

Diwali Quiz GK Episode-7



1. International Labour Organisation (ILO) was founded in which year?

- A. 1917
- B. 1918
- C. 1919
- D. 1946

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

International Labour Organisation (ILO) was founded in 1919 as part of the Treaty of Versailles.

2. Headquarters of World Health Organisation are situated at ____.

- A. Hague
- B. Oslo
- C. Geneva
- D. New York

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

- The World Health Organization (WHO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations (UN) that is concerned with international public health.
- It was established on 7 April 1948, headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland.
- The WHO is a member of the United Nations Development Group.
- Its predecessor, the Health Organization, was an agency of the League of Nations.
- The constitution of the World Health Organization had been signed by 61 countries on 22 July 1946, with the first meeting of the World Health Assembly finishing on 24 July 1948.

3. Who is the Director General of World Health Organisation?

- A. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus
- B. Audrey Azoulay
- C. Irina Bokova
- D. António Guterres

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

The World Health Organization is a specialized agency of the United Nations responsible for international public health. It is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland. The head of the organization is the Director-General, elected by the World Health Assembly. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus is an Ethiopian biologist, public health researcher and official who has served since 2017 as Director-General of the World Health Organization. Tedros is the first non-physician and first African in the role.

4. In which year was the Morley Minto reform passed?

- A. 1917
- B. 1900
- C. 1909
- D. 1912

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

- The Indian Councils Act 1909, commonly known as the Morley-Minto Reforms passed by the British parliament in 1909.
- It received assent on 25 May 1909. aimed to widen the scope is legislative councils, placate the demands of moderates in India an National Congress and to increase the participation Indians the governance



5. For which community were seats reserved by the Morley-Minto reforms?

- A. Jews
- B. Muslims
- C. Christians
- D. Sikhs

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

Morley-Minto reforms also known as India council act 1909, the act introduced separate and discriminatory electorate. This was for the first time that, the seats in the legislative bodies were reserved on the basis of religion for Muslims.

6. Consider the following statements about the Delhi Durbar of 1911.

- 1) It marked the coronation of George - V as the King - Emperor of India.
- 2) Lord Minto - II was the Viceroy of India at the time.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 Only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

- The Delhi Durbar of 1911 was perhaps the grandest extravaganza of the British Raj. It was an event to mark the coronation of King George V as King-Emperor of India.
- It was announced that capital of British India would be shifted from Calcutta to Delhi.
- Lord Hardinge II was the Viceroy of India at the time.

7. When was the capital of India transferred from Calcutta to Delhi?

- A. 1947
- B. 1950
- C. 1910
- D. 1911

Answer ||| D

Solution ||| Calcutta (now Kolkata) was the capital of India during the British Raj until December 1911. By the latter half of the 19th century Shimla had become the summer capital. King George V proclaimed the transfer of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi at the climax of the 1911 Imperial Durbar on December 12, 1911. However, Delhi had served as the political and financial centre of several empires of ancient India and the Delhi Sultanate, most notably of the Mughal Empire from 1649 to 1857.

8. Which bridge connects Dibrugarh in Assam to Pasighat in Arunachal Pradesh?

- A. Naini
- B. Bogibeel
- C. Coronation
- D. Pamban

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

- Bogibeel bridge is a combined road cum rail bridge over the Brahmaputra River in the northeastern Indian state of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh between Dibrugarh district and Pasighat district respectively.
- It is Asia's 2nd longest rail-cum-road bridge of 125 m in length.



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● The bridge was inaugurated on 25th December 2018 on the occasion of Good Governance Day by PM Narendra Modi.

9. The Nagarjuna Sagar Dam is built across the river:

- A. Pamba
- B. Mahanadi
- C. Krishna
- D. Cauvery

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

- The Nagarjuna Sagar Dam is built across the Krishna river.
- Krishna is the second largest east-flowing river on the peninsula.
- The Krishna river originates from the Western Ghats near Jor village of Satara district of Maharashtra.
- The Nagarjuna Sagar Dam on River Krishna is considered to be the largest stone masonry dam in the world.
- Its basin extends over Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Maharashtra, & Karnataka.
- The total length of River Krishna is 1400km.
- The Height of the river is 124 meter and Nagarjuna Sagar Dam was completed in 1967.

10. The Banaras Hindu University was founded by:

- A. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- B. Jawaharlal Nehru
- C. Sir Syed Mohammad
- D. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

- * Banaras Hindu University was established by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in 1916.
- * Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was the founder of Akhil Bharatiya Hindu Mahasabha
- * Bal Gangadhar Tilak was an Indian nationalist and leader of the Independence Movement.
- * Jawaharlal Nehru was the first prime minister of India and he is longest-serving prime minister.

11. Project Elephant was launched in India in the year _____.

- A. 1972
- B. 1992
- C. 1973
- D. 1985

Answer ||| B

Solution |||

- Project Elephant was launched in 1992 by the Government of India Ministry of Environment and Forests to provide financial and technical support to wildlife management efforts by states for their free-ranging populations of wild Asian Elephants.
- World Elephant Day is celebrated on 12th August every year to spread awareness for the conservation and protection of the largest mammal on land. The day was launched in 2012 to bring attention to the urgent plight of Asian and African elephants.

12. The three states, Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand were created in which of the following year?

- A. 1999
- B. 2000
- C. 2002
- D. 2001



Answer ||| B

Solution |||

● The new states of Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, and Jharkhand were formed on the 1st, 9th, and 15th of November 2000, respectively. It changed the count of Indian states from 25 to 28.

● State Reorganization Acts were enacted in November 2000 for the purpose of the reorganisation of the then-existing States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, and Bihar. As a result, UP was bifurcated into UP & Uttarakhand, MP became MP & Chhattisgarh, and Bihar was reorganised into Bihar and Jharkhand.

13. In which of the following states, Manas National Park is situated?

- A. Sikkim
- B. Odisha
- C. Assam
- D. West Bengal

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

- Manas National Park is situated in Assam.
- Manas National Park is recognised as a UNESCO Natural World Heritage Site.
- It is also a
- Tiger Reserve
- Elephant Reserve and
- A Biosphere Reserve
- Endangered endemic wildlife such as the Assam roofed turtle, hispid hare, golden langur and pygmy hog etc found here.

14. First National Park established in India is

- A. Kaziranga National Park
- B. Jim Corbett National Park
- C. Gir National Park
- D. Kanha National Park

Answer ||| B

Solution ||| Jim Corbett National Park is India's oldest national park and in 1936, it was established as the Hanley National Park to protect the extinct Bengal tiger. It is located in Nainital District of Uttarakhand

15. Zemu glacier is situated in which national park in India?

- A. Kanchenjunga National Park
- B. Galathea National Park
- C. Kaziranga National Park
- D. Manas National Park
- E. Nameri National Park

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

- Kanchenjunga National Park also Kanchenjunga Biosphere Reserve is a National Park and a Biosphere reserve located in Sikkim, India. It was inscribed to the UNESCO World Heritage Sites list on July 17, 2016, becoming the first "Mixed Heritage" site of India.
- There are many glaciers in the park including the Zemu glacier. Animals like musk deer, snow leopard, Clouded Leopard, and Himalayan tahr all make their home in this park.



16. Which of the following mountains is also known as "Mountain of the Moon"?

- A. Atlas Mountains
- B. Mount Kenya
- C. Ahaggar Mountains
- D. Rwenzori Mountains

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

- Rwenzori Mountains stretching over an area of 240 sq. Miles the range bordered Uganda and Congo (Kinshasa) and thought to be the "Mountains of the Moon. Mount Stanley at Margherita Peak (5,119 m) is the highest peak of this mountain system. It is a gigantic horst of six separate glaciated masses which falls steeply westward to the Western Rift Valley.

- The Rwenzori Mountains are known for their vegetation, ranging from tropical rainforest through alpine meadows to snow. The range supports its species and varieties of giant groundsel and giant lobelia and even has 6 meters (20 ft) tall heather covered in moss that lives on one of its peaks.

Most of the range is now a World Heritage Site and is covered jointly by the Rwenzori Mountains National Park in south-western Uganda and the Virunga National Park in the eastern DRC.

Therefore, the correct answer is option D.

17. Which of the following mountains is believed to be the 'pillar of the world'?

- A. Mount Meru
- B. Mount Everest
- C. Mount Kailash
- D. Mount Kilimanjaro

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

Mount Kailash is known as the "pillars of the world".

18. Match the given continents with their highest mountain peak.

- 1). Europe a) Mount Aconcagua
- 2). North America b) Mount Elbrus
- 3). South America c) Mount McKinley
- 4). Australia d) Mount Kosciuszko

- A. 1 - b, 2 - a, 3 - c, 4 - d
- B. 1 - c, 2 - b, 3 - c, 4 - d
- C. 1 - b, 2 - a, 3 - d, 4 - c
- D. 1 - b, 2 - c, 3 - a, 4 - d

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

Highest points on various continents are given below:

19. In which kind of economy, the share of primary sector is 50% or more in the total output of the economy?

- A. Agrarian Economy
- B. Industrial Economy
- C. Service Economy
- D. Information Economy

Answer ||| A

Solution |||

An economy is called Agrarian if its share of the primary sector is 50% or more in the total output of the economy. At the time of independence India was such economy.

20. Indian Economy is _____.

- A. Socialistic Economy
- B. Gandhian Economy
- C. Mixed Economy
- D. Free Economy



Answer ||| C

Solution ||| A mixed economy consists of both private companies and government/state-owned entities. Both have control of owning, making, selling and exchanging goods in the country. Mixed Economic System in India.

21. Select the correct answer:
State Election Commission of Rajasthan

- A. a statutory authority
- B. an executive authority
- C. a constitutional authority
- D. a unit of Election Commission of India

Answer ||| C

Solution ||| State Election Commission (SEC), Rajasthan was formed in July 1994 under Article 243A of the Constitution of India. The SEC is a single member commission under the chairmanship of the State Election Commissioner. It has a secretary who is also the chief election officer of the state. The Commission discharges its constitutional duties by preparing electoral board and for the Panchayati Raj Institutions as well as organizing the elections of Municipal bodies

22. With regard to the Election Commission, consider the following statements:

- 1). Election Commission facilitates the coverage of the election process by the media.
- 2). At the state level, the election work of the Election Commission is supervised by the State Election Commission.
- 3). The Election Commission was established on 26th January 1950.
- 4). The decisions of the Election Commission can be challenged in High Court.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only

- C. 3 and 4 only
- D. 1 and 4 only

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

- Election Commission facilitates the coverage of the election process by the media. Hence, first statement is correct.
- At the state level, the election work of the Election Commission is supervised by the Chief Electoral Officer of the state. State Election Commission is concerned only with the elections of local self-government. Hence, second statement is incorrect.
- The Election Commission was established on 25th January 1950. Hence, third statement is incorrect.
- The decisions of the Election Commission can be challenged in the High Court and the Supreme Court of the India. Hence, fourth statement is correct.

23. Which Article of the Indian Constitution empowers the President to consult the Supreme Court?

- A. Article 32
- B. Article 132
- C. Article 61
- D. Article 143

Answer ||| D

Solution |||

Article 143. Power of President to consult Supreme Court-(1) If at any time it appears to the President that a question of law or fact has arisen, or is likely to arise, which is of such a nature and of such public importance that it is expedient to obtain the opinion of the Supreme Court upon it, he may refer the question to that



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Court for consideration and the Court may, after such hearing as it thinks fit, report to the President its opinion thereon.

24. Which Article of the Indian Constitution defines the Original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court?

- A. Article -129
- B. Article 130
- C. Article 131
- D. Article 132

Answer ||| C

Solution |||

- Article 131 of the Indian Constitution defines the Original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
- Article 129- Supreme Court to be a court of Record.
- Article 130- Seat of the Supreme Court.
- Article 132- Appellate jurisdiction of Supreme Court in appeals from High Courts in certain cases
- Article 133- Appellate jurisdiction of Supreme Court in appeals from High Courts in regard to civil matters.
- Article 134- Appellate jurisdiction of Supreme Court in regard to criminal matters.

25. Which blood corpuscle help in Coagulation of blood?

- A. Lymphocyte
- B. Platelets
- C. Monocyte
- D. Red Blood Corpuscles

Answer ||| B

Solution ||| Coagulation is a complex process by which the blood forms clots to block and then heal a lesion/wound/cut and stop the bleeding. It is a crucial part of hemostasis- stopping blood loss from damaged blood vessels. In hemostasis a damaged blood vessel wall is plugged by a platelet and a fibrin-containing clot to stop the bleeding, so that the damage can be repaired. Coagulation involves a cellular (platelet) and protein (coagulation factor) component. When the lining of a blood vessel (endothelium) is damaged, platelets immediately form a plug at the site of the injury, while at the same time proteins in the blood plasma respond in a complex chemical reaction, rather like a waterfall, to form fibrin strands which reinforce the platelet plug.



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