientific Instruments Organization | Chandigarh | 1959 | Promotion, guidance and coordination of scientific and industrial research in India including other institutions and financing the specific research activities. |
| 6 | Defence Research and Development Establishment (DRDE) | Gwalior | 1973 | Research and development of detection and protection against toxic chemical and biological agent. |
| 7 | Indian Association for the Cultivation of Sciences (IACS) | Kolkata | 1876 | To foster high quality fundamental research in frontier disciplines of the basic sciences. |
| 8 | Institute of Fundamental Research | Mumbai | 1945 | To conduct research primarily in natural sciences, mathematics and theoretical computer science. |
| 9 | National Center for Biological Sciences | Karnataka | 1892 | To conduct fundamental research in the frontier areas of biology. |
| 10 | National Chemical Laboratories | Pune | 1950 | To conduct research, development and consultancy services in the related field of science. |
| 11 | National Metallurgical Laboratory | Jamshedpur | 1950 | Progressive enhancement of its resources, generation and acquisition of 'Intellectual Property Assets' and strives to maximise the business of R&D meeting the customer requirements through maintenance of sustainable growth |
| 12 | National Physics Laboratories | New Delhi | 1947 | To maintain standards of SI units in India and calibrates the national standards of weights and measures. |
| 13 | Raman Research Institute | Bangalore | 1948 | To conduct research in Astronomy, Astrophysics, Liquid Crystals, Theoretical Physics, Optics. |

| S.No. | Nanotechnology Research Center | Location | Year Of Estb. | Objective |
|-------|---|------------|---------------|--|
| 14 | Regional Research Laboratories | Trivandrum | 1961 | To undertake externally funded projects and offers know-how, feasibility reports, analysis and testing facilities, consultancy and technical information services and human resource development in its various R&D Divisions. |
| 15 | S. N. Bose National Center for Basic Sciences (DST) | Kolkata | 1986 | To foster, encourage and promote the growth of advanced studies in selected branches of basic sciences, etc. |
| 16 | Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics | Kolkata | 1949 | basic research and training in physical and biophysical sciences |
| 17 | Solid State Physics Laboratory | Delhi | 1962 | research in the field of Solid State Materials, Devices and Sub-systems. |

5. Other Research Institutions:

Departmental Research Centres

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| Anthropological Survey of India | Kolkata |
| Central Water Power Research Station | Khadakvasla (Pune) |
| Central Power Research Institute | Bangalore and Bhopal |
| Forest Research Institute | Dehradun |
| Geological Survey of India | Kolkata |
| Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology | Pune |

Space Research

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|---|------------------------------|
| Indian Scientific Satellite Project | Bangalore |
| Indian Space Research Organization | Bangalore |
| Physical Research Laboratory | Ahmedabad |
| Propelling Fuel Complex | Thiruvananthapuram |
| Satellite Launch Vehicle Project | Thiruvananthapuram |
| Space Applications Centre | Ahmedabad |
| Space Commission | Bangalore |
| Sriharikota Range | Sriharikota (Andhra Pradesh) |
| Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station | Thumba |
| Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre | Thiruvananthapuram |

Ocean Research Institutions

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| National Institute of Oceanography | Panaji, Goa |
| Indian National Centre for Ocean and Information Services | Hyderabad |
| Project Directorate, Integrated Coastal and Marine Area Management | Chennai |
| Centre for Marine Living Resources and Ecology | Kochi |

Physical and Earth Sciences

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| National Physical Laboratory | New Delhi |
| Central Fuel Research Institute | Dhanbad |
| Indian Institute of Petroleum | Dehradun |
| National Chemical Laboratory | Pune |

Biological Sciences

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| Central Leather Research Institute | Chennai |
| National Botanical Research Institute | Lucknow |

Engineering

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| National Aeronautical Laboratory | Bangalore |
| National Environmental Engineering Research | Nagpur |
| National Metallurgical Laboratory | Bangalore |

Scientific Museums

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| Birla Industrial Technological Museum | Kolkata |
| Indian National Scientific Documentation Center | New Delhi |
| Visvesvaraya Industrial and Technological | Bangalore |

Co-Operative Research Institutions

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| Cement Research Institute of India | Ballabgarh |
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National Surveys and Other Institutes

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| Botanical Survey of India | Kolkata |
| National Atlas Organization | Kolkata |
| Indian National Science Academy | New Delhi |

Sports Institutes

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| Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports | Patiala |
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