



**CURRENT
AFFAIRS AND
G.A.
BY
SUJEET
BAJPAI SIR**



Sports Authority of India ✓



- **The Sports Authority of India (SAI)**
(Hindi: भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण) is the apex national sports body of India, **established** in **1984** by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports of Government of India for the development of sport in India.
- **Headquarters: Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium**
(Delhi), Lodhi Road, Delhi

Indian Olympic Association(IOA) ✓



- India first participated in the Olympics in 1900 in Paris.
- In 1923-24, a provisional All India Olympic Committee was set-up, which organised the All India Olympic Games (that later became the National Games of India) in February 1924.

This gave impetus to the development and institutionalization of sports in India, and, in 1927, the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) was formed, with Sir Dorabji Tata as its founding President and Dr. A.G. Noehren as Secretary.



ASEAN
VIET NAM 2020

☆☆

10 421

- आसियान (ASEAN) का पूरा नाम Association of Southeast Asian Nations है।

- 1967 - आसियान घोषणापत्र (बैंकॉक घोषणा) पर संस्थापक राष्ट्रों द्वारा हस्ताक्षर करने के साथ आसियान की स्थापना हुई।

Announcement

The full name of ASEAN is Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

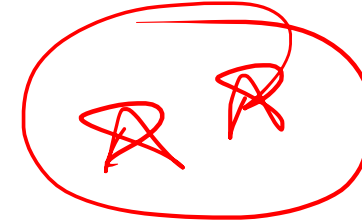
1967 - ASEAN was established with the signing of the ASEAN Declaration (Bangkok Declaration) by the founding nations.

→ motto ⇒

- आसियान का आदर्श वाक्य 'वन विजन, वन आइडेंटिटी, वन कम्युनिटी' है।

- 8 अगस्त आसियान दिवस के रूप में मनाया जाता है।

→ Secretariat



- आसियान का सचिवालय इंडोनेशिया के राजधानी जकार्ता में है।



The motto of ASEAN is 'one vision, one identity, forest community'.

August 8 is celebrated as ASEAN Day.

The ASEAN secretariat is in Indonesia's capital Jakarta.

- दक्षिण-पूर्व एशियाई देशों का संगठन एक क्षेत्रीय संगठन है जो एशिया-प्रशांत के उपनिवेशी राष्ट्रों के बढ़ते तनाव के बीच राजनीतिक और सामाजिक स्थिरता को बढ़ावा देने के लिये स्थापित किया गया था।

ASEAN + 3

- ✓ आसियान प्लस थ्री: 1997 में शुरू किया गया परामर्श समूह आसियान के दस सदस्यों, चीन, जापान और दक्षिण कोरिया को एक साथ लाता है।

The Organization of South-East Asian Nations is a regional organization established to promote political and social stability amid growing tensions between the colonial nations of the Asia-Pacific.

10
ASEAN Plus Three: The Consultative Group, launched in 1997, brings together ten ASEAN members, China, Japan and South Korea.

❑ International Energy Agency:



International
Energy Agency

myanmar

Security

- The International Energy Agency (IEA), an autonomous organisation, works to ensure reliable, affordable and clean energy to its 30 member countries, 8 association countries and beyond.
- It was established in the wake of the 1973 (set up in 1974) oil crisis after the OPEC cartel had shocked the world with a steep increase in oil prices.

OPEC ⇒ HQ ⇒ विद्युत

- ✓
• India became an associate member of International Energy Agency in 2017.
- Mexico officially became the International Energy Agency's 30th member country in February 2018, and its first member in Latin America.
- It is headquartered in Paris, France

यूरोपीय संघ (European Union)

- European Union (EU), international organization comprising 27 European countries and governing common economic, social, and security policies.
- The EU was created by the Maastricht Treaty, which entered into force on November 1, 1993.

- **The treaty was designed to enhance European political and economic integration by creating a single currency (the euro).**
- **The United Kingdom, which had been a founding member of the EU, left the organization in 2020.**
- **Headquarters: Brussels, Belgium**

WORLD BANK

- The Bretton Woods Conference, officially known as the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference, was a gathering of delegates from 44 nations that met from July 1 to 22, 1944 in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire (USA), to agree upon a series of new rules for international financial and monetary order after the conclusion of World War II.

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- With 189 member countries, the World Bank Group is a unique global partnership: five institutions working for sustainable solutions that reduce poverty and build shared prosperity in developing countries.

World Bank

- 
- The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and International Development Association (IDA) form the World Bank.

- The two major accomplishments of the conference were the creation of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and International Monetary Fund (IMF).
- The headquarters of the World Bank is situated in Washington DC, United States.
- David Malpass is President of the World Bank Group

While the World Bank Group consists of five development institutions:

1. • **International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)** provides loans, credits, and grants.

2

- **International Development Association (IDA)** provides low- or no-interest loans to low-income countries.

3

- **The International Finance Corporation (IFC)** provides investment, advice, and asset management to companies and governments.

miga

④

- The Multilateral Guarantee Agency (MIGA) insures lenders and investors against political risk such as war.

⑤

- The International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) settles investment-disputes between investors and countries.

All of these efforts support the Bank Group's twin goals of ending extreme poverty by 2030 and boosting shared prosperity of the poorest 40% of the population in all countries.

UNO \Rightarrow League of Nations (1919)



ILO

- It is the only tripartite U.N. agency.

- It brings together governments, employers and workers of 187 member States, to set labour standards, develop policies and devise programmes promoting decent work for all women and men.

देश (France)

- Established in 1919 by the Treaty of Versailles as an affiliated agency of the League of Nations.
- Became the first affiliated specialized agency of the United Nations in 1946.
- Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland
- Received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1969
- Head: Guy Ryder



- The first **G20** meeting took place in **Berlin** in **1999**, after a financial crisis in East Asia affected many countries around the world.

L 1997-98 →

f P I

- The group has no permanent staff of its own, so every year in December, a G20 country from a rotating region takes on the presidency.

G20

G8

G7



Canada



France



Germany



Italy



Japan



United Kingdom



United States of America



Russia



Argentina



Australia



Brazil



China



European Union



India



Indonesia



Mexico



Saudi Arabia



South Africa



South Korea



Turkey

Full membership of the G20:

- Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States and the European Union.

- **What is G20+?**
- The G20 developing nations, also called G21/G23/G20+ is a bloc of developing nations which was established on August 20, 2003. It is distinct from the G20 major economies.
- The G20+ originated in September 2003 at the 5th ministerial conference of the WTO held at Cancun, Mexico.
- Its origins can be traced to the Brasilia Declaration signed by the foreign ministers of India, Brazil and South Africa on 6th June 2003.

- The declaration stated that the major economies were still practising protectionist policies especially in sectors they were less competitive in and that it was important to see to it that the trade negotiations that took place provided for the reversal of those policies.
- ✓✓• The G20+ is responsible for 60% of the world population, 26% of the world's agricultural exports and 70% of its farmers.





- **UNESCO's Headquarters are located in Paris.**
- **It has 193 Members and 11 Associate Members (As of April 2020) and is governed by the General Conference and the Executive Board.**

- Three UNESCO member states are not UN members: Cook Islands, Niue, and Palestine.
- While three UN member states (Israel, Liechtenstein, United States) are not UNESCO members.

News db Eco =

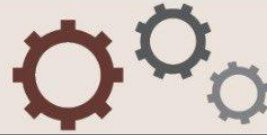
World Bank's Support to India for **MSMEs**

Recently, the **World Bank (WB)** and the **Government of India** has signed the **USD 750 million** agreement for an **Emergency Response Programme** for **Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)**.

Funding
Agency
↓
SIBI

Earlier and Revised Definition of MSMEs

Earlier MSME Classification



Criteria: Investment in Plant & Machinery or Equipment

Classification	Micro	Small	Medium
✓ Manufacturing Enterprises	Investment < ₹ 25 lac	Investment < ₹ 5 cr.	Investment < ₹ 10 cr.
✓ Services Enterprise	Investment < ₹ 10 lac	Investment < ₹ 2 cr.	Investment < ₹ 5 cr.

Revised MSME Classification

Composite Criteria: Investment and Annual Turnover

Classification	Micro	Small	Medium
✓ Manufacturing & Services	Investment < ₹ 1 cr. & Turnover < ₹ 5 cr	Investment < ₹ 10 cr. & Turnover < ₹ 50 cr.	Investment < ₹ 20 cr. & Turnover < ₹ 100 cr.

Source: Ministry of Finance



Old

HSI
MUDRA

New

- Indian government has announced **Rs.3-lakh crore collateral-free assistance or sovereign credit guarantee** under **Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan**.
- The **MSME sector is central** to India's growth and job creation and will be key to the pace of **India's economic recovery**, post Covid-19.

Software Technology Parks of India (STPI)

- STPI is an autonomous society set up by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology in 1991.
- It was set up with the objective of encouraging, promoting and boosting software exports.

- STPI maintains internal engineering resources to provide consulting, training and implementation of IT-enabled services. (ITES)
- The STPI's Governing Council's Chairperson is the Union Minister for Electronics & Information Technology. Meity

- STP Scheme is a 100 percent Export Oriented Scheme for the development and export of computer software, including the export of professional services using communication links or physical media.

(Equalisation Levy OR Google Tax) — India

Recently, the Central government has stated that it will **not extend the deadline for payment of equalisation levy by non-resident e-commerce players**, even though a majority of them are yet to deposit the first installment of the tax.

- The step has come in the backdrop of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) investigations into taxes adopted or under consideration by 10 nations, including India, on revenues of American digital service companies like Netflix, Airbnb etc.
- Equalisation levy at 6% has been in force since 2016 on payment exceeding Rs 1 lakh a year to a non-resident service provider for online advertisements.

The new amendment, effective from April 1, 2020, essentially expands the equalization levy from online advertising to nearly all online commerce activities done in India by businesses that do not have taxable presence in India through applicability of 2% on its revenues.

GAFA tax

France

GAFA tax—named after **Google, Apple, Facebook, Amazon**—is a proposed digital tax to be levied on large technology and internet companies. France has decided to introduce the tax (3% tax on revenues from digital activities).

इतिहास का हिरसा बन गए देश के छह सरकारी बैंक

जागरण ब्यूरो, नई दिल्ली

ओरिएंटल बैंक ऑफ कॉमर्स (ओबीसी), यूनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इंडिया (यूबीआई), सिंडिकेट बैंक, आंध्रा बैंक, कॉरपोरेशन बैंक और इलाहाबाद बैंक अब इतिहास का हिस्सा हो गए हैं। केन्द्र सरकार ने बैंकिंग सेक्टर में सबसे बड़े विलय का एलान करते हुए पिछले वर्ष 30 अगस्त को इन बैंकों को सरकारी क्षेत्र के चार अलग-अलग बैंकों में मिलाने का फैसला किया था। पहली अप्रैल यानी बुधवार से यह विलय लागू हो गया है।

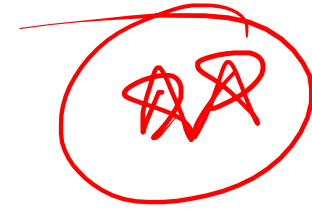
विलय योजना के तहत ओबीसी व यूबीआई को पीएनबी में, सिंडिकेट बैंक को केनरा बैंक में, आंध्रा बैंक व कॉरपोरेशन बैंक को यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया में और इलाहाबाद बैंक को इंडियन बैंक में मिलाया गया है। इनके विलय की घोषणा करते हुए वित्त मंत्री निर्मला सीतारमण ने कहा था कि भारतीय इकोनॉमी को पांच लाख करोड़ डॉलर का आकार देने में इस फैसले से मदद मिलेगी। पीएनबी ने बैंक ऑफ बड़ौदा को तीसरे स्थान पर धकेल दिया है और अब 11 हजार शाखाओं और 18 लाख करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी के साथ देश का दूसरा

पहली अप्रैल से चार बैंकों में छह बैंकों के विलय का फैसला हुआ लागू

सबसे बड़ा बैंक बन गया है। जबकि केनरा बैंक 15.20 लाख करोड़ रुपये के पूंजी आधार के साथ देश का चौथा सबसे बड़ा बैंक बन जाएगा। आंध्रा बैंक व कॉरपोरेशन बैंक को मिलाने के बाद यूनियन बैंक का पूंजी आधार 14.59 लाख करोड़ रुपये का होगा और देश का पांचवा सबसे बड़ा बैंक बन गया है। इलाहाबाद व इंडियन बैंक का संयुक्त कारोबार 8.08 लाख करोड़ रुपये का होगा और यह देश का सातवां सबसे बड़ा बैंक होगा। इसके साथ ही सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों की संख्या 18 से घट कर 12 रह गई है। इससे पहले बैंक ऑफ बड़ौदा (बीओबी) में विजया बैंक व देना बैंक के विलय का फैसला किया गया था, जो पिछले वर्ष अमल में आ गया।

तकनीकी तौर पर बुधवार से इन बैंकों का विलय हो चुका है। लेकिन जमीनी तौर पर अभी इस प्रक्रिया के पूरा होने में समय लगेगा। मौजूदा लॉकडाउन की वजह से विलय से संबंधित कई काम अभी नहीं हो पाए हैं। ग्राहकों को नया चेकबुक, एटीएम कार्ड देने का काम भी प्रभावित हुआ है।

- Oriental Bank of Commerce and United Bank of India will merge **into Punjab National Bank (PNB)**. (2nd largest bank)
- Syndicate Bank **into Canara Bank**.
- Andhra Bank and Corporation Bank **into Union Bank of India**.
- Allahabad Bank **into Indian Bank**.



March GST revenue drops below ₹1 lakh cr.

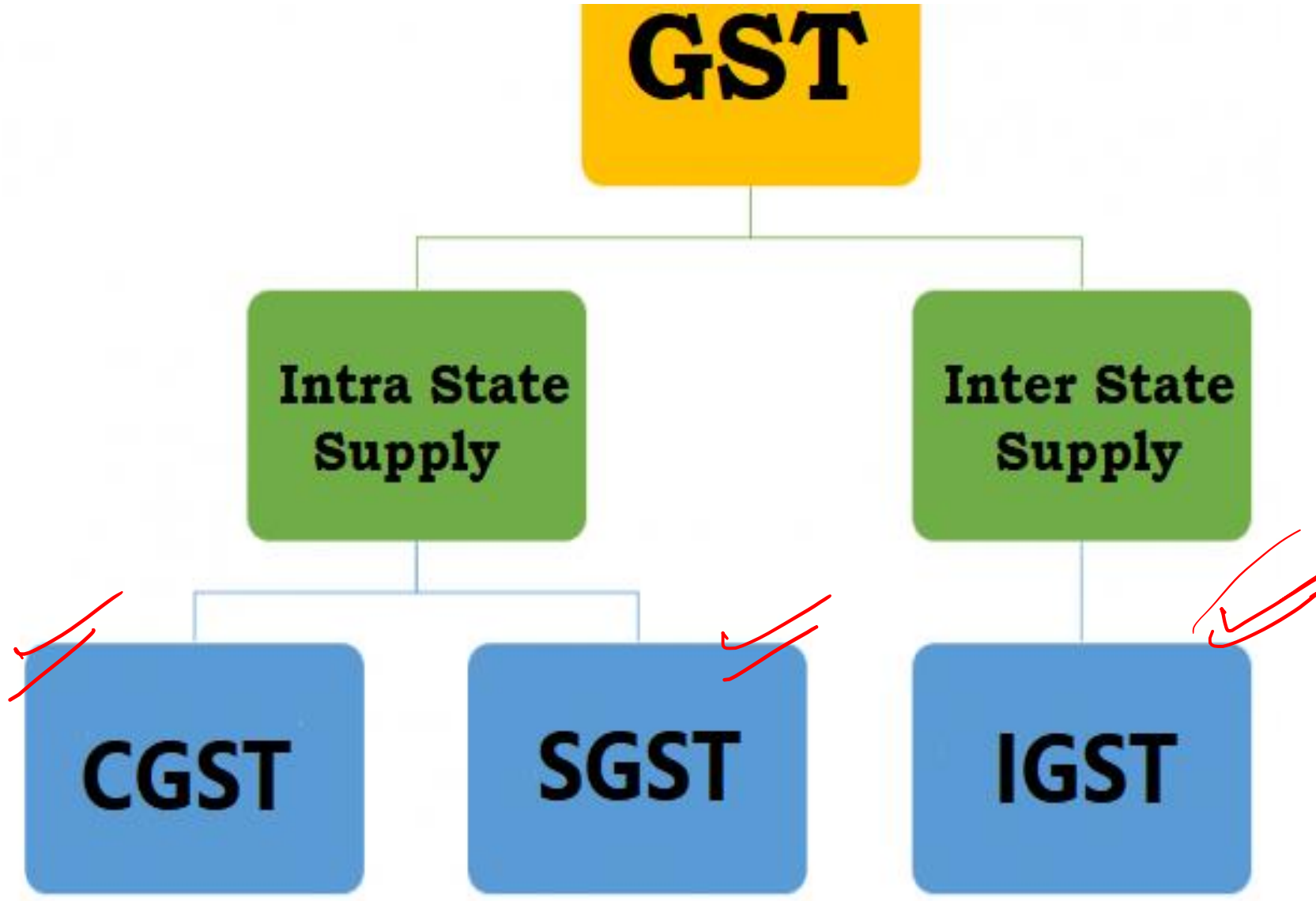
COVID-19 impact to be seen from Apr.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI

Goods and Services Tax (GST) collections for March 2020 stood at ₹97,597 crore, dropping below the ₹1 lakh-crore mark after four months.

of February GSTR-3B returns, with only 76.5 lakh returns being filed till March 31 in comparison with the more than 83 lakh filed in the previous two months. “It seems that many businesses may not have been able to



Goods and Services Tax

- The tax came into effect from 1 July 2017.
- Constitution 101st amendment Act, 2016: This act was passed in September 2016 and comes into force in July 1, 2017.

The new articles added by this amendment to Indian Constitution are:

Article 246-A (Special provision with respect to goods and services tax);

- Article 269-A ((Levy and collection of goods and services tax in course of inter-State trade or commerce)
- Article 279A (GST Council).
- Two schedules have been changed viz. 6th schedule and 7th

Parrikar's biography details tense eve of surgical strikes ✓

Former Defence Minister was desperate to ease nerves

NISTULA HEBBAR
 NEW DELHI

A new book on former Defence Minister and Goa Chief Minister Manohar Parrikar reveals just what went on, on the eve of the surgical strikes against Pakistan (announced on September 29, 2016) after the Uri attack that killed 18 Indian soldiers and left more than 30 injured.

The biography of Parrikar, *An Extraordinary Life* (Penguin Random House) by Sadguru Patil and Mayabhushan Nagvenkar, de-



Manohar Parrikar

"Manohar told me that he was desperately in need of a friend he could speak to that night. He wanted to ease the

the mediaperson called even one more time he would have invited him over."

Once he was informed about the successful completion of the mission and the return of the Indian commandoes, Parrikar "desperately" tried reaching his son Utpal, who was on a business visit to Japan.

'Pakistan knocked off'

"He could not get through despite several calls, but when he did, his first two words to his son were: *Pakistanak udaylo* (Pakistan has

Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme

- It was announced in **December 1993** and initially came under the control of the Ministry of Rural Development.
- Later, in October 1994, it was transferred to the **Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation**.
- It is a **Central Sector Scheme**. The annual MPLADS fund entitlement per MP constituency is **₹5 crore**.

Suspended

Question No: 1

President

1. DRD के वर्तमान में अध्यक्ष कौन हैं ?

a. ☒ DR. G. Satheesh Reddy

b. K. Sivan

c. N. R. Reddy

d. D. R. Mathur.

Question No: 2

PM - CARE की स्थापना कब की गई ?

a. 26 March 2020

☒ b. 28 March 2020

c. 29 March 2020

d. 2 April 2020

Question No: 3

3/a/b/c/d

भारतीय संविधान के किस अनुच्छेद में GST
Council का वर्णन किया गया ?

a. Art 269-A

b. Art 246-A

c. ✓ Art. 279 A

d. Art 280

Question No: 4

Ques 4 PM NRF का Full form क्या है ?

- ☒ (a) Prime Minister's National Relief Fund.
- (b) Prime Minister's Nehru Revenue Fund.
- ☒ (c) Pandit Nehru National Relief Fund.
- (d) Prime Minister's National Public Relief Fund.

Question No: 5

PNB Bank में 1 अप्रैल को किन - किन बैंको को Merge कर दिया गया?

- (a) Oriental Bank of Commerce ✓
- (b) United Bank of India ✓
- (c) Union Bank of India.
- (d) ✓ A & B. दोनों

Question No: 6

6/4

World Trade Organisation के वर्तमान अध्यक्ष
कौन हैं ?

- (a) Qu - Dongyu
- (c) Robert White

FAO

- ✓ (b) Roberto Azevedo
- (d) D- Obraín

Question No: 7

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) का
मुख्यालय कहाँ है?

(a) Geneva
(c) Newyork

(b) Rome
(d) India

Question No: 8

तबलीगी जमात की स्थापना कब हुई ?

(a) 1924

~~(b)~~

1926

HR

(c) 1925

(d) 1930

Question No: 9

टिप

सबसे पुराना ग्रैंड स्लेम टूर्नामेंट कौन सा है ?

- (a) फ्रेंच ओपन (3) (b) आस्ट्रेलियन ओपन (4)
(c) यू.एस. ओपन (2) (d) ~~विंबलडन~~ ओपन (1)

~~New~~ latest

Question No: 10

HQ

ILMR का मुख्यालय कहाँ पर है ?

- (a) चेन्नई
- (b) नई दिल्ली
- (c) कलकत्ता
- (d) मुम्बई

Question No: 11

IRDAI के Chairman कौन है?

- a) डॉ निरंजन
- b) चन्द्रा चौकर
- ☒ c) सुभाषचन्द्र खुनताई
- d) डॉ रंगराजन

Ans: सुभाष चंद्र खुनताई (C)

Question No: 12

IRDAI का मुख्यालय कहा पर स्थित है?

- a) ☒ हैदराबाद
- b) नई दिल्ली
- c) बैंगलोर
- d) चण्डीगढ़

Ans: हैदराबाद (a)

Question No: 13

वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद (CSIR) का अध्यक्ष कौन होता है ?

- a) भारत का राष्ट्रपति
- b) केंद्रीय विज्ञान एवं प्राधोगिकी मंत्री
- c) भारत का गृहमंत्री
- d) भारत का प्रधानमंत्री

pm of India

Ans .भारत का प्रधानमंत्री

Question No: 14

HO

ASSOCHAM का मुख्यालय कहा पर है?

- a) लखनऊ
- b) राजकोट
- c) नई दिल्ली
- d) जमशेदपुर

Ans. नई दिल्ली (ASSOCHAM – Association chambers of commerce and industry of india)

Question No: 15

कोरोना वायरस संक्रमण के खतरे और जोखिम का आकलन करने में मदद के लिए कौन सा एप लॉन्च किया गया?

a) सेतु एप

☒ b) अरोग्यसेतु एप

c) अरोग्य एप

d) कोरोना फाइटर एप

Ans: अरोग्यसेतु एप

Question No: 16

ASSOCHAM के वर्तमान अध्यक्ष कौन है?

- a) डॉ आर रंगराजन
- b) डॉ के सिवान
- ☒ c) डॉ निरंजन हीरानदनी
- d) डॉ एस श्री वास्तव

Ans .डॉ निरंजन हीरानदनी

Question No: 17

CSIR का मुख्यालय कहा पर स्थित है?

- a) मुम्बई
- ☒ b) नई दिल्ली
- c) अहमदाबाद
- d) चेन्नई

Ans .नई दिल्ली

Question No: 18

National commission for women की chairperson कौन नियुक्त हुई?

A. शिखा पांडेय

B. प्रीति पटेल

✓ C. रेखा शर्मा

D. हरसिमरत कौर

Ans ➡ रेखा शर्मा

Question No: 19

ग्रैमी अवॉर्ड पहली बार कब प्रदान किये गए थे?

- ✓ A. May 1959
- B. May 1958
- C. May 1956
- D. May 1957

'Becoming'
C. m. Obama

Ans ➡ May 1959

Question No: 20

Sports Authority of india की स्थापना कब हुई?

☒ A.1984

☐ B.1986

☐ C.1985

☐ D.1987

Ans ➡ 1984

Question No: 21

Indian olympic association का मुख्यालय कहा पर स्थित है?

- ☒ A. नई दिल्ली
- B. हैदराबाद
- C. चंडीगढ़
- D. बैंगलोर

Ans ☒ नई दिल्ली

Question No: 22

Google का मुख्यालय कहा पर स्थित है?

A.मैनचेस्टर

B.शिकागो

C.न्यूयॉर्क

☒ D.कैलिफोर्निया

Ans ☒ कैलिफोर्निया

Question No: 23

1 बैरल में कितने लीटर कच्चा तेल होता है?

A.169.70

B.158.98

C.154.72

D.156.30

Ans  158.98

Question No: 24

OPEC की स्थापना कब हुई थी?

A.1960

B.1965

C.1970

D.1964

Ans ➞ 1960

Question No: 25

CRISIL का मुख्यालय कहा पर है?

A. मुंबई

B. बेंगलुरु

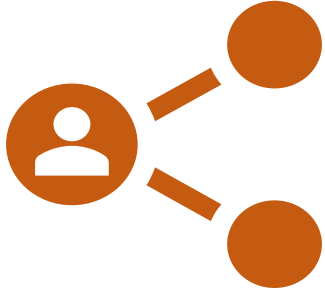
C. पुणे

D. नई दिल्ली

Ans ☒ मुंबई



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