

DAILY GENERAL AWARENESS QUIZ

www.gyanshilaias.com | gyanshilaiasindia@gmail.com

DIRECTOR

SHRI MATI SANGAM SINGH

MANAGING DIRECTOR

SRI ADITYA SINGH GAUTAM



Thursday, 10 September 2026

1. Chhattisgarh Tops Jal Shakti Rainwater Harvesting Campaigns. In context to the same tell us, which soil texture generally provides the highest natural infiltration rate for groundwater recharge systems?

- (A) Clay (B) Silt
(C) Sand (D) Loam

2. Google Expands India-First Agricultural AI Models To Eleven Countries. In context to the same tell us, In which state was India's first digital national museum of epigraphy established?

- (A) Telangana (B) Karnataka
(C) Tamil Nadu (D) Odisha

3. Dominican Republic's Joheirry Mola Dominguez Wins Miss World 2026. In context to the same tell us, who was the first Indian woman to win the Miss World title?

- (A) Aishwarya Rai (B) Reita Faria
(C) Diana Hayden (D) Sushmita Sen

4. Roadmap For Drug-Free India By 2029 Announced In Panaji. In context to the same tell us, Under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, which of the following is specifically EXCLUDED from the legal definition of cannabis?

- (A) Charas (B) Ganja
(C) Hashish (D) Bhang

5. UN Adopts New World Map Showing Africa's True Scale. In context to the same tell us, who created the famous 1569 world map projection that allowed sailors to navigate in straight compass lines?

- (A) Claudius Ptolemy (B) James Gall
(C) Abraham Ortelius (D) Gerardus Mercator

6. India and China Hold First Eastern Sector Corps Commander Talks in Arunachal Pradesh Amid Taksing Stand-off.

With reference to the three sectors of the India-China border, consider the following statements:

(1) The Western Sector in Ladakh represents the longest boundary segment between India and China.

(2) The Middle Sector boundary largely follows the natural Himalayan watershed line.

(3) China recognizes the McMahon Line as the legal boundary in both the Middle and Eastern sectors. 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. Doda Administration Imposes Two-Month Complete Ban on VPN Use Citing Public Order and Cybersecurity Concerns.

With reference to Virtual Private Networks (VPNs), consider the following statements:

(1) A VPN creates an encrypted connection, known as a tunnel, between a user's device and a secure VPN server.

(2) Using a VPN completely hides the volume and size of data traffic from the user's Internet Service Provider (ISP).

(3) VPNs allow users to mask their original IP address and bypass geographic restrictions on web content.

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. Historically Significant Siditala Hero Stone Discovered at Barakuru's Panchalingeshwara Temple. With reference to the geographic and historical profile of Barakuru (Barkur), consider the following statements:

(1) Barakuru is an ancient historical port town situated on the banks of the Sita River in Karnataka.

(2) The town was made a political capital by the Alupa rulers during the 10th–11th centuries A.D.

(3) The city was historically divided into ten extensions called Keris, each named after its professional residents.

Which of the above is/are correct?

- (A) Only (1) and (3) (B) Only (1) and (2)
(C) Only (2) and (3) (D) All of the above

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



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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



Thursday, 10 September 2026

POLITY

1. With reference to the doctrine of “Constitutional Morality”, which of the following statements is most appropriate?

- (A) It permits the judiciary to disregard the constitutional text whenever social morality differs from it.
- (B) It requires constitutional institutions to act in accordance with constitutional values, principles and limitations.
- (C) It empowers Parliament to override all fundamental rights through ordinary legislation.
- (D) It makes conventions superior to express constitutional provisions.

2. Which one of the following provisions of the Constitution is correctly matched with its principal subject?

- (A) Article 131 — Advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court
- (B) Article 143 — Original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court
- (C) Article 145 — Rules of the Supreme Court
- (D) Article 136 — Review jurisdiction of the Supreme Court

3. Consider the following statements regarding the Basic Structure Doctrine:

1. It was expressly mentioned in the original Constitution.

2. It limits Parliament's power to amend the Constitution under Article 368.

3. It was formally propounded by the Supreme Court in the Kesavananda Bharati case.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

4. Which of the following constitutional amendments first made it constitutionally possible for the President to be bound by the advice of the Council of Ministers?

- (A) 24th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1971
- (B) 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976
- (C) 44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978
- (D) 52nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1985

5. Which of the following statements regarding a Money Bill is NOT correct?

- (A) It can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha.
- (B) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha certifies whether a Bill is a Money Bill.
- (C) The Rajya Sabha must return a Money Bill within 14 days.
- (D) The President may return a Money Bill to Parliament for reconsideration.

6. Which constitutional authority has the power to decide disputes relating to the election of the President and Vice-President of India?

- (A) Election Commission of India
- (B) Parliament
- (C) Supreme Court of India
- (D) High Court concerned

7. Which one of the following is a distinguishing feature of the Indian system of judicial review?

- (A) Judicial review is entirely based on constitutional conventions.
- (B) Courts can examine the constitutional validity of legislative and executive actions.
- (C) Parliament can prohibit judicial review by ordinary legislation.
- (D) Judicial review is confined exclusively to Fundamental Rights.

8. With reference to the Election Commission of India, consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution provides for the Election Commission under Article 324.

2. The Election Commission conducts elections to Parliament, State Legislatures, President and Vice-President.

3. It conducts elections to Panchayats and Municipalities.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

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



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Thursday, 10 September 2026

MOUNTAIN PASSES OF INDIA (Mountain Passes)

1. INTRODUCTION



- A mountain pass is a low natural gap in a mountain range that provides a route for movement between two regions.
- India has more than 100 important passes located in the Himalayas, Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats, playing a vital role in trade, defence and connectivity.
- Passes are formed by natural geological processes — glaciers carve deep valleys and low gaps over millions of years.

2. FORMATION PROCESS

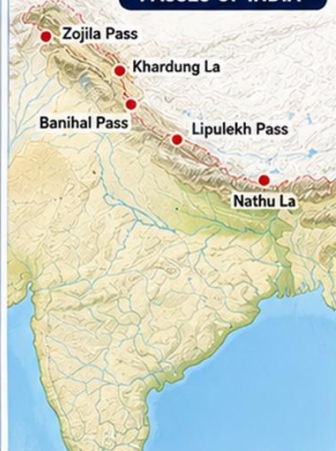


Mountain passes are formed by natural geological processes — glaciers carve deep valleys and low gaps over millions of years.

3. MAJOR HIMALAYAN PASSES

PASS	LOCATION	SIGNIFICANCE
 Zojila Pass	On the Zaskar Range, Ladakh	Connects Ladakh with Jammu & Kashmir.
 Nathu La	Between India and Tibet	Historic trade route of great importance.
 Banihal Pass	In the Pir Panjal Range	Connects Jammu to Kashmir Valley via NH44 and Jawahar Tunnel.
 Baralacha La	Himachal Pradesh	On the Leh-Manali Highway; highest pass of the Zaskar Range.
 Lipulekh Pass	Uttarakhand	Located at the India-Nepal-China tri-junction; route for Kailash Mansarovar Yatra.
 Khardung La	North of Leh	Gateway to the Siachen Glacier.

MAP OF MAJOR PASSES OF INDIA



4. LATEST UPDATE (2025-26) — WORLD'S HIGHEST MOTORABLE ROAD

- In October 2025, BRO's Project Himank created a new record by constructing the world's highest motorable road at Mig La Pass (19,400 ft) in Ladakh, breaking its own previous record of Umling La.
- This road connects the Hanle region to Fukche village near the LAC, and is higher than both the south and north base camps of Mount Everest.
- The Likaru-Mig La-Fukche axis is India's third major strategic corridor for border infrastructure and national security, linking the Hanle sector to the India-China border.
- BRO has constructed 11 out of the world's 14 highest motorable passes, demonstrating its continuous engineering capability.
- Altitude order: **Khardung La (17,582 ft) → Umling La (19,024 ft) → Mig La (19,400 ft, current record)**
- Access for civilians to Mig La Pass is likely to open by summer 2026, subject to defence clearance.



HIGHLIGHTS OF MIG LA

-  Altitude: 19,400 feet
-  Location: Ladakh (Hanle area)
-  Strategic Importance: Connects India-China border near LAC
-  World's highest motorable road

5. PASSES IN THE WESTERN GHATS



Bhor Ghat
Connects Mumbai and Pune in Maharashtra.

Palghat Pass
An important pass that connects Kerala with Tamil Nadu.

6. STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE

-  Defence: Facilitate rapid movement of troops and supplies in border areas.
-  Diplomacy: Passes like Nathu La, Khardung La are important in border management.
-  Religious & Cultural: Pilgrimage routes like Mansarovar Yatra hold great significance.
-  Seasonal Limitations: Most passes remain open only during the summer season.

7. CONCLUSION

Mountain passes are deeply connected with India's security policy, border management and infrastructure development. Recent examples like Mig La show that this topic is not static, but remains continuously linked with current affairs.



TRADE & CONNECTIVITY



DEFENCE & SECURITY



RELIGIOUS & CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE



REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT & TOURISM



BORDER INFRASTRUCTURE & MANAGEMENT

NOTE: India has more than 100 important passes. These passes connect different geological terrains, rivers and climatic regions, playing a vital role in trade, defence and human history.



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gyanshila_iias

TOPIC OF THE DAY

www.gyanshilaias.com gyanshilaiasindia@gmail.com

DIRECTOR

SHRI MATI SANGAM SINGH

MANAGING DIRECTOR

SRI ADITYA SINGH GAUTAM



Thursday, 10 September 2026

FRACTIONAL DISTILLATION OF CRUDE OIL

Why in News?

The **Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC)** has commenced **commercial crude oil production from the Ashoknagar field at Baigachhi in North 24 Parganas, West Bengal**. The first commercial consignment was flagged off on **28 August 2026** and transported to the **IndianOil Haldia Refinery**.

Expository: -

Crude Oil –

- **Crude oil** is a naturally occurring mixture of many **hydrocarbons**, along with small amounts of sulfur, metals and other compounds.
- It cannot generally be used directly in its raw form; refineries process it to obtain useful **fuels, lubricants, asphalt and petrochemical feedstocks**.
- The exact composition of crude oil varies according to its **density, sulfur content and geological source**.

Fractional Distillation –

- **Fractional distillation** is the primary separation process in which crude oil is separated into different **fractions according to their boiling-point ranges**.
- Crude oil is heated and partially vaporized before entering a **distillation/fractionating column**.
- It is a **physical separation process**; the hydrocarbons are separated without fundamentally changing their chemical structures.

Principle – Boiling Point Difference

- The process is based mainly on differences in the **boiling points and relative volatilities** of hydrocarbons.
- **Low-boiling, lighter hydrocarbons** vaporize more easily and rise toward the top of the column.
- **High-boiling, heavier hydrocarbons** condense at lower levels and ultimately collect near the bottom.

Apparatus – Fractionating Column

- The main apparatus is a tall **fractionating column**, also called a **distillation tower**, containing internal trays or other contacting surfaces.
- Hot crude oil enters the column after being heated in a **furnace**; rising vapors and descending liquid repeatedly contact each other.
- **Condensers, coolers, pumps and storage/collection systems** are also important components of an industrial distillation unit.

Procedure – Step by Step

- **Heating:** Crude oil is heated in a furnace until a significant portion becomes vapor.

- **Separation:** The hot mixture enters the fractionating column, where components separate according to their **boiling ranges**.
- **Collection:** Lighter fractions rise and are recovered higher in the tower, while heavier fractions remain lower down and are collected separately.

Main Fractions–

LPG – Liquefied Petroleum Gas–

- **LPG** consists mainly of light hydrocarbons such as **propane and butanes**; refinery LPG is recovered among the lightest products.
- Because of their low boiling points, these gases are recovered near the **top of the distillation system** and can be liquefied under pressure.
- LPG is used as a **fuel** and also as a feedstock for petrochemical processes.

Petrol / Gasoline–

- **Gasoline (petrol)** is a relatively light petroleum product composed of volatile hydrocarbons suitable for **spark-ignition engines**.
- Gasoline-range components are recovered from the **lighter part** of crude-oil distillation.
- Refineries may further process naphtha and other streams to increase the quantity and quality of gasoline.

Naphtha–

- **Naphtha** is a light petroleum fraction obtained in the lower-temperature part of crude-oil distillation.
- It is an important **petrochemical feedstock** and can also be processed through reforming to produce high-octane gasoline components.
- Naphtha generally occupies a position **between refinery gases/gasoline and heavier middle-distillate fractions**.



MAP OF THE DAY BHARAT

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Thursday, 10 September 2026

RUPNARAYAN RIVER

A Major River of West Bengal

*Rivers
Connect People,
Sustain Life,
Build a Developed
West Bengal*

"From Chota Nagpur Plateau to the Hooghly — A River of History, Culture and Livelihoods"

BASIC INTRODUCTION

- Rupnarayan is a river of West Bengal.
- It is part of the Ganga–Hooghly drainage system and is technically considered a tributary of the Hooghly River.
- Historically, it was regarded as the western distributary of the Ganga.

CONFLUENCE (TRIVENI SANGAM)

- Ultimately, the Rupnarayan meets the Hooghly River.
- Exact confluence site:** At Geyonkhali, where the Hooghly, Rupnarayan and Damodar rivers meet — located opposite Gadiara in Howrah district.
- The Damodar River, through the Mundeswari, joins the Rupnarayan before it merges into the Hooghly near Geyonkhali (East Medinipur).



SURROUNDING DISTRICTS

- The Rupnarayan river system is surrounded by:
- East** – Hooghly district
 - West** – Purulia and Bankura districts
 - South** – West Medinipur district
 - North** – Bardhaman district



COURSE OF RUPNARAYAN RIVER



LENGTH AND NATURE

- Total length:** About 240 km (150 miles).
- The river is **tidal** throughout its course.
- Siltation in the Hooghly poses a major threat to navigation.
- Historically, it was considered the western outlet of the Ganga.

MAJOR RIVERS ORIGINATING WITHIN WEST BENGAL

River	Origin (within West Bengal)	District
Rupnarayan (Dhaleshwari)	Foothills of Chota Nagpur Plateau	Purulia
Kangsabati	Hills of Purulia district	Purulia
Mahananda	Mahaldiram hills	Darjeeling
Dwarakeswar	Part of Rupnarayan system (in Bankura region)	Bankura / Purulia
Shilabati	Hills of West Medinipur	West Medinipur

SOURCE AND CHANGE OF NAME

- Dhaleshwari / Dhalkishore**
Originates from the foothills of the Chota Nagpur Plateau, north-east of Purulia town.
- Dwarakeswar**
Flows near Bankura town, where it is called the Dwarakeswar River.
- Rupnarayan**
After the confluence of the Shilabati River near Ghatal, it takes the name Rupnarayan.

ECONOMIC & ADMINISTRATIVE IMPORTANCE

- Kolaghat Thermal Power Plant**
A thermal power plant of WBPDC (West Bengal Power Development Corporation Limited) is located on its banks at Kolaghat.
- Famous for Hilsa**
The river is known for Hilsa fish, widely used in Bengali cuisine.
- National Waterway**
Developed as National Waterway-86 (NW-86): from Pratappur (confluence of Dwarakeswar–Shilabati) to Geyonkhali (Hooghly confluence), total length 72 km.

*"Rupnarayan –
A Lifeline of West Bengal's
Heritage and Progress"*



CLEAN RIVERS

PROSPEROUS COMMUNITIES

A DEVELOPED WEST BENGAL



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MAP OF THE DAY WORLD

Thursday, 10 September 2026

CROATIA

(REPUBLIC OF CROATIA)

A PEARL OF THE ADRIATIC

*"Where history meets the sea,
and Europe comes together."*

STUNNING COASTLINE
RICH HISTORY
VIBRANT CULTURE

Dubrovnik
– Croatia's iconic coastal city

1 INTRODUCTION AND GEOGRAPHY



Official name : Republic of Croatia



Location : Central and Southeastern Europe, on the Adriatic Sea



Borders : Slovenia (NW), Hungary (NE), Serbia (E), Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro (SE)



Maritime boundary : Shares sea border with Italy



Islands : More than 1,000 islands – the largest archipelago in the Adriatic Sea



2 CITIES AND ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION



Zagreb – Capital and largest city



Capital : Zagreb
(cultural and economic centre)



Other major cities :
Split, Rijeka, Osijek



Administrative divisions :
20 counties (županije)
under 4 administrative regions



Area : 56,594 sq km



Population : ~ 3.9 million
(2026 est.)

3 ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL HISTORY

6th century

Croats arrived in Roman Illyria and settled.
Formed as two duchies (duchies).

878

Independence under Duke Branimir.

925

King Tomislav made it a kingdom.

1102

After the crisis of the Trpimirović dynasty, entered into a personal union with Hungary.



King Tomislav
(925)
First King of Croatia

4 MODERN HISTORY (OTTOMAN ERA TO INDEPENDENCE)

1527

Allied with the Habsburg Monarchy amid Ottoman threat.

1918

Became part of the "State of Slovenes, Croats and Serbs" which later evolved into the Kingdom of Yugoslavia.

World War II

Invaded by Axis powers; puppet state "Independent State of Croatia" established.

1943

After resistance movement, Socialist Republic of Croatia (within Yugoslavia)

1991

Declared independence from Yugoslavia.

1991–1995

Independence War (until 1995).

KEY FACTS AT A GLANCE



- Official Name : Republic of Croatia
- Capital : Zagreb
- Area : 56,594 sq km
- Population : ~ 3.9 million (2026)
- Administrative Division : 20 counties (4 regions)
- Major Cities : Zagreb, Split, Rijeka, Osijek
- Currency : Euro (since 2023)
- EU Membership : 2013
- NATO Membership : 2009



Over 1,000 islands in the Adriatic Sea

5 GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS



System : Representative democracy



Key institutions : Prime Minister, President, and a unicameral Parliament (Croatian Parliament – Sabor)



Constitution : Ensures separation of powers between executive, legislative and judicial branches.



Political system : Multi-party democracy.

6 INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND MILITARY



Member of : European Union (EU), United Nations, World Trade Organization (WTO), NATO.



Regional role : Considered a "small power" with influence in Southeastern Europe.



Military : Croatian Armed Forces have been participating in UN peacekeeping missions since 1999.



UN Security Council : Elected as a non-permanent member for 2008–2009.



Split – A major coastal city

CROATIA – A BRIDGE BETWEEN HISTORY AND EUROPE



PEOPLE | HERITAGE | NATURE | PROGRESS



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gyanshila_ias

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS QUIZ

www.gyanshilaias.com gyanshilaiasindia@gmail.com

DIRECTOR

SHRI MATI SANGAM SINGH

MANAGING DIRECTOR

SRI ADITYA SINGH GAUTAM



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1. Which organisation launched the Platform for Aggregating Clean Transport (PACT) and the ZET Marketplace at the 5th e-FAST India Summit 2026?

- (A) Ministry of Heavy Industries
- (B) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
- (C) NITI Aayog
- (D) National Highways Authority of India

2. The 9th Rashtriya Poshan Maah 2026 is associated with which of the following themes?

- (A) Hamari Anganwadi Hamari Jimmedari
- (B) Poshan Se Pragati
- (C) Suposhit Bharat Abhiyan
- (D) Swasth Bharat Saksham Bharat

3. The President's Colour was presented to which police force in September 2026?

- (A) Maharashtra Police (B) Goa Police
- (C) Karnataka Police (D) Kerala Police

4. Who inaugurated the Global Fintech Fest 2026 in Mumbai?

- (A) Amit Shah (B) Piyush Goyal
- (C) Nirmala Sitharaman (D) Narendra Modi

5. Which bank was recently included in the Second Schedule to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, thereby receiving scheduled bank status?

- (A) Coastal Local Area Bank Limited
- (B) Krishna Local Area Bank Limited
- (C) Andhra Pradesh Grameena Bank
- (D) Telangana State Cooperative Bank

6. International Advanced Research Centre for Powder Metallurgy and New Materials, which developed the new bi-layered dental implant, is an autonomous institute under which department?

- (A) Department of Biotechnology
- (B) Department of Science and Technology
- (C) Department of Scientific and Industrial Research
- (D) Department of Pharmaceuticals

7. The 72nd National Film Awards ceremony will be hosted in which district of Gujarat?

- (A) Ahmedabad (B) Kutch
- (C) Narmada (D) Vadodara

8. The Indian Air Force will organise Dronathon-2026 at which location in September 2026?

- (A) Pokhran Range, Jaisalmer
- (B) Mahajan Field Firing Range, Bikaner
- (C) Chandipur Range, Odisha
- (D) Deolali Range, Maharashtra

9. The 27th World Knowledge Forum was inaugurated in which city on 8 September 2026?

- (A) Tokyo (B) Bangkok
- (C) Singapore (D) Seoul

10. What is the official theme of International Literacy Day 2026?

- (A) Literacy for a Sustainable Future
- (B) Literacy for People, the Planet and Prosperity
- (C) Literacy for Peace and Progress
- (D) Literacy for All in the Digital Age

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



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