



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 October/19 - Detailed solutions

01. Ans: (C)

Exp:

- GPOI is a U.S. Government-funded security assistance program intended to enhance international capacity to effectively conduct United Nations and regional peace support operations (PSOs) by building partner country capabilities to train and sustain peacekeeping proficiencies; increasing the number of capable military troops and formed police units (FPUs) available for deployment; and facilitating the preparation, logistical support, and deployment of military units and FPUs to PSOs.
- GPOI was launched as the U.S. contribution to the broader G8 Action Plan for Expanding Global Capability for Peace Support Operations, adopted at the 2004 G8 Sea Island Summit. Initially proposed as a five-year program (fiscal years 2005-2009); GPOI's mandate was renewed for a second five-year period (fiscal years 2010-2014).
- The primary objectives for the program's first five years (Phase I) included training 75,000 peacekeepers and building regional capacity to conduct peacekeeping operations. In Phase II, program emphasis has shifted from the direct training of peacekeepers to assisting partner country efforts to build sustainable, indigenous peacekeeping training capacity.
- GPOI is funded through the Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) account, which is managed by the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs.
- The program has a substantial metrics and evaluation component which is guided by the following outcome-oriented considerations: actual deployments, effectiveness in PSOs, improvement of capacities, and self-sufficiency.

02. Ans: (C)

Exp:



03. Ans: (C)

Exp:

- The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is a permanent, intergovernmental Organization, 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 ten other Members: Qatar (1961) – terminated its membership in January 2019; Indonesia (1962) – suspended its membership in January 2009, reactivated it in January 2016, but decided to suspend it again in November 2016; Libya (1962); United Arab Emirates (1967); Algeria (1969); Nigeria (1971); Ecuador (1973) – suspended its membership in December 1992, but reactivated it in October 2007; Angola (2007); Gabon (1975) - terminated its membership in January 1995 but rejoined in July 2016; Equatorial Guinea (2017); and Congo (2018). 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 is to co-ordinate 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.

04. Ans: (C)

Exp:

- Dengue fever, also known as break bone fever, is a mosquito-borne infection that can lead to a severe flu-like illness. It is caused by four different viruses and spread by *Aedes* mosquitoes.
- Around 2.5 billion people, or 40 percent of the world's population, live in areas where there is a risk of dengue transmission.
- Dengue is endemic in at least 100 countries in Asia, the Pacific, the Americas, Africa, and the Caribbean.
- Symptoms usually begin 4 to 7 days after the mosquito bite and typically last 3 to 10 days.
- Effective treatment is possible if a clinical diagnosis is made early.

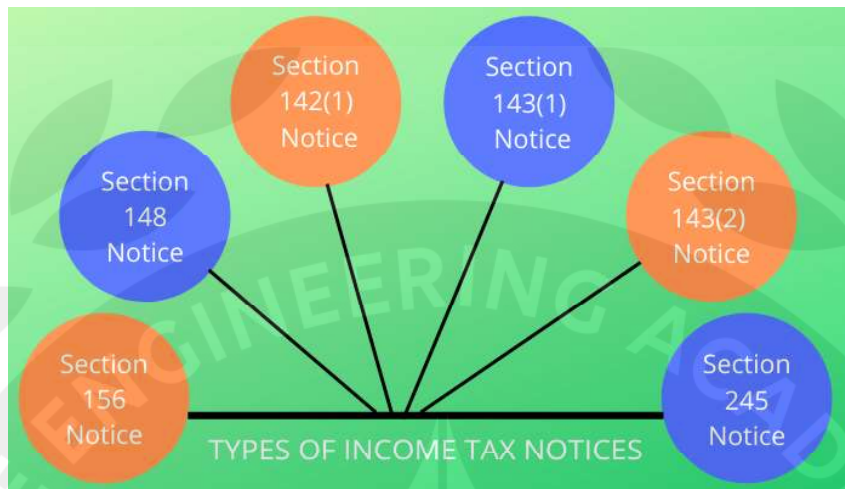
05. Ans: (B)

Exp:

- 14th edition of Indo – Mongolian joint military training, Exercise Nomadic Elephant-XIV, is conducted for 14 days.
- The exercise will be conducted from 05 Oct 19 to 18 Oct 19 at Bakloh.
- The Mongolian Army is being represented by officers and troops of the elite 084 Air Borne Special Task Battalion while Indian Army is being represented by a contingent of a battalion of RAJPUTANA RIFLES.
- Nomadic Elephant-XIV is aimed at training troops in counter insurgency & counter terrorism operations under United Nations mandate. The Joint Exercise will enhance defence co-operation and military relations between the two nations. It is an ideal platform for the armies of both the nations to share their experiences & best practices and gain mutually during the joint training.
- The joint training aims at evolving various tactical drills in counter-terror environment like Convoy Protection Drill, Room Intervention Drills, Ambush/ Counter Ambush Drills, while jointly conducting counter terrorist operations under UN mandate. The joint training will also lay emphasis on conducting operations by a cohesive subunit, comprising of troops from both the armies, in an adverse operational conditions thus enhancing the interoperability between the two armies. The training planned by both the contingents will go a long way in capacity building for conducting joint operations by the two armies.

06. Ans: (D)

Exp:



07. Ans: (C)

Exp:

HOW INDIA HAS FARED

OVERALL RANKING IN GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS INDEX



RANKING ACROSS PARAMETERS

2018		2019
47	Institutions	59
63	Infrastructure	70
117	ICT adoption	120
49	Macro-economic stability	43
108	Health	110
96	Skills	107
110	Product market	101
75	Labour market	103
35	Financial system	40
3	Market size	3
58	Business dynamism	69
31	Innovation capability	35

Source: Global Competitiveness Reports of

08. Ans: (C)

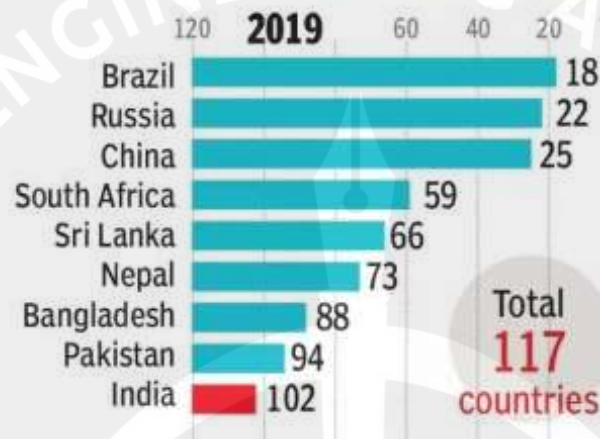
Exp:

- The Dearness Allowance (DA) is a cost of living adjustment allowance paid to government employees, public sector employees (PSE) and pensioners in India, Bangladesh and Pakistan.

- Dearness Allowance is calculated as a percentage of an Indian citizen's basic salary to mitigate the impact of inflation on people. Indian citizens may receive a basic salary or pension that is then supplemented by housing or a dearness allowance, or both. The guidelines that govern the DA vary according to where one lives. DA is a fully taxable allowance... Two types : 1) DA given under terms of employment 2) DA not given under the terms of employment

09. Ans: (C)

Exp:



10. Ans: (C)

Exp:



11. Ans: (C)

Exp:

- The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) is an inter-governmental body established in 1989 by the Ministers of its Member jurisdictions.
- The objectives of the FATF are to set standards and promote effective implementation of legal, regulatory and operational measures for combating money laundering, terrorist financing and other related threats to the integrity of the international financial system. The FATF is therefore a “policy-making body” which works to generate the necessary political will to bring about national legislative and regulatory reforms in these areas.

- The FATF has developed a series of Recommendations that are recognised as the international standard for combating of money laundering and the financing of terrorism and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. They form the basis for a co-ordinated response to these threats to the integrity of the financial system and help ensure a level playing field. First issued in 1990, the FATF Recommendations were revised in 1996, 2001, and 2003 and most recently in 2012 to ensure that they remain up to date and relevant, and they are intended to be of universal application.
- The FATF monitors the progress of its members in implementing necessary measures, reviews money laundering and terrorist financing techniques and counter-measures, and promotes the adoption and implementation of appropriate measures globally. In collaboration with other international stakeholders, the FATF works to identify national-level vulnerabilities with the aim of protecting the international financial system from misuse.

12. Ans: (B)

Exp:

- In line with a global downward trend, growth in South Asia is projected to slow to 5.9% in 2019, down 1.1 percentage points from April 2019 estimates.
- Bangladesh has become the second-fastest growing economy in South Asia after Bhutan. In Bangladesh, the real GDP growth is estimated at 8.1 per cent in 2019, up from 7.9 per cent in 2018. The country's growth is projected at 7.2 per cent in 2020 and 7.3 per cent in 2021.
- In India, growth is projected to fall to 6.0 this fiscal year. Growth is then expected to gradually recover to 6.9 per cent in fiscal year 2021 and to 7.2 per cent in the following year.
- Pakistan's growth rate is projected to deteriorate further to a mere 2.4 per cent this fiscal year, as monetary policy remains tight, and the planned fiscal consolidation will compress domestic demand, it said.
- Decentralisation in South Asia has yet to deliver on its promises and, if not properly managed, can degenerate into fragmentation.

13. Ans: (A)

Exp:

Joint Exercises conducted by Army:

S. No.	Country	Exercise
1.	Australia	Ex AUSTRAL HIND
2.	Bangladesh	Ex SAMPRITI
3.	China	Ex HAND IN HAND
4.	France	Ex SHAKTI
5.	Indonesia	Ex GARUDA SHAKTI
6.	Kazakhstan	Ex PRABAL DOSTYK
7.	Kyrgyzstan	Ex KHANJAR
8.	Maldives	Ex EKUVERIN
9.	Mongolia	Ex NOMADIC ELEPHANT Ex KHAN QUEST
10.	Nepal	Ex SURYA KIRAN (BIANNUAL)
11.	Oman	AL NAGAH (SUCCESS)
12.	Russia	Ex INDRA
13.	Seychelles	Ex LAMITTYE
14.	Singapore	Ex AGNI WARRIOR Ex BOLD KURUKHESTRA
15.	Sri Lanka	Ex MITRA SHAKTI
16.	Thailand	Ex MAITREE Ex COBRA GOLD (Observer Plus)
17.	UK	Ex AJEYA WARRIOR
18.	USA	Ex YUDHABHAYAS Ex VAJRA PRAHAR

Joint Exercises conducted by Navy:

S. No.	Country	Exercise
1.	Australia	AUSINDEX KAKADU
2.	Brazil & South Africa	IBSAMAR
3.	Brunei	ADMM+ Exercise (Multilateral)
4.	France	VARUNA
5.	Indonesia	IND-INDO CORPAT (Bi-annual) IND-INDO BILAT Ex KOMODO (HADR) (Multilateral)
6.	Malaysia	ARF DIRECTION
7.	Myanmar	IMCOR
8.	Oman	Naseem-al-Bahr
9.	Russia	INDRA NAVY
10.	Singapore	SIMBEX
11.	Sri Lanka	SLINEX IN-SLN SF Exercise
12.	Thailand	INDO-THAI CORPAT (Bi-annual)
13.	UK	KONKAN
14.	USA	MALABAR RIMPAC (Multilateral)

14. Ans: (C)

Exp:

- The Sendai Framework is a 15-year, voluntary, non-binding agreement which recognizes that the State has the primary role to reduce disaster risk but that responsibility should be shared with other stakeholders including local government, the private sector and other stakeholders
- The Seven Global Targets are
 - (a) Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality rates in the decade 2020-2030 compared to the period 2005-2015.
 - (b) Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower average global figure per 100,000 in the decade 2020 -2030 compared to the period 2005-2015.
 - (c) Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030.
 - (d) Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030.
 - (e) Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020.

- (f) Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of this Framework by 2030.
- (g) Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to the people by 2030.

15. Ans: (D)

Exp:

- The Central Board of Direct Taxes is a statutory authority functioning under the Central Board of Revenue Act, 1963. The officials of the Board in their ex-officio capacity also function as a Division of the Ministry dealing with matters relating to levy and collection of direct taxes.
- Historical Background of C.B.D.T.
- The Central Board of Revenue as the apex body of the Department, charged with the administration of taxes, came into existence as a result of the Central Board of Revenue Act, 1924. Initially the Board was in charge of both direct and indirect taxes. However, when the administration of taxes became too unwieldy for one Board to handle, the Board was split up into two, namely the Central Board of Direct Taxes and Central Board of Excise and Customs with effect from 1.1.1964. This bifurcation was brought about by constitution of two Boards u/s 3 of the Central Board of Revenue Act, 1963.

16. Ans: (C)

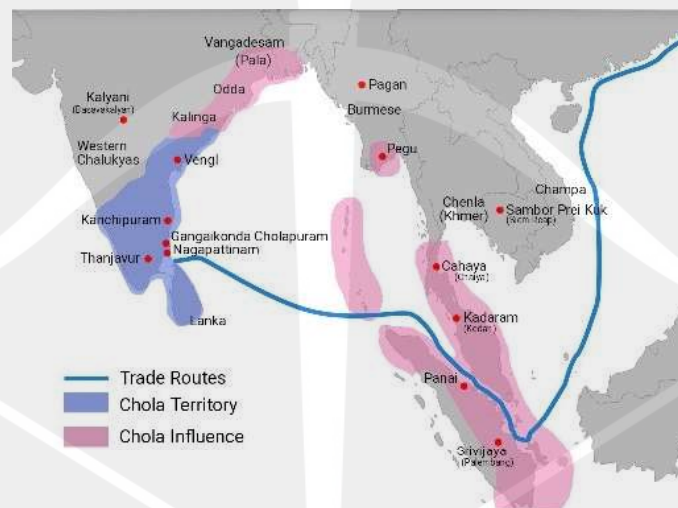
Exp:

- India's street lights form a crucial component of the nation's investment on lighting and road safety. Launched in 2015, EESL's Street Light National Programme (SNLP) has been instrumental in replacing over 50 lakh street lights in over 500 cities in India, leading to 135 crore kWh of energy savings and cost saving of INR 742 crore every year.
- While LED usage addresses the need for affordable energy-efficient infrastructure, the future-readiness of India's street lights also needed to be addressed, leading EESL to adopt "smart light" deployment. These "smart lights" are connected through a web-based monitoring system that enables remote operations and additional operational savings.
- To bring in mass-scale transformation, EESL has adopted a unique strategy by joining hands with states, municipal bodies and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). Under the programme, EESL replaces the conventional street lights with LEDs at its own costs, with no upfront investment by the municipalities, thereby making their adoption even more attractive.

- Over a period, EESL is repaid through the consequent reduction in energy and maintenance cost of the municipality. A seven-year contract with the local bodies guarantees a minimum energy saving of typically 50% and provides free replacements and maintenance of lights at no additional cost to the civic partners.
- EESL's business model has enabled a new paradigm that is attractive, scalable and has overcome barriers preventing the replacement of street lights. For instance, the Centralised Control and Monitoring System (CCMS) for remote operation and supervising have mitigated the lack of monitoring mechanism and warranties against technical defects.
- By 2019, SLNP aims to replace all the 1.34 crore conventional street lights in India. This ambitious goal will make a tremendous difference, enabling peak demand reduction of 500 MW, annual energy savings of 190 crore kWh, and reduction in 15 lakh tons of CO₂.

17. Ans: (D)

Exp:



18. Ans: (C)

Exp:



19. Ans: (A)

Exp:



20. Ans: (C)

Exp:

- The 4th edition of annual military exercise KAZIND 2019 between India and Kazakhstan army commenced today at Pithoragarh. The aim of exercise is joint training of troops in Counter Insurgency/ Counter Terrorism operations in both Jungle and Mountainous terrain. Exercise KAZIND 2019 can be termed as a facade of long standing strategic ties between India and Kazakhstan.
- As part of exercise, important lectures, demonstrations and drills related to counter insurgency and counter terrorism operations will be conducted. Both the Armies will also share their valuable experiences in countering such situations and also refine drills and procedures for joint operations whenever the need so arises.

21. Ans: (C)

Exp:

- SEBI is a statutory regulatory body established on the 12th of April, 1992. It monitors and regulates the Indian capital and securities market while ensuring to protect the interests of the investors formulating regulations and guidelines to be adhered to.
- The head office of SEBI is in Bandra Kurla Complex, Mumbai.

- SEBI has a corporate framework comprising various departments each managed by a department head. There are about 20+ departments under SEBI. Some of these departments are corporation finance, economic and policy analysis, debt and hybrid securities, enforcement, human resources, investment management, commodity derivatives market regulation, legal affairs, and more.
- The hierarchical structure of SEBI consists of the following members:
- The chairman of SEBI is nominated by the Union Government of India.
- Two officers from the Union Finance Ministry will be a part of this structure.
- One member will be appointed from the Reserve Bank of India.
- Five other members will be nominated by the Union Government of India.

22. Ans: (C)

Exp:

- The Sixth Schedule of the Constitution deals with the administration of the tribal areas in the four northeastern states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram as per Article 244.
- The Governor is empowered to increase or decrease the areas or change the names of the autonomous districts. While executive powers of the Union extend in Scheduled areas with respect to their administration in Vth schedule, the VIth schedule areas remain within executive authority of the state.
- The acts of Parliament or the state legislature do not apply to autonomous districts and autonomous regions or apply with specified modifications and exceptions.
- The Councils have also been endowed with wide civil and criminal judicial powers, for example establishing village courts etc. However, the jurisdiction of these councils is subject to the jurisdiction of the concerned High Court.
- The sixth schedule to the Constitution includes 10 autonomous district councils in 4 states. These are:
- Assam: Bodoland Territorial Council, Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council and Dima Hasao Autonomous District Council.
- Meghalaya: Garo Hills Autonomous District Council, Jaintia Hills Autonomous District Council and Khasi Hills Autonomous District Council.
- Tripura: Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council.
- Mizoram: Chakma Autonomous District Council, Lai Autonomous District Council, Mara Autonomous District Council.

23. Ans: (C)

Exp:

- Since 2012, 11 October has been marked as the International Day of the Girl.
- The day aims to highlight and address the needs and challenges girls face, while promoting girls' empowerment and the fulfillment of their human rights.
- Nearly 25 years ago, some 30,000 women and men from nearly 200 countries arrived in Beijing, China for the Fourth World Conference on Women, determined to recognize the rights of women and girls as human rights. The conference culminated in the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action: the most comprehensive policy agenda for the empowerment of women.
- In the years following, women pressed this agenda forward, leading global movements on issues ranging from sexual and reproductive health rights to equal pay. More girls today are attending and completing school, fewer are getting married or becoming mothers while still children and more are gaining the skills they need to excel in the future world of work.
- Today, these movements have expanded. They are being organized by and for adolescent girls, and tackling issues like child marriage, education inequality, gender-based violence, climate change, self-esteem, and girls' rights to enter places of worship or public spaces during menstruation. Girls are proving they are unscripted and unstoppable.
- This year, under the theme, "GirlForce: Unscripted and unstoppable", we will celebrate achievements by, with and for girls since the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.

24. Ans: (A)

Exp:

New guard ready to take charge

India will see seven new chief justices in a span of six years. Here's breaking down the one's in line to succeed current CJ Ranjan Gogoi



JUSTICE RANJAN GOGOI
Age: 61
Date of Appointment to Supreme Court: April 2012
Days he'll serve: 411

 <p>JUSTICE SHARAD ARVIND BOBDE Age: 60 Appointed to SC: Apr 2013 Days he will serve as CJ: 523</p>	 <p>JUSTICE U U LALIT Age: 58 Appointed to SC: Aug 2014 Days he will serve as CJ: 74</p>	 <p>JUSTICE D Y CHANDRACHUD Age: 56 Appointed to SC: May 2016 Days he will serve as CJ: 690</p>	 <p>JUSTICE SANJIV KHANNA Age: 59 Appointed to SC: Jan 2019 Days he will serve as CJ: 183</p>	 <p>JUSTICE N V RAMANA Age: 58 Appointed to SC: Feb 2014 Days he will serve as CJ: 490</p>
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25. Ans: (A)

Exp:

- The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) is a UN specialized agency, established by States in 1944 to manage the administration and governance of the Convention on International Civil Aviation (Chicago Convention).
- ICAO works with the Convention's 193 Member States and industry groups to reach consensus on international civil aviation Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs) and policies in support of a safe, efficient, secure, economically sustainable and environmentally responsible civil aviation sector. These SARPs and policies are used by ICAO Member States to ensure that their local civil aviation operations and regulations conform to global norms, which in turn permits more than 100,000 daily flights in aviation's global network to operate safely and reliably in every region of the world.

26. Ans: (C)

Exp:

- Bharat Ki Lakshmi is an campaign launched by government to bring the girls talent out
- PV Sindhu is the brand ambassador for this campaign

27. Ans: (B)

Exp:

- The primary goals of the RBI according to the Preamble of the same are as follows.
- To regulate the issue of Banknotes.
- To secure monetary stability in the country.
- To meet the economic challenges by modernising the monetary policy framework.
- The primary focus of the RBI is to supervise and undertake initiatives on behalf of the financial sector which consists of financial institutions, commercial banks, non-banking financial companies. A few critical efforts of the RBI are to restructure bank inspections and fortifying the role of statutory auditors in the banking system.

28. Ans: (C)

Exp:

W. Pacific Storm Names List I

Pabuk	Bailu
Wutip	Podul
Sepat	Lingling
Mun	Kajiki
Danas	Faxai
Nari	Peipah
Wipha	Tapah
Francisco	Mitag
Lekima	Hagibis
Krosa	Neoguri

FORECAST

29. Ans: (C)

Exp:

IRON MAN OF INDIA
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(31 October 1875 – 15 December 1950)

Played a key role in India's struggle for independence & guided its integration into a united, independent nation.

Organised Kheda Satyagraha and Bardoli Revolt, both of which times the British bowed down.	Elected as Ahmedabad's municipal president in 1922, 1924 and 1927.
Elected President of the Indian National Congress in 1931.	Independent India's first Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister.
Architect of United India post independence.	Conferred with Bharat Ratna (P) in 1991.

@prasarbharati

30. Ans: (C)

Exp:

India's Contribution to ISA

NTPC to contribute \$1 million to the corpus fund of \$15 million that India is providing to the ISA

The Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) and the Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI), both of them arms of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) have already committed **\$1 million each**

Coal India & NALCO are also likely to announce similar contributions soon

India has also set aside five acres of land in Gurgaon, next to the National Institute of Solar Energy, to house the headquarters of the ISA