IASbaba's Daily Quiz

Q.1) 'Transformation of Aspirational Districts' is under the aegis of

a) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
b) NITI Aayog
c) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
d) Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare

Q.1) Solution (b)

The NITI Aayog has come out with a set of indicators that will be used to assess progress being made by 115 most backward districts, an initiative under the Modi government's 'Transformation of Aspirational Districts' programme.

The set of parameters, to be used to rank the districts, include health and nutrition, education, basic infrastructure, financial inclusion, skill development, agriculture and water resources.

Source: http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=176389

Q.2) Consider the following statements about 'VIVID 2018'

1. It is organised by the National Informatics Centre (NIC)
2. The Theme for VIVID 2018 is 'Cyber Security and Innovation'

Select the correct statements

a) 1 Only
b) 2 Only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.2) Solution (c)

National Informatics Centre (NIC) organised a three-day National Meet on Grassroot Informatics- VIVID 2018.

The Theme for VIVID 2018 is "Cyber Security and Innovation".

Source: http://www.business-standard.com/article/government-press-release/national-meet-on-grassroot-informatics-vivid-2018-weaving-a-digital-india-118020700804_1.html

Q.3) Which of the following statements about 'Asian Waterbird Census (AWC)'

a) It is co-coordinated by Wetlands International- as part of global programme, the 'International Waterbird Census'

b) In India, the AWC is annually coordinated by the Bombay Natural history Society (BNHS) and Wetlands International

c) Both (a) and (b)

d) Neither (a) nor (b)

Q.3) Solution (c)

The Asian Waterbird Census (AWC) is an international programme that focuses on monitoring the status of waterbirds and wetlands. It also aims to increase public awareness on issues related to wetland and waterbird conservation. The census is carried out each January as a voluntary activity at national and local level.

The AWC is co-coordinated by Wetlands International- as part of global programme, the "International Waterbird Census".

In India, the AWC is annually coordinated by the Bombay Natural history Society (BNHS) and Wetlands International.

Read More - https://south-asia.wetlands.org/our-approach/healthy-wetland-nature/asian-waterbird-census/

Source: http://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/energy-and-environment/citizens-for-waterfowl/article22693477.ece

Q.4) United Arab Emirates is bordered by

1. Saudi Arabia
2. Yemen
3. Oman

Select the correct code:

a) 1 and 2

b) 2 and 3

c) 1 and 3

d) All of the above

Q.4) Solution (c)

UAE is a federal absolute monarchy sovereign state in Western Asia at the southeast end of the Arabian Peninsula on the Persian Gulf, bordering Oman to the east and Saudi Arabia to the south, as well as sharing maritime borders with Qatar to the west and Iran to the north.

Q.5) Consider the following statements about RFID

1. It is a generic term for technologies that use radio waves to automatically identify people or objects
2. It has completely replaced bar codes

Select the correct code:

a) 1 Only
b) 2 Only
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.5) Solution (a)

Radio frequency identification, or RFID, is a generic term for technologies that use radio waves to automatically identify people or objects. There are several methods of identification, but the most common is to store a serial number that identifies a person or object, and perhaps other information, on a microchip that is attached to an antenna (the

chip and the antenna together are called an RFID transponder or an RFID tag). The antenna enables the chip to transmit the identification information to a reader. The reader converts the radio waves reflected back from the RFID tag into digital information that can then be passed on to computers that can make use of it.

An RFID system consists of a tag, which is made up of a microchip with an antenna, and an interrogator or reader with an antenna. The reader sends out electromagnetic waves. The tag antenna is tuned to receive these waves. A passive RFID tag draws power from field created by the reader and uses it to power the microchip's circuits. The chip then modulates the waves that the tag sends back to the reader and the reader converts the new waves into digital data.

Why is RFID better than using bar codes?

RFID is not necessarily "better" than bar codes. The two are different technologies and have different applications, which sometimes overlap. The big difference between the two is bar codes are line-of-sight technology. That is, a scanner has to "see" the bar code to read it, which means people usually have to orient the bar code towards a scanner for it to be read. Radio frequency identification, by contrast, doesn't require line of sight. RFID tags can be read as long as they are within range of a reader. Bar codes have other shortcomings as well. If a label is ripped, soiled or falls off, there is no way to scan the item. And standard bar codes identify only the manufacturer and product, not the unique item. The bar code on one milk carton is the same as every other, making it impossible to identify which one might pass its expiration date first.

Will RFID replace bar codes?

Probably not. Bar codes are inexpensive and effective for certain tasks. It is likely that RFID and bar codes will coexist for many years.