DAILY GENERAL AWARENESS QUIZ



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Wednesday, 23 September 2026

1. Himalayan discovery: Ophiopogon japonicus recorded 1st time in India. In context to the same tell us, Ophiopogon japonicus, is commonly known by which of the following names?
(A) Blue Fescue **(B)** Sweet Flag
(C) Vetiver Grass **(D)** Dwarf Lilyturf

2. Lok Sabha Speaker Om Birla pays respect to Amrita Devi Bishnoi and martyrs protecting Khejri trees. In context to the same tell us, The local Rajasthani dish 'Sangri' is prepared from which part of the Khejri tree?
(A) Bark **(B)** Fruit/Pods
(C) Roots **(D)** Yellow flowers

3. Neodymium-Iron-Boron (NdFeB) magnets have become the backbone of energy transition. In context to the same tell us, what is the chemical formula for the primary magnetic phase responsible for the exceptional strength of NdFeB magnets?
(A) $NdFe_2B_3$ **(B)** $Nd_3Fe_{10}B_2$
(C) $NdFe_5B_2$ **(D)** $Nd_2Fe_{14}B$

4. Indian Army to deploy six AASHVAST labs nationwide. In context to the same tell us, what term describes an unpatched system vulnerability that is exploited by attackers before the vendor is aware or issues a fix?
(A) Zero-day vulnerability **(B)** Brute-force exploit
(C) Cross-site scripting **(D)** Backdoor trojan

5. Chile's Nevados de Chillán volcano erupted in an eruptive pulse recently. In context to the same tell us, Nevados de Chillán is located in which mountain range?
(A) Andes Mountains **(B)** Rocky Mountains
(C) Great Dividing Range **(D)** Cascade Range

6. Sri Lanka–India Bilateral Naval Exercise SLINEX-26 Concludes at Visakhapatnam.
Consider the following statements regarding the maritime exercise SLINEX:
(1) SLINEX is a bilateral maritime exercise between the Indian Navy and the Sri Lanka Navy.
(2) It was conceptualised in 2005 to enhance maritime cooperation and interoperability.
(3) The exercise is executed in a single, continuous Sea Phase without any Harbour Phase.
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. ECI Freezes Trinamool Name and Symbol Ahead of Bengal Bypolls Amid Factional Feud.
Consider the following statements regarding the freezing of election symbols by the Election Commission of India (ECI):
(1) If dispute proceedings cannot conclude before an imminent election, the ECI may issue an interim order freezing the reserved symbol.
(2) After symbol freezing, both factions must contest elections under the same newly assigned symbol.
(3) Factions choose temporary symbols from the ECI's designated list of 'free symbols'.
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. Recently, the Research and Analysis Wing (R&AW) completed 58 years since its establishment on 21st September 1968.
Consider the following statements regarding the Research and Analysis Wing (R&AW):
(1) R&AW is India's primary external intelligence agency functioning under the Cabinet Secretariat.
(2) It reports directly to the Prime Minister's Office (PMO).
(3) R&AW was established under the administrative control of the Ministry of Home Affairs.
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-{D} - 4-{A} - 5-{A} - 6-{B} - 7-{A} 8-{B}

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DAILY GENERAL STUDIES QUIZ



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Wednesday, 23 September 2026 PHYSICS

1. Maxwell's equations fundamentally describe the relationship between:
(A) Matter and gravitational force
(B) Electricity, magnetism and electromagnetic waves
(C) Nuclear force and atomic structure
(D) Heat and mechanical energy

2. Electromagnetic waves can travel through vacuum because they:
(A) Require a material medium
(B) Consist of oscillating electric and magnetic fields
(C) Are affected only by gravity
(D) Have zero energy

3. The resolving power of an optical instrument can be improved by:
(A) Decreasing the aperture size
(B) Increasing the wavelength of light
(C) Increasing the aperture diameter
(D) Reducing the intensity of light

4. Total internal reflection occurs when:
(A) Light travels from rarer to denser medium at any angle
(B) Light travels from denser to rarer medium beyond critical angle
(C) Light is completely absorbed by a medium
(D) Light frequency becomes zero

5. The primary function of optical fibres is based on:
(A) Photoelectric emission
(B) Total internal reflection
(C) Nuclear radiation
(D) Magnetic induction

6. The strong nuclear force is responsible for:
(A) Attraction between planets
(B) Binding protons and neutrons inside the nucleus
(C) Interaction between electric charges only
(D) Heat transfer in materials

7. The discovery of the Higgs boson confirmed the existence of:
(A) Nuclear fusion process
(B) Higgs field responsible for particle mass
(C) Gravitational waves
(D) Dark energy

8. Neutrinos are difficult to detect because they:
(A) Have extremely high mass
(B) Interact very weakly with matter
(C) Cannot travel through space
(D) Produce strong electromagnetic radiation

9. Pulsars are:
(A) Rotating neutron stars emitting periodic radiation
(B) Newly formed planets
(C) Black holes without gravity
(D) Cold stars with no energy

10. The Chandrasekhar limit explains why:
(A) All stars become black holes
(B) White dwarfs cannot remain stable beyond a certain mass
(C) Planets stop rotating
(D) Galaxies stop expanding

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

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DAILY STATIC GK ONE-LINERS



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Wednesday, 23 September 2026

Physiographic Divisions of India
(Major Physiographic Regions of India)

India's landforms are the result of long-term geological structure, tectonic activities, processes of erosion and deposition. As per NCERT, India is divided into **6 major physiographic divisions**, with two island groups being considered separately.

1 The Himalayan Mountains – Young Fold Mountains

- Geologically, the Himalayas are **young fold mountains**.
- Form a massive northern mountain barrier.
- Extend in an arc from Indus to Brahmaputra for about **2,400 km**.
- Major parallel ranges – **Himadri, Himachal** and **Shivalik**.



2 Northern Plains – Alluvial Deposits

- Vast plains located south of the Himalayas.
- Formed mainly by **alluvial deposits** brought by rivers.
- Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra river systems played a major role.
- Important physiographic units – **Bhabar, Terai, Bhangar** and **Khadar**.



3 Peninsular Plateau – Ancient Stable Landmass

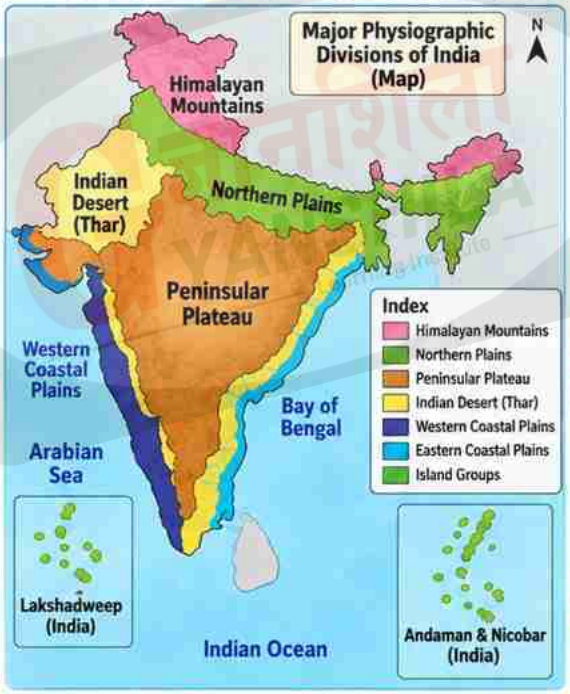
- The **oldest** and relatively **stable landmass** of India.
- Composed mainly of **igneous and metamorphic rocks**.
- Divided into the **Central Highlands** and the **Deccan Plateau**.
- Western and Eastern Ghats form its major marginal highlands.



4 Indian Desert – Thar

- Located to the west of the Aravalli range.
- Mainly a dry and sandy region.
- Characterised by low rainfall, sparse vegetation and extensive sand dunes.
- **Luni** is the main river system of this region.





5 Western Coastal Plains

- Narrow coastal plain between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea.
- Subdivisions – **Konkan, Kanara and Malabar coast**.
- Rivers are generally short and steep with a rapid flow.



6 Eastern Coastal Plains

- Located between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal.
- Comparatively broader than the western coastal plains.
- **Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri** form large deltas here.
- Northern part – **Northern Sarkar**
- Southern part – **Coromandel Coast**.



7 Island Groups

- India has two major island groups – **Andaman & Nicobar** (in the Bay of Bengal) and **Lakshadweep** (in the Arabian Sea).
- Lakshadweep mainly consists of **coral islands/atolls**.



Lakshadweep (Coral Islands/Atolls) | Andaman & Nicobar

8 Significance of Physiographic Divisions



Himalayas	Northern Plains	Peninsular Plateau	Coastal Plains	Island Groups
• Climatic and drainage divider	• Basis of agriculture and dense settlement	• Rich in mineral resources	• Support maritime trade and deltaic agriculture	• Enhance India's maritime and strategic position

Quick Revision

1 Himalayan Mountains → 2 Northern Plains → 3 Peninsular Plateau → 4 Indian Desert → 5 Western Coastal Plains → 6 Eastern Coastal Plains → 7 Island Groups

"India's diverse landforms, their natural resources, economic activities and strategic location form the basis of its growth and development."



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Wednesday, 23 September 2026

Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana

Why in News?

The **Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY)** has made significant progress in improving the welfare of **mining-affected communities**. The scheme utilises funds collected through **District Mineral Foundations (DMFs)** for welfare and development projects in areas affected by mining.

Expository: -

About PMKKKY-

- The **Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY)** was launched on **17 September 2015**.
- It aims to ensure that **mining-affected communities benefit from mineral extraction** through various welfare and development projects.
- The scheme is implemented through **District Mineral Foundations (DMFs)**.
- **Source of Funds:** DMFs utilise contributions collected from **mining lease holders** for development and welfare activities.

Objectives of PMKKKY-

- **Quality of Life:** To improve the **quality of life** of people living in mining-affected areas through the development of social infrastructure.
- **Reduce Adverse Impacts:** To reduce the negative impacts of mining on **environment, health and livelihoods**.
- **Sustainable Livelihoods:** To promote **sustainable income and livelihood opportunities** for mining-affected communities.
- **Community Development:** To support the overall **socio-economic development** of areas affected by mining activities.

District Mineral Foundation (DMF)-

- DMFs are **non-profit trusts** established under the **2015 amendment to the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957**.
- **Purpose:** They work for the **welfare of people and areas affected by mining operations**.
- **Administration:** DMFs function under the **State Governments**.
- **Coverage:** DMFs have been established in **656 districts across 23 States**.
- **Role:** They utilise funds collected from mining lease holders for projects aimed at improving the **living conditions and livelihoods** of mining-affected communities.

Legal Framework-

- **MMDR Act, 1957:** The **Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957** provides the legal framework for DMFs.
- **State Rules:** States are required to incorporate **PMKKKY provisions into their DMF rules**.
- **Revised Guidelines:** Revised **PMKKKY guidelines were issued in January 2024**.
- **Purpose of Guidelines:** The revised guidelines provide an updated framework for **planning and implementing projects funded through DMFs**.

Protection of Vulnerable Communities-

- **Mining-Affected Regions:** Mining activities often affect **remote and tribal regions**, making protection of vulnerable communities important.
- **Scheduled Areas:** DMF rules must consider constitutional **safeguards for Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes (STs)**.
- **PESA Act, 1996:** Provisions of the **Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA)** must be taken into account.
- **Forest Rights Act, 2006:** DMF-related activities must also consider the provisions of the **Forest Rights Act, 2006**.
- **Community Rights:** These provisions help safeguard the **rights, livelihoods and interests of tribal and forest-dependent communities** affected by mining.

Funding Mechanism of DMFs-

- **Mining Lease Holders:** DMFs receive contributions from **mining lease holders**.
- **30% of Royalty:** For **mining leases granted before 12 January 2015**, the contribution is **30% of the royalty**.
- **10% of Royalty:** For **mining leases or prospecting licence-cum-mining leases granted on or after 12 January 2015**, the contribution is **10% of the royalty**.



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MAP OF THE DAY BHARAT

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Wednesday, 23 September 2026

TAPTI (TAPI) RIVER SYSTEM

Origin • Flow • Tributaries • Basin • Key Facts

Important Facts & Key Points

- The **Tapti (Tapi)** is the **easternmost river** of the **Western Ghats** and the **only major river** flowing directly **westward** in India.
- It is also called the **"Juda"** or **"Maheshwar"** river (in ancient texts).
- The length of the river from its source to the Arabian Sea is **752 km.**
- The origin of the Tapti is **724 m** above mean sea level, and it flows through the plains to the Arabian Sea.
- It forms a natural boundary between **Madhya Pradesh** and **Gujarat.**
- The total basin area is **65,145 km².**
- The river has **no delta** and empties directly into the Arabian Sea.

Tapti River: Origin and Flow



Basin and Key Facts

Origin	:	Multai (752 m above mean sea level)
Length	:	752 km
Width	:	724 km (approx.)
Source region	:	Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra
Mouth	:	Arabian Sea (Khambhat Gulf)
Basin area	:	65,145 km²
States	:	Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat
Major tributary	:	Purna (left bank)
Other name	:	Tapi (in modern usage) / Juda (in ancient texts)

Major Tributaries of the Tapti River

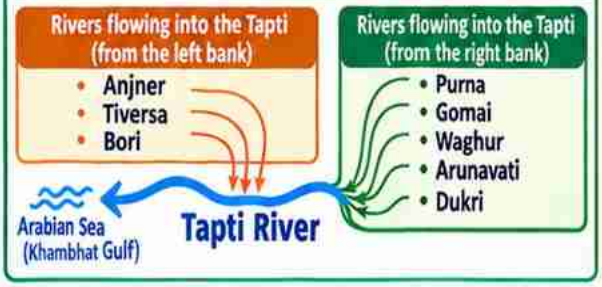
Sr.	Tributary	Origin	Left / Right Bank	Length (km)	Basin Area (km²)
1.	Purna	Arises in the Satpura range; only river flowing in the upper peninsular region	Left	274	18,929
2.	Tiversa	Rises near Satpura; joins Tapti in Maharashtra	Left	260	10,061
3.	Bori	Originates in the Mahadeo hills; joins near Baitul (M.P.)	Left	138	3,257
4.	Panjhra	Rises in the Satpura hills; joins near Amravati (Maharashtra)	Left	130	–
5.	Anjner	Rises in the Satpura hills; joins near Nandurbar (Maharashtra)	Left	94	1,702
6.	Arunavati	Rises near Khanpur village; joins near 64 km from the mouth	Right	53	935
7.	Gomai	Rises in the Mahadeo hills; joins near Baitul (M.P.)	Right	58	1,148
8.	Waghur	Originates in the Satpura hills; joins near the Maharashtra border	Right	96	2,592
9.	Dukri	Rises in the Satpura hills; joins near the mouth of the Tapti	Right	64	1,419

Source : Tapti – A river of the Western Ghats | Origin – Multai (M.P.)

Key Points

- The **Purna** is the largest tributary of the Tapti and joins it in Maharashtra.
- The **Purna** and **Bori** tributaries contribute **45%** of the total basin area.

Tapti River: Schematic (Simplified)



Source : Tapti – A river of the Western Ghats | Origin – Multai (M.P.) | Legth – 752 km | Basin area – 65,145 km²

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MAP OF THE DAY WORLD

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Wednesday, 23 September 2026

Orinoco River

Location | Features | Facts

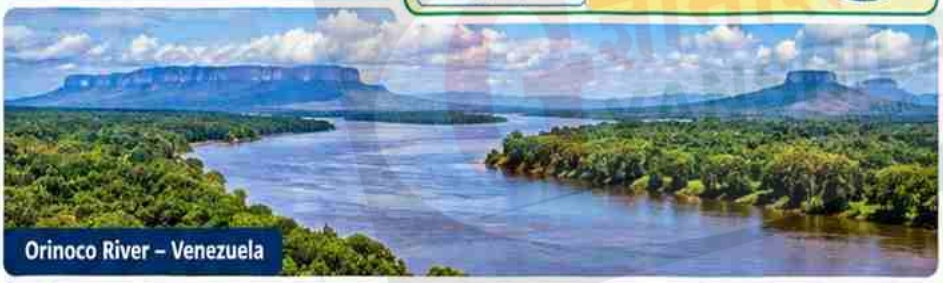
South America (Northern Part)

Introduction

- **Length:** ~ **2,140 km** (among the longest rivers of South America).
- **Global rank:** **4th largest** by water discharge (≈ **39,000 m³/sec** at delta).
- **Course:** Flows in a broad arc around the **Guiana Shield** and empties into the **Atlantic Ocean** through a vast delta.
- **Basin share:** ~ **65%** in **Venezuela** and **35% in Colombia.**
- Supports **navigation, trade** and **settlement.**

Orinoco River – Map




Orinoco River – Venezuela

Key Features

Origin
Cerro Delgado Chalbaud, Sierra Parima (1,047 m).

Length
~ 2,140 km; drains ~ 1,000,000 sq. km.

Water Discharge
≈ 39,000 m³/sec (4th largest globally).

Course
Upper, middle, lower and delta sections; mountains, rapids, plains, alluvial lowlands.

Delta Formation
Delta Amacuro ~ 22,500 sq. km; hundreds of channels and wetlands.

Seasonal Variation
Expands up to 22 km wide & ~100 m deep in rainy season (flooding).

Casiquiare Canal
Links Orinoco to Amazon (via Rio Negro).

Major Tributaries
Caroní, Apure, Meta, Guaviare, Caura, Ventuari, Arauca.

Navigation
Navigable for most of its length; ocean-going ships reach Ciudad Bolívar (~435 km inland).

Infrastructure
Angostura Bridge & Orinoquia Bridge (important for economy and engineering).

Major Rivers of South America

No.	River	Main Countries / Regions	Key Fact
1	Amazon River	Brazil, Peru, Colombia	World's largest drainage basin.
2	Paraná River	Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina	One of the major rivers of South America.
3	Rio Negro	Brazil, Colombia	Major tributary of the Amazon.
4	Madeira River	Brazil, Bolivia	Major tributary of the Amazon.
5	Paraguay River	Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay, Argentina	Major tributary of the Paraná.
6	Uruguay River	Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay	Part of the Río de la Plata system.
7	São Francisco River	Brazil	Flows entirely within Brazil.
8	Orinoco River	Venezuela, Colombia	Major river of northern South America.

Quick Facts for Exams

- **Orinoco** is the **2nd largest river** of South America (by length).
- **4th largest globally** by **water discharge.**
- Forms a vast **delta** (Delta Amacuro).
- **Casiquiare Canal** connects Orinoco with Amazon basin.
- **Major tributaries:** Caroní, Apure, Meta, Guaviare, Caura, Ventuari, Arauca.
- **~65%** basin in Venezuela, 35% in Colombia.

Remember

- ✓ **Delta Amacuro** – ~22,500 sq. km.
- ✓ Rainy season width – up to 22 km; depth – up to 100 m.

Orinoco River | South America | Longest Rivers | Important for Navigation & Trade

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS QUIZ



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Wednesday, 23 September 2026

1. The WWF Global Conservation Conference was inaugurated in September 2026 in which city?
(A) Jaipur **(B)** Jodhpur
(C) Udaipur **(D)** Bhopal

2. World Alzheimer's Day is observed annually on which date?
(A) 19 September **(B)** 20 September
(C) 21 September **(D)** 22 September

3. Which city is set to host Asia's first Telecom Manufacturing Zone (TMZ)?
(A) Gwalior **(B)** Bhopal
(C) Indore **(D)** Jabalpur

4. Who has inaugurate the 3rd National Conference of Heads of Anti-Narcotics Task Forces in September 2026?
(A) Rajnath Singh **(B)** Amit Shah
(C) Nityanand Rai **(D)** J. P. Nadda

5. Who has been appointed as the first Chief Executive Officer of the Indian Super League under its new club-led structure?
(A) Mandar Tamhane **(B)** Karan Yadav
(C) Ravi Puskur **(D)** Dhruv Sood

6. Who has become the most-capped player in the history of Indian women's hockey as of Sseptember 2026?
(A) Vandana Katariya **(B)** Rani Rampal
(C) Salima Tete **(D)** Savita Punia

7. Which wildlife sanctuary has become India's second cheetah habitat after Kuno National Park?
(A) Nauradehi Wildlife Sanctuary
(B) National Chambal Sanctuary
(C) Pench Wildlife Sanctuary
(D) Gandhi Sagar Wildlife Sanctuary

8. Where was the foundation stone of ISRO's Advanced Radar Research Facility laid on 21 September 2026?
(A) Hanle **(B)** Sriharikota
(C) Chandrapur **(D)** Bengaluru

9. What is the theme of the International Day of Peace 2026?
(A) Invest in Peace – For Everyone, Everywhere, Every Day
(B) Peace Begins with Justice
(C) Building Peace Through Dialogue
(D) Peace for Sustainable Development

10. The 13th edition of SLINEX-26 was conducted between India and which country?
(A) Bangladesh **(B)** Sri Lanka
(C) Myanmar **(D)** Indonesia

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