

DAILY GENERAL AWARENESS QUIZ

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Friday, 11 September 2026

1. 5th Swachh Vayu Sarvekshan Awards Conferred On Swachh Vayu Diwas. In context to the same tell us, what is the upper aerodynamic diameter limit for Particulate Matter to be classified as PM2.5?

- (A) 2.5 millimetres (B) 2.5 micrometers
(C) 2.5 micrometers (D) 2.5 nanometers

2. Goa Police Conferred With President's Colour Award. In context to the same tell us, which state police force was the first in India to be awarded the President's Colour (Nishan)?

- (A) Uttar Pradesh Police (B) Delhi Police
(C) Maharashtra Police (D) Tamil Nadu Police

3. RBI Grants Scheduled Bank Status To Coastal Bank. In context to the same tell us, what is the statutory minimum threshold for paid-up capital for a bank to be eligible for Scheduled Bank status?

- (A) ₹50 thousand (B) ₹5 lakh
(C) ₹50 lakh (D) ₹5 crore

4. UK Recognises India's Carbon Credit Trading Scheme. In context to the same tell us, The market-based concept of carbon credit originated from which international treaty?

- (A) Earth Summit, Rio de Janeiro
(B) Ramsar Convention
(C) Montreal Protocol
(D) Kyoto Protocol

5. 11th Ayurveda Day Nagpur Theme Ayurveda For A Healthier Tomorrow. In context to the same tell us, Charaka was the famous court physician of which ancient Indian ruler?

- (A) Harsha (B) Ashoka
(C) Chandragupta (D) Kanishka

6. Borhamdev Wildlife Sanctuary to Deploy "Bird Hearing" AI Technology for Wildlife Monitoring. Consider the following statements regarding the Borhamdev Wildlife Sanctuary:

(1) It is located in the Maikal range of the Satpura hills and forms part of the Kanha-Achanakmar Corridor.

(2) The Sakari River flows through the sanctuary and serves as a major source of drinking water for the wildlife.

(3) It is situated in the Bastar district of Chhattisgarh and is named after an ancient Nagvanshi dynasty temple.

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. Minister Orders Objective Assessment of Unauthorised Structures at Shivneri Fort for Action. Consider the following statements regarding the historical background of Shivneri Fort:

(1) The fort was originally constructed during the reign of the Satavahana dynasty to guard the trading route between Desh and Kalyan.

(2) Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj was born at Shivneri Fort in the early 17th century and spent his early childhood years there.

(3) The Ahmadnagar Sultanate granted control of Shivneri Fort to Shahaji Bhosale in 1595 after he established the Maratha Empire.

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. FIU-IND Issues Notices to 15 Virtual Digital Asset Service Providers for PMLA Non-Compliance. Consider the following statements regarding the Financial Intelligence Unit-India (FIU-IND):

(1) It was established by the Government of India in 2004 as the central national agency for analyzing suspicious financial transactions.

(2) FIU-IND functions under the Ministry of Home Affairs and reports directly to the National Security Advisor.

(3) It maintains a central national database based on reports like Cash Transaction Reports and Cross Border Wire Transfer Reports.

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



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DAILY GENERAL STUDIES QUIZ

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Friday, 11 September 2026

HISTORY

1. Which of the following can be regarded as the broadest structural explanation for the rise of the Mahajanapadas in ancient India?

- (A) Expansion of Vedic sacrifices alone
- (B) Interrelated development of iron technology, agricultural surplus, urbanisation and trade
- (C) Expansion of maritime trade alone
- (D) Complete disappearance of tribal organisation alone

2. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched?

- (A) Aihole Inscription — Ravikirti
- (B) Mandsaur Inscription — Guild of Silk Weavers
- (C) Junagadh Inscription — Rudradaman
- (D) Nasik Inscription — Samudragupta

3. Consider the following statements regarding the Kushana period:

- 1. The Kushanas strengthened contacts between Central Asia and the Indian subcontinent.
- 2. Long-distance trade received considerable impetus during their period.
- 3. Buddhist art in the Gandhara region received patronage.
- 4. Kushana power was confined only to the Ganga Valley.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (A) Only 1 and 2
- (B) Only 1, 2 and 3
- (C) Only 2, 3 and 4
- (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

4. Consider the following statements regarding ancient Indian temple architecture:

- 1. The Nagara style generally displays a curvilinear form of the shikhara.
- 2. The Dravida style is characterised prominently by a pyramidal form of the vimana.
- 3. Gopurams became particularly important in South Indian temple traditions.
- 4. Nagara and Dravida styles developed in exactly

identical forms throughout India.

- (A) Only 1 and 2
- (B) Only 1, 2 and 3
- (C) Only 2 and 4
- (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

5. Which of the following best explains the political significance of the Rashtrakuta–Pala–Pratihara conflict?

- (A) Kanchi
- (B) Kannauj
- (C) Madurai
- (D) Dwarka

6. What is the most appropriate meaning of Akbar's policy of Sulh-i-kul?

- (A) Forced merger of all religious traditions into one religion
- (B) A policy of broad religious tolerance and peace by the state
- (C) Expansion of the political authority of the ulema alone
- (D) Increase in taxes imposed exclusively on non-Muslims

7. Which of the following statements regarding the Ashtapradhan under Shivaji is correct?

- (A) It was merely a council of religious officials.
- (B) It was a council resembling a ministerial body that assisted in various functions of administration.
- (C) It consisted exclusively of military officers.
- (D) It was an institution imposed on Shivaji by the Mughal administration.

8. Arrange the following events in chronological order:

- 1. Regulating Act
- 2. Pitt's India Act
- 3. Charter Act of 1813
- 4. Charter Act of 1833
- (A) 1 → 2 → 3 → 4
- (B) 2 → 1 → 3 → 4
- (C) 1 → 3 → 2 → 4
- (D) 2 → 3 → 1 → 4

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



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MAJOR RIVERS OF INDIA (PART-2)

New Data & Analysis (UPSC Level)

1 Subarnarekha River System

- The Subarnarekha–Budhabalang basin area is approximately **23,751 km²**.
- The Subarnarekha originates near Nagri area, close to Ranchi, at an elevation of about **600 metres**.
- Its length is approximately **395 km**.
- Kanchi, Kharkai** and **Karkari** are its important tributaries.
- It is an important east-flowing river system connecting the Chotanagpur Plateau to the Bay of Bengal.



2 Brahmani–Baitarni Basin

- CWC classifies it as a separate Brahmani–Baitarni Basin among the independent river basins of India.
- It is especially important for studying hydrological connectivity between the plateau and coastal regions of Jharkhand–Odisha.
- Due to mining and industrial activities in the region, the relationship of Water Quality + Industrialisation + River Ecology is an important dimension for UPSC.



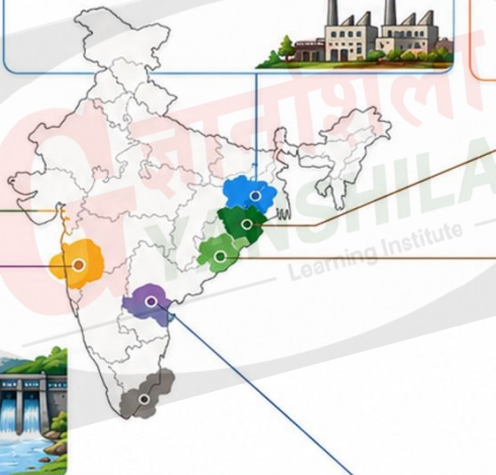
3 Minor East Coast Rivers

- Between the Mahanadi and Pennar, CWC identifies a separate composite drainage basin.
- It includes independent rivers like **Rushikulya, Bahuda, Vamsadhara, Nagavali, Sarada, Varaha, Tandava and Gundlakamma**.
- These show that peninsular drainage is not limited to only a few major rivers.
- Small coastal rivers are extremely important for estuaries, agriculture and coastal ecosystems.



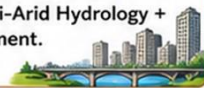
4 Penna River Basin

- In CWC's national basin classification, Pennar is an independent basin.
- In CWC's old water-resource assessment, its average annual water potential was estimated to be **6.32 BCM**.
- Its relatively limited water availability is a useful example for understanding semi-arid river-basin management in South India.



5 Sabarmati Basin

- Sabarmati is also classified by CWC as a separate river basin.
- Its average annual water potential in the old CWC assessment was only about **3.81 BCM**.
- Therefore, it is a useful example for the study of Urban Water Demand + Semi-Arid Hydrology + Basin Management.



6 India's Drainage Diversity

CWC's basin classification is not based only on major rivers. It also includes the following categories:



West-flowing rivers of Kutch-Saurashtra



Inland drainage of Rajasthan



Minor rivers draining towards Myanmar/Bangladesh



Island drainage of Andaman-Nicobar



Lakshadweep drainage

This reflects India's Himalayan + Peninsular + Desert + Coastal + Island Drainage diversity.

7 Modern River Monitoring System

CWC currently operates a network of **878** hydrological observation sites on major rivers and their tributaries.

In addition, there are **76** exclusive meteorological stations.

Here, discharge, water level, sediment and other hydrological parameters are studied, which provides the basis for water resources planning.

8 Rivers and Inland Water Transport



India has about **14,500 km** navigable waterways including rivers, canals, backwaters and creeks.



This expands the role of rivers from irrigation to **Low-cost Transport + Multimodal Logistics + Regional Development**.



It is necessary to balance ecological flows and navigation requirements in river-based transport.



UPSC PERSPECTIVE: Rivers are not just sources of water but the basis of Water Security + Ecosystem Services + Economy + Regional Development + Governance. Integrated River Basin Management is the need of the future.



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TOPIC OF THE DAY

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Friday, 11 September 2026

POSHAN Abhiyaan

Why in News?

The 9th National Nutrition Month commenced in Varanasi on 9 September 2026. The campaign is based on the theme “Our Anganwadi, Our Responsibility”. It focuses on dietary diversity, protein intake, and hot cooked meals.

Expository: -

Introduction-

- National Nutrition Mission means Prime Minister’s Overarching Scheme for Holistic Nourishment.
- It is the Government of India’s flagship nutrition mission for improving nutritional outcomes among children, adolescents, pregnant women and lactating mothers.
- It follows a multi-sectoral convergence, technology and community-participation approach.

Launch-

- Launched: 8 March 2018.
- It was launched by the Prime Minister as a national mission to achieve a malnutrition-free India.
- It was initially known as the National Nutrition Mission (NNM) and was renamed POSHAN Abhiyaan in May 2018.

Objectives-

- Address the problem of malnutrition through coordinated interventions.
- Promote nutrition awareness and healthy eating habits for sustainable health and well-being.
- Give special emphasis to nutrition interventions during the first 1,000 days of life.

Target Group-

- Children below 6 years.
- Pregnant women and lactating mothers.
- Adolescent girls; under the current POSHAN 2.0 framework, nutrition support for girls aged 14-18 years is provided in Aspirational Districts and the North-Eastern Region.

4 Pillars-

- **Convergence** – coordination among different Ministries, Departments and stakeholders.
- **Technology** – use of digital systems such as the POSHAN Tracker for monitoring.
- **Community Mobilization & Behaviour Change** – creating nutrition awareness through Jan Andolan.
- **Capacity Building & Innovation** – strengthening frontline workers and promoting innovative approaches.

Components

- **Convergence and community mobilisation** for coordinated action against malnutrition.
- **ICT/Technology, capacity building and innovation** to strengthen implementation.
- **Jan Andolan, incentives and awards** to encourage community participation and better performance.

Convergence with Other Schemes-

- POSHAN Abhiyaan brings together interventions of multiple Ministries/Departments for nutrition-related outcomes.
- It works closely with Anganwadi Services, National Health Mission (NHM) and other health, sanitation and nutrition interventions.
- Under Mission Saksham Anganwadi & POSHAN 2.0, POSHAN Abhiyaan is an important pillar for outreach and system strengthening.

Monitoring System-

- POSHAN Tracker is an ICT-based governance tool under Mission Saksham Anganwadi & POSHAN 2.0.
- It was rolled out on 1 March 2021 for near real-time monitoring.
- It supports identification of stunting, wasting and underweight and tracks last-mile delivery of nutrition services.

Poshan Maah / Pakhwada-

- Poshan Maah is observed annually in September as a nationwide nutrition-focused Jan Andolan.
- Poshan Pakhwada is conducted around March-April to promote nutrition, health and behavioural change.
- Major themes include breastfeeding, anaemia prevention, growth monitoring, local nutritious foods, hygiene and sanitation.



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MAP OF THE DAY BHARAT

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THANE CREEK FLAMINGO SANCTUARY

Maharashtra's Coastal Jewel – India's First Dedicated Flamingo Sanctuary

Wetlands
for a Wilder
Tomorrow

Location

- A protected coastal wetland along Thane Creek between **Mumbai and Navi Mumbai**, Maharashtra.

Declared

- Declared a Wildlife Sanctuary in **2015** under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972, making it **India's first dedicated flamingo sanctuary**.

Area & Ecosystem

- Covers a unique intertidal ecosystem comprising **mudflats, mangroves and shallow coastal waters**, providing an ideal habitat for migratory and resident birds.

Biodiversity

- Supports large populations of **greater flamingos and lesser flamingos** along with more than **200 species of birds**, including herons, egrets, shorebirds and kingfishers.



Heron

Egret

Shorebird

Kingfisher

Ecological Importance



Habitat for migratory birds

Provides feeding and resting grounds for **thousands of migratory flamingos** during the winter season.



Part of Central Asian Flyway

Lies along the **Central Asian Flyway (CAF)**, a major migratory route connecting breeding grounds in Europe and Central Asia with wintering areas in the Indian subcontinent.



Mangrove ecosystem

Mangroves act as natural barriers against coastal erosion, support marine biodiversity and improve **coastal resilience**.

Ramsar Site

- Designated as a Ramsar Site in **2022**, recognising it as a **wetland of international importance**.



India's First AI-Powered Bird Monitoring Centre

- The proposed Eco-Nature Park will introduce **Artificial Intelligence-based monitoring** for bird conservation.
- AI-powered cameras and sensors will identify bird species through automated image recognition and sound analysis.



About Flamingos

- Iconic wetland birds known for their unique appearance, filter-feeding ability and dependence on shallow water ecosystems.
- Have long legs, an S-shaped neck and a curved beak adapted for feeding in shallow waters.
- Inhabit saline lakes, lagoons, mudflats and salt pans and are usually found in large colonies.
- Six species of flamingos are found globally, while **India is home to Greater Flamingo and Lesser Flamingo**.

Healthy Wetlands
Brighter Tomorrows

Protect Flamingos
Preserve Wetlands
Sustain Life



Conserve | Coexist | Celebrate Biodiversity



Thane Creek – A Haven for Birds, A Shield for Our Coast



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MAP OF THE DAY WORLD

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Sea of Azov

Unique in Size, Shallow in Depth,
Rich in Natural Features

Important for
UPSC/UPPCS &
other Competitive Exams

- Location**
 - Situated in **Eastern Europe**, north of the **Black Sea**. Connects through the **Strait of Kerch** (about 4 km wide), forming part of a larger marine system linking to the **Mediterranean**.
- Size**
 - About **360 km** long and **180 km** wide; covers nearly **39,000 sq km**. **Smallest** sea in the former Soviet region.
- Depth**
 - Shallowest** sea globally with an average depth of **7 metres** and maximum depth of **14 metres**. Flat seabed, gradually deepening towards the centre.
- Common Names**
 - Historically called **Maeotis Swamp**, **Lake Maeotis** and **Temarunda** (meaning "Mother of Waters"). Ottoman Turks called it **Balük-Denis** or "**Fish Sea**".
- Geological Formation**
 - Large sediment inflow from rivers deposits **sand, silt and shells**, forming a smooth seabed, numerous **sandbanks, limans** and long spits like **Arabat Spit**.
- Major Rivers**
 - Don** and **Kuban** rivers contribute over **90%** of freshwater inflow, reducing salinity and bringing nutrients. Also **Mius, Kalmius** and **Berda**, which form estuaries on merging.
- Salinity Characteristics**
 - Low salinity (**10-12 PSS**), much lower than oceans. Becomes almost fresh in regions like **Taganrog Bay** due to river inflow.
- Coastal Features**
 - Low and flat coastline with extensive vegetation, lagoons like **Syvash** and long sand spits including **Arabat, Fedotov** and **Berdyansk**.



Important Seas and Water Bodies

Sea / Water Body	Location	Key Facts
Mediterranean Sea	Southern Europe	Connected to the Atlantic Ocean through the Strait of Gibraltar; major seas include the Adriatic, Aegean, Ionian and Tyrrhenian Seas.
North Sea	Western & Northern Europe	A marginal sea of the Atlantic Ocean, located between Great Britain and mainland Europe.
Baltic Sea	Northern Europe	Major gulfs include the Gulf of Bothnia and Gulf of Finland.
Black Sea	Southeastern Europe	Located between Europe and Asia; connected to the Mediterranean through the Bosphorus–Sea of Marmara–Dardanelles system.
Caspian Sea	Southeastern part of the Europe–Asia boundary	The world's largest inland water body and the largest saline lake.
Norwegian Sea	Northwestern Europe	Located between Norway and Iceland/Faroe Islands in the North Atlantic region.

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS QUIZ



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Friday, 11 September 2026

1. Which of the following three technologies constitute the core theme of Global Fintech Fest 2026?

- (A) Blockchain, Cloud Computing and 5G
- (B) Agentic AI, Tokenisation and Quantum Technology
- (C) IoT, Robotics and Biotechnology
- (D) Web3, Metaverse and 3D Printing

2. The 7th Meeting of the India–Japan Joint Working Group on cooperation in the forestry sector was held in which city?

- (A) New Delhi
- (B) Bhopal
- (C) Mysuru
- (D) Bengaluru

3. Himalaya Diwas was recently observed on which date of September 2026?

- (A) 07 September
- (B) 08 September
- (C) 09 September
- (D) 10 September

4. Which Indian pair won the men's compound team gold medal at the World Archery Para Series Stage III 2026?

- (A) Toman Kumar and Shyam Sunder Swami
- (B) Rakesh Kumar and Gurwinder Singh
- (C) Toman Kumar and Rakesh Kumar
- (D) Shyam Sunder Swami and Gurwinder Singh

5. Which heritage property of Rajasthan has recently been included in the UNESCO Tentative List in September 2026?

- (A) Shekhawati Havelis
- (B) Hill Forts of Rajasthan
- (C) Dilwara Temples

(D) Kumbhalgarh Fort

6. Which Indian state recorded a zero per cent dropout rate at the primary school level in the 2025–26 academic year?

- (A) Meghalaya
- (B) Mizoram
- (C) Sikkim
- (D) Tripura

7. Who will receive the Dr APJ Abdul Kalam Jan Seva Puraskar 2026 for contributions to social justice and public service?

- (A) Rajiv Gauba
- (B) Vijay Kumar Saraswat
- (C) Kishor Makwana
- (D) Gaurav Swarup

8. Ranakotha Protected Reserved Forest is located in which state where five young orangutans have been found?

- (A) Odisha
- (B) Jharkhand
- (C) Chhattisgarh
- (D) West Bengal

9. TRISHNA, developed as a joint Earth-observation mission, is a collaboration between ISRO and which country's space agency?

- (A) Japan
- (B) France
- (C) Germany
- (D) Russia

10. The Global Dryland Congress 2026, which began in September 2026, is being held in which city?

- (A) Hyderabad
- (B) Bengaluru
- (C) New Delhi
- (D) Jaipur

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



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