

QUIZ BUZZ

Inquizitive- The Quiz Society,
Maharaja Agrasen College, University Of Delhi



1. Former police officer Derek Chauvin sentenced to 22.5 years in death of George Floyd.
2. Jaishankar calls on Greece's PM Kyriakos Mitsotakis in Athens, holds bilateral talks with Foreign Minister Nikos Dendias.
3. Archery World Cup in Paris: Abhishek Verma wins compound men's individual gold.
4. DRDO successfully test fires Enhanced Pinaka Rocket that can destroy targets at distances up to 45 kms.
5. Finance Minister participates in global investors roundtable organised by US-India Strategic Partnership Forum (USISPF).
6. Serum Institute of India starts manufacturing Covovax, a COVID-19 vaccine developed by Novavax Inc of US.
7. Global terror financing watchdog FATF (Financial Action Task Force) retains Pakistan on its "grey list" for not doing enough to curb terror funding.



ABOUT INQUIZITIVE

!NQUIZITIVE
QUIZ SOCIETY MAHARAJA AGRASEN COLLEGE

"INQUIZITIVE" is the Quiz Society under the aegis of Extracurricular Activities Committee (ECA) of Maharaja Agrasen College, University of Delhi.

Inquizitive, being a quiz society, is not simply confined to the walls of questions and answers, but also aims to explore beyond. The utmost objective of the society is to provide a space for individuals so that they could discover various facets of intellect and cognitive ability found inside themselves.

Our goal is to bring out the best version of an individual that will not only assist them throughout their three-year under-graduate course in this College, but also mould them into a different and a well-refined being by way of social and intellectual growth.



LETTER TO THE EDITOR

The newsletter used subtle language and it was very informative. Easy to understand, upto date. Information provided seems legit and original. Absolutely loved reading it, can't wait for more!

Thanks & Regards

Geena Anjelus Samar

B.Sc (H) Home Science

Lady Irwin College

Delhi University

EDITOR'S NOTE

It is our pleasure to publish the fourth edition of our monthly newsletter "Quiz Buzz." The objective of this is to provide essential information to our readers in the form of news, article, and more. We seek to procure and display the events of the month in a compressed and fun manner.

We're extremely overwhelmed by all the feedbacks by our readers. We have incorporated your suggestions as much as we can in this edition. We hope that you enjoy reading through the April edition of our newsletter. Also, please do let us know your feedback about the same by mailing us on our official mail ID given on the last page. Happy reading!

With regards,
Editorial Team
Inquisitive



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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MEET THE ALUMNI



Siddhant Rao

BBE Batch (2016-19)

Currently, a student of MBA at NMIMS, Mumbai

If you are familiar with the way an Indian film plot works, it goes from happy moments to some more happy moments, a small success which takes you to the top of a mountain but then life kicks you down the cliff. With all your might, you get over that phase, and then the happy moments show up again followed by achieving the ultimate success. The journey of a team of five members, striving to reinstate the Quizzing culture in College was no exception to that. The team under the assistance of a faculty members and seniors turned a Whatsapp group into a functioning society.

More than just Quizzing Society, Inquizitive was a blank canvas where we were given full creative freedom to try, innovate, and put our ideas into implementation. It was about experiences, learning and creating memories with the friends that I will cherish for life. It is heartening to see the shape that Inquizitive has taken today.

Note to the readers: If you are observant about what is happening and what has happened in the world and you are curious enough to Google 'why' and 'how' of that issue, then a good part of your job as a quizzer is done. Try identifying the genres that interest you. It can be anything under the sun, from business, sports, politics to pop culture. Try attempting Inquizitive's past quizzes and other material available on platforms like slideshare and use them to build your knowledge base around that subject. This well-versed knowledge will help you ace quizzes, exams, and interviews. And you reap the rewards, you will realize that making Quizzing your hobby was one of the better decisions you made in life.

Note to editors: The efforts of the team are visible in the depth and variety of topics covered in Quiz-Buzz. I feel proud of everyone who has put in the efforts to bring such great content for readers, even in these testing times. Cheers and All the best!!



What's going on Around?

1. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) cleared proposal to takeover of Punjab and Maharashtra Cooperatives Bank (PMC Bank) by a consortium of non-bank lender Centrum Financial Services & fintech startup BharatPe
2. Ministry of tourism has released three draft strategies in order to boost tourism sector in aftermath of covid-19 pandemic. Draft strategies were put forward with roadmaps to promote India as a rural and medical tourism destination.
3. Debswana Diamond Company have unearthed world's third-largest diamond in Jwaneng mine of Botswana in South Africa. Key Points Botswana is called as largest producer of diamonds in Africa. Diamond weighing 1,098 carats was presented to President Mokgweetsi Masisi after it was unearthed. It weighs a little less than world's second-largest 1,109-carat Lesedi la Rona diamond
4. India and Bhutan have signed an MoU to develop cooperation between two countries in the area of environment.
5. World Competitiveness Index was compiled by Institute for Management Development (IMD) which examine the impact of COVID-19 on economies worldwide. India was ranked at 43rd position among 64 countries. Switzerland has topped the list and is followed by Sweden (2nd), Denmark (3rd), Netherlands (4th) and Singapore (5th).
6. A new species named "Stygarcus Keralensis" has been identified in Kerala. This tiny & tough species of Tardigrades has been named after Kerala."



7. Union Cabinet has approved 'Deep Ocean Mission' proposed by Ministry of Earth Sciences to conduct study on biodiversity, impact of climate change and to establish an offshore marine station in order to explore source of thermal energy.
8. US President Joe Biden is to sign a law to make June 19 or "Juneteenth" a national holiday. This holiday will be recognized by federal government to commemorating end of slavery after American Civil War.
9. Scientists have created first-ever 3D map of boundary between our solar system and interstellar space called Heliosphere. 3D map was created using data from NASA's IBEX satellite.
10. National AEFI (Adverse Events Following Immunisation) panel has confirmed first death linked to covid-19 vaccine. A 68-year-old person got severe allergic reaction after he was vaccinated in March who died later.



Israel and Palestine - An Insight

From the glorious past to the scintillating present. The development of the human civilization conquered every hurdle that came its way. When world peace was at stake, countries came together to form UN. When something as destructive as Nuclear weapons were unveiled, IAEA and NSG were established and countless more events and organizations like these were formed where it didn't matter if a country was world's most fierce superpower or a struggling nation, egos and self interest were kept aside and world came together just for the sake of unhindered development of the human race. But in all of this saga of development, one dilemma never got solved. A dilemma so ubiquitous that it occurs on scale that affects everything from a simple neighbourhood to a whole country. "The dilemma of two sects of people fighting over the same piece of land." Like India and Pakistan over Kashmir, Armenia and Azerbaijan over NagornoKarabakh or the very recent, highly debatable and hugely devastating ISRAEL-PALESTINE ISSUE. And now this same dilemma has made Israel the talk of the town in 2021. A gruesome bloodbath ensued when Israel and Hamas who tend to represent Palestine launched air attacks through missiles and rockets on each other which resulted in not only civilian casualties including women and children but mass destruction of public property as well on both sides and only after that a no solution status quo was reached upon. But in order to reach deeper understanding we need to delve deep into history of this issue. It began 100 years ago during the world war 1 with the fall of the ottoman empire which ruled the part of world that we today know as Israel that was called Palestine back then . After the ottoman empire fell, Britain took control of the area and made Palestine its colony



he land of Palestine then had a Jewish minority and an Arab majority. Tensions between the two peoples grew when the international community gave Britain the task of establishing a "national home" in Palestine for Jewish people. For Jews it was their ancestral home, but Palestinian Arabs also claimed the land and opposed the move. Between the 1920s and 1940s, the number of Jews arriving there grew, with many fleeing from persecution in Europe and seeking a homeland after the Holocaust of World War Two.




Violence between Jews and Arabs, and against British rule, also grew. In the growing unrest Britain decided to back off and left and moved the issue towards the UN for a plausible solution. In 1947, the UN gave a verdict and voted for Palestine to be split into separate Jewish and Arab states, with Jerusalem becoming an international city. This plan which was highly loathed by the Arab side however was accepted by the Jews and it led to the formation of State of Israel. But the unrest was never eased. Many Palestinians objected and a war followed. Troops from neighbouring Arab countries like Egypt and Jordan invaded.

Hundreds of thousands of Palestinians fled or were forced out of their homes in what they call Al Nakba. By the time the fighting ended in a ceasefire the following year, surprisingly Israel controlled most of the territory of the land with only two parts namely west bank and the Gaza strip left occupied by Jordan and Egypt respectively. Then again an infamous war occurred in 1967. Known as the "six day war" it cemented the Jewish state's presence in the middle east as Israel occupied East Jerusalem and the West Bank, as well as most of the Syrian Golan Heights, Gaza and the Egyptian Sinai peninsula. Israel still occupies the West Bank, and although it pulled out of Gaza the UN still regards that piece of land as occupied territory Israel claims the whole of Jerusalem as its capital, while the Palestinians claim East Jerusalem as the capital of a future Palestinian state. But only The US is one of only a handful of countries to recognise Israel's claim to the whole of the city. And at the same time in the Gaza strip, a militant organization as well as a political party Hamas grew with sole mission of it being 'destruction of Israel'





Now until this point the state was still evenly distributed as per the sect population because Jews occupied the Israel while the Palestinians were established in the West bank and Gaza Strip. But to make it even more complex the Israeli settlements came into existence. In the past 50 years Israel has built settlements in the Palestinian areas, where more than 600,000 Jews now live. Palestinians say these are illegal under international law and are obstacles to peace, but Israel denies this. And this finally gives us a complex view of understanding today's Israel. And with this chain of events unfolding the current scenario of Israel in which the Jewish state of Israel controls most of the state while the Palestinians lived in Gaza strip that's governed by Hamas group and considerable amount of Palestinians also lived in West bank governed by Israel. The present day tension is that Palestinians or the Arabs which were once a majority had now turned into minority demands their own nation in which their existence can be really understood while Israel which already fought for it's existence in the past in form of many wars wants to just keep their nation. But the amount of land is same and the mix of population especially due to Israeli settlements in West Bank is too unevenly spread that makes chances of a solution really scarce. And on this dilemma banks many other things. With one sect of people i.e. Palestinians already unsure about their citizenship and their existence and other sect i.e. Israeli ever fighting for their survival being surrounded by countries who hates them. Things like radical politics, militant organization, ethnocentrism never makes anything easy. All of this started to go downhill not because the two sects decided to go on war with each other but because of a provocative politician's radical speech which fueled Israel citizens to start evicting innocent civilian Palestinians from their own homes in the west bank and in return a militant group decides to fire thousands of rockets on Israel which resulted in deaths and destruction. Eventually Israel fought back and many more deaths of oblivious and innocent people ensued on both sides of Israel and Gaza Strip.



Now people all around the world including India curiously ask each other “ Who are you supporting -Israel or Palestine? ”. The answer to that is there is no one to support. Usually the one to be supported is the one who is right. But in this scenario no one is right, neither is evicting innocent people from their homes is right, nor launching rockets on a city is , and amazingly enough no one is wrong too because at last of all radicalism and terrorism along with religion obsession are removed, both Israeli and Palestinians just are longing for peaceful existence. Actually the question is wrong the question should not be who are you supporting especially when India itself is entangled in a similar issue with Kashmir. The question should be how to actually resolve problems like these in which ultimately innocent civilians and lives which could have made a difference to the world die for nothing. Many solutions like One state, two state solutions exists as proposals but can never be implemented because if they will be where will militant groups Hamas and Hezbollah go? Will not Israel like Afghanistan turn into a terror hub? What will the radical politicians do? And these are the real threats to getting a solution not greed of getting more land by either Israeli or Palestinians. At the end maybe if everyone starts attacking evil virtues like radicalism rather than each other's countries, this world can surpass every dilemma to be a better place.



THE NEED TO REVAMP INDIAN FOOTBALL

Recently, footballer Sunil Chhetri passed Lionel Messi's tally of international goals. He achieved the feat with a brace against Bangladesh. Messi has 72 goals for Argentina in his career so far. Chhetri now stands behind the great Cristiano Ronaldo in the illustrious list. The Indian Captain is one goal away from entering the all-time Top 10. With this win, India has risen to the third spot in Group E with six points from seven games. Chhetri's first goal was a properly timed header from a left-sided cross while the other was an injury-time strike, as he curled home a finish from inside the penalty area.

In world football, rankings are an important indicator. When the first official FIFA rankings were rolled out in December 1992, India was ranked 143 in the world. Currently, India stands at 105th in the world and 19th in Asia. While the official FIFA rankings may not be an exact measure of the strength of a national team, it does indicate how a country plans its international programme and charts its course.

Although India never actually participated in FIFA World Cup, it doesn't mean that we never qualified. In 1950, India qualified for the FIFA World Cup which was to be held in Brazil but All India Football Federation (AIFF) announced that the team could not attend the World Cup citing "disagreements over team selection, and insufficient practice".

Here's a peek into the history of the game:

1992-1995:Initial surge and fall

With IM Vijayan approaching his peak and the likes of Jo Paul Ancheri and Bruno Coutinho breaking through, India was an exciting attacking unit. A cool-headed veteran in VP Sathyan, who managed the defence, was also a mentor to the younger generation of India. That year, India drew against Lebanon and won against Hong Kong in their 1994 FIFA World Cup qualifiers.



Two draws against Cameroon and a stalemate against Finland in an international friendly only fast-tracked their entry into the top 100.

However, with considerably fewer international matches over the next couple of years, India did not have enough opportunities to build to defend its ranking and conceded 21 places to end 1995 at the 121st spot. India played a total of 18 FIFA-sanctioned matches in 1993 compared to 12 in 1994 and 1995.

1996-1999:Period of sustained improvement

Starting in 1995, the number of international fixtures slowly started going up and the world rankings, too, saw incremental but sustained improvement throughout the period. Another factor playing its role in the upward trend was the introduction of Bhaichung Bhutia. The youngster marked his international debut in March 1995 and along with Vijayan, formed India's most telling forward line since the golden era in the 1950s and 60s.



Except for 2002 LG Cup victory in Vietnam, qualifying for the 2011 AFC Asian Cup, and a FIFA World Cup qualifier win against Asian giants UAE in 2001, India had little to show in a 15-year period. With lack of consistency, India's ranking witnessed a steady decline over the years. There were occasional recoveries, but nothing noteworthy. Constant changes to the team's core made things more difficult.

Vijayan and Ancheri's retirement in 2003 left Bhutia to shoulder the team's scoring responsibilities alongside a very young Sunil Chhetri. Vijayan had later lamented his decision, "If I had delayed my retirement by at least one or two years, maybe I could have played alongside you (Chhetri). I was unlucky."

2015-19: Back in the top 100

Despite falling to 173 – the lowest-ever in the Indian football team rankings history - in April 2015, there were some big changes already being implemented behind the scenes, which would bear fruit eventually.

Stephen Constantine was brought back as the Indian football team head coach in January 2015 and it was not long before his pragmatic style started yielding results. The advent of the Indian Super League in 2014 helped Constantine discover more talent. Till then, the Indian football team was solely dependent on the I-League clubs to produce talents for the national team.

With as many as eight franchise-backed teams spending big, Indian players came in close contact with classy foreign players. Sharing the dressing room with world stars like Luis Garcia, Robbie Keane, Alessandro Del Piero, Alessandro Nesta, Elano Blumer, Tim Cahill, Dimitar Berbatov and Florent Malouda was a dream.

The corporatisation of Indian football was not just restricted to ISL. Bengaluru FC was a classic example of a team that received complete corporate support and fulfilled the conditions that would make them a complete professional unit. Effectively, Bengaluru consistently defeated India's heritage teams to win the traditional I-League and even joined the ISL from the 2017-18 season. Bengaluru's admission in the ISL served notice on the other big teams with major fan followings – Mohun Bagan and East Bengal. Professionalism would be the order of the day. With ISL becoming India's premier league, India's best talents like Udanta Singh, Anirudh Thapa, Sandesh Jhingan had a platform to display their wares. It regularly exposed them to quality competition.



Will India ever qualify for FIFA?

Things have to change if the thought of qualifying for the World Cup has to become a reality. For too long has the Indian team run on the shoulders of mercurial talents like Bhaichung Bhutia and Sunil Chhetri. Football is a team game and our current setup needs a major overhaul. From fitness, to tactics, to game-strategy, grassroots development, and even player management and the like, all of it needs to be modified and brought up to modern standards. Indian football lacks a cohesive vision and an action plan.



More grassroots level academies are needed where players are trained from a young age. They need to be up to speed with the modern game, both physically and mentally. Instead of doing this, the AIFF ended up closing a few of its faculties and academies in the previous year. Talk about regression!

Bringing in a top coach – such as Zico or the like, one with relevant international experience and a vision for the long term – and giving them the time to settle in and apply their strategies is a must. Investment is essential otherwise the same cycle will keep repeating. The growth of the Welsh Football team which was not even in the top 100 in 2010, to breaking into the top 10 now, could be taken as a blueprint for the future and worked upon.

Wise personnel and visionaries are required to develop the next crop of Indian footballers, with strict rules to stop the age-fudging which happens in National tournaments. If these changes do not happen, then the qualification for the World Cup will continue to be a distant dream for India.



INVESTING: THE FUTURE OF INDIA

Investment is the employment of funds with the aim of achieving additional income or growth in value. Investing as an activity has been experienced by all of us in our life. From a very young age, we see our parents ‘buying’ furniture and other appliances for the house. We utilize these appliances to make our lives easier. Whenever you open the fridge and feel the cool gush of air, smell the newly polished surface of the wooden table, etc. it makes you happy and we often see these things as trivial. However, the satisfaction you achieve after using these products is the “emotional return” on your purchase. As we grow older, the term ‘buying’ gets replaced by ‘investing’. With an increasing focus on the importance of being financially literate, it is high time we understand that investing is not limited to the financial returns it provides. It is a vast concept. Investments can be long-term as well as short-term. The essential quality of an investment is that it involves waiting for a reward. It involves the commitment of resources that have been saved or put away from current consumption in the hope that some benefits will accrue in the future. The term ‘Investment’ does not appear to be as simple as it has been defined.

Before we dive into the ‘whats’ and ‘hows’ of investing, we need to understand that why do people invest? Why the act of investing look so lucrative?

One of the reasons is the emotional factor attached to it. Investing helps us in gaining resources. This provides us with a feeling of self-belief and confidence. The process of acquiring resources makes us feel like we have achieved something. It boosts our ego and is often seen as another step on the ladder to the top.

Another reason can be the risk factor that comes with an investment. While an investment might provide you with a sense of security and comfort, we all know that any investment can go two ways. In this age and era, a majority of people love the act of taking risks. This might be due to the fact that it has been glorified by western as well as Indian pop culture. Investing, using one's brain cells to analyze the situation and make an informed decision makes people feel alive, and if their choice gives them good returns, the adrenaline rush is often incomparable.

Now that we have a fine idea of why do people invest, let's move to the intricacies of investing. There are various ways in which investment could be done like through share market, mutual funds, commodity market, foreign market.

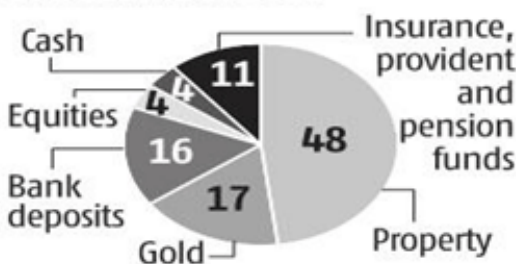
The simpler the definition of investment is the more complex it is. It might seem tricky to those who are trading or investing for the first time. But with time there are a lot of people who build their future or lose everything in the greed of earning more money by resorting to malpractices.

In the present covid crisis, a number of people who lose their jobs, try their "luck" in the share market. Some of them with good financial literacy come up with startups, while others end up with their own capital.

NEW INVESTORS WELCOME

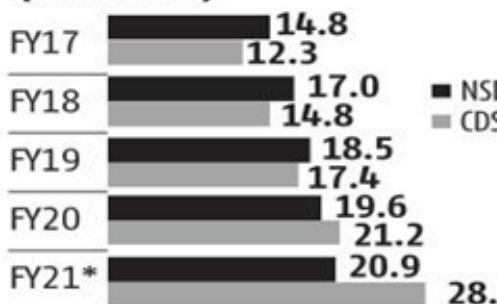
Stocks formed small part of Indian household wealth, but a record number of demat accounts were opened last year

Indian household assets as of December 2020




Sources: Reserve Bank of India, Jefferies estimates, Central Depository Services Ltd, National Securities Depository Ltd

Investors demat accounts (in million)



*Dec 2020; Compiled by BS Research Bureau
Source: CDSL result presentation



The above pie chart and horizontal bar diagram explain the increase in the numbers of investors over the years. This number is expected to increase further in FY 2021.

While investing in the market we should take care of many things, a few of which are:

- Profitability ratio
 - Incoming projects which the company will indulge in
 - Dividend distribution is an important factor as it will create a positive image in the market and enhance share price.
 - Along with this, Public Sector Undertakings {PSU} participation must be noted.
- There are many other presumptions that one should keep in mind while investing. Through this market many of the pandemic restrictions that India imposed in March were lifted, the retail investing fever continued. Central Depository Services (India) opened a record 1.47 million accounts in January, up more than threefold from the same month in 2020, and 1.36 million in February. India's mutual fund industry has targeted small towns through television, social media, and billboard advertising. Investments by individuals in equity funds jumped 16 percent in February from the same month a year earlier, according to data from the Association of Mutual Funds in India (AMFI).

This is the right time to enter the market as many businesses reported losses in the last financial year along with a commitment that they will hold the position back as it used to be. Last but not least, always remember the words of one of the greatest investors, Mr. Warren Buffet:

“Someone's sitting in the shade today because someone planted a tree a long time ago.”

The Atlantic Group of Builders: A History

1924

The First gay rights group is established.

World War 1 in Veteran Henry Gerber founded the society of human rights in Chicago.

1969

The Stonewall riots spark the beginning of the LGBTQ movement. It was a violent protest and led to days long series of riots.

1973

Homosexuality no longer declared a mental illness.

July, 1983

Gerry Studds became the first openly gay member of Congress and comes out on the floor of the house.

2013

The Supreme Court strikes down The Defense of Marriage Act (DOMA) which declared that marriages between gay and lesbian couples were not recognized by the federal government, meaning those couples will not receive legal benefit.

Sep, 2011

Don't Ask Don't Tell is over. President Obama officially revoked this anti-gay, discriminatory law which prevented openly gay Americans from serving in the U.S. armed forces.

Jan, 2015

For the first time in U.S. history, the words 'lesbians', 'bisexuals', and 'transgender' were used in president's state of the Union address by Barack Obama.

June 2015

Supreme Court finally and officially declared same sex marriage a constitutional right nationwide, meaning all states must allow Americans to get married regardless of their gender orientation.

Want to buzz your around?

1. X is the fictional supervillian who appeared in DC comics. Created by editor Julius Schwartz, writer Dennis O'Neil and artist Neal Adams . He is the first villian to know about the secret identity of batman .He is living on the earth for around 600 years by using Y .But with every use of Y , X has loose some sanity .Identify X and Y.
2. The avatar of adishakti is known as smiling goddess . Meaning of her name means creater of this little cosmic egg called universe .It is believed that there was darkness everywhere and maa produced light with her smile. she is the source of light and reside in the core of sun and provide direction to surya dev. who is talked about here?
3. On june 19 1991, last soviet troops withdrew from X. Russian troops came as a liberators of X during WW2, but never left the country. X was made a member of warsaw pact in 1955 and russians invaded X in 1956 after suppresing revolution against communist rule. X got freedom from russian after the end of warsawpact, right before the collapse of soviet union.
4. X is the, socialist and political leader of india who called for 'direct action day' against the portuguese. X gave clarion call to people of goa to resist colonialists ,when potuguese refuse to exit peacefully, the government of india launched Y in 1961 to end the more than 450 year rule of porteguese that began with vasco de gama. identify X and Y.

Answers of the questions (April Edition)

1. TRETA YUGA
2. X – PANCHAJANYA ,
Y- SHANKHASUR
3. X- TEEJAN BAI
4. SOLILOQUY

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