

# **NATIONAL ORGANISATIONS**

## **1. BIS**

### **❖ What is BIS?**

- ✓ The full form of BIS is the Bureau of Indian Standards.
- ✓ BIS is India's national standards body operating underneath the aegis of the Indian government's Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Nutrition and Public Distribution.
- ✓ It is set up by the 1986 Bureau of Indian Standards Act, that came into force on 23 December 1986.
- ✓ The minister responsible for the BIS 's administrative oversight of the department or agency is the ex-officio president of the BIS.

### **❖ The regional office of BIS**

The headquarter is located in New Delhi. BIS has five regional offices located in the various cities of the nations which are given below :

- ✓ Chandigarh
- ✓ Mumbai
- ✓ Chennai
- ✓ Kolkata, and
- ✓ Delhi

### **❖ Main objectives of BIS**

- ✓ Harmonious implementation of marking and consistency assurance standardisations
- ✓ Promoting consistency & quality control
- ✓ Establish a strategic plan for the identification of standards and their alignment with manufacturing and trade growth.

### **❖ Primary functions of BIS**

- ✓ One of the main functions of BIS is to develop, identify, and encourage Indian Norms.
- ✓ As of 1 January 2019, BIS has produced over 20,000 principles, which are in effect.
- ✓ These cover major financial segments that assist the firms to grow the product quality and service providers.
- ✓ BIS listed 15 industries that are significant to the sector of India. It has a separate Division Council for the development of Indian Standard to monitor and supervise the activities.
- ✓ The criteria are periodically reviewed and developed to ensure conformity with the global standards in line with technological progress.

### **❖ Advantages of BIS**

- ✓ The BIS supports the country's economy in a variety of ways:
- ✓ Gives consumers secure, consistent quality products
- ✓ Reduces safety threats to customers
- ✓ Promotes import & exports the substitutes

## 2. BCCI

- ✓ BCCI stands for Board of Control for Cricket in India.
- ✓ It is the national governing body for cricket in India.
- ✓ This is formed in December, 1928 to replace Calcutta Cricket Board and headquartered at Mumbai.
- ✓ It is associated with International Cricket Council (ICC) and is the richest cricket board in the world.
- ✓ It controls all tournaments inside and outside India.
- ✓ It has the authority to select players, umpires and officials to participate in international events.
- ✓ The BCCI officials are elected by the representatives of state cricket associations.
- ✓ BCCI is headed by the president which is the highest designation in BCCI.
- ✓ Its current president (as of July 2017) is Vinod Rai.
- ✓ He is the former Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG).
- ✓ The logo of BCCI is derived from the British Indian flag during the colonial period.
- ✓ First president of BCCI was R.E. Grant Govan
- ✓ First secretary of BCCI was Anthony De Mello

## 3. ICC

- ✓ ICC stands for International Cricket Council and is an international governing body for cricket.
- ✓ It was established in 1909 as the Imperial Cricket Conference by representatives from Australia, England and South Africa.
- ✓ In 1965, it was renamed International Cricket Conference and later it was renamed International Cricket Council (ICC) in 1989.
- ✓ It is headquartered in Dubai, UAE. The current chairman of ICC as of 24 November 2020 is Greg Barclay.
- ✓ The council has 105 member nations; some are full members, some are associate members and some are affiliate members.
- ✓ The nations that are full members of ICC include India, New Zealand, England, Australia, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, South Africa, West Indies, and Zimbabwe.

## 4. CBFC

- ✓ The CBFC handles film certification in India.
- ✓ It is a statutory body under the Information and Broadcasting Ministry.
- ✓ It regulates the public exhibition of films under the provisions of the Cinematograph Act 1952.
- ✓ Films can be exhibited to the public only after they have been certified by the CBFC.
- ✓ The Central Government enacted the Information Technology (Guidelines For Intermediaries And Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021 in February 2021.
- ✓ The Rules largely cover OTT platforms and social media.
- ✓ The new Rules have been passed under Sections 69A(2), 79(2)(c) and 87 of the Information Technology Act, 2000.
- ✓ These new rules supersede the previously enacted Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines) Rules 2011.

## 5. DRDO

- ✓ DRDO stands for Defence Research and Development Organisation. It was established in 1958 by the Government of India, under the Ministry of Defence (Raksha Mantralay).

### DRDO Latest Update –

- ✓ The 'Sindhu Netra' satellite developed by Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) was successfully deployed in space on February 28th, 2021. The satellite aims to boost the country's surveillance capabilities to monitor the activities of both military warships and merchant shipping in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR). The satellite was launched using the Indian Space Research Organisation's PSLV-C51 which took off from the Satish Dhawan Space Centre in Sriharikota in Andhra Pradesh.

### List of DRDO Labs

Find all the laboratories that are administered by the Defence Research and Development Organisation below.

City	Labs	
Delhi	Defence Terrain Research Laboratory (DTRL)	Institute of Nuclear Medicine & Allied Sciences (INMAS)
	Centre for Advanced Semiconductor Technology (ASEMIT)	Institute for Systems Studies & Analyses (ISSA)
	Centre for Fire, Explosive and Environment Safety (CFEES)	Laser Science & Technology Centre (LASTEC)
	Defense Scientific Information & Documentation Centre (DESIDOC)	Scientific Analysis Group (SAG)
	Defense Institute of Physiology & Allied Sciences (DIPAS)	Solid State Physics Laboratory (SSPL)
	Defense Institute of Psychological Research (DIPR)	
Hyderabad	Advanced Numerical Research & Analysis Group (ANURAG)	Defence Metallurgical Research Laboratory (DMRL)
	Defence Electronics Research Laboratory (DLRL)	Defence Research & Development Laboratory (DRDL)
	Research Centre Imarat (RCI)	
Chandigarh	Snow & Avalanche Study Estt (SASE)	Terminal Ballistics Research Laboratory (TBRL)
Bangalore	Aeronautical Development Establishment (ADE)	Defence Avionics Research Establishment (DARE)
	Centre For Airborne System (CABS)	Defence Bioengineering & Electromedical Laboratory (DEBEL)
	Centre for Artificial Intelligence & Robotics (CAIR)	Electronics & Radar Development Establishment (LRDE)

	Centre for Military Airworthiness & Certification (CEMILAC)	Microwave Tube Research & Development Centre (MTRDC)
	Bangalore Gas Turbine Research Establishment (GTRE)	
<b>Pune</b>	Armament Research & Development Establishment (ARDE)	High Energy Materials Research Laboratory (HEMRL)
	Defence Institute of Advanced Technology (DIAT)	Research & Development Establishment (ARDE)
<b>Dehradun</b>	Instruments Research & Development Establishment (IRDE)	Defence Electronics Application Laboratory (DEAL)
<b>Agra</b>	Aerial Delivery Research and Development Establishment (ADRDE)	
<b>Nasik</b>	Advanced Centre for Energetic Materials (ACEM)	
<b>Chennai</b>	Combat Vehicles Research & Development Establishment (CVRDE)	
<b>Mysore</b>	Defence Food Research Laboratory (DFRL)	
<b>Haldwani</b>	Defence Institute of Bio-Energy Research (DIBER)	
<b>Leh Ladakh</b>	Defence Institute of High Altitude Research (DIHAR)	
<b>Jodhpur</b>	Defence Laboratory (DLJ)	
<b>Kanpur</b>	Defence Materials and Stores Research and Development Establishment (DMSRDE)	
<b>Gwalior</b>	Defence Research & Development Establishment (DRDE)	
<b>Tezpur</b>	Defence Research Laboratory (DRL)	
<b>Mussoorie</b>	Institute of Technology Management (ITM)	
<b>Ambernath</b>	Naval Materials Research Laboratory (NMRL)	
<b>Cochin</b>	Naval Physical Oceanographic Laboratory (NPOL)	
<b>Visakhapatnam</b>	Naval Science & Technological Laboratory (NSTL)	
<b>Balasore</b>	Proof & Experimental Establishment (PXE)	Integrated Test Range (ITR)
<b>Ahmednagar</b>	Vehicle Research & Development Establishment (VRDE)	

## 6. ICMR

- ✓ The full form of ICMR is the Indian Council of Medical Research. ICMR is a primary agency for the development, organization and encouragement of biomedical research in India.
- ✓ It is Govt-funded. India is one of the earliest scientific research organizations in the world, through the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Its headquarters is located in New Delhi, India.
- ✓ The 26 ICMR institutes focus mainly on particular health research subjects such as leprosy, tuberculosis, cholera & diarrhoeal illness, infectious diseases such as malaria, HIV, vector control, diet, food & drug toxicology, immuno-haematology, oncology, reproduction, medical statistics, etc.
- ✓ Its six regional medical research centres tackle regional health issues, as well as strengthening or increasing research potential in different geographical parts of the country.

## 7. IRDA

- ✓ The full form of IRDA is an Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India.

- ✓ IRDA stands for Regulatory and Development Authority for Insurance.
- ✓ It is an entity own by the India Government; it controls India's insurance industry.
- ✓ IRDA headquarter is located in Hyderabad since 2001.
- ✓ It has been moved from Delhi to here.
- ✓ The Indian Government created it to lead the passage of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999.

## 8. ICAR

- ✓ ICAR stands for Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR).
- ✓ It is an autonomous organization that reports to the Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE), Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.
- ✓ It was established on 16 July 1929 under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and is headquartered in New Delhi, Delhi.
- ✓ It conducts coordinates, guides and manages research and education in the area of agriculture, horticulture, fisheries and animal sciences throughout the country.
- ✓ The 101 ICAR institutes and 71 agricultural universities of ICAR make it one of the largest national agricultural systems in the world.
- ✓ It has made possible green revolution and subsequent developments in agriculture in India and thus enabled the nation to increase the production of foodgrains by 5 times, horticulture crops by 9.5 times, fish by 12.5 times, eggs by 39 times and milk by 7.8 times from 1951 to 2014.
- ✓ It has also contributed a lot in promoting excellence in higher education in agriculture.

## 9. LIC

- ✓ The full form of LIC is Life Insurance Corporation of India.
- ✓ LIC is a government-owned insurance and investment company arising from the Life Insurance Act of India, which put the insurance industry under the control of the government by nationalization, thereby establishing LIC in 1956.
- ✓ According to the LIC 's website, the aim is to provide citizens with a higher return on economic security through services and products than most other investment players on the market, thereby helping them build a particular quality of life and providing economic development.

## 10. NSC

- ✓ The National Security Council (NSC) in India is the executive agency responsible for advising the Prime Minister's Office on issues of national security and strategic interest. The National Security Council is an important body in India with a powerful responsibility. This topic is important for the IAS exam and is covered in the UPSC Syllabus in the Internal Security segment.
- ✓ The NSC was established in 1998 by the government of AB Vajpayee. Brajesh Mishra served as the country's first National Security Advisor (NSA). Before the NSC was formed, these functions were carried out by the Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister.

- ✓ The NSC is the apex agency in the country handling internal and external security, conventional and non-conventional defence, military affairs, counter-insurgency, space and high technology, economy, counter-terrorism and environment.
- ✓ The NSC is headed by the Prime Minister and the NSA is its Secretary. The headquarters of NSC is in New Delhi and the current NSA is Ajit Doval.

#### ✓ **National Security Council Members**

Apart from the NSA, the other members are:

1. Deputy National Security Advisor (DNSA)
2. Minister of Defence
3. Minister of External Affairs
4. Minister of Home Affairs
5. Minister of Finance
6. Deputy Chairman of the NITI Aayog

## **11. NCERT**

- ✓ The full form of NCERT is National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT)
- ✓ The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) is a government organization that has been set up to assist the qualitative improvement in school education in India.
- ✓ With the aim of building a common education system, NCERT owns the responsibility of developing and publishing the NCERT textbooks. It also develops educational kits and multimedia digital materials to help students with their studies.
- ✓ CBSE and many state boards are now following the NCERT official textbooks for Classes 1 to 12 in their school course curriculum. Not only this, for various competitive examinations like IIT, NEET, UPSC, etc, it is being recommended to refer to the NCERT Book.
- ✓ This is because the content in the textbook is developed in a simple and easily understandable way. One can start from basics and can go to a higher level by studying through these books.

## **12. CSIR**

- ✓ CSIR stands for Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.
- ✓ It is a contemporary R&D organization established by the Govt. of India in September 1942 as an autonomous body.
- ✓ It is known for its cutting edge R&D knowledgebase in diverse S&T areas.
- ✓ It has a vast network of 39 outreach centers, 38 national laboratories, 3 Innovation Complexes, and five units.
- ✓ CSIR's has around 5000 active scientists and about 8000 scientific and technical personnel to support the active scientists.
- ✓ CSIR emphasizes a wide range of science and technology such as radio and space physics, geophysics, chemicals, drugs, genomics, biotechnology, and nanotechnology, aeronautics, instrumentation, environmental engineering and information technology and more.

- ✓ It provides technical assistance in many fields related to societal efforts, which include health, drinking water, food, housing, energy, farm, and non-farm sectors.
- ✓ As of August 2019, Honorable Prime Minister of India Shri Narendra Modi is the president of CSIR, and Dr. Harsh Vardhan is the Vice President of CSIR.
- ✓ Dr. Shekhar C. Mande is the Director-General and Secretary of DSIR.

### 13. CPCB

- ✓ The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) of India is a statutory organisation under the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change. (Know the difference between the statutory and quasi-judicial body in the linked article.)
- ✓ Established in 1974 under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act and later entrusted with functions and responsibilities under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.

#### ❖ Water Pollution:

Water pollution can be defined as the contamination of water bodies. Water pollution is caused when water bodies such as rivers, lakes, oceans, groundwater, and aquifers get contaminated with industrial and agricultural effluents.

#### ❖ Air Pollution:

Air pollution refers to any physical, chemical or biological change in the air. It is the contamination of air by harmful gases, dust and smoke which affects plants, animals, and humans drastically.

### 14. RBI

- ✓ RBI is an institution of national importance and the pillar of the surging Indian economy. It is a member of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).
- ✓ The concept of Reserve Bank of India was based on the strategies formulated by Dr. Ambedkar in his book named “The Problem of the Rupee – Its origin and its solution”.
- ✓ This central banking institution was established based on the suggestions of the “Royal Commission on Indian Currency & Finance” in 1926. This commission was also known as **Hilton Young Commission**.
- ✓ In 1949, the Reserve Bank of India was nationalized and became a member bank of the Asian Clearing Union.
- ✓ RBI regulates the credit and currency system in India.
- ✓ The chief objectives of the RBI are to sustain the confidence of the public in the system, protect the interests of the depositors, and offer cost-effective banking services like cooperative banking and commercial banking to the people.

#### ❖ Reserve Bank of India (RBI) – Timeline

- ✓ The RBI is an important tool in the development strategy of the Indian government.

Year	Event
1934	The British enacted the Reserve Bank of India Act
1935	Reserve Bank of India was established on 1st of April in Calcutta

<b>1937</b>	Reserve Bank of India was permanently moved to Mumbai
<b>1949</b>	Got nationalized after independence. The bank was held by private stakeholders before this.

- ✓ In the year 2016, the original RBI Act of 1934 was amended and that provided the statutory basis for the implementation of the flexible inflation-targeting framework.

## 15. SEBI

### ❖ What is SEBI?

- ✓ SEBI is a statutory regulatory authority which oversees the Indian capital markets.
- ✓ By implementing specific laws and regulations, it controls and regulates the stock market, and it safeguards investor interests.
- ✓ SEBI was established on 12 April 1992 underneath the 1992 SEBI Act.
- ✓ SEBI Headquarter is located in Mumbai, India, it has regional offices across prominent Indian cities in New Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai and Ahmedabad along with other local regional offices.

### ❖ Objectives of SEBI

The main objective of SEBI are given below :

- ✓ Ensuring that the Indian capital market operates systematically and providing investors with a transparent investment climate.
- ✓ The main reason for establishing SEBI was to avoid capital market fraud in India and to encourage capital market growth.

### ❖ SEBI Structure

It has a hierarchical structure like any business organization and consists of various departments led by their respective supervisors. Below is a list of some of SEBI 's departments :

- ✓ Information Technology
- ✓ Office of International Affairs
- ✓ National Institute of Securities Market
- ✓ Foreign Portfolio Investors and Custodians
- ✓ Human Resources Department
- ✓ Foreign Portfolio Investors and Custodians
- ✓ Commodity and Derivative Market Regulation Department

### ❖ SEBI members

In addition to department heads, the senior management of SEBI is composed of a board of directors hired as follows :

- ✓ The Union Government of India hires one chairman and five members
- ✓ The Indian Union Finance Ministry employs two members
- ✓ RBI (Reserve Bank of India) recruits a single member to the SEBI organization.

### ❖ SEBI Functions



SEBI meets the needs of 3 parties productive in the Indian Capital Market. Stated below are these 3 participants :

- ✓ Secures the Interests of Investors and Traders
- ✓ Issuers of the Securities
- ✓ Intermediaries of Finance

### ❖ **SEBI Powers**

SEBI 's power and functions are set out in the SEBI Act,1992. It has 3 powers which are listed below :

- ✓ Quasi judicial: Rulings and instructions passed.
- ✓ Quasi executive: performing enforcement and investigations.
- ✓ Quasi legislative: Rules of Procedure.

## **16. FSSAI**

What is FSSAI?

- ✓ The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) was set up in 2008 for the proper monitoring of food hygiene and quality in India. It was functional from 2011 and ever since has been responsible for managing food safety in our country.
- ✓ The FSSAI has its headquarters at New Delhi. The authority also has 6 regional offices located in Delhi, Guwahati, Mumbai, Kolkata, Cochin, and Chennai.
- ✓ The organisation has been set up as per the FSS Act 2006, until which different acts and laws were being administered under the various ministries of Government.

### ✓ **FSSAI Act 2006**

The Food Safety and Standards Act 2006 states:

- “An Act to consolidate the laws relating to food and to establish the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India for laying down science-based standards for articles of food and to regulate their manufacture, storage, distribution, sale and import, to ensure availability of safe and wholesome food for human consumption and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

Until this law was passed, the following acts were being followed to manage the food security in the country:

- Vegetable Oil Products (Control) Order, 1947
- Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954
- Fruit Products Order, 1955
- Meat Food Products Order, 1973

A few other acts were also implemented. But the Government passed the FSS Act in 2006, which was an amalgamation of all the terms and regulations mentioned in the above acts combined together.