



ASSISTANT ENFORCEMENT

**Complete
Process**

OFFICER

POWER



Eligibility, Exam, Age limit, Power, Salary

1.EXAM – SSC CGL

2.POWER

3.ELIGIBILITY

4.WORK PROFILE

5.SALARY

EXAMS

The enforcement directorate recruits its officers in two ways.

- Recruits directly
- Draws officers from other investigating agencies like Customs & Central Excise, Income Tax, Police, CBI etc. on deputation.

ED deals with the cases which involves huge amount of money and powerful peoples,

SSC CGL

Tier – 01 (Pre)

Tier – 02 (Mains)

Tier – 03 (Descriptive)

(Document Verification)



ED raids at residence of Dawood Ibrahim's sister, other places in money laundering case

"The raids are being carried out at as many as 10 locations in Mumbai including Nagpada. The NIA's FIR is the predicate offence on which the fresh money laundering case has been registered against Dawood and his aides," said a senior official privy to the development.

15 Feb, 2022, 05:12 PM IST



ED arrests Dawood's jailed brother Iqbal Kaskar in money laundering case

The ED's move comes following the registration of the new case and its February 15 raids in Mumbai into the operations of the underworld, linked alleged illegal property deals and hawala transactions.

18 Feb, 2022, 12:43 PM IST



ED arrests Punjab CM's nephew on charges of money laundering

On January 18, the agency had raided his premises and claimed to have seized about Rs 8 crore cash and "incriminating" documents. Property belonging to a few others were also raided.

04 Feb, 2022, 11:32 PM IST

**POWERFUL
POST IN
SSC CGL**

INTERVIEW

NO

PYSICAL TEST

NO

TYPING TEST

NO

POWER

YES

MONEY

YES

SOCIAL STATUS

YES

ELIGIBILITY

Graduate

Age Till – 30 Years

WORK PROFILE

Group B officer post – 4600 Grade Pay

- **DESK JOB (FILES & REPORTS)**
- **FIELD JOB (CONDUCTS RAIDS)**

Work Location

- **Headquarter:** New Delhi
- **Regional offices:** Mumbai, Chennai, Chandigarh, Kolkata and Delhi

Note: Regional offices are headed by Special Directors of Enforcement Department.

- **Zonal Offices:** Ahmadabad, Bangalore, Chandigarh, Chennai, Kochi, Delhi, Panaji, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Jalandhar, Kolkata, Lucknow, Mumbai, Patna, Srinagar

Note: Zonal offices are headed by Joint Directors of Enforcement department.

- **Sub-Zonal Offices:** Bhubaneshwar, Kochi, Vishakapatnam, Kozhikode, Indore, Madurai, Nagpur, Allahabad, Raipur, Dehradun, Ranchi, Surat, Shimla, Jammu

SSC CGL Assistant Enforcement Officer (AEO) Working hours

The AEO officers serving within the office usually have regular **9 to 5 job.**

However, if one is working on the field, then you need to work in shifts. The timings of field job is flexible and you can be called for duty anytime within the 24 hours. The work hour adjustments are done but that does not mean that all the extra hours will be adjusted. You can have uncertain long working hours.

SSC CGL Assistant Enforcement Officer (AEO) Transfer

Generally, transfers are done under two circumstances – if there are any allegations against the candidate or the candidate has requested for the transfer. After the transfer, you will not be disturbed for at least **3 years.** One is deployed at a particular location for a minimum period of 3 years.

SALARY

IN HAND – 70000

SIA (20%)	8980
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Note: Special Incentive Allowances is only for CBI & Enforcement Directorate (ED).



PERKS

Advantages of SSC CGL Assistant Enforcement Officer (AEO) Designation

1. Working in big cities, particularly metropolitans
2. Transfer takes place only after 3 years.
3. Large amount of monetary dealing per day.
4. Lot of power
5. Respect in the society, on promotion you get your own cabin.

Promotions

An important description of authority to deal cases according to the money involved

<i>Designation of Officers</i>	<i>Monetary limit of Cases to be dealt with (X)</i>
Director of Enforcement	>10 Crore
Special Director of Enforcement	>10 Crore
Additional Director of Enforcement	5 crore < X < 10 Crore
Joint Director of Enforcement	2 crore < X < 5 Crore
Deputy Director of Enforcement	1 crore < X < 2 Crore
Assistant Director of Enforcement	X < 1 Crore

MY SCORE CARD

CGL 2019 – PRE – **180.26**

MATHS – 50/50
ENGLISH – 50/50
REASONING –
50/50

CHSL 2019 – PRE – **184.59**

MAINS
RAW MARKS

ENG

185

MATHS

227

+

DESCRIPTIVE - 76

अब तो OFFICER बन के रहेंगे

- ✓ **CHAPTERWISE**
- ✓ **MOCK TEST**
- ✓ **LATEST QUESTIONS ASKED BY
TCS IN VARIOUS EXAMS**
- ✓ **DIVIDED ON DIFFERENT LEVELS.**



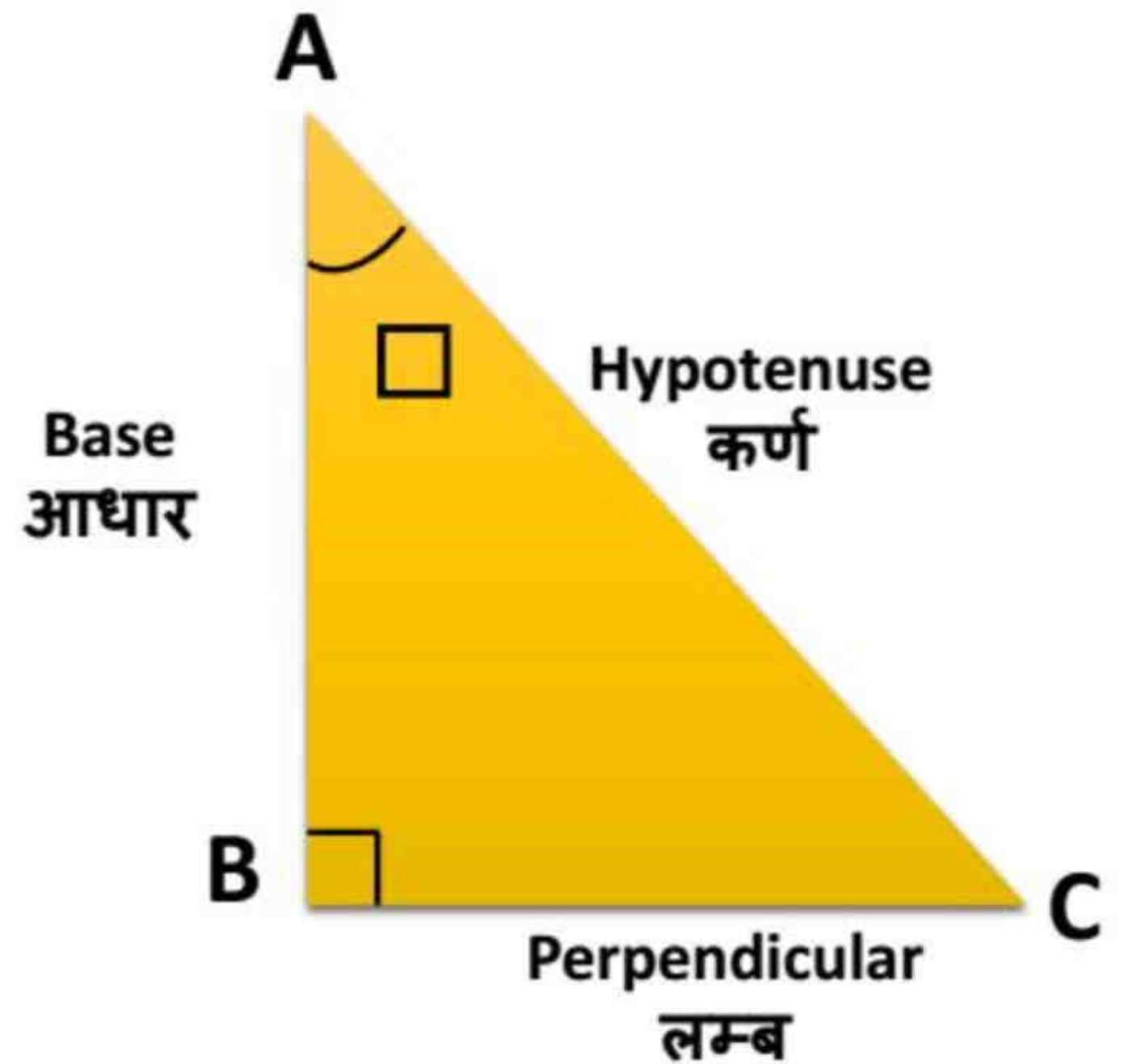
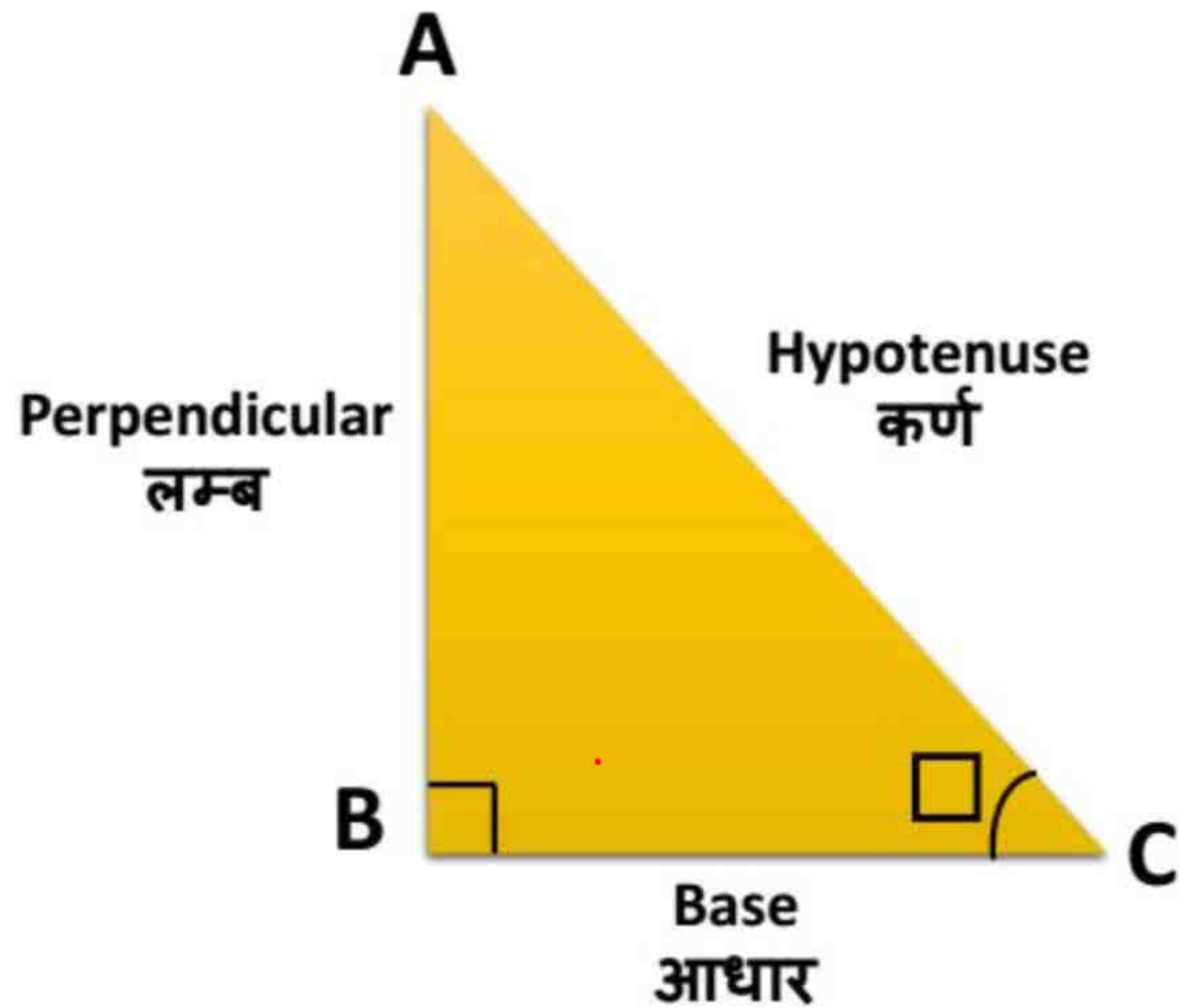
अपनी मंज़िल को भुला कर जिया तो क्या जिया
है दम तुझमे तो उसे पा के दिखा
लिखे दे खून से अपने कामयाबी की कहानी
और बोल उस किस्मत को है दम तो मिटा के दिखा



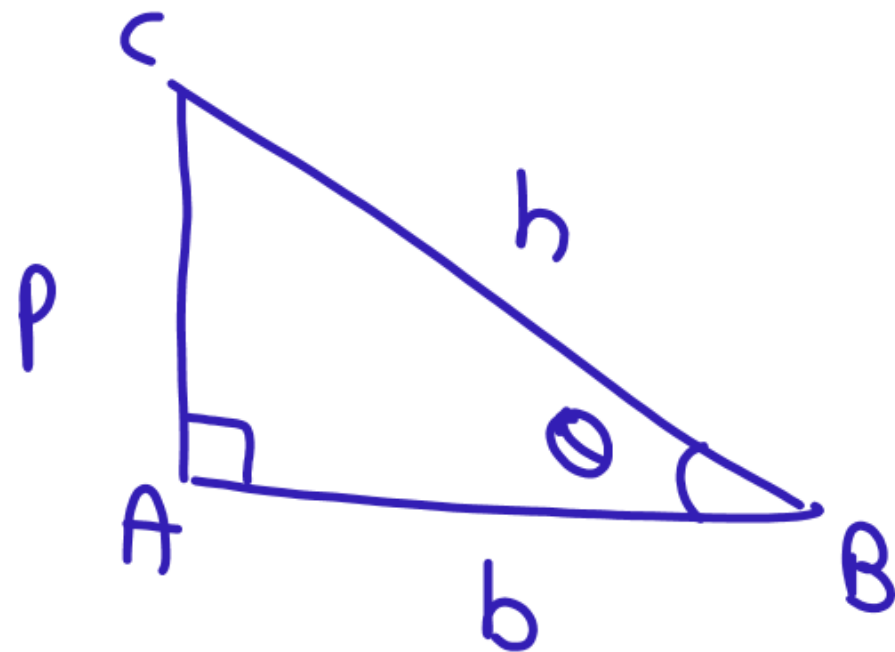
Trigonometry -1

त्रिकोणमिति

CONCEPT OF BASE AND PERPENDICULAR



$$\sin \theta = \frac{P}{H} \quad \cos \theta = \frac{B}{H} \quad \tan \theta = \frac{P}{B}$$



Note: It should be noted that (यह ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए कि):

$\sin \square$ is an abbreviation for "sine of angle \square ", it is not the product of sin and \square .

$\sin \square$ 'कोण \square के ज्या' का संक्षिप्त नाम है, यह sin और \square का गुणनफल नहीं है।

And

$$\sin^2 \theta = (\sin \theta)^2, \sin^3 \theta = (\sin \theta)^3, \cos^3 \theta = (\cos \theta)^3, \text{etc.}$$

$$\operatorname{cosec} \theta = \left(\frac{1}{\sin \theta} \right)$$

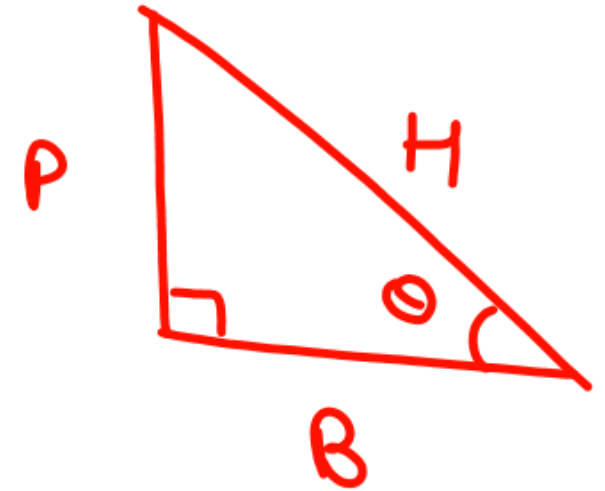
$$\sec \theta = \left(\frac{1}{\cos \theta} \right)$$

$$\cot \theta = \left(\frac{1}{\tan \theta} \right)$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{P}{H} \quad \rightarrow \quad \operatorname{cosec} \theta = \frac{H}{P}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{B}{H} \quad \rightarrow \quad \sec \theta = \frac{H}{B}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{P}{B} \quad \rightarrow \quad \cot \theta = \frac{B}{P}$$



$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

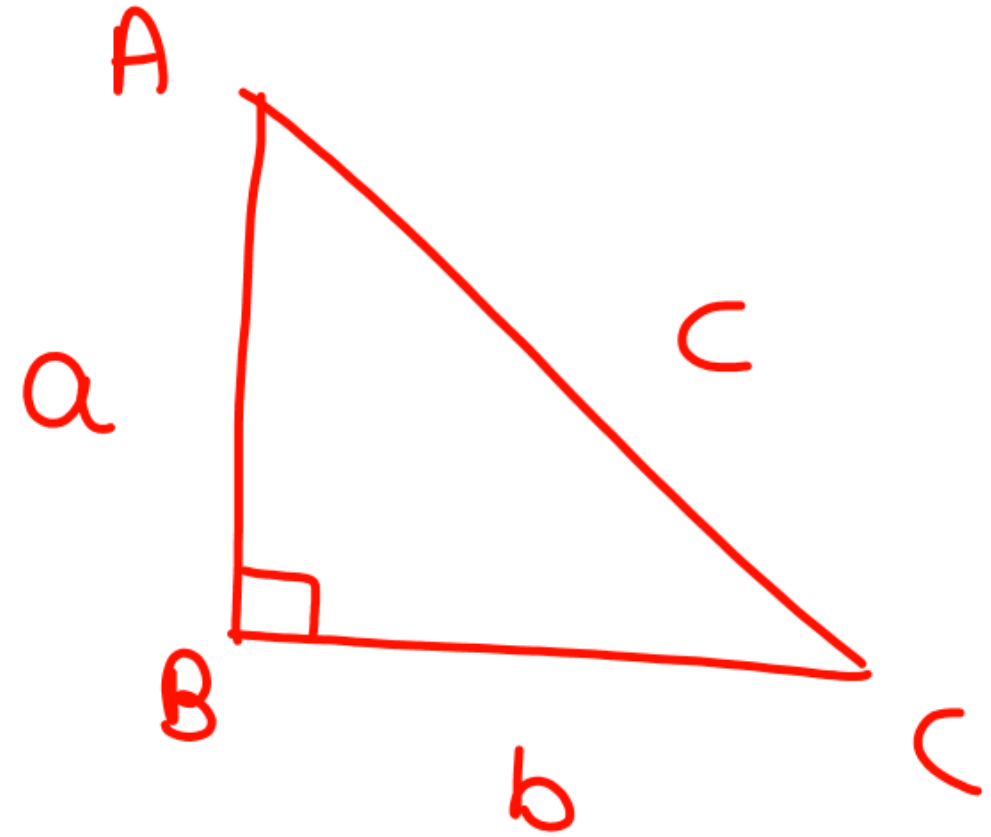
3, 4, 5

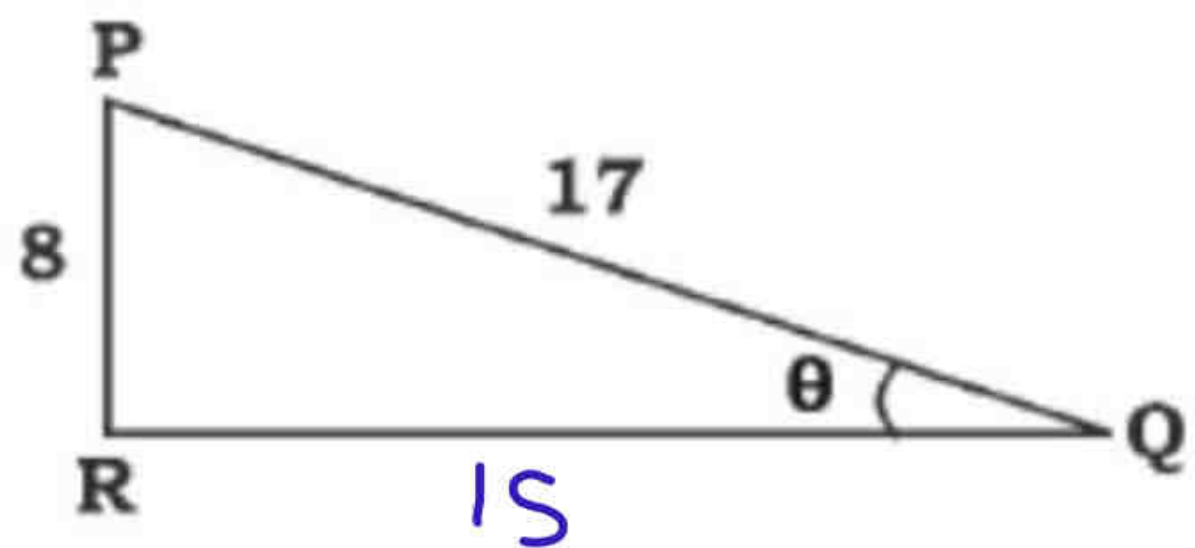
5, 12, 13

7, 24, 25

9, 40, 41

8, 15, 17





$$\cot \theta = \frac{B}{P} = \frac{15}{8}$$

In the given figure, what is the value of $\cot \theta$?

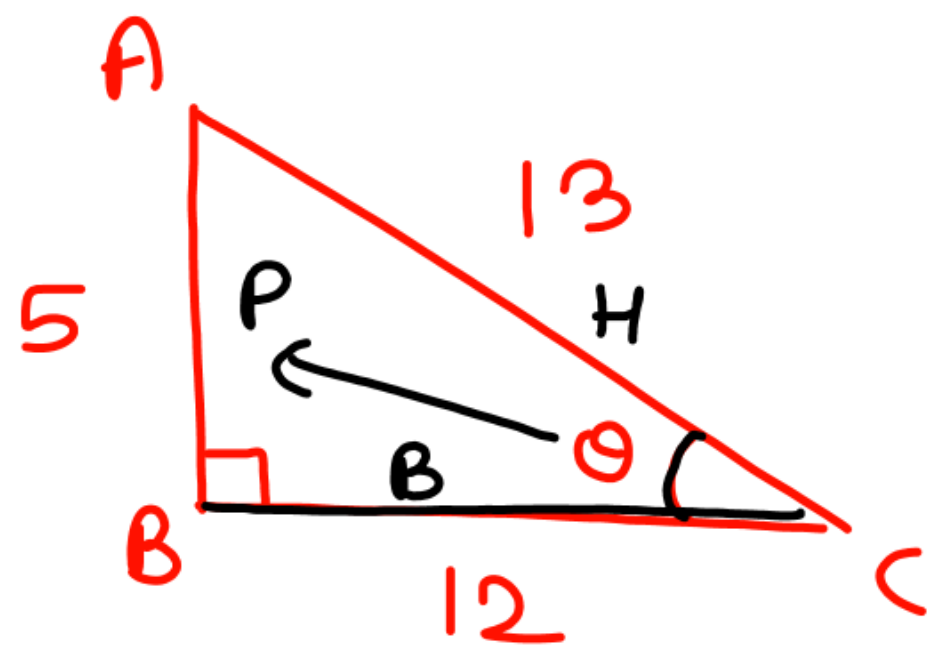
SSC CGL 3 March 2020 (Evening)

(a) $\frac{8}{15}$

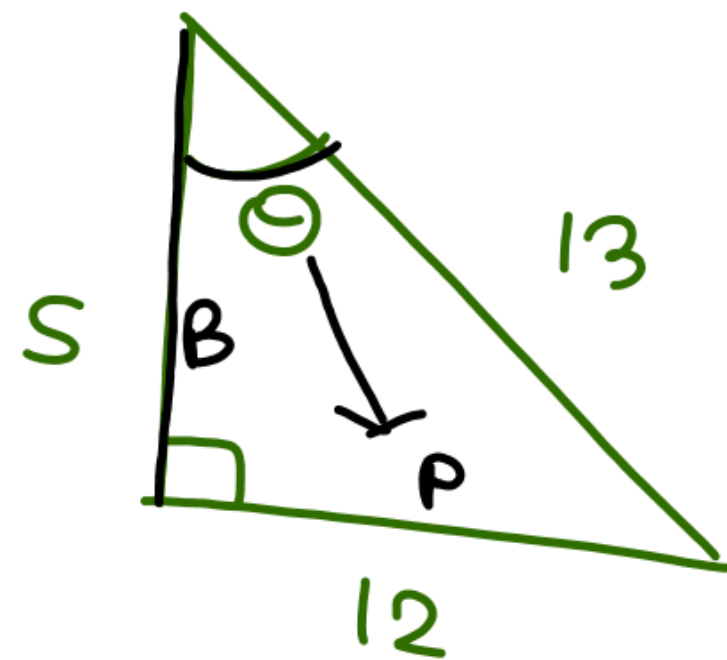
(b) $\frac{17}{18}$

(c) $\frac{15}{17}$

(d) $\frac{15}{8}$



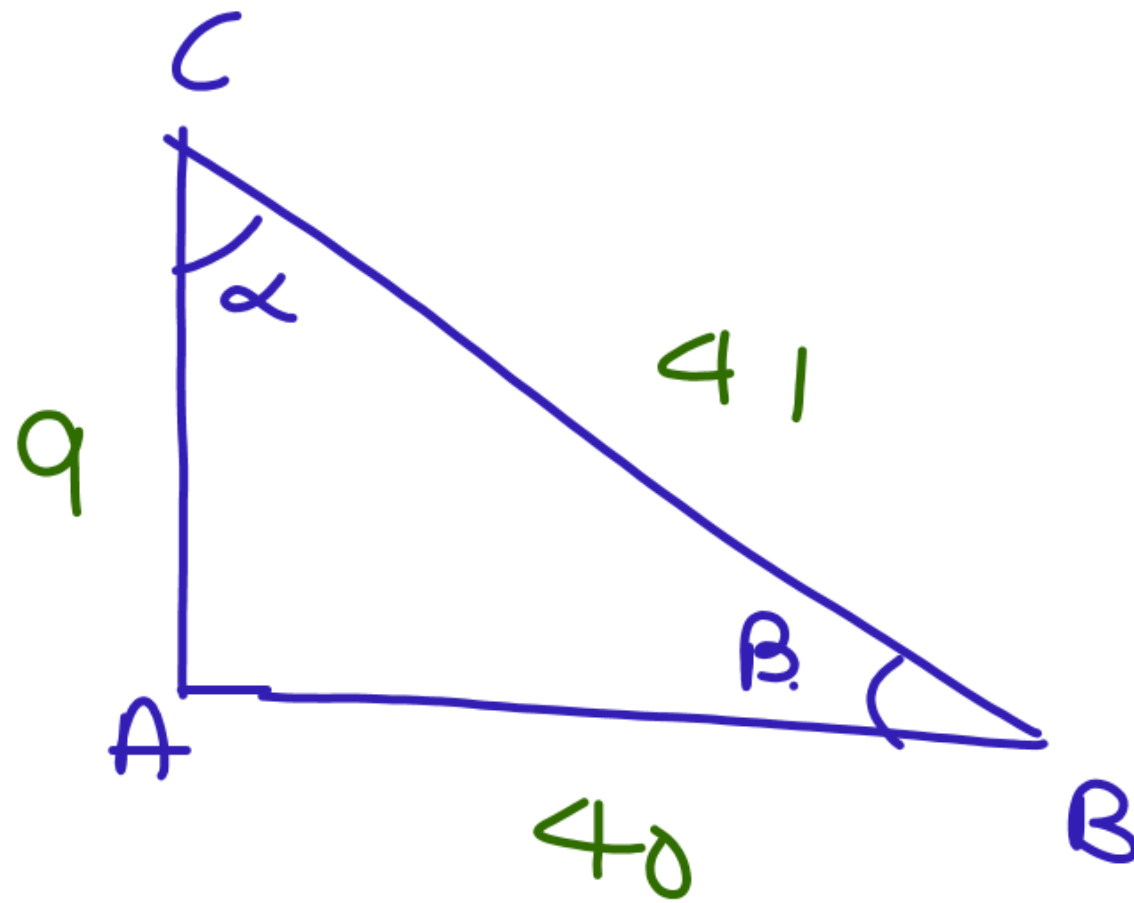
$$\sin \theta = \frac{5}{13}$$



$$\sin \theta = \frac{12}{13}$$

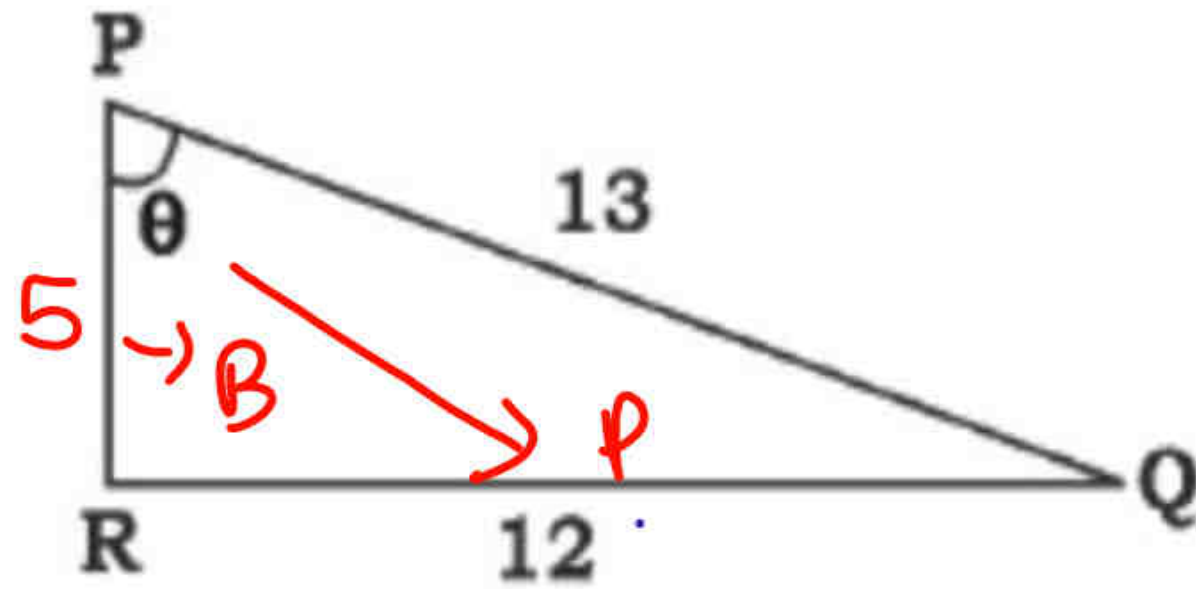
$$\sin \alpha = \frac{40}{41}$$

$$\sin \beta = \frac{p}{H} = \frac{9}{41}$$



In the given figure, $\cos \theta$ is equal to :

SSC CGL 7 March 2020 (Afternoon)



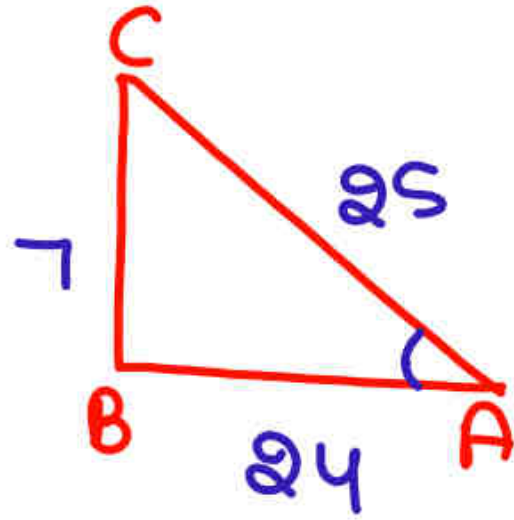
(a) $\frac{5}{13}$

(b) $\frac{12}{5}$

(c) $\frac{5}{12}$

(d) $\frac{12}{13}$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{B}{H} = \frac{5}{13}$$



$$\tan A = \frac{7}{24}$$

If $\operatorname{cosec} A = \frac{25}{7}$, then what is the value of $\tan A$?

CHSL 17/03/2020 (Afternoon)

(a) ☒ $\frac{7}{24}$

(b) $\frac{25}{24}$

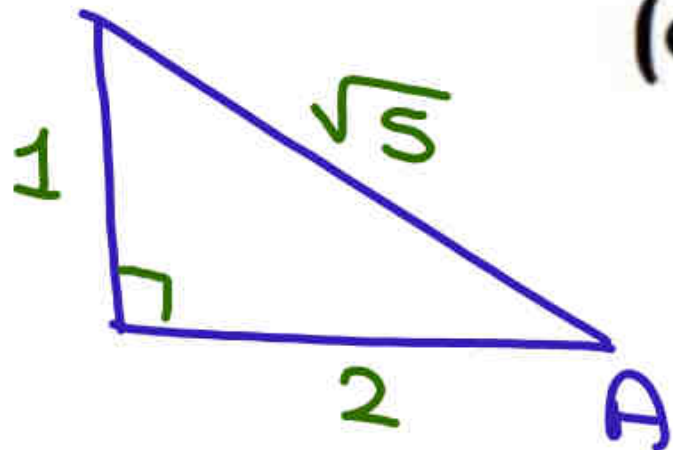
(c) $\frac{7}{25}$

(d) $\frac{24}{25}$

$$\cos A = 2 \sin A$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\cos A}{\sin A} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \cot = \frac{2}{1} = \frac{B}{P}$$



$$\operatorname{cosec} A = \frac{H}{P} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{1}$$

If $\cos A = 2 \sin A$, then **cosec A** is equal to:
CHSL 19/10/2020 (Evening)

(a) $\frac{1}{2}$

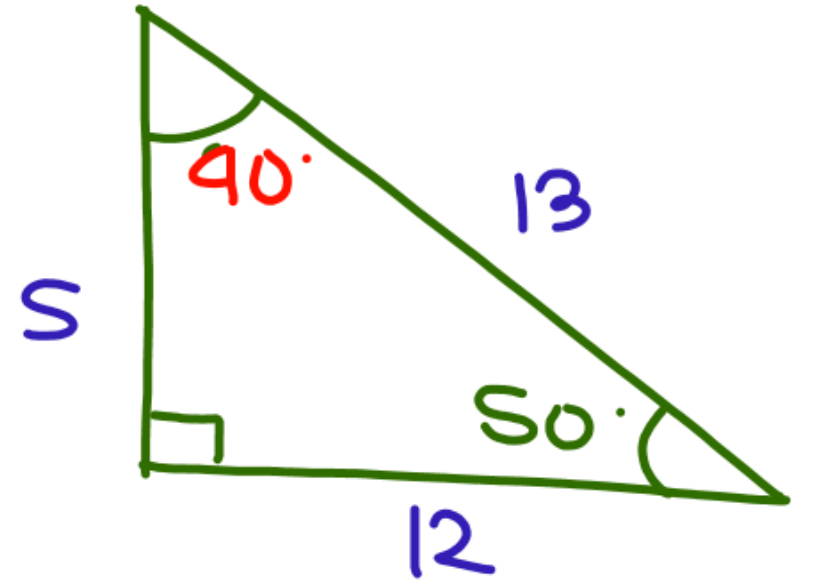
(c) 2

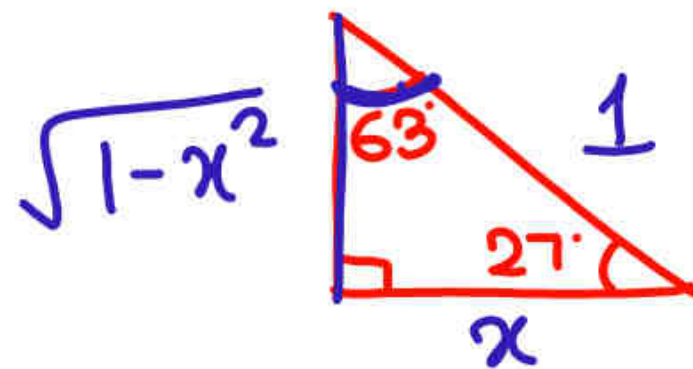
(b) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$

(d) $\sqrt{5}$

$$\sin 50^\circ = \frac{5}{13}$$

$$\sin 40^\circ = \frac{12}{13}$$





$$\tan 63^\circ = \frac{P}{B} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

If $\cos 27^\circ = x$, then the value of $\tan 63^\circ$ is : $\frac{B}{H} = \frac{x}{1}$

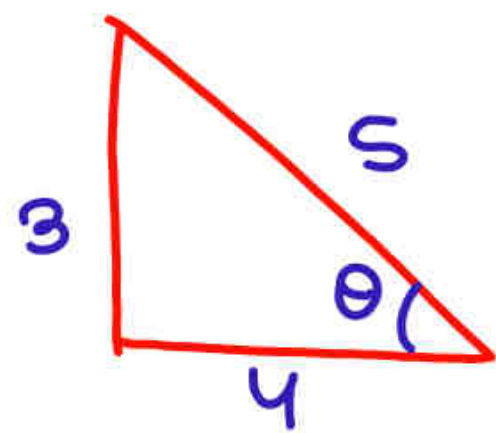
CHSL 26/10/2020 (Evening)

(a) $\frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x}$

(c) $\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x}$

(b) $\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$

✓ (d) $\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$



If cosec $\theta = \frac{b}{a}$, then $\frac{\sqrt{3} \cot \theta + 1}{\tan \theta + \sqrt{3}}$ is equal to:

CGL-2019 Tier-II (16/10/2020)

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3} \times \frac{4}{3} + 1}{\frac{3}{4} + \sqrt{3}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{4\sqrt{3} + 3}{3 + 4\sqrt{3}} \right) \times \left(\frac{4}{3} \right)$$

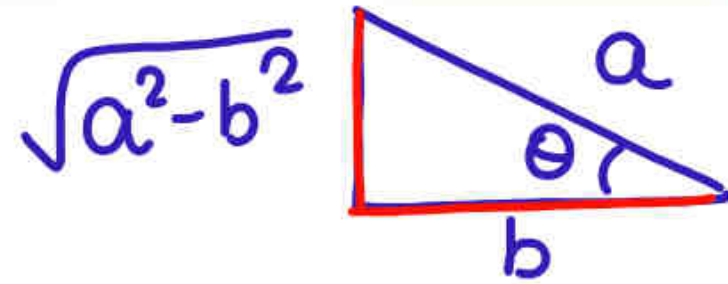
(a) $\frac{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}}{a}$

(c) $\frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{b}$

$\frac{4}{3}$

(b) $\frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{a}$

(d) $\frac{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}}{b}$



If $\sec \theta = \frac{a}{b}$, $b \neq 0$, then $\frac{1 - \tan^2 \theta}{2 - \sin^2 \theta} = ?$

CGLE-2019 Tier-II (15/10/2020)

$$= \frac{1 - \frac{(a^2 - b^2)}{b^2}}{2 - \frac{(a^2 - b^2)}{a^2}}$$

$$= \frac{(b^2 - a^2 + b^2) \times a^2}{b^2 (2a^2 - a^2 + b^2)}$$

$$= \frac{(2b^2 - a^2) \times a^2}{(a^2 + b^2) \frac{1}{b^2}}$$

(a) $\frac{a^2 (2b^2 + a^2)}{b^2 (a^2 - b^2)}$

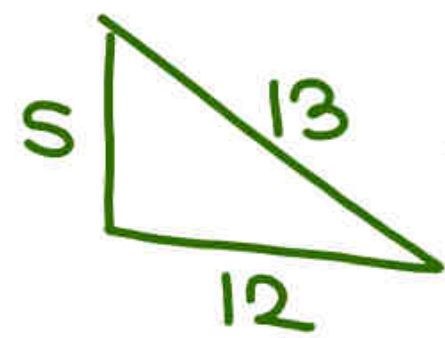
(b) $\frac{a^2 (2b^2 + a^2)}{b^2 (a^2 + b^2)}$

✓ (c) $\frac{a^2 (2b^2 - a^2)}{b^2 (a^2 + b^2)}$

(d) $\frac{a^2 (2b^2 - a^2)}{a^2 (a^2 + b^2)}$

$$\tan A + 1 = \frac{17}{12}$$

$$\tan A = \frac{5}{12}$$



*

If $\frac{\sin A + \cos A}{\cos A} = \frac{17}{12}$, then the value of

$\frac{1 - \cos A}{\sin A}$ is :

SSC CGL 7 March 2020 (Afternoon)

(a) - 5

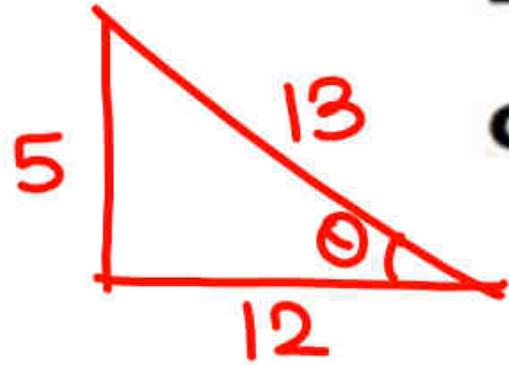
(b) 1

(c) $\frac{5}{12}$

(d) $\frac{1}{5}$

$$\frac{1 - \frac{12}{13}}{\frac{5}{13}} = \frac{1 - \frac{12}{13}}{\frac{5}{13}} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{5}{12}$$



If $12 \sin \theta = 5 \cos \theta$, then $\sin \theta + \cos \theta - \cot \theta$ is equal to :

SSC CGL 12 June 2019 (Evening)

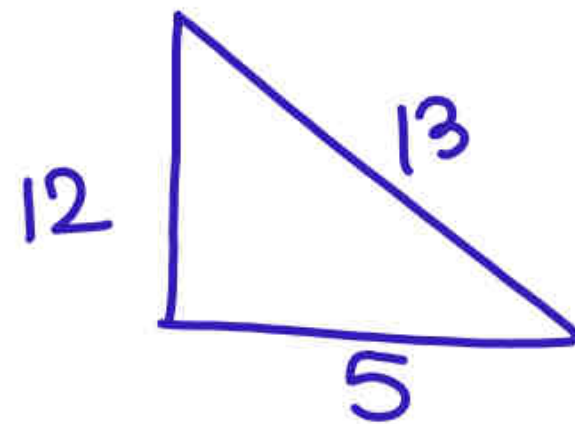
$$\begin{aligned} & \sin \theta + \cos \theta - \cot \theta \\ &= \frac{5}{13} + \frac{12}{13} - \frac{12}{5} \\ &= \frac{17}{13} - \frac{12}{5} \\ &= \frac{85 - 156}{65} = -\frac{71}{65} \end{aligned}$$

(a) $\frac{139}{156}$

(c) $\frac{116}{156}$

☒ (b) $-\frac{71}{65}$

(d) $-\frac{16}{65}$



If $\cos \theta = \frac{5}{13}$, then the value of $\tan^2 \theta + \sec^2 \theta$ is equal to :

CGL 2019 Tier-II (18/10/2020)

$$\tan^2 \theta + \sec^2 \theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{12^2}{5^2} + \frac{13^2}{5^2} \\ &= \frac{144 + 169}{25} \\ &= \frac{313}{25} \end{aligned}$$

(a) $\frac{323}{25}$

(c) $\frac{303}{25}$

(b) $\frac{313}{25}$

(d) $\frac{233}{25}$

$$\sec^2 \theta - \tan^2 \theta = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow (\sec \theta - \tan \theta)(\sec \theta + \tan \theta) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow (\sec \theta - \tan \theta) = \frac{1}{(\sec \theta + \tan \theta)}$$

*

$$\sec \theta - \tan \theta = p$$

$$\sec \theta + \tan \theta = \frac{1}{p}$$

$$2 \sec \theta = p + \frac{1}{p}$$

$$2 \sec \theta = \frac{p^2 + 1}{p}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sec \theta = \frac{p^2 + 1}{2p}$$

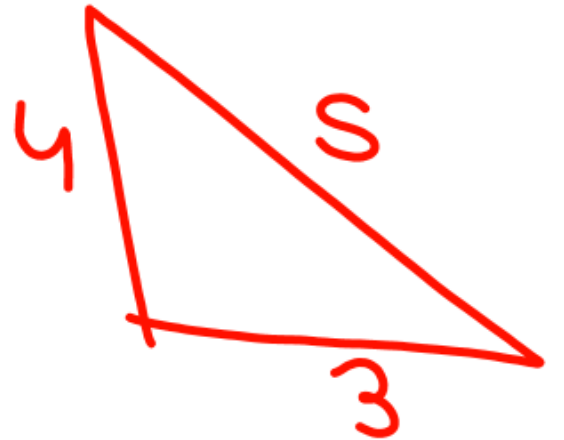
$$* \sec \theta - \tan \theta = p$$

$$\sec \theta = \frac{p^2 + 1}{2p}$$

$$Q. \sec \theta - \tan \theta = 3$$

$$\sec \theta = \frac{9+1}{2 \times 3} = \frac{10}{6} = \frac{5}{3}$$

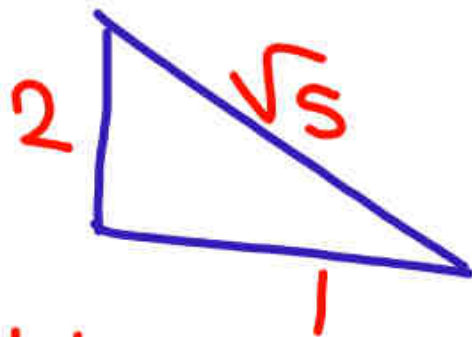
$\sin \theta$
 $\tan \theta$
 $\cos \theta$



$$\sec \theta + \tan \theta = \sqrt{5} + 2$$

$$\sec \theta - \tan \theta = \sqrt{5} - 2$$

$$\cancel{2} \sec \theta = \cancel{2} \sqrt{5}$$



$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}}$$

If $\sec \theta + \tan \theta = 2 + \sqrt{5}$, then the value of $\sin \theta + \cos \theta$ is :

(a) $\frac{3}{\sqrt{5}}$

(b) $\sqrt{5}$

(c) $\frac{7}{\sqrt{5}}$

(d) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$

* If $\tan \theta = \frac{20}{21}$, then the value of

$\frac{\sin \theta - \cos \theta}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta}$ is :

CHSL 12/10/2020 (Evening)

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\tan \theta - 1}{\tan \theta + 1} \\ &= \frac{\frac{20}{21} - 1}{\frac{20}{21} + 1} \\ &= \frac{-\frac{1}{21}}{\frac{41}{21}} = -\frac{1}{41} \end{aligned}$$

(a) $\frac{-1}{41}$
(c) $\frac{29}{35}$

(b) $\frac{27}{21}$
(d) $\frac{-29}{31}$

$$\frac{3\tan\theta - 4}{3\tan\theta + 4}$$

$$= \frac{2 - 4}{2 + 4} = -\frac{2}{6} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

If $\tan\theta = \frac{2}{3}$, then $\frac{3\sin\theta - 4\cos\theta}{3\sin\theta + 4\cos\theta}$ is equal to : $3\tan\theta = 2$

SSC CGL 10 June 2019 (Afternoon)

✓ (a) $-\frac{1}{3}$

(b) $\frac{2}{3}$

(c) $-\frac{2}{3}$

(d) $\frac{1}{3}$

$$\frac{4 + \tan \theta - 1}{4 + \tan \theta + 1}$$

$$= \frac{3-1}{3+1} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

If $\tan \theta = \frac{3}{4}$, then $\frac{4\sin\theta - \cos\theta}{4\sin\theta + \cos\theta}$ is equal to :

SSC CGL 10 June 2019 (Evening)

(a) $\frac{1}{4}$

(b) $\frac{3}{5}$

(c) $\frac{2}{5}$

(d) $\frac{1}{2}$

$$3\sec\theta + 3\tan\theta = 5\sec\theta - 5\tan\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow 8\tan\theta = 2\sec\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow 4 \cancel{8} \times \frac{\sin\theta}{\cancel{\cos\theta}} = \frac{\cancel{2}}{\cancel{\cos\theta}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin\theta = \frac{1}{4}$$

If $\frac{\sec\theta + \tan\theta}{\sec\theta - \tan\theta} = \frac{5}{3}$ then $\sin\theta$ is equal to :

(a) $\frac{1}{4}$

(c) $\frac{2}{3}$

(b) $\frac{1}{3}$

(d) $\frac{3}{4}$

$$\frac{\sec \theta}{\tan \theta} = \frac{4}{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1 \times \cancel{\cos \theta}}{\cancel{\cos \theta} \times \sin \theta} = \frac{4}{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{1}{4}$$

If $\frac{\sec \theta + \tan \theta}{\sec \theta - \tan \theta} = \frac{5}{3}$ then $\sin \theta$ is equal to :

(a) $\frac{1}{4}$

(c) $\frac{2}{3}$

(b) $\frac{1}{3}$

(d) $\frac{3}{4}$

Componendo & Dividendo

$$\frac{a+b}{a-b} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = ?$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{4}{1}$$

$$\frac{p+q}{p-q} = \frac{9}{7}$$

$$\frac{p}{q} = \frac{8}{1}$$

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