GYANSHILA IAS
Learning Institute

DAILY GENERAL AWARENESS QUIZ

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Wednesday, 16 September 2026

1. Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana Completes Six Years. In context to the same tell us, which species is NOT one of the traditional Indian Major Carps (IMC) used in polyculture?

(A) Catla
(B) Rohu
(C) Mrigal
(D) Tilapia

2. Southern Railway Achieves 100% Electrification Of Broad Gauge Network. In context to the same tell us, which railway zone became the first fully electrified zonal railway in India in March 2021?

(A) Western Railway
(B) West Central Railway
(C) Central Railway
(D) Southern Railway

3. India To Host World Circular Economy Forum 2026 In Gandhinagar. In context to the same tell us, which of the following principles forms the foundation of a Circular Economy?

(A) Design out waste and pollution
(B) Take, Make, Dispose
(C) Linear resource extraction
(D) Maximizing landfill use

4. 22nd Edition Of India-US Joint Military Exercise Yudh Abhyas. In context to the same tell us, what is the name of the first-ever tri-service exercise conducted between India and the United States?

(A) Bold Kurukshetra
(B) Nomadic Elephant
(C) Dharma Guardian
(D) Tiger Triumph

5. Government Tightens E-Commerce Rules For Price Transparency. In context to the same tell us, In India, E-commerce entities are primarily regulated under:

(A) Companies Act, 2013
(B) Information Technology Act, 2000
(C) Competition Act, 2002
(D) Consumer Protection Act, 2019

6. India Hosts 18th BRICS Summit in New Delhi; Adopts New Delhi Declaration on Global Governance.

Consider the following statements:

(1) India proposed NDB to mobilize resources for infrastructure and sustainable development.
(2) CRA foundation was laid to provide liquidity support against global financial instability.
(3) India hosted BRICS–BIMSTEC Outreach Summit to expand regional cooperation across Bay of Bengal.

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. NCPCR Summons Meta Executives Over Ads Promoting Child Sexual Exploitation Material on Platforms.

Consider the following statements about NCPCR:

(1) NCPCR was established in 2007 under the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act.
(2) It functions under the Ministry of Women and Child Development as nodal ministry.
(3) NCPCR has direct powers to punish offenders and pass executable decrees independently.

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. ICC Faces Renewed Pressure as US Sanctions Officials; Venezuela, Chad Plan Rome Statute Exit.

Consider the following statements about the International Criminal Court (ICC):

(1) ICC has independent enforcement powers, including its own police force for arrests globally.
(2) ICC was established under Rome Statute adopted in 1998, effective from 2002.
(3) ICC prosecutes individuals for genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and aggression.

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

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DAILY GENERAL STUDIES QUIZ

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Wednesday, 16 September 2026

POLITY

1. Under Article 143, the President may refer which matter to the Supreme Court for its advisory opinion?
(A) Only questions relating to Fundamental Rights
(B) Only disputes between the Union and States
(C) Questions of law or fact of public importance
(D) Only constitutional amendment disputes

2. Which case is most directly associated with the constitutional validity of the National Judicial Appointments Commission being struck down?
(A) S.R. Bommai v. Union of India
(B) Supreme Court Advocates-on-Record Association v. Union of India
(C) Minerva Mills v. Union of India
(D) I.R. Coelho v. State of Tamil Nadu

3. Which of the following constitutional provisions is NOT an example of a provision requiring ratification by at least half of the State Legislatures?
(A) Election of the President
(B) Extent of executive power of the Union and the States
(C) Distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the States
(D) Representation of States in Parliament

4. Under the Constitution, which one of the following situations does NOT by itself result in the automatic dissolution of the Lok Sabha?
(A) Expiry of its five-year term
(B) Dissolution by the President on the advice of the Council of Ministers
(C) Dissolution following loss of majority by the Council of Ministers
(D) Proclamation of a National Emergency

5. Which of the following best distinguishes a constitutional amendment from an ordinary law?
(A) Every constitutional amendment requires a referendum.
(B) Constitutional amendments are always subject to the same procedure as ordinary legislation.
(C) Certain constitutional amendments require special majority and, in specified matters, ratification by State Legislatures.
(D) Constitutional amendments can never be challenged before the Supreme Court.

6. Which one of the following is the most accurate constitutional position regarding the Governor's discretion?
(A) The Governor can exercise discretion in every matter where he disagrees with the Council of Ministers.
(B) The Constitution recognises certain specific areas where the Governor may exercise discretion.
(C) The Governor is completely independent of the State Council of Ministers.
(D) The Governor can override the State Legislature whenever necessary.

7. Which of the following statements regarding the Inter-State Council is correct?
(A) It is a constitutional body created directly by Article 263.
(B) It is a statutory body established by an Act of Parliament.
(C) It is a permanent judicial body for resolving inter-State disputes.
(D) It can invalidate State legislation conflicting with Union legislation.

8. Which of the following Fundamental Rights is available only to citizens and not to foreign nationals?
(A) Article 14
(B) Article 19
(C) Article 21
(D) Article 25

9. The power of Parliament to create a new State by separating territory from an existing State is primarily derived from:
(A) Article 2
(B) Article 3
(C) Article 4 only
(D) Article 368

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

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DAILY STATIC GK ONE-LINERS

Wednesday, 16 September 2026

EMPEROR ASHOKA – PART-2
DHAMMA, ADMINISTRATION & KALINGA WAR



1. ASHOKA'S DHAMMA

- Dhamma was not another name for Buddhism. It was a broad socio-ethical code promoted by Ashoka.
- Its key elements were respect for parents and elders, respect for Brahmanas and Sramanas, proper behaviour towards servants, self-control towards living beings, charity, truthfulness and respect for all sects.
- Therefore, in the exam, one must clearly understand the difference between Ashoka's personal inclination towards Buddhism and his public policy of Dhamma.



2. DHAMMA-MAHAMATRA

- Ashoka appointed Dhamma-Mahamatas in his 13th regnal year.
- They were engaged in the welfare of various social and religious communities and in works related to Dhamma.
- Ashoka gave importance to Dhamma-tours in place of hunting/pleasure-oriented tours.



3. EPIGRAPHIC PICTURE OF ADMINISTRATION

- Ashoka's inscriptions mention officials like Yukta, Rajuka, Pradesika and Mahamatra.
- Rajukas were given extensive local administration and judicial responsibilities.
- Prativedakas were related to conveying immediate information to the King.
- Some inscriptions also mention posts like Stri-adhyaksha-mahamatra.



4. PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION

Major administrative centres of the Mauryan Empire:

Taxila	→	North-West
Ujjayini	→	West
Suvarnagiri	→	South
Tosali	→	Kalinga/East
Pataliputra	→	Imperial Capital



It requires caution to call them "exactly five uniform provinces" in a rigid modern sense; inscriptions provide more reliable evidence of major provincial centres and officials.

5. KALINGA WAR

- According to Major Rock Edict XIII, Kalinga was conquered by Ashoka in his 8th regnal year.
- The inscription mentions the deportation of about 1,50,000 people, the death of 1,00,000 people and the death of many times more people besides.
- Importantly, Ashoka expressed grief not only for the death of soldiers but also for the impact of the war on Brahmanas, Sramanas, families and the general populace.



6. DHAMMA-VIJAYA

- After Kalinga, Ashoka described Dhamma-vijaya (conquest through righteousness) as the best conquest.
- It does not mean that the Mauryan army or state machinery was dissolved.
- The epigraphic reference warning the frontier people shows that morality and royal power both existed during Ashoka's rule.



10 IMPORTANT ONE LINERS

1. Dhamma of Ashoka was not another name for Buddhism.
2. Dhamma-Mahamatas were appointed in Ashoka's 13th regnal year.
3. Dhamma-tours were given importance in place of hunting tours.
4. Officials like Yukta, Rajuka, Pradesika and Mahamatra are mentioned in Ashokan inscriptions.
5. Rajukas were given local administration and judicial responsibilities.
6. Prativedaka were related to conveying immediate information to the King.
7. Major provincial centres: Taxila, Ujjayini, Suvarnagiri, Tosali, Pataliputra.
8. Kalinga was conquered by Ashoka in his 8th regnal year (Major Rock Edict XIII).
9. In Kalinga war, about 1,50,000 were deported and 1,00,000 people were killed, and many times more others died.
10. After Kalinga, Ashoka adopted Dhamma-vijaya as the best conquest.

Wednesday, 16 September 2026

Kandaleru Dam

Why in News?

The **Andhra Pradesh** government recently stopped the release of **Krishna River water to Chennai from the Kandaleru reservoir.**

Expository: -

Introduction-

- **Kandaleru Dam** is a major irrigation and water-supply project in **Andhra Pradesh**.
- It plays an important role in providing water for **irrigation, drinking, and industrial purposes**.

Location – Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh-

- The dam is located in **Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh**.
- It serves as an important water-storage and distribution system for the region.

River – Kandaleru River-

- The dam is built across the **Kandaleru River**, which is a tributary of the **Pennar (Penna) River**.
- It also helps regulate the flow of the river during the **monsoon season**.

Construction – 1983 to 1993-

- The construction of the project began in the **early 1980s** and was completed in **phases**.
- The project became **fully operational by the late 1990s**, strengthening the region's water resources.

Purpose – Irrigation and Drinking Water Supply-

- The dam provides water for **irrigation**, helping meet the agricultural needs of the region.
- Its substantial storage capacity also supports **drinking-water and industrial requirements**.

Connection with the Telugu Ganga Project-

- Kandaleru Dam is a key component of the **Telugu Ganga Project**, which supplies drinking water to **Chennai**.
- The project facilitates the transfer of water from the **Srisailam Reservoir on the Krishna River** towards Chennai.
- The **Telugu Ganga Project** was approved in **1977** following an agreement involving Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Karnataka.

Features and Capacity-

- It is an **earthen dam**, constructed using materials such as **soil and rocks**, and is among the large earthen dams in India.
- The reservoir extends for about **12 km** and is connected with the **Somasila Reservoir** for efficient water distribution.
- It has a maximum storage capacity of about **68 TMC (Thousand Million Cubic Feet)**.

Benefits-

- The reservoir ensures a reliable supply of water for **irrigation, drinking, and industrial activities**.
- It also contributes to **flood control** by regulating the flow of the Kandaleru River during heavy monsoon rainfall.

Conclusion-

- **Kandaleru Dam** is an important multipurpose water-resource project of Andhra Pradesh.
- Its role in **regional irrigation, water supply, flood management, and the Telugu Ganga Project** makes it strategically significant.



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MAP OF THE DAY BHARAT

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Wednesday, 16 September 2026

Lipulekh Pass – Latest News & Key Facts

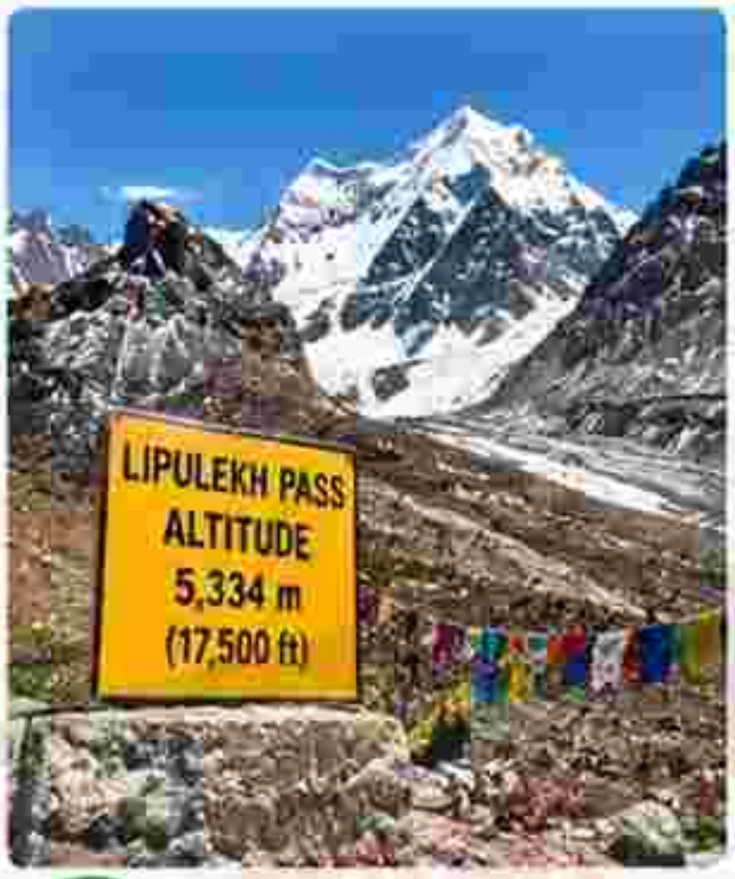
A Strategic Gateway in the Himalayas

Latest News

- The centuries-old **India-Tibet trade route** through **Lipulekh** Pass has reopened recently, with a **17-member Indian delegation** entering **Taklakot** in **Tibet** after **China cleared cross-border trade.**

About Lipulekh Pass

- It is a **high-altitude mountain pass** located in the **Pithoragarh district** of **Uttarakhand**, in India's Kumaon region.
- It sits at the intersection of **three international borders: India** (south & west), **China** (Tibet Autonomous Region) (north & east) and **Nepal** (west).
- It links **Uttarakhand** with the **Tibet region** of **China.**
- **Altitude:** Approximately **5,334 meters** (17,500 feet).
- Its elevation and strategic location make it a gateway to the higher reaches of the Himalayas.
- It was the **first Indian border post** opened for trade with China in **1992.**
- **Other passes: Shipki La** (Himachal Pradesh, 1994) and **Nathu La** (Sikkim, 2006).





Significance

Strategic Location
Lies at the tri-junction of India, Nepal and China, making it geographically significant.

Ancient Trade Route
Used for centuries as a trade route, connecting the Indian subcontinent with the Tibetan plateau.

5 Important Passes of Uttarakhand

S. No.	Pass	District/Region	Key Fact
1	**Lipulekh Pass**	Pithoragarh	Route for **Kailash Mansarovar Yatra**; connects India with Tibet.
2	**Mana Pass**	Chamoli	Located near **Badrinath**; connects Uttarakhand with Tibet.
3	**Niti Pass**	Chamoli	Connects **Uttarakhand** with **Tibet**; an ancient trade route.
4	**Muling La**	Uttarkashi	Located north of **Gangotri** near the India–Tibet border.
5	**Traill's Pass**	Kumaon Region	Connects the **Pindari Valley** and **Milam Valley.**

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MAP OF THE DAY WORLD

Wednesday, 16 September 2026

MALI – Latest News and Key Facts

A West African Landlocked Country

Know Mali for a Better Tomorrow

Latest News

- **India** has advised its citizens in Mali to remain **extremely vigilant**, exercise **utmost caution** and **stay indoors** in view of the recent **security developments** in the country.

About Mali

Location	A landlocked country in **West Africa**.
Neighbouring Countries	**Algeria** (north), **Niger** & **Burkina Faso** (east), **Côte d'Ivoire** & **Guinea** (south), **Senegal** & **Mauritania** (west).
Capital	**Bamako**

Geographical Features

Climate	**Tropical savanna** in the south, turning into **desert climate** in the north.
Terrain	• About **65%** of the country is covered **by desert or semi-desert.** • A large part is surrounded by the **Sahara Desert.** • The landscape stretches from the Sahara (north) through the Sahel (central) to the Sudanian savanna (south).
River	• The **Niger River** flows through the country and is the main source of water.
Highest Point	• **Hombori Tondo** – 3,789 ft (1,155 m).
Natural Resources	• Gold, uranium, diamonds, copper, iron ore, precious stones, zinc, manganese, bauxite, etc.

Location Map



Mali in Africa





Mali's famous architectural marvel – Djenne Mosque

More Key Facts

- The country is largely covered by the **Sahara Desert** in the north.
- **Niger River** is the lifeline of Mali.
- Mali was part of the empire around **1992**, when it opened to trade (context: first Indian border post for trade with China in 1992).
- The country is rich in **natural resources** and has a **strategic location** in West Africa.

Capital and Currency of Neighbouring Countries

S. No.	Country	Capital	Currency
1.	Algeria	Algiers	Algerian Dinar
2.	Niger	Niamey	West African CFA Franc (XOF)
3.	Burkina Faso	Ouagadougou	West African CFA Franc (XOF)
4.	Côte d'Ivoire	Yamoussoukro	West African CFA Franc (XOF)
5.	Guinea	Conakry	Guinean Franc
6.	Senegal	Dakar	West African CFA Franc (XOF)
7.	Mauritania	Nouakchott	Ouguiya

Important Points for Exams

Mali's location – West Africa (landlocked).
- ✓ **Capital** – Bamako.
- ✓ **Currency** – West African **CFA Franc** (XOF) (except Guinea – Guinean Franc, Mauritania – Ouguiya).
- ✓ **Niger River** – main river.
- ✓ **Highest point** – **Hombori Tondo** (3,789 ft).
- ✓ **Key resources** – gold, uranium, diamonds, copper, iron ore, etc.
- ✓ **Climate** – tropical (south) to desert (north).

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Wednesday, 16 September 2026

1. Which country has won both the men's and women's titles at the AHF Junior Asia Cup 2026?
(A) India **(B)** China
(C) South Korea **(D)** Japan

2. Recently completed seven years, the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maandhan Yojana was launched on which date in 2019?
(A) 12 September **(B)** 13 September
(C) 14 September **(D)** 15 September

3. Which team won the 2026 Women's Asia Cup title by defeating Sri Lanka in the final?
(A) Sri Lanka **(B)** Bangladesh
(C) Pakistan **(D)** India

4. The fourth edition of Exercise Samudra Laksamana 2026 was conducted between the Indian Navy and which country's navy?
(A) Indonesia **(B)** Malaysia
(C) Singapore **(D)** Thailand

5. Which country will host the 19th BRICS Summit in 2027?
(A) India **(B)** Brazil
(C) China **(D)** Russia

6. Who became the first Indian male recurve archer to win an individual gold medal at the Archery World Cup Final 2026?
(A) Tarundeep Rai **(B)** Dhiraj Bommadevara
(C) Atanu Das **(D)** Jayanta Talukdar

7. What is the official theme of SEMICON India 2026?
(A) Building the Next Semiconductor Powerhouse
(B) Shaping the Semiconductor Future
(C) Silicon to Systems: Building the Ecosystem
(D) From Chips to Global Leadership

8. Which institution has announced the launch of the 'Jan Soochna Seva' initiative?
(A) Ministry of Law and Justice
(B) Ministry of Ministry of Electronics and IT
(C) National Legal Services Authority
(D) Supreme Court of India

9. National Engineers' Day in India commemorates the birth anniversary of which eminent engineer on 15 September?
(A) M. Visvesvaraya **(B)** Satish Dhawan
(C) Vikram Sarabhai **(D)** Homi J. Bhabha

10. Who won the men's singles title at the 2026 US Open?
(A) Ben Shelton **(B)** Alexander Zverev
(C) Carlos Alcaraz **(D)** Jannik Sinner

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