

## IASbaba's Daily Quiz

January 17, 2018

**Q.1) Jasmine Revolution is concerned with**

- a) Sudan
- b) Tunisia
- c) Algeria
- d) Libya

**Q.1) Solution (b)**

The Tunisian revolution in which President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali was forced out of the presidency by popular protests was called the "Jasmine Revolution".

Source: <http://www.thehindu.com/opinion/editorial/after-the-spring-the-seventh-anniversary-of-the-jasmine-revolution/article22444684.ece>

**Q.2) Consider the following statements about Tunisia**

1. It is bordered by Algeria, Morocco and Libya
2. It opens up in Mediterranean Sea

**Select the correct statements**

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

**Q.2) Solution (b)**

It is a sovereign state in North Africa. Its northernmost point, Cape Angela, is the northernmost point on the African continent.

It is bordered by Algeria to the west and southwest, Libya to the southeast, and the Mediterranean Sea to the north and east.



**Q.3) Mahanadi river flows through which of the following states?**

1. Madhya Pradesh
2. Chhattisgarh
3. Odisha

**Select the correct statements**

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

**Q.3) Solution (b)**

The Mahanadi is a major river in East Central India. It drains an area of around 141,600 square kilometres (54,700 sq mi) and has a total course of 858 kilometres (533 mi).[1] The river flows through the states of Chhattisgarh and Odisha. The Mahanadi basin extends over states of Chhattisgarh and Odisha and comparatively smaller portions of Jharkhand, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. It is bounded by the Central India hills on the north, by the Eastern Ghats on the south and east and by the Maikala range on the west. The Mahanadi is one of the major rivers of the country and among the peninsular rivers, in water potential and flood producing capacity, it ranks second to the Godavari. It originates from a pool, 6 km from Farsiya village of Dhamtari district of Chhattisgarh. The total length of the river from origin to its outfall into the Bay of Bengal is 851 km. The Seonath, the Hasdeo, the Mand and the Ib joins Mahanadi from left whereas the Ong, the Tel and the

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Jonk joins it from right. Six other small streams between the Mahanadi and the Rushikulya draining directly into the Chilka Lake also forms the part of the basin.

Source: [http://www.business-standard.com/article/politics/mahanadi-river-odisha-s-disputes-with-its-neighbours-can-t-be-watered-down-118011500026\\_1.html](http://www.business-standard.com/article/politics/mahanadi-river-odisha-s-disputes-with-its-neighbours-can-t-be-watered-down-118011500026_1.html)

### Q.4) The Trade Disputes Act of 1929 provided for

- a) The participation of workers in the management of industries
- b) Arbitrary powers to the management to quell industrial disputes
- c) An intervention by the British Court in the event of a trade dispute
- d) A system of tribunals and a ban on strikes

### Q.4) Solution (d)

The Trade Disputes Act, 1929 was codified for five years as an experimental measure. The main object of the Act was to make provisions for establishment of Courts of Inquiry and Boards of Conciliation with a view to investigate and settle trade disputes. The Act prohibited strikes or lock-outs without notice in public utility services; it also made any strike or lock-out illegal which had any object other than the furtherance of a trade dispute within the trade or industry in which the strikers or the employers locking out were engaged, and was designed or calculated to inflict severe, general and prolonged hardship upon the community and thereby compel Government to take or abstain from taking any particular course of action. The Act was amended in 1932 and was made permanent by the Trade Disputes (Extending) Act, 1934.

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[http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/8113/12/12\\_chapter%203.pdf](http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/8113/12/12_chapter%203.pdf)

### Q.5) Consider the following statements

1. The First Session of the Indian National Congress was held in Calcutta
2. The Second Session of the Indian National Congress was held under the president ship of Dadabhai Naoroji
3. Both Indian National Congress and Muslim League held their sessions at Lucknow in 1916 and concluded the Lucknow Pact

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 only
- c) 2 and 3
- d) 3 only

### Q.5) Solution (c)

The First session of Indian National Congress was held in Bombay. Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee was the first president of the Congress; the first session was held from 28–31 December 1885, and was attended by 72 delegates.

The Second session of the Indian National Congress was held in 1886 in Calcutta. The President of the session was Dadabhai Naoroji.

Lucknow Pact refers to an agreement reached between the moderates and extremists of the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League at the joint session of both the parties, held in Lucknow, in December 1916. Muhammad Ali Jinnah, then a member of the Congress as well as the League, made both the parties reach an agreement to pressure the British government to adopt a more liberal approach to India and give Indians more authority to run their country, besides safeguarding basic Muslim demands. Jinnah is seen as the mastermind and architect of this pact.

