



ACE

Engineering Academy

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30 in 30 days for May /19 - Detailed solutions

01. Ans: (C)

Exp:

- Venice Biennale 2019: India's pavilion has celebrated 150 years of Gandhi, and is in world's Top 10
- The exhibit features seven works propagating Mahatma Gandhi's messages, by artists such as Atul Dodiya, Jitish Kallat and Nandalal Bose

02. Ans: (C)

Exp:

- In the recently concluded Venice Biennale, the 400 posters depicting different aspects of Indian life at Haripura session of Sri Nandalal Bose has displayed
- Nandalal Bose looked at cultural idioms and the fabric of the common man when he created images of musicians, blacksmiths, tailors, an esraj player, a veena player, or women doing their chores.

03. Ans: (A)

Exp:

- Russian President Vladimir Putin has signed into law new measures that would enable the creation of a national network, able to operate separately from the rest of the world.
- The new law aims to protect Russia from foreign online restrictions by creating a "sustainable, secure and fully functioning" local internet.
- The new law comes after Russian lawmakers advanced a package of legislation earlier this year which aimed at curtailing internet freedom allowing authorities to jail individuals for those who insult government officials online or spread fake news.

04. Ans: (C)

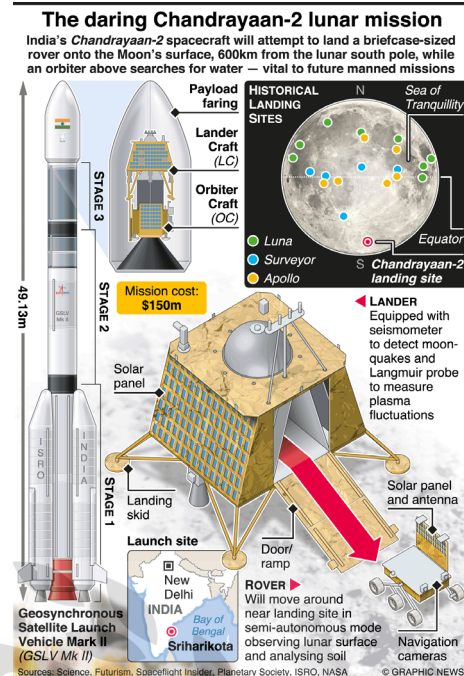
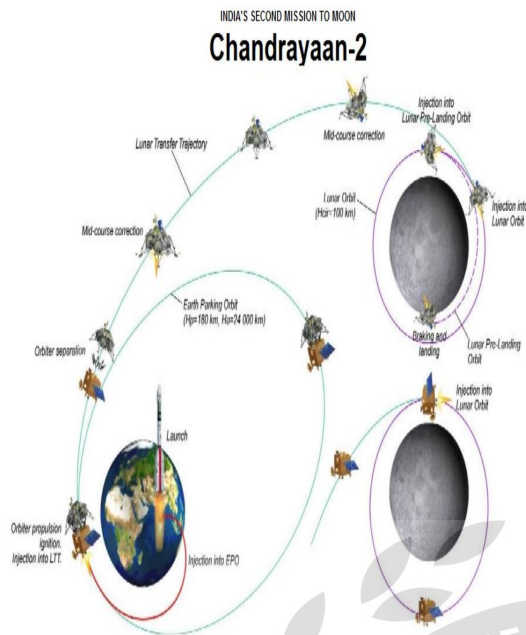
Exp:

- Jaish-e-Mohammad chief Masood Azhar was listed as a designated terrorist by the UN Security Council 1267 Committee
- The reasons for listing did not mention the Pulwama attack of February 14 for which the JeM had claimed responsibility.
- The listing is a victory for India in a decade-old diplomatic battle waged primarily by it and supported by its friends at the UNSC, as it would mean a travel ban, arms embargo and asset freeze on Azhar.
- The P-3 or group of three permanent UNSC members, the U.S., the U.K. and France, had co-sponsored a listing request at the Committee weeks after the Pulwama attack that killed over 40 security personnel.
- The reasons for designating Azhar as a terrorist included his support for the JeM since its founding, being associated with the al-Qaeda by recruiting for them and “participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing, or perpetrating of acts or activities or supplying, selling or transferring arms and related material”. It also pointed to his role in recruiting fighters in Afghanistan.

05. Ans: (D)

Exp:

- Chandrayaan 2 is an Indian lunar mission that will boldly go where no country has ever gone before — the Moon's South Polar Region.
- The aim is to improve our understanding of the Moon — discoveries that will benefit India and humanity as a whole.
- These insights and experiences aim at a paradigm shift in how lunar expeditions are approached for years to come — propelling further voyages into the farthest frontiers.



06. Ans: (B)

Exp:

- The Government of India has put in place a robust plan to ensure that there is adequate supply of crude oil to Indian oil refineries from May 2019 onwards.
- There will be additional supplies from other major oil producing countries from different parts of the world.
- The Indian refineries are fully prepared without any problem to meet the national demand for petrol, diesel and other petroleum products in the country

07. Ans: (C)

Exp:

- World Press Freedom Day was proclaimed by the UN General Assembly in 1993 following a Recommendation adopted at the twenty-sixth session of UNESCO's General Conference in 1991.
- This in turn was a response to a call by African journalists who in 1991 produced the landmark Windhoek Declaration on media pluralism and independence.
- At the core of UNESCO's mandate is freedom of the press and freedom of expression. UNESCO believes that these freedoms allow for mutual understanding to build a sustainable peace.

- It serves as an occasion to inform citizens of violations of press freedom - a reminder that in dozens of countries around the world, publications are censored, fined, suspended and closed down, while journalists, editors and publishers are harassed, attacked, detained and even murdered.

08. Ans: (B)

Exp:

- Shops and other businesses in Gujarat can remain open round the clock now with the Gujarat Shops and Establishments (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 2019 coming into force from May 1, the government said.
- The act, passed by the state Assembly in February, was notified on May 1, a government release said Saturday.
- With this, commercial establishments in municipal corporations limits, or those near national highways, railway stations, state transport depots, hospitals and petrol pumps will be allowed to operate 24 hours.
- The shops and commercial entities operating near state highways and within municipality limits can now operate between 6 am to 2 am.
- The act replaced the Gujarat Shops and Establishments Act of 1948, which prohibited shops and other businesses from operating between 12 am to 6 am.

09. Ans: (A)

Exp:

- Sanjay Gandhi National Park was called 'Krishnagiri Park' before 1947 and 'Borivali National Park' from 1947 to 1990.
- The park was spread over a relatively smaller area of 20.26 square km till 1969, post which it was increased to 104 square km by acquiring various forest reserves adjoining the park. The name was changed again in 1990 and it was rechristened 'Sanjay Gandhi National Park' in the memory of Sanjay Gandhi (son of ex-Prime Minister Indira Gandhi), who was killed in a 1980 plane crash.
- Vihar Lake and Tulsi Lake in the vicinity of the park are the 2 largest lakes in the city and are also popular tourist destinations.
- This reputed park is a natural habitat for 36 varieties of mammals, 62 species of reptiles, 5,000 kinds of insects and 800 diverse flowering plants. One would find a varied collection of wild

animals including Bonnet and Rhesus monkeys, Indian Hare, Sambar deer, Gray Lungur, Chital, Macaque and many more. Another major attraction of this place is the presence of Atlas Moth, world's largest moth. Karvi, an exotic variety of flora is also found here which blossoms only once in eight years.

10. Ans: (C)

Exp:

- The Arctic Council is the leading intergovernmental forum promoting cooperation, coordination and interaction among the Arctic States, Arctic indigenous communities and other Arctic inhabitants on common Arctic issues, in particular on issues of sustainable development and environmental protection in the Arctic. This article contains a backgrounder on the Arctic Council and its work.
- What is the Arctic Council?
- The Arctic Council is the leading intergovernmental forum promoting cooperation, coordination and interaction among the Arctic States, Arctic indigenous communities and other Arctic inhabitants on common Arctic issues, in particular on issues of sustainable development and environmental protection in the Arctic.
- Who takes part?
- The Ottawa Declaration lists the following countries as Members of the Arctic Council: Canada, the Kingdom of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, the Russian Federation, Sweden and the United States.
- In addition, six organizations representing Arctic indigenous peoples have status as Permanent Participants. The category of Permanent Participant was created to provide for active participation and full consultation with the Arctic indigenous peoples within the Council. They include: the Aleut International Association, the Arctic Athabaskan Council, Gwich'in Council International, the Inuit Circumpolar Council, Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North and the Saami Council.

11. Ans: (D)

Exp:

- Iran agreed to rein in its nuclear programme in a 2015 deal struck with the US, UK, Russia, China, France and Germany.

- Under the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) Tehran agreed to significantly cut its stores of centrifuges, enriched uranium and heavy-water, all key components for nuclear weapons.
- The JCPOA established the Joint Commission, with the negotiating parties all represented, to monitor implementation of the agreement.
- It had been hit with devastating economic sanctions by the United Nations, United States and the European Union that are estimated to have cost it tens of billions of pounds a year in lost oil export revenues. Billions in overseas assets had also been frozen.
- Trump and opponents to the deal say it is flawed because it gives Iran access to billions of dollars but does not address Iran's support for groups the U.S. considers terrorists, like Hamas and Hezbollah. They note it also doesn't curb Iran's development of ballistic missiles and that the deal phases out by 2030. They say Iran has lied about its nuclear program in the past.
- Other countries have promised to uphold it but their ability to do so will depend on how their companies can be firewalled from U.S. sanctions if they continue their engagement with Iran.
- The sanctions often referred to as "secondary sanctions", which primarily target non-US companies engaging in business in or with Iran entirely outside US jurisdiction.

12. Ans: (B)

Exp:

- IN Ships Kolkata and Shakti carried out Group Sail with naval ships of Japan, Philippines and the United States of America in the South China Sea from 03 May to 09 May 19.
- The six-day long Group Sail had participation of six combatants from the four participating countries and included the Guided Missile Destroyer INS Kolkata and Fleet Support Ship INS Shakti of India, Helicopter Carrier JMSDF Izumo and Guided Missile Destroyer JMSDF Murasame of Japan; Frigate BRP Andres Bonifacio of Philippines and Arleigh Burke Class Destroyer USS Williams P Lawrence of USA.
- The Group Sail was aimed to deepen the existing partnership and foster mutual understanding among participating navies.
- The ships undertook various exercises en route which included formation manoeuvring, underway replenishment runs, cross-deck flying and exchange of Sea Riders. The Group Sail exercise with naval ships of Japan, Philippines and United States showcased India's commitment to operating with like-minded nations to ensure safe maritime environment through enhanced interoperability.

- IN Ships are on return passage from their successful deployment to South and East China Seas as part of the annual Eastern Fleet over Seas Deployment during which they visited Cam Ranh Bay, Vietnam, Qingdao, China and Busan, South Korea. Whilst at Qingdao, both the ships had participated in the International Fleet Review (IFR) as part of the 70th Anniversary Celebration of PLA (Navy). During the ships' stay in Busan, the IN Ships took part in the Opening Ceremony of Maritime Security (MS) Field Training Exercise (FTX) under the aegis of ADMM-PLUS.
- On departing Busan, both the ships participated in ADMM-PLUS MS FTX Phase I exercises from 01 May to 03 May 19 off South Korea with Navies of Brunei, China, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, South Korea and the USA. Group Sail progressed from 03 May to 09 May. The Phase II of ADMM-PLUS MS FTX is scheduled from 09 May to 12 May 19 in the South China Sea. On completion of Phase II, all participating ships including IN Ships Kolkata and Shakti are scheduled to attend the closing ceremony of ADMM-PLUS MS and participate in the International Maritime Defence Expo (IMDEX) 2019 in Singapore.

13. Ans: (A)

Exp:

- Article 214 provides that every State shall have a High Court; however, Article 231 states that Article 214 shall not be a bar for constituting a common high court for two or more States.
- Only Parliament may by law establish a Common High Court for two or more States. This means that, unless Parliament by law establishes a Common High Court for two or more States, every State has to have a High Court, i.e., upon formation of a new State a new High Court is also formed.
- Article 216 provides that every High Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and such other number of judges as the President may from time to time deem necessary to appoint.
- Article 217 relates to appointment of HC judges.

14. Ans: (C)

Exp:

- Twenty years ago, on **May 11, 1998**, India took a **leap into the unknown world of nuclear weapon powers** with the tests at Pokhran. The five nuclear devices detonated during the Pokhran II Test were **Shakti I, II, III, IV and V**.

- It consisted of 5 detonations. First one was fusion and remaining 4 were fission bomb test. This test made **India 6th nation** to have tested a nuclear weapon.
- A series of **five nuclear explosions** were conducted between May 11 and May 13, 1998. The second Pokhran Nuclear Test was conducted after **Smiling Buddha in 1974**.
- **May 11**, the day of first of the five explosions during the Pokhran-II nuclear weapons testing, was officially declared as the **National Technology Day**.
- The decision was taken after great deliberation and with preparation, but the reaction of the world would affect the future of India was unknown. But today, it is certain that the **action was timely and inevitable**. India has more or less achieved the **strategic goals** that the nuclear tests set their sights on

15. Ans: (C)

Exp:

- The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal was adopted on 22 March 1989 by the Conference of Plenipotentiaries in Basel, Switzerland, in response to a public outcry following the discovery, in the 1980s, in Africa and other parts of the developing world of deposits of toxic wastes imported from abroad.
- The overarching objective of the Basel Convention is to protect human health and the environment against the adverse effects of hazardous wastes. Its scope of application covers a wide range of wastes defined as “hazardous wastes” based on their origin and/or composition and their characteristics, as well as two types of wastes defined as “other wastes” - household waste and incinerator ash.

16. Ans: (D)

Exp:

- India's GS Lakshmi has become the first female to be appointed to the ICC international panel of match referees.
- The 51-year-old, who first officiated as a match referee in women's domestic cricket in 2008-09, can referee internationals with immediate effect.

17. Ans: (A)

Exp:

- Although families all over the world have transformed greatly over the past decades in terms of their structure and as a result of global trends and demographic changes, the United Nations still recognizes the family as the basic unit of society.
- The International Day of Families provides an opportunity to promote awareness of issues relating to families and to increase knowledge of the social, economic and demographic processes affecting them.
- It has inspired a series of awareness-raising events, including national family days. In many countries, this day is an opportunity to highlight different areas of interest and importance to families.
- The International Day of Families is observed on the 15th of May every year. Activities include workshops and conferences, radio and television programmes, newspaper articles and cultural programmes highlighting relevant themes.
- 2019 Theme: “Families and Climate Action: Focus on SDG 13”
- The 2019 observance focuses on families, family policies and major SDG 13 targets:
- SDG 13 target 13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning
- SDG 13 target 13.2: integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

18. Ans: (B)

Exp:

- The United Nations Sasakawa Award for Disaster Reduction is one of three prestigious prizes established in 1986 by founding Chairman of the Nippon Foundation, Mr. Ryoichi Sasakawa. It is worth approximately US \$50,000 and is shared among the Laureates.
- The Award recognizes individuals, organizations and initiatives that have best contributed to ensuring inclusive, accessible and non-discriminatory participation in disaster risk reduction activities for all sections of society, especially the poor.

19. Ans: (C)

Exp:

- The Indian Navy achieved a significant milestone in enhancing its Anti Air Warfare Capability with the maiden cooperative engagement firing of the Medium Range Surface to Air Missile (MRSAM).
- The firing was undertaken on the Western Seaboard by Indian Naval Ships Kochi and Chennai wherein the missiles of both ships were controlled by one ship to intercept different aerial targets at extended ranges. The firing trial was carried out by the Indian Navy, DRDO and Israel Aerospace Industries.
- The successful conduct of the test has been the result of sustained efforts by all stakeholders over the years.
- DRDL Hyderabad, a DRDO Lab, has jointly developed this missile in collaboration with Israel Aerospace Industries. The MRSAM has been manufactured by Bharat Dynamics Limited, India.
- These Surface to Air Missiles are fitted onboard the Kolkata Class Destroyers and would also be fitted on all future major warships of the Indian Navy. With the successful proving of this cooperative mode of engagement, the Indian Navy has become a part of a select group of Navies that have this niche capability. This capability significantly enhances the combat effectiveness of the Indian Navy thereby providing an operational edge over potential adversaries.

20. Ans: (B)

Exp:

- Punjab state government has banned online delivery of food without hygiene rating.
- Commissioner Food and Drug Administration and Director of 'Tandrust Punjab Mission', KS Pannu while speaking with the media said that the online food order and supply companies take orders from the consumers and deliver the same after procuring it from the Food Business Operators (FBOs) associated with them.

21. Ans: (C)

Exp:

- The final results for 542 constituencies have just been declared. Elections to one constituency – Vellore in Tamil Nadu, were postponed. BJP with 303 seats has retained its position as the

single largest party. In this document, we analyse the profile of the newly elected Members of Parliament of the 17th Lok Sabha.

- **BJP has the highest representation**
- 397 MPs were elected from national parties. Of these 303 MPs were from BJP, 52 from Congress, and 22 from TMC.
- Among the state parties DMK (23) and YSRCP (22) won the most seats.
- 267 first-term MPs in the 17th Lok Sabha
- Fewer MPs over 70 years, more MPs under 40 years
- 394 MPs have at least Graduate level education
- 78 women MPs in the 17th Lok Sabha
- Most MPs have declared political and social work as their occupation
- 39% of MPs have listed their occupation as political and social work
- 38% are engaged in agricultural activities. 23% MPs are businessmen.
- Only 4% of MPs are lawyers.

22. Ans: (B)

Exp:

- The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on Wednesday constituted a task force to suggest policy and regulatory interventions required for development of secondary market in corporate loans, including loan transaction platform for stressed assets.
- The six-member body, headed by Canara Bank chairman T. N. Manoharan, has been set up to review the existing state of the market for loan sale/transfer in India as well as international experience in loan trading
- The terms of the committee would be to suggest required policies for facilitating development of secondary market in corporate loans, including loan transaction platform for stressed assets, creation of a loan contract registry, its ownership structure and related protocols such as standardization of loan information, independent validation and data access.

23. Ans: (C)

Exp:

- The United Nations Human Settlements Programme is the United Nations programme for human settlements and sustainable urban development.

- It was established in 1978 as an outcome of the First UN Conference on Human Settlements and Sustainable Urban Development held in Vancouver, Canada, in 1976.

24. Ans: (A)

Exp:

- Prem Singh Tamang a.k.a P.S. Golay was sworn in as the Chief Minister of **Sikkim**. Mr. Golay's party, Sikkim Krantikari Morcha (SKM), won 17 of the 32 Assembly seats in the April 11 election.
- The Sikkim Democratic Front (SDF), which has ruled the State for 25 years, won 15 seats.
- He succeeds Pawan Chamling of the SDF, who has the record of being the longest serving Chief Minister of the country, having won five consecutive terms for a little over 24 years.

25. Ans: (B)

Exp:

- Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) has successfully test fired AKASH-MK-1S missile from ITR , Chandipur, Odhisa on 25 and 27 May 2019.
- Akash Mk1S is an upgrade of existing AKASH missile with indigenous Seeker.
- AKASH Mk1S is a surface to air missile which can neutralize advanced aerial targets. The Akash weapon system has combination of both command guidance and active terminal seeker guidance.
- Seeker and guidance performance have been consistently established in both the missions. All the mission objectives have been met.

26. Ans: (C)

Exp:

- Algeria and Argentina have been officially recognized by WHO as malaria-free. The certification is granted when a country proves that it has interrupted indigenous transmission of the disease for at least 3 consecutive years.
- Contracted through the bite of an infected mosquito, malaria remains one of the world's leading killers, with an estimated 219 million cases and over 400 000 malaria-related deaths in 2017. Approximately 60% of fatalities are among children aged less than 5 years.

- Algeria is the second country in the WHO African Region to be officially recognized as malaria-free, after Mauritius, which was certified in 1973. Argentina is the second country in the WHO Region of the Americas to be certified in 45 years, after Paraguay in June 2018.
- Algeria and Argentina reported their last cases of indigenous malaria in 2013 and 2010 respectively.

27. Ans: (C)

Exp:

- Union Cabinet has approved a proposal to increase the strength of judges in Supreme Court from the present 31 to 34 (i.e. by 10%), including Chief Justice of India (CJI).
- Cabinet has approved a bill to amend the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Act, 1956.
- At present Supreme Court has sanctioned strength of judges is 31 (including CJI). If the bill gets clearance from the parliament, the strength would go up to 31, including Chief Justice of India.
- According to Article 124 (1) of Constitution of India, the strength of the Supreme Court is fixed as per the law.
- In pursuance of this Parliament has enacted the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Act, 1956, which originally provided for a maximum of 10 judges (excluding the CJI).
- This law was last time amended in 2009 to increase judges' strength from 25 to 30 (excluding the CJI).

28. Ans: (A)

Exp:

- Jokha Alharthi, the first female Omani novelist to be translated into English, has won the Man Booker International prize for her novel *Celestial Bodies*.
- Alharthi, the £50,000 award's first winner to write in Arabic, shares the prize equally with her translator, American academic Marilyn Booth.
- *Celestial Bodies* is set in the Omani village of al-Awafi and follows the stories of three sisters: Mayya, who marries into a rich family after a heartbreak; Asma, who marries for duty

29. Ans: (B)

Exp:

- Article 12: Definition of the state
- In this part, unless the context otherwise requires, the State includes the Government and Parliament of India and the Government and the Legislature of each of the States and all local or other authorities within the territory of India or under the control of the Government of India

30. Ans: (B)

Exp:

- The constitutional provisions in India on the subject of distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the States are defined under several articles; the most important in this regard being specifically under articles 245 & 246 of the Constitution of India.
- The Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India defines and specifies allocation of powers and functions between Union & States.
- It contains three lists; i.e. 1) Union List, 2) State List and 3) Concurrent List.
- The Union List is a list of 100 (Originally 97) numbered items as provided in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The Union Government or the Parliament of India has exclusive power to legislate on matters relating to these items.
- The State List is a list of 62 (Originally 66) items in the Schedule Seven to the Constitution of India. The respective state governments have exclusive power to legislate on matters relating to these items.
- There are 52 (Originally 47) items currently in the list: This includes items which are under joint domain of the Union as well as the respective States.