GYANSHILA IAS
Learning Institute

DAILY GENERAL AWARENESS QUIZ



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Monday, 21 September 2026

1. Cabinet Enhances EPFO Wage Ceiling To Rs 25,000 Per Month. In context to the same tell us, Minimum wages in India are fixed and revised under which principal legislation?
(A) Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
(B) Code on Wages, 2019
(C) Payment of Wages Act, 1936
(D) Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

2. Net Zero Portal, NAPCC Dashboard Launched On World Ozone Day. In context to the same tell us, which chemical elements released from chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) actively destroy ozone molecules in the stratosphere?
(A) Nitrogen and Oxygen **(B)** Fluorine and Sulfur
(C) Carbon and Hydrogen **(D)** Chlorine and Bromine

3. Digital Platform Launched to Optimize Urban Solid Waste Management. In context to the same tell us, what is the statutory color coding prescribed for bins designated to collect biodegradable (wet) waste in India?
(A) Green **(B)** Blue
(C) Yellow **(D)** Black

4. Kannada Actor Anant Nag To Receive Dadasaheb Phalke Award 2024. In context to the same tell us, who was the first person to be posthumously honored with the Dadasaheb Phalke Award?
(A) Raj Kapoor **(B)** Satyajit Ray
(C) Prithviraj Kapoor **(D)** Uttam Kumar

5. Kumik Village Declared Ladakh's First Heritage Village. In context to the same tell us, which village in the Kangra district of Himachal Pradesh was officially notified as India's first Heritage Village in 1997?
(A) Garli **(B)** Malana
(C) Naggar **(D)** Pragpur

6. India Rejects Pakistan–China Boundary Joint Commission, Reaffirms Zero Legal Basis Over Occupied Territory.
Consider the following statements regarding the Pakistan–China Boundary Joint Commission and related border agreements:
(1) The Commission stems from the 2013 Pakistan–China Agreement on the Boundary Management System.
(2) India officially recognized the 1963 agreement under which Pakistan ceded the Shaksgam Valley to China.
(3) The China–Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) passes through territory claimed by India as part of Pakistan-occupied Kashmir.
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. World Ozone Day 2026: Global Leaders Commemorate the Montreal Protocol's Historic Journey in Safeguarding the Planet.
Consider the following statements regarding the Montreal Protocol and its implementation:
(1) It is a legally binding agreement aimed at phasing out nearly 100 man-made Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS).
(2) Under the Protocol, "Consumption" is defined as Production + Imports – Exports – Verified Destruction.
(3) India phased out HCFC-141b from production, import, and use starting from 1 January 2025.
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. PM Vishwakarma Scheme Completes 3 Years: MSME Ministry Celebrates Milestone with 30 Lakh Artisans Registered.
Consider the following statements regarding the PM Vishwakarma Scheme:
(1) It is a Central Sector Scheme fully funded by the Union Government with a financial outlay of Rs 13,000 crore.
(2) The scheme covers artisans aged 18 years or above engaged in any of 18 notified traditional trades in the unorganized sector.
(3) Government employees and their family members are fully eligible to avail benefits under the scheme.
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-{D} - 3-{A} - 4-{C} - 5-{D} - 6-{A} - 7-{B} 8-{B}

GYANSHILA IAS
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DAILY GENERAL STUDIES QUIZ

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Monday, 21 September 2026 BIOLOGY

1. Which taxonomic category contains organisms with the maximum number of common characteristics?
(A) Family
(B) Order
(C) Genus
(D) Species

2. Which cellular organelle is directly involved in the modification, packaging and sorting of proteins received from the endoplasmic reticulum?
(A) Lysosome
(B) Golgi apparatus
(C) Ribosome
(D) Peroxisome

3. During oxidative phosphorylation, ATP synthesis is primarily driven by:
(A) Direct transfer of phosphate from glucose
(B) Proton gradient across the inner mitochondrial membrane
(C) Breakdown of pyruvate in the cytoplasm
(D) Oxidation of NADH in the nucleus

4. Which immunoglobulin can normally cross the placenta and provide passive immunity to the developing foetus?
(A) IgA
(B) IgE
(C) IgG
(D) IgM

5. Which enzyme is responsible for joining Okazaki fragments during DNA replication?
(A) DNA helicase
(B) DNA ligase
(C) Primase
(D) Topoisomerase

6. The phenomenon in which one gene influences multiple phenotypic traits is known as:
(A) Polygenic inheritance
(B) Codominance
(C) Pleiotropy
(D) Epistasis

7. Which plant hormone is most closely associated with seed dormancy and stomatal closure during water stress?
(A) Auxin
(B) Gibberellin
(C) Abscisic acid
(D) Cytokinin

8. In the human nephron, maximum reabsorption of glucose, amino acids, sodium and water occurs in the:
(A) Distal convoluted tubule
(B) Collecting duct
(C) Proximal convoluted tubule
(D) Loop of Henle

9. Which ecological interaction is represented by the association between Rhizobium bacteria and roots of leguminous plants?
(A) Parasitism
(B) Mutualism
(C) Commensalism
(D) Competition

10. In recombinant DNA technology, restriction endonucleases are primarily used to:
(A) Translate mRNA into protein
(B) Cut DNA at specific nucleotide sequences
(C) Join DNA fragments together
(D) Replicate chromosomes inside the nucleus

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

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DAILY STATIC GK ONE-LINERS



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Monday, 21 September 2026

INTERIOR OF THE EARTH

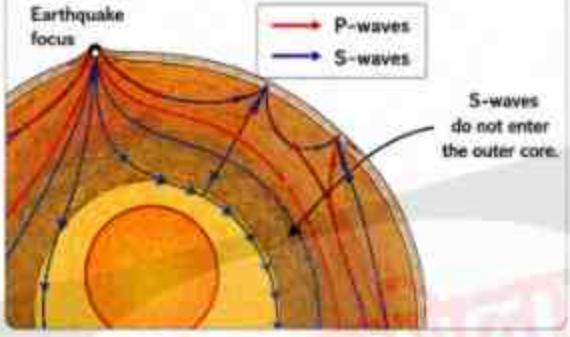
1. SOURCES OF STUDY

- Earth's average radius is about 6,371 km, but humans have reached only limited depths directly.
- Direct sources: Mining, deep drilling and materials brought out by volcanoes.
- Indirect sources: Seismic waves, gravity, magnetic field, meteorites and geothermal gradient.



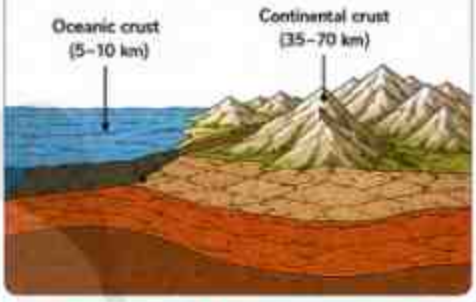
2. IMPORTANCE OF SEISMIC WAVES

- P-waves (Primary): Travel through solid, liquid and gas media.
- S-waves (Secondary): Travel only through solid media.
- By studying their speed, reflection and refraction, the state and density of internal layers are known.
- S-waves do not enter the outer core, which proves it is liquid.



3. CRUST

- The outermost, solid and thinnest layer of Earth.
- Thickness: 5–70 km
- Oceanic crust: 5–10 km, basalt-rich, denser.
- Continental crust: granite-rich, relatively thicker and less dense.

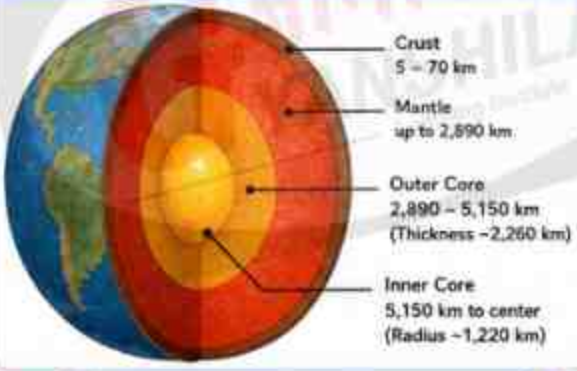


4. MANTLE

- Extends from Mohorovičić discontinuity (Moho) to a depth of about 2,890 km.
- Composed of iron and magnesium-rich silicate rocks.
- Solid, but flows very slowly over geological time scale.



INTERNAL LAYERS OF THE EARTH (RADIAL STRUCTURE)



5. LITHOSPHERE & ASTHENOSPHERE

- Crust and the rigid uppermost mantle together form the Lithosphere.
- Beneath it lies the semi-plastic Asthenosphere.
- Tectonic plates move over the asthenosphere.
- Mantle convection provides energy for plate tectonics, volcanism and mountain building.



6. OUTER CORE

- Lies between depths of 2,890–5,150 km.
- About 2,260 km thick liquid layer.
- Composed mainly of iron and nickel.
- Convection of liquid metals along with Earth's rotation generates the geodynamo which produces Earth's magnetic field.



7. INNER CORE

- Extends from 5,150 km depth to the center of Earth.
- Solid sphere of radius about 1,220 km.
- Remains solid despite high temperature due to immense pressure.
- Inge Lehmann provided proof of its existence in 1936.



Inge Lehmann (1936)

8. MAJOR DISCONTINUITIES & SIGNIFICANCE

Conrad Discontinuity (Conrad)	Between upper and lower parts of continental crust.
Mohorovičić Discontinuity (Moho)	Between crust and mantle.
Gutenberg Discontinuity (Gutenberg)	Between mantle and outer core.
Lehmann Discontinuity (Lehmann)	Between liquid outer core and solid inner core.

At these boundaries, the speed and direction of seismic waves change abruptly.

QUICK SUMMARY

- Earth's average radius: 6,371 km
- Main Layers: Crust, Mantle, Outer Core, Inner Core
- Seismic waves are key to knowing Earth's interior.
- Geodynamo (in outer core) produces Earth's magnetic field.

Monday, 21 September 2026

Raisen Fort

Why in News?

A video surfaced on social media showing **cannon firing from Raisen Fort, which is protected by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)**. The video reportedly also showed **slogans referring to countries involved in warfare**. The incident drew attention to the **security and conservation of protected historical monuments**.

Expository: -

Location-

- **Raisen Fort** is located on a **sandstone hill** in **Raisen city, Madhya Pradesh**.
- It is situated approximately **40 km from Bhopal**.
- The fort is among the prominent **historical hill forts of Madhya Pradesh**.

History-

- Raisen Fort is believed to have been constructed in the **11th century**.
- The fort witnessed the rule of **local Hindu chiefs, the Sultans of Mandu, the Mughals, and the Nawabs of Bhopal** during different periods.
- During the reign of **Akbar**, Raisen was the **headquarters of a Sarkar (administrative district) under the Subah of Ujjain**.
- Around **1760, Fiaz Mohammad Khan** took control of the fort.

Construction Period and Builder-

- **Construction Period:** 11th century.
- **Builder:** No single universally accepted builder is clearly identified in the available accounts.
- The fort was **developed and modified gradually under different rulers**.

Architecture / Architectural Style-

- Raisen Fort represents **medieval Indian hill-fort military architecture**.
- The fort was constructed mainly using **stone**.
- Its massive stone fortifications contain **nine gateways**.
- Its hilltop location provided the fort with **natural defensive advantages**.

Major Features-

- The fort is spread over approximately **800 acres**.
- Its massive stone walls contain **9 gateways**.
- There are **more than 40 wells** within the fort.
- The fort had a **well-developed water-management and conservation system**.

Major Sections / Places of Interest-

- The fort contains a **large courtyard and a pond**.
- There are **four major palaces** within the fort.
- **Badal Mahal ,Rohini Mahal ,Itradan Mahal ,Hawa Mahal**
- The fort houses a **temple dedicated to Lord Shiva**.
- It also contains a shrine dedicated to **Hazrat Pir Fatehullah Shah Baba**.
- **Rock shelters containing paintings** are also found in and around the fort.

Rulers and Political Significance-

- The fort was ruled by **local Hindu chiefs and the Sultans of Mandu** during different periods.
- During the Mughal period, Raisen served as the **headquarters of a Sarkar under the Subah of Ujjain**.
- The fort continued to have **political and strategic importance** during the rule of the Nawabs of Bhopal.
- **Fiaz Mohammad Khan** captured the fort around **1760** and was later recognized by **Emperor Alamgir II** as the **Faujdar of Raisen**.

Tourism Significance-

- Raisen Fort is one of the **important historical tourist attractions of Madhya Pradesh**.
- Its hilltop location offers **panoramic views of the surrounding countryside**.
- Its **medieval architecture, palaces, temples, shrine, and water structures** attract visitors.
- Its Hindu and Islamic architectural and religious heritage reflects **cultural diversity**.

Present Status and Conservation-

- Raisen Fort is a **protected monument under the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)**.
- Conservation of its **historical structures, fortification walls, and water-management systems** is important.
- The recent cannon-firing incident has drawn attention to the **security of protected monuments**.
- Protecting the fort's **archaeological and cultural heritage** is essential for its long-term conservation.



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MAP OF THE DAY BHARAT

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Monday, 21 September 2026

Kishau Multipurpose Project

What is the Kishau Multipurpose Project?

The Kishau Multipurpose Project is a proposed dam and hydroelectric project on the **Tons River**, a major tributary of the **Yamuna River**.

Key Features

- **Location** : Along the **Himachal Pradesh–Uttarakhand** border, spanning up to **Sirmaur** district (HP) and **Dehradun district** (Uttarakhand).
- **Dam** : **232.6 metres** high concrete gravity dam.
- **Power Generation Capacity** : **422 MW**, producing **1,476 million units** of clean hydropower.
- **Irrigation Capacity** : About **97,076** hectares.
- **Water Supply** : Supplies drinking and industrial water to **Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan** and Uttar Pradesh.
- **Storage Capacity** : **1,786 million cubic metres** (MCM), including **1,324 million** MCM of live storage.

Why was the Dam Needed?

- Kishau is one of the **three** planned **storage projects** in the **upper** reaches of the **Yamuna** and its tributaries, proposed under a **Memorandum of Understanding** (MoU) signed in **May 1994** by the Yamuna basin states – undivided Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and the NCT of Delhi.
- The other two projects, **Lakhwar** and **Renuka Ji**, have already signed MoUs and are under implementation.
- These projects were needed because there is **no storage facility** in the **upper Yamuna basin**, from the **Yamunotri glacier** (source) to **Okhla Barrage** (Delhi), covering an area of about **30,000 sq km**.

Project Location




Kishau Dam

1994 Water Allocation under the MoU

Of the **11.983 billion** cubic metres (BCM) of usable water in the Yamuna River annually:

State	Share (BCM)
Haryana	5.730
Uttar Pradesh	4.032
Rajasthan	1.119
Delhi	0.724
Himachal Pradesh	0.378

After Uttarakhand separated in 2000, the **4.032** BCM allocated to undivided Uttar Pradesh was split into **3.721 BCM** for Uttar Pradesh and **0.311 BCM** for Uttarakhand.

Key Takeaway

The Kishau Multipurpose Project is a strategic project for **hydropower**, **irrigation**, and **water supply**, and is vital for the sustainable development of multiple states in the Yamuna basin.

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MAP OF THE DAY WORLD

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Monday, 21 September 2026

Nord Stream Pipelines

What are Nord Stream Pipelines?

Nord **Stream 1** and **Nord Stream 2** are underwater gas pipelines built in the Baltic Sea to transport natural gas from **Russia** to **Germany** and other European countries.



Nord Stream 1

- **1,224 km** underwater gas pipeline.
- Runs from **Vyborg** (northwest Russia) to **Lubmin** (northeastern Germany) via the Baltic Sea.
- Majority owned by Russian energy giant **Gazprom**.
- Primary network through which gas reaches **Germany**.
- Most of the gas goes directly to **Germany**, while the rest travels west and southwards through onshore links to other countries and into storage caverns.

Nord Stream 2

- **1,200 km** pipeline (planned).
- To run from **Ust-Luga** (Russia) to **Greifswald** (Germany) through the Baltic Sea.
- Designed to carry **55 billion** cubic metres of gas per year.
- Meant to run along with the Nord Stream 1 system.
- Was supposed to **double Russia's** energy export to Europe to **110 billion** cubic meters.

Key Locations

- **Vyborg** (Russia) – Start of Nord Stream 1
- **Ust-Luga** (Russia) – Start of Nord Stream 2 (planned)
- **Lubmin** (Germany) – End of Nord Stream 1
- **Greifswald** (Germany) – End of Nord Stream 2 (planned)

Key Facts

- **Germany** is Russia's biggest European gas consumer, and most of it comes through the Nord Stream.
- After the EU imposed **sanctions** on Moscow for invading Ukraine, Russia **decreased** the **supply** of gas to Europe.
- Flows via Nord Stream 1 were reduced to **20%** of its **capacity** in **July 2022**.
- In August 2022, Russia plugged the supply and **stopped Nord Stream 1 completely**, citing maintenance. Gazprom said an oil leak in a turbine was behind the closure.
- Nord Stream 2, despite being completed, could **not become operational** after **Germany pulled out** of the project after Russia invaded Ukraine.

Latest / Current Developments

1. Flows via Nord Stream 1 were reduced to **20%** of its capacity in **July 2022**.
2. In August 2022, Russia further plugged the supply and **stopped Nord Stream 1 completely**, citing maintenance.
3. The Nord Stream 2, despite being completed, could **not become operational** after Germany pulled out of the project after Russia invaded Ukraine.
4. The stream was supposed to **double Russia's** energy export to Europe to **110 billion** cubic meters.

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DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS QUIZ



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Monday, 21 September 2026

1. What GDP growth rate has Moody's forecast for India for FY2026–27?
(A) 5.5% (B) 6.0%
(C) 6.5% (D) 7.0%

2. Which country ranked first in business climate among 41 global markets in the Global Business Climate Survey 2026?
(A) India (B) Ireland
(C) Vietnam (D) Philippines

3. Which Marathi-language film has been selected as India's official entry for the 99th Academy Awards?
(A) 120 Bahadur (B) Gondhal
(C) Border 2 (D) Hanuman Ansh

4. Who was appointed Deputy Chairperson of the International Cricket Council on 17 September 2026?
(A) Tavengwa Mukuhlani
(B) Imran Khwaja
(C) Greg Barclay
(D) Jay Shah

5. Who were named India's flag-bearers for the opening ceremony of the 2026 Asian Games?
(A) Manu Bhaker and Neeraj Chopra
(B) Manu Bhaker and Tajinderpal Singh Toor
(C) PV Sindhu and Tajinderpal Singh Toor
(D) Manu Bhaker and Sarabjot Singh

6. Where has the world's highest-altitude twin flower fields inaugurated in September 2026?
(A) Kashmir (B) Sikkim
(C) Chandigarh (D) Ladakh

7. In which city was the Maha Kumbabishekam of the Sri Meenakshi Sundareswarar Temple held in September 2026?
(A) Thanjavur (B) Tiruchirappalli
(C) Madurai (D) Coimbatore

8. Who won gold in the R2 team event at the Changwon 2026 WSPS World Championships?
(A) Mona Agarwal (B) Avani Lekhara
(C) Millie Shah (D) Rubina Francis

9. Which Indian bank secured 3rd position in Forbes World's Top Performing Banks 2026 ranking?
(A) State Bank of India (B) Axis Bank
(C) ICICI Bank (D) HDFC Bank

10. What was the global rank of GIFT City in the Global Financial Centres Index 40?
(A) 35th (B) 37th
(C) 39th (D) 41st

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