



ACE

Engineering Academy

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Hyderabad | Delhi | Bhopal | Pune | Bhubaneswar | Lucknow | Patna | Bengaluru | Chennai | Vijayawada | Vizag | Tirupati | Kukatpally | Kolkata | Ahmedabad

30 in 30 days for November/19 - Detailed solutions

01. Ans: (A)

Exp:

The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Bill 2019

- A Union Territory of Ladakh will be formed
- It will contain Kargil and Leh districts
- A Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir will be formed
- It will contain all the areas other than Ladakh and Leh

Status of governor

- Governor of existing state of Jammu and Kashmir will be Lieutenant governor of UT of Jammu and Kashmir and UT of Ladakh

Representation in Council of States

- Four sitting RS members from J&K will be deemed to be members of UT of J&K., Their term remains unaltered.

Representation in Lok Sabha

- UT of J&K will have five LS seats
- UT of Ladakh will have one LS seat

The Lieutenant Governor and the Legislative Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir

- The provisions contained in article 239A, which are applicable to "Union territory of Puducherry", shall also apply to the "Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir".
- The legislative assembly will have 107 seats with direct elections. (J&K assembly earlier had 111 seats out of which 87 elected)
- 24 seats in Pakistan

Occupied Kashmir (PoK) will remain vacant (Same as in earlier assembly)

- LG can nominate two women members to the assembly
- Term of assembly will be five years (as against six years earlier)
- Central laws have been made applicable to Union Territories of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh
- Government proposes delimitation of assembly segments
- There will be reorganization of assembly segments and constituency maps will be redrawn
- At the moment Jammu region has 37 assembly segments and Kashmir has 46

IANS GRAPHICS

02. Ans: (A)

Exp:

- India is not a founding member of APEC
- The idea of APEC was firstly publicly broached by former Prime Minister of Australia Bob Hawke during a speech in Seoul, Korea, on 31 January 1989. Ten months later, 12 Asia-Pacific economies met in Canberra, Australia, to establish APEC. The founding members were Australia; Brunei Darussalam; Canada; Indonesia; Japan; Korea; Malaysia; New Zealand; the Philippines; Singapore; Thailand; and the United States.

04. Ans: (A)

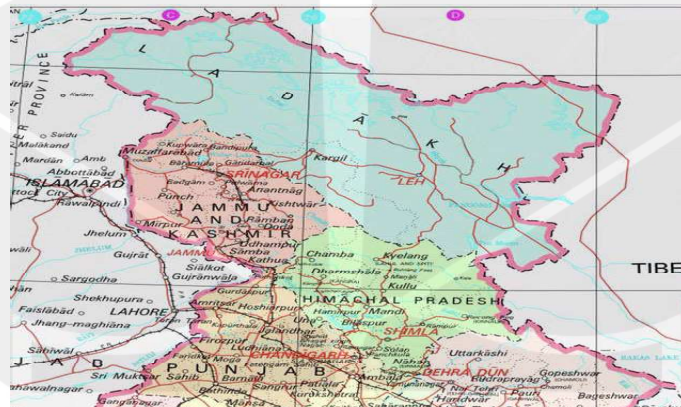
Exp:

- The inaugural Indo-Uzbekistan Joint Field Training Exercise (FTX)-2019, Exercise DUSTLIK-2019 culminated on 13 November 2019 after 10 days of joint training with Uzbekistan Army.
- In the joint exercise which began on 04 November 2019 training was focused on counter insurgency and counter terrorism operations in urban scenario as well as sharing of expertise on skills at arms, both combat shooting and experiences in counter insurgency and counter terrorism.
- The exercise also provided an opportunity to armies of all nations for greater cultural understanding, sharing experiences and strengthening mutual trust and cooperation.

05. Ans: (B)

Exp:

- RK Mathur took oath as the first L-G of Ladakh
- Mathur is a retired 1977 batch IAS officer of Tripura cadre
- Meanwhile, IAS officer Girish Chandra Murmu has been appointed as the Lt Governor of Jammu and Kashmir



06. Ans: (C)

Exp:

- The UNESCO Creative Cities Network (UCCN) was created in 2004 to promote cooperation with and among cities that have identified creativity as a strategic factor for sustainable urban development.

- The 180 cities which currently make up this network work together towards a common objective: placing creativity and cultural industries at the heart of their development plans at the local level and cooperating actively at the international level.

07. Ans: (C)

Exp:

- The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) is a permanent intergovernmental international organisation, the creation of which was announced on 15 June 2001 in Shanghai (China) by the Republic of Kazakhstan, the People's Republic of China, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Tajikistan, and the Republic of Uzbekistan. It was preceded by the Shanghai Five mechanism.
- The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation Charter was signed during the St.Petersburg SCO Heads of State meeting in June 2002, and entered into force on 19 September 2003. This is the fundamental statutory document which outlines the organisation's goals and principles, as well as its structure and core activities.
- The historical meeting of the Heads of State Council of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation was held on 8-9 June 2017 in Astana. On the meeting the status of a full member of the Organization was granted to the Republic of India and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
- The SCO's main goals are as follows: strengthening mutual trust and neighbourliness among the member states; promoting their effective cooperation in politics, trade, the economy, research, technology and culture, as well as in education, energy, transport, tourism, environmental protection, and other areas; making joint efforts to maintain and ensure peace, security and stability in the region; and moving towards the establishment of a democratic, fair and rational new international political and economic order.

08. Ans: (C)

Exp:



FEW FACTS ABOUT THE BRICS

- The BRICS countries make up 21 percent of global GDP. They have increased their share of global GDP threefold in the past 15 years.
- The BRICS are home to 43 percent of the world's population.
- The BRICS countries have combined foreign reserves of an estimated \$4.4 trillion.
- Intra-BRICS trade flows reached \$282 billion in 2012 and are estimated to reach \$500 billion by 2015. In 2002, it was \$27.3 billion.
- IMF estimates of GDP per member in 2012, China \$8.25 trillion, Brazil \$2.43 trillion, Russia and India at \$1.95 trillion each, South Africa \$390.9 billion.
- Per capita GDP for 2012 was estimated at, China \$6,094, Brazil \$12,340, Russia \$13,765, India \$1,592, South Africa \$7,636

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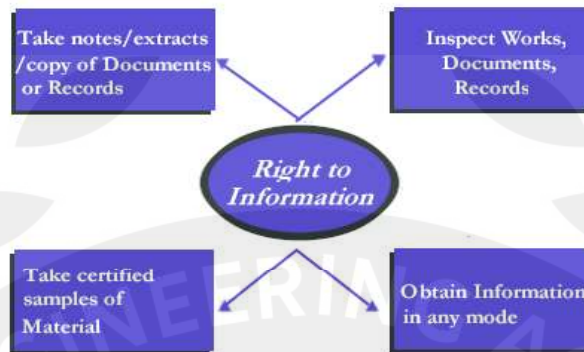
09. Ans: (B)

Exp:

- **Article 142:** Enforcement of decrees and orders of Supreme Court and unless as to discovery, etc
- (1) The Supreme Court in the exercise of its jurisdiction may pass such decree or make such order as is necessary for doing complete justice in any cause or matter pending before it, and any decree so passed or orders so made shall be enforceable throughout the territory of India in such manner as may be prescribed by or under any law made by Parliament and, until provision in that behalf is so made, in such manner as the President may by order prescribe
 - (2) Subject to the provisions of any law made in this behalf by Parliament, the Supreme Court shall, as respects the whole of the territory of India, have all and every power to make any order for the purpose of securing the attendance of any person, the discovery or production of any documents, or the investigation or punishment of any contempt of itself

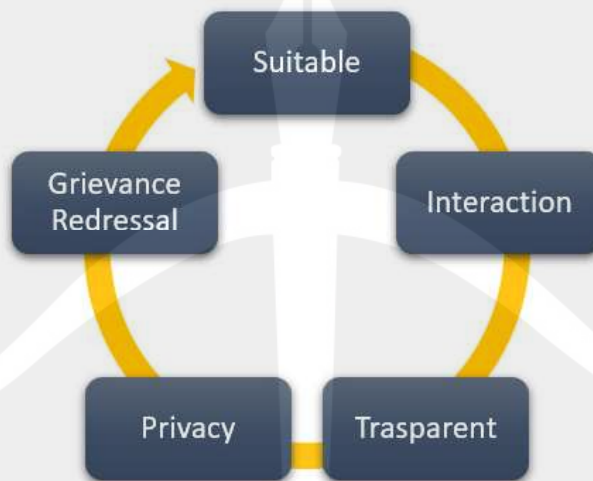
10. Ans: (B)

Exp:



11. Ans: (C)

Exp:



12. Ans: (D)

Exp:


BrahMos-A

The air-launched version of BrahMos
Will arm Su-30MKI of IAF as a standoff weapon

25 June 2016:
Successful demonstration flight carried out at HAL Nashik

22 November 2017
Specially modified Su-30 MKI of IAF test fired the Brahmos A missile on a ship stationed 280 km away in the Bay of Bengal

India became a part of elite group of nations who have capability to launch air launched cruise missile



Specifications

Missiles per aircraft	One
Length	8550 mm
Diameter	648 mm
Weight	2550 kg
Range	up to 290 km
Velocity	up to 2.8 Mach
Ground Clearance	-1000 mm
Release Height	500 m-9000 m
Release Speed	0.55-0.8 Mach
Free fall	100-150 m
Altitude-	up to 14000 m

cruise phase

13. Ans: (C)

Exp:

2019 OVERALL POWER

Rank	Country / Territory	Score	Trend [†]
1	United States	84.5	—
2	China	75.9	↗
3	Japan	42.5	—
4	India	41.0	—
5	Russia	35.4	↗
6	South Korea	32.7	—
7	Australia	31.3	—
8	Singapore	27.9	—
9	Malaysia	22.8	↗
10	Thailand	20.7	↗
11	Indonesia	20.6	↗
12	New Zealand	19.9	↗
13	Vietnam	18.0	↗
14	Taiwan*	15.9	↘
15	Pakistan	15.3	—
16	+1 North Korea	14.0	↗
17	-1 Philippines	13.7	↗



Rank	Country / Territory	Score	Trend [†]
18	Bangladesh	9.7	↗
19	Brunei	9.1	—
20	Myanmar	8.9	↗
21	Sri Lanka	8.5	—
22	Cambodia	7.7	↗
23	+1 Laos	6.4	↗
24	-1 Mongolia	6.2	—
25	Nepal	4.7	↗

* Taiwan is included in the index as a self-governing territory claimed by China.
† Trend arrows track changes in scores greater than or equal to 0.5 or less than or equal to -0.5.

14. Ans: (C)

Exp:

- The Lokpal is the first institution of its kind in independent India, established under the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act 2013 to inquire and investigate into allegations of corruption against public functionaries who fall within the scope and ambit of the above Act.
- The Lokpal has jurisdiction to inquire into allegations of corruption against anyone who is or has been Prime Minister, or a Minister in the Union government, or a Member of Parliament, as well as officials of the Union Government under Groups A, B, C and D.

15. Ans: (A)

Exp:



16. Ans: (C)

Exp:

- The first edition of the MILAN Exercises was in 1995 when just four countries from the neighbourhood including – Indonesia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, and Thailand participated and the focus was on promoting deeper cooperation in areas like maritime security and humanitarian assistance and disaster relief (HADR).
- The exercise did not take place in 2016; India was hosting the International Fleet Review. And has over the years expanded from just four littoral navies to now 41 navies coming for Exercise MILAN 2020.

1. Indonesia	8. France	15. Mozambique	22. Sudan	29. Israel	36. Qatar
2. Thailand	9. Malaysia	16. Australia	23. Somalia	30. Kenya	37. Egypt
3. Sri Lanka	10. Vietnam	17. Myanmar	24. New Zealand	31. USA	38. Tanzania
4. Comoros	11. Maldives	18. Brunei	25. Philippines	32. Japan	39. UK
5. Saudi Arabia	12. Oman	19. Mauritius	26. Cambodia	33. Singapore	40. South Korea
6. South Africa	13. Kuwait	20. Iran	27. Madagascar	34. Bangladesh	41. Russia
7. Djibouti	14. Eritrea	21. Bahrain	28. UAE	35. Seychelles	

17. Ans: (B)

Exp:

Guru Ghasidas (Sanjay) National Park



This national park is located in the Koriya district of Chhattisgarh & some of its area touches the Sidhi & Singrauli district of Madhya Pradesh as well. This move will aid to nurture their growth & create an ample scope for the tourist to entertain themselves during their excursion of the dense forest.

While you're on your sightseeing: Spotted deer, leopard, monitor lizard, sambar deer, Tiger & lots more will steal your attention for a moment. The national park covers an area of 1441 sq.km & it is popularly known as Sanjay National Park among the tourist at the present date.

Chhatt
Guru Ghasidas

18. Ans: (A)

Exp:

- The deaths of over 18,000 birds in Sambhar Lake have been attributed to Avian botulism. Attached is the detailed report by the Indian Veterinary Research Institute (IVRI), Bareilly.
- The initial cause of the deaths was suspected to be avian flu, but that has been ruled out. Botulism has been recognised as a major cause of mortality in wild birds since the 1900s.
- A potential cause of the presence of the bacteria could be toxicity of the water possibly due to excessive salt extraction by illegal salt units around the lake. Avian botulism is a neuromuscular illness caused by a toxin produced by a bacteria — *Clostridium botulinum*.

19. Ans: (A)

Exp:

- The 3S project was recommended by the *World Health Organization (WHO)*, considering the limited safety data on vaccines introduced in India.
- *As part of the 3S project*, India is evaluating the recently-introduced rotavirus vaccines. It is also trying to strengthen the collaboration among key stakeholders, such as ministry of health and *Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO)*, to ensure high levels of vigilance.

20. Ans: (A)

Exp:

- The Indira Gandhi Peace Prize 2019 will be awarded to renowned naturalist and broadcaster David Attenborough best known for his BBC nature documentaries.
- The Indira Gandhi Peace Prize which is named after former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi is a prestigious prize awarded annually by the Indira Gandhi Memorial Trust since 1986.
- It consists of a monetary award of Rs 25 lakh along with a citation.
- The Indira Gandhi Peace Prize is given to individuals or organizations who are working towards ensuring international peace and development, ensuring that scientific discoveries are used to further the scope of freedom and better humanity, and creating new international economic order.

21. Ans: (C)

Exp:

- The long-term vision of the Department is to make India a major player in the world trade by 2020 and assume a role of leadership in the international trade organizations commensurate with India's growing importance. The medium term vision is to double India's exports of goods and services by 2017-18 over the level of 2008-09 with a long-term objective of doubling India's share in Global trade.
- The policy tools being adopted in this context are: the Strategy Paper focusing on the targeted commodity and country wise strategy in the medium term and the Strategic Plan / vision and the Foreign Trade Policy in the long run.
- The Department formulates implements and monitors the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) which provides the basic framework of policy and strategy to be followed for promoting exports and trade. The Trade Policy is periodically reviewed to incorporate changes necessary to take care of emerging economic scenarios both in the domestic and international economy. Besides, the Department is also entrusted with responsibilities relating to multilateral and bilateral commercial relations, Special Economic Zones, state trading, export promotion and trade facilitation, and development and regulation of certain export oriented industries and commodities
- The Department of Commerce is headed by a Secretary who is assisted by one Officer on Special Duty (OSD), one Special Secretary, one Special Secretary & Financial Advisor, three Additional Secretaries, two Additional Secretary rank officers, thirteen Joint Secretaries and Joint Secretary Level Officers and a number of other senior officers.

The Department is functionally organized into the following 10 Divisions:

- ❖ International Trade Policy Divisions
- ❖ Foreign Trade Territorial Division
- ❖ Export Products Division
- ❖ Export Industries Division
- ❖ Export Services Division
- ❖ Economic Division

- ❖ Administration & General Service Division
- ❖ Finance Division
- ❖ Supply Division
- ❖ Logistics Division

22. Ans: (D)

Exp:



23. Ans: (C)

Exp:

- The Press Information Bureau has set up a fact-checking unit to verify news involving government ministries, departments, and schemes. The central government made the announcement on Thursday, urging the public to send across any information that they wanted verified.

24. Ans: (A)

Exp:

- Pakistan has become the first country in the world to introduce a new typhoid vaccine, as the country grapples with an ongoing outbreak of a drug-resistant strain of the potentially fatal disease.
- The vaccine, approved by the World Health Organization (WHO), will be used during a two-week immunisation campaign in southern Sindh province.

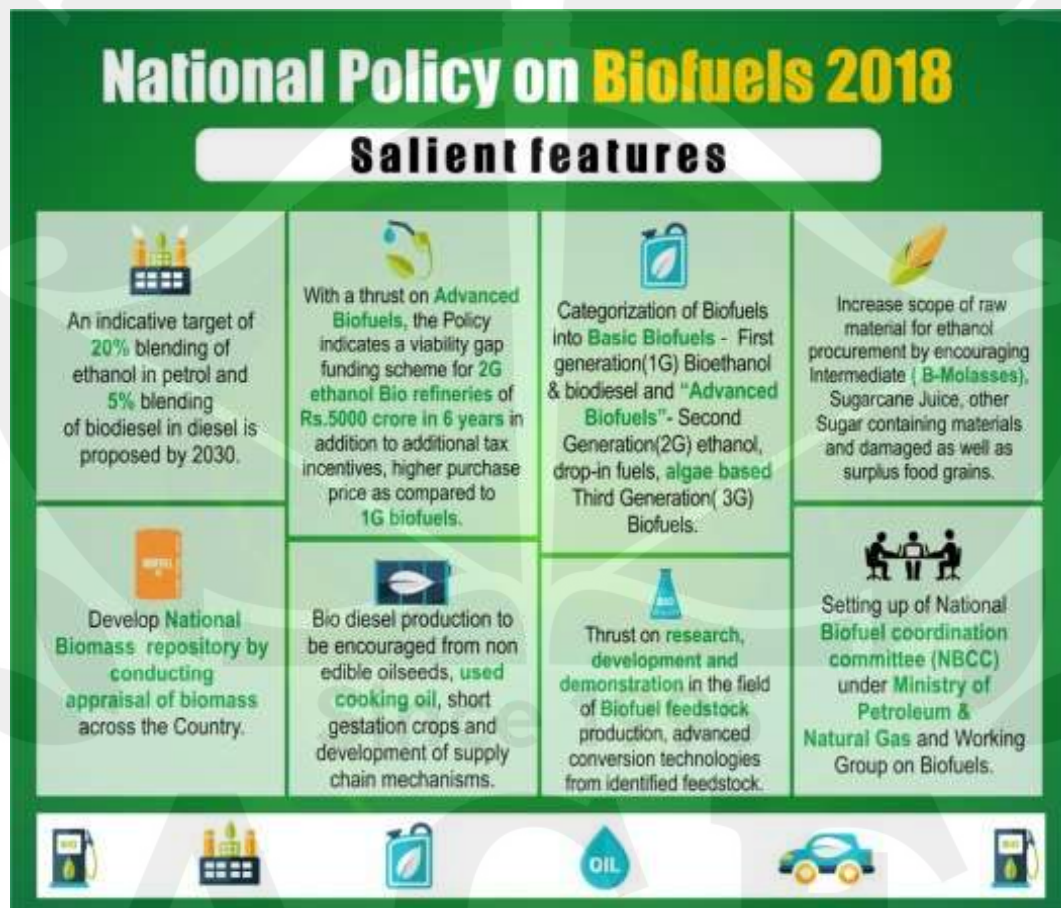
25. Ans: (C)

Exp:

- 5 day long 1st /inaugural edition of the joint bilateral maritime exercise “Za’ir-Al-Bahr” (Roar of the Sea) between the Qatari Emiri Navy (QEN) and Indian Navy began in Doha, Qatar on November 17, 2019.
- The exercise is aimed to strengthen the cooperation and interoperability between the two navies especially in areas of fight against terrorism, maritime piracy and maritime security.
- The exercise has 2 phases which comprises of a 3-day harbour phase and a 2-day sea phase.

26. Ans: (B)

Exp:



27. Ans: (C)

Exp:

- The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is an international organisation that works to build better policies for better lives. Our goal is to shape policies that foster prosperity, equality, opportunity and well-being for all. We draw on almost 60 years of experience and insights to better prepare the world of tomorrow.
- Together with governments, policy makers and citizens, we work on establishing international norms and finding evidence-based solutions to a range of social, economic and environmental challenges. From improving economic performance and creating jobs to fostering strong education and fighting international tax evasion, we provide a unique forum and knowledge hub for data and analysis, exchange of experiences, best-practice sharing, and advice on public policies and global standard-setting.

28. Ans: (A)

Exp:

- National Education Day is an annual observance in India to commemorate the birth anniversary of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the first education minister of independent India, who served from 15 August 1947 until 2 February 1958. National Education Day of India is celebrated on 11 November every year.
- The Ministry of Human Resource Development announced on 11 September 2008, "The Ministry has decided to commemorate the birthday of this great son of India by recalling his contribution to the cause of education in India. November 11 every year, from 2008 onwards, will be celebrated as the National Education Day, without declaring it a holiday." All educational institutions in the country mark the day with seminars, symposia, essay-writing, elocution competitions, workshops and rallies with banner cards and slogans on the importance of literacy and the nation's commitment to all aspects of education.
- The day is also seen as an occasion to remember Azad's contribution in laying the foundations of the education system in an independent India, and evaluating and improving the country's current performance in the field.

29. Ans: (A)

Exp:

Provisions in case of failure of constitutional machinery in State

- (1) If the President, on receipt of report from the Governor of the State or otherwise, is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution, the President may by Proclamation
 - (a) assume to himself all or any of the functions of the Government of the State and all or any of the powers vested in or exercisable by the Governor or anybody or authority in the State other than the Legislature of the State;
 - (b) declare that the powers of the Legislature of the State shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament;
 - (c) make such incidental and consequential provisions as appear to the president to be necessary or desirable for giving effect to the objects of the Proclamation, including provisions for suspending in whole or in part the operation of any provisions of this constitution relating to anybody or authority in the State Provided that nothing in this clause shall authorise the President to assume to himself any of the powers vested in or exercisable by a High Court, or to suspend in whole or in part the operation of any provision of this Constitution relating to High Courts
- (2) Any such Proclamation may be revoked or varied by a subsequent Proclamation
- (3) Every Proclamation issued under this article except where it is a Proclamation revoking a previous Proclamation, cease to operate at the expiration of two months unless before the expiration of that period it has been approved by resolutions of both Houses of Parliament Provided that if any such Proclamation (not being a Proclamation revoking a previous Proclamation) is issued at a time when the House of the People is dissolved or the dissolution of the House of the People takes place during the period of two months referred to in this clause, and if a resolution approving the Proclamation has been passed by the Council of States, but no resolution with respect to such Proclamation has been passed by the House of the People before the expiration of that period, the Proclamation Shall cease to operate at the expiration of thirty days from the date on which the House of the People first sits after its

reconstitution unless before the expiration of the said period of thirty days a resolution approving the Proclamation has been also passed by the House of the People

- (4) A Proclamation so approved shall, unless revoked, cease to operate on the expiration of a period of six months from the date of issue of the Proclamation: Provided that if and so often as a resolution approving the continuance in force of such a Proclamation is passed by both Houses of Parliament, the Proclamation shall, unless revoked, continue in force for a further period of six months from the date on which under this clause it would otherwise have ceased to operating, but no such Proclamation shall in any case remain in force for more than three years: Provided further that if the dissolution of the House of the People takes place during any such period of six months and a resolution approving the continuance in force of such Proclamation has been passed by the Council of States, but no resolution with respect to the continuance in force of such Proclamation has been passed by the House of the People during the said period, the Proclamation shall cease to operate at the expiration of thirty days from the date on which the House of the People first sits after its reconstitution unless before the expiration of the said period of thirty days a resolution approving the continuance in force of the Proclamation has been also passed by the House of the People

30. Ans: (C)

Exp:

- Article 102 deals with grounds for disqualification of members. They are
 1. Having office of profit
 2. Unsound mind
 3. Not a citizen of India
 4. Other grounds mentioned in Representatives of peoples act 1951