

DAILY GENERAL AWARENESS QUIZ

www.gyanshilaias.com | gyanshilaiasindia@gmail.com

DIRECTOR
SHRI MATI SANGAM SINGH | MANAGING DIRECTOR
SRI ADITYA SINGH GAUTAM



Monday, 07 September 2026

1. India Infant Mortality Rate 2024 declines to 24 per 1,000 births. In context to the same tell us, which mortality rate measures the number of infant deaths (below 1 year of age) per 1,000 live births in a given year?

- (A) Crude Death Rate
- (B) Infant Mortality Rate
- (C) Neonatal Mortality Rate
- (D) Maternal Mortality Rate

2. GST Council may ease compliance burden with faster registration, simpler ITC rules. In context to the same tell us, which Article of the Constitution provides for the GST Council?

- (A) Article 265
- (B) Article 269A
- (C) Article 279A
- (D) Article 280

3. India consolidated 29 obsolete central labor laws into four comprehensive Labour Codes. In context to the same tell us, how many labour codes have been enacted to subsume India's existing labour laws?

- (A) 2
- (B) 3
- (C) 4
- (D) 5

4. Six Indian boxers enter finals of Asian Under-15 Boxing Championships. In context to the same tell us, In professional boxing, a standard bout is fought in how many rounds?

- (A) 8
- (B) 10
- (C) 12
- (D) 14

5. Telangana to Celebrate Bathukamma Festival Like Rio Carnival. In context to the same tell us, Bathukamma is mainly a festival dedicated to which Goddess?

- (A) Durga
- (B) Saraswati
- (C) Lakshmi
- (D) Parvati

6. SC Judge Urges Use of 'Distinguished Jurist' Provision for Supreme Court Appointments. Consider the following statements regarding the

evolution of the Collegium System:

- (1) In the First Judges Case (1981), the Supreme Court gave primacy to the judiciary over the executive in judicial appointments.
- (2) In the Second Judges Case (1993), the Court interpreted "consultation" as "concurrence" and made the CJI's advice binding on the President.
- (3) In the Third Judges Case (1998), the Collegium was expanded to include the CJI and four senior-most judges of the Supreme Court.

Which of the above is/are correct?

- (A) Only (1) and (3)
- (B) Only (1) and (2)
- (C) Only (2) and (3)
- (D) None of the above

7. The 57th Goods and Services Tax (GST) Council meeting is scheduled for September 12, 2026. Consider the following statements regarding benefits of GST:

of GST:

- (1) GST is a destination-based tax, collected where goods/services are consumed.
- (2) Exports and supplies to Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are treated as zero-rated under GST.
- (3) GST has reduced transparency in the tax system and led to lower government revenue.

Which of the above is/are correct?

- (A) Only (1) and (3)
- (B) Only (1) and (2)
- (C) Only (2) and (3)
- (D) None of the above

8. Eco-tourism campsite inaugurated at Sethumadai in Anamalai Tiger Reserve in Coimbatore district. Consider the following statements about Anamalai Tiger Reserve (ATR):

- (1) ATR is located in the Western Ghats, spanning Tamil Nadu and Kerala.
- (2) It was originally known as Indira Gandhi Wildlife Sanctuary and National Park.
- (3) The reserve is a notified UNESCO World Heritage Site under the Western Ghats.

Which of the above is/are correct?

- (A) Only (1) and (3)
- (B) Only (1) and (2)
- (C) Only (2) and (3)
- (D) None of the above

1-{B} - 2-{C} - 3-{C} - 4-{C} - 5-{D} - 6-{C} - 7-{B} 8-{B}



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DAILY GENERAL STUDIES QUIZ

www.gyanshilaias.com gyanshilaiasindia@gmail.com

DIRECTOR SHRI MATI SANGAM SINGH | MANAGING DIRECTOR SRI ADITYA SINGH GAUTAM



Monday, 07 September 2026

ECONOMICS

1. Consider the following statements regarding the Lorenz Curve:

1. It depicts cumulative income distribution.
2. The farther the Lorenz Curve is from the line of equality, the greater the income inequality.
3. A perfectly equal income distribution is represented by a 45° line.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (A) (1) and (2) only (B) (2) and (3) only
(C) (1) and (3) only (D) (1), (2) and (3)

2. Which one of the following transactions is included in the estimation of India's National Income?

- (A) Sale of an old house
(B) Purchase of second-hand machinery
(C) Commission earned by a property broker on the sale of an old house
(D) Purchase of old shares in the stock market

3. Which one of the following best explains the "Paradox of Thrift"?

- (A) Higher savings always increase investment.
(B) Excessive saving during a recession may reduce aggregate demand and national income.
(C) Saving has no effect on economic growth.
(D) Saving always causes inflation.

4. If the Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) is increased, which of the following is the most likely consequence?

- (A) Banks can lend more.
(B) Credit creation increases.
(C) Banks must hold more liquid assets, reducing credit availability.
(D) Inflation immediately rises.

5. Which one of the following is the most appropriate indicator of "Core Inflation"?

- (A) Inflation including food and fuel prices.

- (B) Inflation excluding food and fuel prices.
(C) Inflation measured only by WPI.
(D) Inflation adjusted for GDP growth.

6. Which one of the following is NOT a leakage from the Circular Flow of Income?

- (A) Savings
(B) Taxes
(C) Imports
(D) Government Expenditure

7. Which one of the following correctly distinguishes Demand-Pull Inflation from Cost-Push Inflation?

- (A) Demand-pull results from higher production costs.
(B) Cost-push results from excess aggregate demand.
(C) Demand-pull arises from excess demand, whereas cost-push arises from increased production costs.
(D) Both are caused only by monetary expansion.

8. Which one of the following is the primary objective of Open Market Operations (OMO)?

- (A) To collect taxes.
(B) To regulate liquidity in the banking system.
(C) To finance government expenditure.
(D) To regulate foreign trade.

9. Which one of the following correctly defines the "Output Gap"?

- (A) Difference between exports and imports.
(B) Difference between actual GDP and potential GDP.
(C) Difference between fiscal deficit and revenue deficit.
(D) Difference between savings and investment.

10. Which one of the following would most likely reduce structural unemployment?

- (A) Increasing unemployment benefits.
(B) Skill development and vocational training.
(C) Increasing indirect taxes.
(D) Raising the Repo Rate.

1-{D}-2-{C}-3-{B}-4-{C}-5-{B}-6-{D}-7-{C}-8-{B}-9-{B}-10-{B}

DAILY STATIC GK ONE-LINERS

www.gyanshilaias.com | gyanshilaiasindia@gmail.com

DIRECTOR

SHRI MATI SANGAM SINGH

MANAGING DIRECTOR

SRI ADITYA SINGH GAUTAM

Monday, 07 September 2026

International Organisations

1 UN Charter (United Nations Charter)



Introduction

- Founding Treaty of the United Nations (UN).
- Signed on 26 June 1945 by 50 countries at the San Francisco Conference.
- Came into force on 24 October 1945 (celebrated as UN Day).
- Contains 111 Articles and 19 Chapters.

Objectives

- To maintain international peace and security.
- To develop friendly relations among nations based on Sovereign Equality.
- To achieve international cooperation in solving international problems.
- To promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Key Provisions

- ✓ India is a Founding Member of UN.
- ✓ Article 2(4) – Prohibition of use of force.
- ✓ Article 51 – Right to Self Defence.

2 Bretton Woods Agreement (Bretton Woods Agreement)



Introduction

- 1–22 July 1944
- Bretton Woods, New Hampshire (USA)
- 44 countries participated.

Outcomes

- ✓ Establishment of IMF.
- ✓ Establishment of World Bank (IBRD).
- ✓ Introduction of Fixed Exchange Rate System.
- ✓ US Dollar accorded the status of global reserve currency.



India

- India is a Founding Member of IMF and World Bank.

UPSC Relevance

- Marked the beginning of Global Economic Governance.

3 Marrakesh Agreement (Marrakesh Agreement)

Introduction

- 15 April 1994
- Marrakesh (Morocco)



WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

Objective

- To establish the WTO.

Impact

- ✓ WTO came into existence on 1 January 1995.
- ✓ Replaced GATT (1947).

India

- India is a Founding Member of WTO.

UPSC Relevance

- Basis for agreements like Agriculture, TRIPS, TRIMS, GATS, etc.

4 WHO Constitution (Constitution of the World Health Organization)



Introduction

- Adopted on 22 July 1946.
- Came into force on 7 April 1948.
- 7 April is celebrated as World Health Day.

WHO Definition of Health

"Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease."

Objectives

- ✓ Global health promotion.
- ✓ Control of epidemics and diseases.
- ✓ Universal Health Coverage (UHC).

India

- India is a Founding Member of WHO.

5 UNESCO Constitution (UNESCO Constitution)



Introduction

- Adopted on 16 November 1945.
- Came into force on 4 November 1946.

Objectives

- ✓ Education
- ✓ Science
- ✓ Culture
- ✓ Preservation of World Heritage

India

- India became member in 1946.

Importance

- World Heritage Sites
- Intangible Cultural Heritage
- Biosphere Reserve Programme



6 Founding Member (Founding Member)

Meaning

Countries that signed the founding document of an international organisation at the time of its establishment.

Which Organisations is India a Founding Member of?



UPSC Fact

India has always been a supporter of Multilateralism.

7 Reformed Multilateralism (Reformed Multilateralism)

Meaning

Reforming existing global institutions to make them more Representative, Democratic, Transparent and Accountable.

India's Demands

- ✓ UNSC Reform
- ✓ Voting Reform in IMF and World Bank
- ✓ Adequate representation for Global South
- ✓ Greater participation of developing countries



8 Global Governance (Global Governance)

Meaning

Collective solution of global problems by various countries, organisations and non-state actors without a world government.

Key Institutions

- UN
- IMF
- World Bank
- WTO
- WHO
- G20
- BRICS

Key Issues



9 Rules-Based International Order (RBIO)

Meaning

An international order in which all countries act in accordance with International Law and agreed rules.

Key Pillars

- ✓ UN Charter
- ✓ UNCLOS
- ✓ WTO Agreements
- ✓ Geneva Conventions



India's Perspective

- Supports a free and open maritime order in the Indo-Pacific.
- Supports UNCLOS-based maritime order.

10 Global South (Global South)

Meaning

Group of developing and emerging countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Key Characteristics

- ✓ Colonial past
- ✓ Developmental challenges
- ✓ More affected by climate change
- ✓ Need for technical and financial assistance

India's Role

- Hosted Voice of Global South Summit (2023).
- Played key role in making African Union a permanent member of G20 (2023).
- Raises the voice of developing countries on global platforms.



UPSC KEYWORDS

UN Charter • Bretton Woods Agreement • Marrakesh Agreement • WHO Constitution • UNESCO Constitution
Founding Member • Reformed Multilateralism • Global Governance • Rules-Based International Order • Global South



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gyanshila_ias

TOPIC OF THE DAY

www.gyanshilaias.com gyanshilaiasindia@gmail.com

DIRECTOR

SHRI MATI SANGAM SINGH

MANAGING DIRECTOR

SRI ADITYA SINGH GAUTAM



Monday, 07 September 2026

Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle

Why in News?

The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) successfully launched the **EOS-05 Earth observation satellite** on **September 4, 2026**, using the **GSLV-F17 rocket**. The launch was carried out from the **Satish Dhawan Space Centre** in **Sriharikota**.

Expository: -

Introduction-

- **GSLV (Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle)** is a three-stage launch vehicle developed by **ISRO**.
- It is primarily designed to launch **communication and other heavy satellites into Geosynchronous Transfer Orbit (GTO)**.
- It has played an important role in developing India's capability to launch heavier satellites independently.

Full Form — Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle-

- **GSLV** stands for **Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle**.
- It is mainly associated with launching satellites into **GTO and other higher orbits**.
- The vehicle uses a **cryogenic upper stage** in its operational Mk-II configuration.

History and Development — By ISRO-

- The **first GSLV flight (GSLV-D1)** was launched on **18 April 2001**, carrying GSAT-1.
- Early GSLV missions used a **Russian-supplied Cryogenic Upper Stage**.
- India's indigenous cryogenic stage became operational with **GSLV-D5 on 5 January 2014**.

Types of GSLV — Mk-I, Mk-II, Mk-III (LVM3)-

- **GSLV Mk-I:** Early version that used a Russian cryogenic upper stage.
- **GSLV Mk-II:** Operational version using the indigenous **CE-7.5 cryogenic engine**.
- **GSLV Mk-III:** Now officially called **LVM3 (Launch Vehicle Mark-3)** and is a more powerful heavy-lift launch vehicle.

Structure / Configuration — 3 Stages-

- **GSLV Mk-II** consists of a **Solid First Stage, Liquid Second Stage and Cryogenic Upper Stage**.
- Its first stage uses an **S139 solid motor with four liquid strap-ons**, while the second stage uses the **Vikas engine**.
- Its third stage uses the **CE-7.5 cryogenic engine**.

Fuel — Solid, Liquid and Cryogenic-

- **First Stage:** Uses **solid propellant**.
- **Second Stage:** Uses liquid propellants, primarily **UH25 and N2O4**.
- **Cryogenic Upper Stage:** Uses **Liquid Hydrogen (LH2) and Liquid Oxygen (LOX)**.

EOS-05 — Earth Observation Satellite-

- **EOS-05** is an advanced **Earth Observation Satellite** developed by the **Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)**.
- It is **India's first satellite designed for imaging from a geosynchronous orbit**.
- Its primary application is **Earth observation and imaging**.
- **GSLV-F17** placed EOS-05 into a **Sub-Geosynchronous Transfer Orbit (Sub-GTO)**.
- Subsequently, the satellite's orbit is being progressively raised to a **Geosynchronous Orbit (GSO)**.
- After the first orbit-raising manoeuvre on **5 September 2026**, its orbit was approximately **20,000 × 31,129 km**.

Major Missions-

- **GSLV-F14** successfully launched **INSAT-3DS** on **17 February 2024**.
- **GSLV-F16** successfully launched **NISAR** on **30 July 2025**.
- **Chandrayaan-2** was launched by **GSLV Mk III-M1**, while **Chandrayaan-3** was launched by **LVM3-M4**; **Chandrayaan-1** was launched by **PSLV-C11**.

Importance for India-

- GSLV's indigenous cryogenic technology strengthened **India's self-reliance in satellite launching**.



MAP OF THE DAY BHARAT

Monday, 07 September 2026

Kanwar Lake (Kabar Tal)

Asia's Largest Freshwater Oxbow Lake

"Bihar's first Ramsar site – A haven for wildlife and people."



Key Facts

	Location Manjhaul, about 22 km north-west of Begusarai town, Bihar, India.
	District Begusarai
	State Bihar
	Type Freshwater oxbow lake (residual lake)
	Area 2,620 hectares (26.2 sq. km)
	Origin Formed due to the meandering course of the Burhi Gandak (a tributary of the Ganga) in the geological past.
	Present Status Declared as Bihar's first Ramsar site in November 2020 by MoEFCC.

Location Map

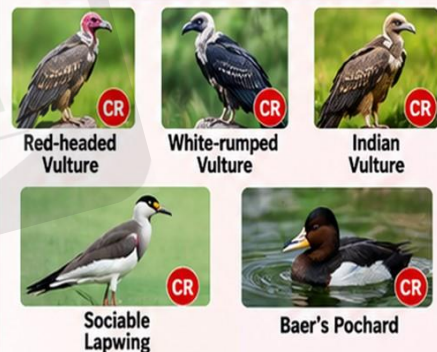


Ecological and Conservation Importance

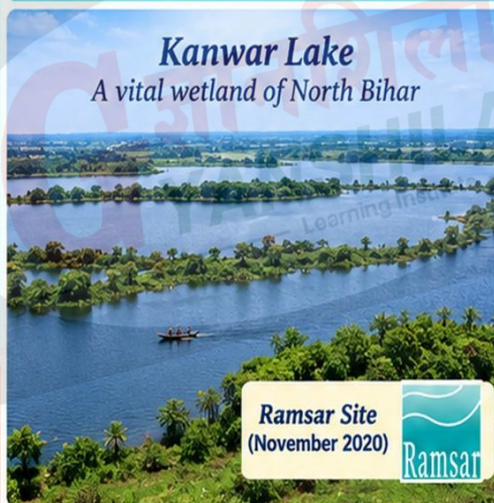
- Supports a rich diversity of resident and migratory birds, aquatic flora and fauna.
- Five Critically Endangered species are found here (three vultures and two waterbirds).
- Helps in maintaining ecological balance in the Indo-Gangetic plains.
- Provides livelihood support through fisheries and agriculture.
- Declared as a Ramsar site (November 2020), recognizing its international importance.

Flora and Fauna

Five Critically Endangered Species



- Salim Ali recorded about 60 migratory bird species from Central Asia and around 106 resident bird species.
- Supports diverse aquatic plants, fish and other wildlife.



Geographical Features

- A residual oxbow lake, cut off from the main channel of the Burhi Gandak.
- Located in the Indo-Gangetic plains of northern Bihar.
- Covered by vast wetlands, floodplains and aquatic vegetation.
- Much larger than Bharatpur Sanctuary (about six times).

Significance for Exams

- Asia's largest freshwater oxbow lake.
- Bihar's first Ramsar site (November 2020).
- Formed by Burhi Gandak (tributary of Ganga).
- Five Critically Endangered species.
- Important for biodiversity, fisheries and livelihoods.
- Example of a wetland in Indo-Gangetic plains.

Other Important Lakes/Wetlands of Bihar

S.No.	Lake / Wetland	District	Type	Importance
2	Bairla Lake	Vaishali	Freshwater lake	Supports marine biodiversity, fisheries and irrigation.
3	Kusheshwar Sthan Wetland	Darbhanga	Seasonal wetland	Bird sanctuary; helps in storage of flood waters.
4	Gova Lake	Katihar	Natural lake	Important for local irrigation and fisheries.
5	Moti Lake	East Champaran	Urban lake	Historical importance; associated with the Champaran movement.
6	Udaypur Lake	West Champaran	Natural lake	Natural beauty; tourism potential.

"Healthy wetlands, prosperous people."

MAP OF THE DAY WORLD

Monday, 07 September 2026

Katchatheevu

A Small Island between India and Sri Lanka with Big Significance

"A tiny island, that is a symbol of the maritime relations between two nations."

Key Facts



Location

Situated between Neduntheevu (Delft Island) of Sri Lanka and Rameswaram of India, in the Palk Strait.



Present Administrator

Sri Lanka



Area

285 acres (1.15 km²)



Nature

Uninhabited island



Position

On the Sri Lankan side of the maritime boundary, near the International Maritime Boundary.

INDIA
(Tamil Nadu)

Rameswaram

Katchatheevu

33 km

62 km

Palk Strait

SRI LANKA
(Jaffna)

- Distance from Rameswaram (India): 33 km
- Distance from Neduntheevu (Sri Lanka): 62 km



History of the Island



Origin (14th century)

The island was formed due to a volcanic eruption in the 14th century.



Early Rulers

Initially under the Jaffna Kingdom of Sri Lanka in the early medieval period.



Later Control

Came under the Ramanathapuram Zamindari of the Madurai Nayak dynasty in the 17th century.



Claims and Dispute



India's Claim

Till 1974, Katchatheevu was part of the Madras Presidency during British rule, and both India and Sri Lanka claimed sovereignty over it.



Sri Lanka's Claim

Sri Lanka claimed sovereignty on the basis that the Portuguese, who occupied the island during 1505–1658, exercised jurisdiction over it.



Timeline of Major Events

- 1974** Under the Indo-Sri Lanka Maritime Agreement, the island was transferred to Sri Lanka.
- 1976** An additional agreement prohibited fishing by both countries in each other's Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs). Katchatheevu lies on the boundary of these zones, creating ambiguity over fishing rights.
- 2009** After the end of the Sri Lankan civil war, tensions increased due to the arrest of Indian fishermen entering Sri Lankan waters, allegations of custodial torture, and renewed demands in India for the retrieval/return of Katchatheevu.



Controversial Issues

- 1974 agreement allowed Indian fishermen to continue to access Katchatheevu.
- After 1976, fishing in each other's EEZs was prohibited, leading to ambiguity.
- Post-2009, arrests of Indian fishermen and allegations of torture have been major issues.
- There is a periodic demand in India for the island's retrieval.



Significance

- Important for the traditional and livelihood interests of fishermen of both India and Sri Lanka.
- Symbol of India-Sri Lanka relations and the delimitation of maritime boundaries.
- Holds strategic and diplomatic importance in the wider Indian Ocean region.
- Often cited in the context of faith, fisheries and regional cooperation.



Key Points for Exams

- Location** – Between Neduntheevu (Sri Lanka) and Rameswaram (India)
- Area** – 285 acres (1.15 km²)
- Present administrator** – Sri Lanka
- Origin** – 14th century (volcanic eruption)
- Early rulers** – Jaffna Kingdom (Sri Lanka)
- Later control** – Ramanathapuram Zamindari
- Dispute** – India vs Sri Lanka
- 1974** – Transferred to Sri Lanka
- 1976** – Fishing prohibited in each other's EEZs
- 2009** – Tensions after civil war
- Issues** – Fishermen's rights, maritime boundary
- Significance** – Strategic, economic and diplomatic

A small island, a big story

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS QUIZ



www.gyanshilaias.com gyanshilaiasindia@gmail.com

DIRECTOR SHRI MATI SANGAM SINGH MANAGING DIRECTOR SRI ADITYA SINGH GAUTAM

Monday, 07 September 2026

1. Which platform, launched in India in September 2026, is described as the country's first indigenous AI-integrated process-safety and consequence-modelling platform?

- (A) Anikawach (B) SurakshaAI
(C) BharatShield (D) RakshaCFD

2. What retirement age has the Supreme Court directed seven consenting states to adopt for district judges?

- (A) 58 years (B) 60 years
(C) 61 years (D) 62 years

3. Who announced the winners of the Green Highways Excellence Awards 2026?

- (A) Ministry of Environment
(B) National Highways Authority of India
(C) National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited
(D) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways

4. In which year did the tradition of observing Dr Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan's birthday as Teachers' Day begin?

- (A) 1947 (B) 1950
(C) 1958 (D) 1962

5. In September 2026, the UN General Assembly approved a resolution promoting which map projection for more accurate representation of continental sizes?

- (A) Mercator Projection
(B) Robinson Projection

- (C) Equal Earth Projection
(D) Conic Projection

6. Who has become the longest continuously serving Prime Minister in Italy's postwar history in September 2026?

- (A) Giorgia Meloni (B) Silvio Berlusconi
(C) Matteo Renzi (D) Mario Draghi

7. What type of satellite was EOS-05, launched by ISRO on 4 September 2026?

- (A) Navigation satellite
(B) Communication satellite
(C) Earth observation satellite
(D) Meteorological satellite

8. Recently discovered Ophiorrhiza assamensis is a species of which type of plant?

- (A) Fern (B) Flowering plant
(C) Moss (D) Gymnosperm

9. According to the 'Limiting Overshoot' report, the world is likely to temporarily breach which warming threshold in the coming years?

- (A) 1.0°C (B) 1.5°C
(C) 2.0°C (D) 2.5°C

10. Which platform was recently launched to connect biotechnology startups with investors?

- (A) BIO-NIVESH (B) BIO-NET
(C) BIO-LINK (D) BIO-SETU

1-{A} - 2-{D} - 3-{B} - 4-{D} - 5-{C} - 6-{A} - 7-{C} - 8-{B} - 9-{B} - 10-{A}



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