Weekly Quiz Answers (31st July – 6th Aug)

Ans1. A

Explanation:

- A geographical indication (GI) tag is a name or sign used on certain products that correspond to a specific geographical location or origin.
- The GI tag ensures that only the authorised users or those residing in the geographical territory are allowed to use the popular product name.
- It also protects the product from being copied or imitated by others.
- A registered GI is valid for 10 years.

Ans2. C

Explanation:

Seven products from across India including four from Rajasthan were given the Geographical Indication (GI) tag by the Geographical Indications Registry in Chennai.

GI Tags were given to	Facts	Image
The Jalesar Dhatu Shilp (metal craft)	At Jalesar in Etah district in Uttar Pradesh, which was the capital of Magadha King Jarasandha, over 1,200 small units are engaged in making Jalesar Dhatu Shilp. This place is known for making decorative metal craft as well as brassware.	
Goa Mankurad mango	The Portuguese named the mango as Malcorada meaning poor coloured and with time this word transformed to 'Mankurad' aamo. Aamo means mango in Konkani language.	
Goan Bebinca	Bebinca is a type of pudding and a traditional Indo-Portuguese dessert. It is also known as the Queen of Goan desserts.	
Udaipur Koftgari metal craft	The Udaipur Koftgari metal craftsmen practices the ancient art of Koftgari used in making ornamental weaponry. The weapons are exquisitely ornamented by a complicated process of etching of design, heating and then cooling intertwined with the process of embedding gold and silver wire into the metal, pressing and flattening it to a smooth surface using moonstone and finally polishing.	

Bikaner Kashidakari craft	Kashidakari work is done majorly on objects associated with marriage, especially gift items, and makes use of mirror work.	
Jodhpur Bandhej craft	The Jodhpur bandhej craft is the Rajasthani art of tying and dyeing. It is the art of printing varied patterns on fabrics using the tie and dye method.	
Bikaner Usta Kala craft	The Bikaner Usta Kala craft is also known as gold nakashi work or gold manauti work, due to the prominence of golden colour in an actual manner developed by gold in the previous period. Due to this, the craft has longevity.	

Ans3. A

Explanation:

Net-zero for a vehicle includes emissions at both the tailpipe of the vehicle and at the power plant. Making vehicles net-zero requires cutting emissions from both new and existing vehicles.

Ans4. A

Explanation:

What are the different types of EVs?

Any vehicle propelled by an electric drivetrain, taking electric power from a portable, electrical energy source, is called an Electric vehicle (EV).

- In a hybrid EV, an internal combustion engine (ICE) is used to produce electricity with an electrical generator.
- A small battery, typically 1-5kWh, is used in a hybrid EV as an energy buffer to store the electricity. The battery can't be charged from the grid.

Full EV

- A **full EV** – a.k.a. a battery EV or a plug-in EV – has no ICE and hence no tailpipe emissions.
- The battery typically is much larger at 20-120 kWh. And it can only be charged from the grid.

Plug-in hybrid EV

- A **plug-in hybrid EV** is still a hybrid EV with a much larger battery, typically 5-15 kWh.
- This larger battery can also be charged from the grid.
- This means a plug-in hybrid operates like a fully electric vehicle as long as there is energy in the battery.

Fuel-cell EV

- A **fuel-cell EV** uses a fuel cell to produce electricity for the drivetrain together with a small battery buffer to manage variations.

Ans5. B

Explanation:

- Named after cloud shaped pattern on its skin.
- It is listed as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List.
- It is the State animal of Meghalaya.
- It has been added to India's Recovery Programme for Critically Endangered Species to aid more research and strengthen conservation efforts.
- The clouded leopard is categorised into two species:
  - The mainland clouded leopard distributed from central Nepal to peninsular Malaysia, and
  - The Sunda clouded leopard (Neofelis diardi) native to Borneo and Sumatra.
  - The mainland clouded leopard is tagged vulnerable on the International Union for Conservation of Nature(IUCN) Red List and is considered at high risk of extinction in the wild due to deforestation and poaching.

Ans6. A

Explanation:

The Indian eagle-owl was classified as a species only in recent years, thus distinguishing it from the Eurasian eagle-owl.

- ✓ The Indian species is an imposing bird.
- ✓ The slightly larger female can reach a total length of two and a half feet, with a wingspan of six feet.
- ✓ Prominent ear tufts that look like horns are seen to project from its head.
- ✓ Its nocturnal habits have meant that very little is known about this bird.
- ✓ The widespread range — the entire Indian peninsula — would seem to indicate that it is a stable population. But nobody knows for sure, as it is not a very common bird. Their total numbers have never been estimated.
- ✓ The Indian eagle-owl does not have a dependency on forests. The regular items on their menu, such as rats, bandicoots, and even bats and doves are best hunted over open scrubland and agricultural tracts. Nearby rocky perches and crags provide ideal settings for its nests.

Benefits To Agriculture

- ✓ Research done by the Ela Foundation and the Zoological Survey of India has shown that Indian eagle-owls nesting near agricultural lands had more, and healthier, owlets than scrubland nesters.
- ✓ The former benefited from the abundant populations of rodents near farms.

Ans7. B

Explanation:

Context: Researchers have recorded the first instance of captive breeding of the Himalayan vulture (Gyps himalayensis) in India at the Assam State Zoo, Guwahati.

Key Highlights

- Categorised as 'near threatened' on the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of threatened species, the Himalayan vulture is a common winter migrant to the Indian plains, and a resident of the high Himalayas.

- Details of the successful breeding were recently published in a paper titled "Breeding of Himalayan Vulture Gyps himalayensis Hume, 1869 (Aves: Accipitriformes: Accipitridae) in the Assam State Zoo, Guwahati, Assam, India" in the Journal of Threatened Taxa.

  - During first month, the nestling was kept in the brooder made up of a plastic box (1 x 1 x ½ f) with a mat for the grip. The temperature was maintained around 30-35 C with a lamp, a water bowl and it was monitored with a thermo-hygrometer. The nestling was provided with sufficient space to move towards and away from the heat source.
  - Along with the housing for nestling, the paper says, the food, frequency of feed, and the growth and colouration of the nestling were observed.
- The Himalayan vulture at the Guwahati Zoo is the second such instance in the world, after France, where the species has been bred in captivity.
- Four VCBCs (Vulture Conservation Breeding Centre) established by Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS) at Pinjore in Haryana, Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh, Rani in Assam, and Rajabhatkhawa in West Bengal are involved in conservation breeding of the white-rumped vulture (Gyps bengalensis), slender-billed vulture (Gyps tenuirostris), and the Indian vulture (Gyps indicus).
- The unprecedented scale and speed of declines in vulture populations has left all the three resident Gyps vulture species categorised 'Critically Endangered'.

Ans8. A

Explanation:

The Cocos (Keeling) Islands are a remote territory of Australia in the Indian Ocean, approximately 3,000 km northwest of Perth in Western Australia, and comprise two coral atolls made up of 27 smaller islands.

Ans9. B

Explanation:

OpenAI CEO formally re-introduce Worldcoin project.
- The Worldcoin venture runs on a simple model: allow your eyes to be scanned in order to prove your human uniqueness, and receive some crypto and an ID (called a World ID) in exchange.
- Worldcoin claims it is building the "world's largest identity and financial public network" open to people worldwide.

What is Worldcoin?
Worldcoin is an initiative to create a digital network in which everyone can claim some kind of stake, and join the digital economy.
Using a device called "Orb," Worldcoin volunteers known as 'Orb operators' scan a person's iris pattern to collect their biometric data and help them get a World ID through the World app.

How does Worldcoin work?
- The users need to be willing to scan irises and/or get their own irises scanned.

- Individuals who want to receive a World ID are not required to share their name, phone number, email address, or home address.
- Images collected by the Orb are used to generate a unique iris code. By default these images are immediately deleted once the iris code is created, unless the user opts in to Data Custody.
- Volunteers sign up to be "Orb operators" in their locality and receive basic training and a biometric device with which to scan irises.
- Orb operators can even rent out the Orb to others to let them scan eyeballs as well.
- Those who have their irises scanned and collect a World ID can use this to claim the WLD crypto, which they may use for transactions or hold on to the asset in the hope that its price might rise, as it did after launching.

> **Criticism**
> Worldcoin was criticised long before its re-launch. NSA whistleblower Edward Snowden pointed out that even if a person's biometric scans were deleted for privacy reasons — as Worldcoin said it would do — the unique identifier for the scan would match future scans of the same person's eyes.

> **Worldcoin & India**
> According to the company website, it has. Worldcoin lists 18 locations, largely in Delhi, Noida, and Bangalore, where Orb operators are scanning people's eyes. Some locations include popular malls and metro stations in these cities.

- However, users can also buy or sell WLD without getting scanned or using the app.
- In return for signing up more people to the Worldcoin network, Orb operators get WLD, which is a token based on the Ethereum blockchain.
- Ethereum has a native coin, Ether, which is the second-largest crypto by market capitalisation. However, anyone can create a token which runs on the Ethereum blockchain. WLD is one such cryptocurrency.

Ans10. D

Explanation:

The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) successfully launched the PSLV-C56 carrying Singapore's DS-SAR and six other satellites.

- The primary satellite DS-SAR was sponsored by the Government of Singapore; to reduce space debris, PS4 stage brought to a lower orbit so that it re-enters atmosphere in less than two months.
  - The DS-SAR satellite is developed under a partnership between the DSTA (representing the Government of Singapore) and ST Engineering.
- Co-passengers:
  - VELOX-AM, a 23-kg technology demonstration microsatellite;
  - Atmospheric Coupling and Dynamics Explorer (ARCADE), an experimental satellite;
  - SCOOB-II, a 3U nanosatellite flying a technology demonstrator payload;
  - NuLIoN by NuSpace, an advanced 3U nanosatellite enabling seamless IoT connectivity in both urban and remote locations;
  - Galassia-2, a 3U nanosatellite that will be orbiting on a low-earth orbit;
  - ORB-12 STRIDER, a satellite developed under an international collaboration.

Ans11. D

Explanation:

The office of the Principal Scientific Adviser to the Government put out a draft National Deep Tech Startup Policy (NDTSP) for public comment, following two versions that were iterated at high levels with other government departments, academia and stakeholder firms.

Key Highlight

- The policy seeks to "ensure India's position in the global deep tech value chain," in areas such as semiconductors, Artificial Intelligence (AI) and space technology.
- The policy seeks to bolster research and development in deep tech start-ups, which work on fundamental and technical problems, unlike firms that monetise technology with distinguished business models, the draft says.
- The policy also seeks to find approaches to provide financing to deep tech start-ups at critical moments, such as before they go to market with their products or ideas.
- The policy also seeks to simplify the intellectual property regime for such start-ups, ease regulatory requirements, and proposes measures to promote these firms.

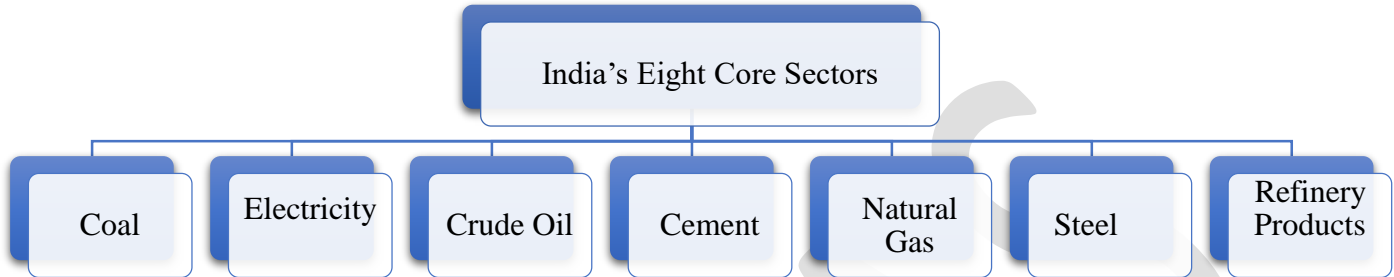| Objective of NDTSP	Provisions of Draft NDTSP
✓ To "ensure India's position in the global deep tech value chain," in areas such as semiconductors, Artificial Intelligence (AI) and space technology. ✓ To bolster R&D in deep tech start-ups working on fundamental and technical problems. ✓ To find approaches to provide financing to deep tech start-ups at critical moments. ✓ To significantly strengthen India's capabilities and enhance global competitiveness. ✓ To stimulate innovation, spur economic growth, and promote societal development through the effective utilization of deep tech research-driven innovations. ✓ To solidify India's financial stability and stimulating the transition towards a knowledge-centric economy, consequently augmenting India's overall productivity. ✓ To stimulate ripple effects throughout the economy and lay the groundwork for deep tech industry creation. ✓ To address the challenges confronting deep tech startups through definitive policy interventions to create a conducive ecosystem. ✓ To simplify the intellectual property regime for deep tech start-ups, ease regulatory requirements, and propose measures to promote these firms.	✓ It proposes an organisation "The Centre for Deep Tech Translation" to assess Indian research (publications, patents, etc.) for potential commercialisation. ✓ It suggests creation of Export Promotion Board to ease barriers of entry for Indian deep tech start-ups into foreign markets. ✓ It promotes setting up an Open Science and Data Sharing Platform for encouraging collaboration and knowledge sharing among the stakeholders to promote deep tech innovations. ✓ It suggests establishing a Single Window Platform that enables a Unified IP Framework, customised for deep tech startups. ✓ It suggests creating a thematically focused Fund of Funds (FoF) dedicated to deep tech investments; ✓ It suggests the use of Technology Impact Bonds to invite investment from the public and philanthropic entities. ✓ The policy insists on expanding skill enhancement grants, and incentivising venture capitalists to invest in female-led deep tech startups.

Ans12. A

Explanation:

Output at India's eight core sectors strengthened hearteningly in June, with the overall year-on-year growth in production estimated to have quickened to a five-month high of 8.2%.

India's Eight Core Sectors

Coal	Electricity	Crude Oil	Cement	Natural Gas	Steel	Refinery Products

Ans13. B

Explanation:

Provisions of the Indian Institutes of Management (IIM) Bill

Visitor	• The Bill designates the President of India as Visitor of every Institute covered by the Act.
Appointment of IIM Directors	• The Bill mandates the Board of Governors to obtain the prior approval of the Visitor before appointing an Institute Director. The procedure for selecting the Director will be prescribed by the central government.
Removal of IIM Directors	• The Bill provides that the Board will require prior approval of the Visitor before removing a director. The Bill also grants the Visitor the authority to terminate the services of the Director, as may be prescribed.
Appointment of the Chairperson of the Board of Governors	• The Bill stipulates that the Chairperson of the Board will be nominated by the Visitor.
Inquiries against IIMs	• The Bill confers the power of inquiry upon the Visitor. Based on the report of such inquiries, the Visitor may issue directions which will be binding on the Institute. The Board may also recommend such inquiries to the Visitor.
Dissolution of the Board	• The Bill provides that the central government may prescribe the conditions and procedure for dissolving or suspending an Institute's Board.
Co-ordination Forum	• The Bill provides that the Chairperson of the Co-ordination Forum for all the Institutes will be nominated by the Visitor. Chairpersons of all Institutes will be ex-officio members of the Forum.

Ans14. A
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The Jalesar Dhatu Shilp (metal craft)	At Jalesar in Etah district in Uttar Pradesh, which was the capital of Magadha King Jarasandha, over 1,200 small units are engaged in making Jalesar Dhatu Shilp. This place is known for making decorative metal craft as well as brassware.	
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Ans15. D
Explanation:
New regulations require import licences with immediate effect; move will hit short-term availability of Dell, HP, Apple laptops, but will be a boost for domestic sector; some devices given exemption.

Key Highlights

- The Union government restricted all imports of laptops, tablets, and all-in-one and small-factor personal computers (PCs), requiring licences for these products to be brought into the country and sold to consumers.
- The move is expected to particularly impact short-term laptop availability from laptop brands that rely on assembly abroad, such as Dell, HP, Lenovo and Apple.
- The notification may entail longer wait times for individual products to be cleared for import and sale in India.
- The said restriction shall not be applicable to imports under Baggage Rules, the Directorate General of Foreign Trade said in its notification announcing the curbs, indicating that travellers may be free to bring one of these products back with them from overseas without attracting penalties.
- Laptops can still be purchased online from overseas, the government clarified; however, when these are imported by individual buyers, the import duty and shipping fees may make this an expensive prospect, as tax may also have to be paid in the country from where the laptop is purchased.
- Devices imported for research and development, and those repaired abroad, are exempt from these restrictions.