DAILY GENERAL AWARENESS QUIZ



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Friday, 25 September 2026

1. WWF Global Conservation Conference Inaugurated In Jaipur Rajasthan. In context to the same tell us,in which year was the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) officially founded?
(A) 1955 (B) 1961
(C) 1972 (D) 1980

2. NCB Organizes 3rd National ANTF Conference In New Delhi. In context to the same tell us, Under which nodal Union Ministry does the NCB function in India?
(A) Ministry of Home Affairs
(B) Ministry of Finance
(C) Ministry of Health
(D) Ministry of Law and Justice

3. Polish Nobel Laureate Olga Tokarczuk Awarded 2026 Halldór Laxness International Literary Prize. In context to the same tell us, which sport is associated with the Polish International?
(A) Tennis (B) Basketball
(C) Hockey (D) Badminton

4. IMF says Sri Lanka economy resilient after 11 quarters of growth despite oil shock. In context to the same tell us, when did Sri Lanka adopt its current name, changing from Ceylon?
(A) 1948 (B) 1956
(C) 1965 (D) 1972

5. Nagaland's 'Angh' Wins TIFF Platform Award, Marks Naga Cinema's Oscar Debut. In context to the same tell us, in which year was the first Oscar Award presented?
(A) 1920 (B) 1925
(C) 1929 (D) 1935

6. CDC Warns of Growing Multidrug-Resistant Fungal Threat During 10th Fungal Disease Awareness Week. Consider the following statements regarding fungal characteristics and Candida auris:
(1) Fungi are eukaryotic, autotrophic organisms that manufacture nutrients using chlorophyll.
(2) Global warming exerts selective pressure favoring heat-tolerant fungal variants in humans.
(3) Candida auris bloodstream infections in ICU facilities carry a 30–40% mortality rate.
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 Rhino Day 2026: "Keep the Five Alive" Campaign Call to Protect Endangered Species. Consider the following statements regarding India's rhino conservation achievements and population trends:
(1) Assam recorded zero known rhino poaching incidents in 2025, marking only its second such year since the 1970s.
(2) Dudhwa Tiger Reserve in Uttar Pradesh recorded a decrease in its rhino population during recent census assessments.
(3) Jaldapara and Gorumara National Parks in West Bengal reported a 50% increase in rhino population over a decade.
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. 11th Ayurveda Day Celebrated in Nagpur Under "Ayurveda for a Healthy Future" Theme. Consider the following statements regarding the fundamental principles and therapeutic foundations of Ayurveda:
(1) Classical knowledge of Ayurveda is documented in foundational texts such as the Charaka Samhita and Sushruta Samhita.
(2) Ayurveda relies exclusively on plant-based remedies, prohibiting the use of animal products or minerals.
(3) The core objective of Ayurveda is to maintain health in the healthy and treat illness in the diseased.
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-{D} - 4-{D} - 5-{C} - 6-{C} - 7-{A} 8-{A}

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DAILY GENERAL STUDIES QUIZ

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Friday, 25 September 2026

POLITY

1. The 79th Amendment of the Indian Constitution is related to:
(A) Centre-State relations
(B) Establishment of two political parties
(C) Fundamental Rights
(D) Reservation of SCs and STs in the Lok-Sabha and State Assemblies

2. Which of the following Constitutional Amendment Acts was said to be a 'Mini Constitution'?
(A) 42nd
(B) 44th
(C) 46th
(D) 50th

3. Which one of the following is NOT an element of the State?
(A) Population
(B) Land
(C) Army
(D) Government

4. Who among the following is not a member of either House of Parliament?
(A) Prime Minister
(B) Finance Minister
(C) President
(D) Defence Minister

5. Who selects the Social Audit Committee under the MGNREGA scheme?
(A) Chief Minister
(B) Gram Sabha
(C) Mayor
(D) B.D.O.

6. The Council of Ministers of the Indian Union is collectively responsible to the—
(A) Vice President
(B) Prime Minister
(C) Rajya Sabha
(D) Lok Sabha

7. Article 1 of the Constitution declares India as—
(A) Union of States
(B) Quasi-Federal State
(C) Unitary State
(D) None of these

8. Which Article of the Indian Constitution enumerates the Fundamental Duties of Indian Citizens?
(A) Article 50A
(B) Article 50B
(C) Article 51A
(D) Article 51B

9. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution can the President be impeached?
(A) Article 61
(B) Article 75
(C) Article 76
(D) Article 356

10. What do you mean by "social equality" in the Indian Constitution?
(A) Lack of opportunities
(B) Lack of equality
(C) Equal opportunities for all sections of society
(D) None of the following

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

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DAILY STATIC GK ONE-LINERS

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Friday, 25 September 2026

COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA (CAG)



Constitutional Guardian of Public Finance

1 CONSTITUTIONAL BASIS



- Part V: Articles 148–151
- Art. 148 — Appointment, oath & conditions of office
- Art. 149 — Duties and powers
- Art. 150 — Form of Union & State accounts
- Art. 151 — Audit reports
- Art. 279 — Certification of "net proceeds"

2 APPOINTMENT & TENURE



Appointed by the President

- Appointed by the President through a warrant
- Tenure — 6 years or age 65, whichever is earlier
- Removal — Same manner and grounds as a Supreme Court judge
- Ineligible for further office under Union/State Government

3 SAFEGUARDS OF INDEPENDENCE



Independent & Impartial

- Salary — Equivalent to a Supreme Court judge
- Salary & office expenses — Charged on Consolidated Fund of India
- Service conditions cannot be varied to his disadvantage after appointment
- Administrative expenses are not subject to Parliament's vote

4 KEY FUNCTIONS



- Audits Union and State receipts and expenditure
- Appropriation, financial and compliance audits
- Audits government companies/ corporations as provided by law
- Ensures legislative accountability for public money
- Agent of Parliament; independent of the Executive

5 REPORTS & PAC



Strengthening Parliamentary Accountability

- Union reports → President → Parliament
- State reports → Governor → State Legislature
- PAC examines CAG reports
- CAG — "Friend, Philosopher and Guide" of PAC

6 EXAM FACTS



K. SANJAY MURTHY (15th CAG)

- First CAG — V. Narahari Rao
- 15th CAG — K. Sanjay Murthy
- Assumed office — 21 November 2024
- Predecessor — Girish Chandra Murmu
- Dr B. R. Ambedkar regarded CAG as one of the Constitution's most important officers

REMEMBER: CAG examines the legality, regularity and propriety of public expenditure—not the wisdom of policy.

Friday, 25 September 2026

Outer Space Treaty



Why in News?

Donald Trump's assertion that 'The Moon Is Ours' lacks legal validity under international law. Pursuant to **Article II** of the **Outer Space Treaty (1967)**, celestial bodies are declared as the **'Province of All Mankind'**, prohibiting national appropriation.

Expository: -

About the Treaty-

- Its official name is the **Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies**.
- It forms a major foundation of **international law governing activities in outer space**.
- The agreement developed during the **Cold War and Space Race**, when concerns about space-based military competition were increasing.
- Its central objective is to ensure that **space exploration and use remain peaceful**.

Adoption & Membership-

- The Treaty was formally adopted under the **United Nations framework in 1967**.
- The **United States, United Kingdom and Soviet Union** were its original signatories.
- **115 nations** are currently parties to the Treaty, including major spacefaring countries such as **India and China**.
- A further **22 countries** have signed but are not parties.

Freedom of Outer Space-

- Every state has the right to **explore and use outer space**.
- Space exploration should serve the **interests and benefit of all countries**.
- Outer space is treated as a domain belonging to **all humanity**, rather than to individual nations.
- No state can obtain exclusive control of outer space simply by **occupying or using it**.

Ban on National Appropriation-

- Nations cannot acquire the **Moon or other celestial bodies as national territory**.
- A country cannot establish sovereignty over any part of a celestial body.
- Territorial ownership cannot be created through **occupation, exploitation or any other method**.

Restrictions on Weapons-

- The Treaty prohibits placing **nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction** in orbit around Earth.
- Such weapons cannot be deployed on the **Moon or other celestial bodies**.
- Celestial bodies cannot be used for **weapons testing or military exercises**.
- Establishment of **military bases, fortifications or similar installations** on celestial bodies is prohibited.

Peaceful Use of Celestial Bodies-

- The **Moon and other celestial bodies** are reserved for peaceful activities.
- Activities such as **military manoeuvres and weapons testing** are prohibited on them.
- States cannot establish **military bases or defensive fortifications** on celestial bodies.
- These provisions seek to limit the **military exploitation of celestial territories**.

Astronauts & State Responsibility-

- The Treaty describes astronauts as **"envoys of mankind."**
- Each country is responsible for its **national activities in outer space**.
- This responsibility covers both **government agencies and private/non-governmental organisations**.
- States must ensure that activities conducted under their authority remain consistent with the Treaty.

Liability for Space Objects-

- A state can be held **liable for damage caused by its space objects**.
- State responsibility covers relevant space activities carried out under its jurisdiction or authority.
- The Treaty therefore establishes a principle of **international responsibility for space-related damage**.
- This provides a legal basis for dealing with damage resulting from space objects.

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MAP OF THE DAY BHARAT

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Friday, 25 September 2026

Asola-Bhatti Wildlife Sanctuary



Latest News

Abandoned mining areas in the Asola-Bhatti Wildlife Sanctuary have emerged as the most **bird-rich habitat** studied in the area, with researchers finding that former quarries now support a diverse mix of scrub, grassland, rocky patches and water pools.

Location & Area

- Located in the **southern part** of **Delhi**, bordering Haryana.
- Lies on the **Southern Delhi Ridge** of the **Aravalli hill** range.
- Covers an area of **32.71 sq.km.**



Key Features

- The core area begins near the ancient **Tughlaqabad Fort** and extends southward, covering the **abandoned mining pits of Bhatti**, now wetlands attracting diverse birdlife.
- Part of the **Northern Aravalli leopard wildlife corridor**, starting from Sariska National Park (Rajasthan), passing through Haryana and meeting the Delhi Ridge.
- Passes through historical sites like **Chattarpur Temple, Tughlaqabad, Surajkund, Anangpur Dam** and **Adilabad Ruins.**
- **Terrain:** rocky hills with gentle slopes, deep valleys and seasonal streams (during monsoon).
- Ecologically significant as Aravalli hills act as a **barrier against desertification** from the west and help moderate Delhi's climate.

Flora



- Semi-arid forest vegetation of the Aravalli region.
- Includes **dhak** (flame of the forest), **babool** (Acacia), **khejri** and various **shrubs and grasses** well-adapted to dry conditions.

Fauna





- Home to **Indian leopard, jackal, Indian blue bull, sambar deer, wild boar** and **mongoose.**
- Birdwatcher's paradise with over **200 species of birds**, including **Indian peafowl, crested serpent-eagle** and **Indian roller.**
- **Reptiles** such as the **monitor lizard, Indian cobra** and **Russell's viper** can also be found here.

Northern Aravalli Leopard Wildlife Corridor

- Connects Sariska National Park (Rajasthan) through Haryana to the **Delhi Ridge.**
- Plays a crucial role in ensuring the movement and survival of leopards and other wildlife.



Importance

- Supports rich **biodiversity**, especially birdlife.
- Helps in ecological balance and climate regulation.
- Acts as a key part of the **Aravalli** ecosystem and **wildlife corridor.**
- Protects Delhi's **natural heritage** and green cover.



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MAP OF THE DAY WORLD



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Friday, 25 September 2026

Baltic Sea

— Key Facts for UPSC —

UPSC / Prelims & Mains Important Notes

1. Geographical Location and Extent

- **Northern Europe's semi-enclosed sea.**
- **Latitudinal range: 53°N – 66°N**
- **Longitudinal range: 10°E – 30°E**
- **Coastal countries (9):** Denmark, Germany, Poland, Russia (Gulf of Finland & Kaliningrad exclave), Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Finland, Sweden.
- **Area: 3,77,000 sq km** (as per your slide); HELCOM: **4,15,266 sq km** (includes archipelagos). Difference due to different boundary definitions.
- **Catchment area: ~17 lakh sq km** (about 4 times the sea area). **Population: 8.5+ crore.**



2. Epicontinental Sea

- **Shallow sea:** average depth **53 m**; **86%** of the seabed is < 100 m deep.
- **Deepest point: Landsort Deep** (Baltic Proper) – **459 m**; second deepest: **Åland Sea – 301 m**.

3. Salinity

- One of the world's **largest brackish water bodies.**
- **Reason:** mix of saltwater from the North Sea and **freshwater** from rivers & rainfall. **~200 rivers** bring freshwater; only the narrow Danish Straits bring saline water.
- **Surface salinity gradient: 15–18 psu** (Sound), **7–8 psu** (Baltic Proper), **6–2 psu** (northern & eastern parts); open ocean **~35 psu**. Decreases from SW to NE.
- **Halocline:** layer where salinity changes rapidly, at **~60–80 m** in Baltic Proper. Prevents vertical mixing; can lead to oxygen depletion in deep basins.
- **Major Baltic Inflow (MBI):** rare, e.g., 1960–70s, 1993, 2003, 2014; mainly during winter storms.

4. Other Features

- **No tides:** tides are almost absent; relatively isolated from other oceans.
- **Slow water exchange: ~30 years** to replace the water completely.
- **Isostatic rebound:** after glacial load removal, land is rising; the top of the Bothnian Bay is being filled by uplift and sedimentation.
- **Geological history:** around **4500 BCE** the land bridge to the North Sea broke; Jutland Peninsula separated by Øresund, Store Bælt & Lille Bælt. Earlier it was freshwater Lake Ancylus.

5. Sub-divisions and Waterways

- **Gulfs:** Bothnian Bay (N), Gulf of Finland (E), Gulf of Riga (E), Gulf of Gdańsk (Poland). Gulf of Finland is shallow and easternmost arm.
- **Danish Straits** (connect to Atlantic): Great Belt, Little Belt, Øresund (The Sound) → via Kattegat & Skagerrak to the North Sea.
- **Artificial canals:** Kiel Canal (to North Sea) and White Sea Canal (to White Sea). Kiel Canal is one of the busiest artificial waterways (~32,000 ships/year).
- **Islands:** Gotland & Åland (Sweden), Saaremaa & Hiiumaa (Estonia). Over 6,000 islands in the Finnish archipelago.
- **Curonian Spit:** 98 km sandy strip separating Curonian Lagoon from the sea (between Kaliningrad & Lithuania).

6. Environmental Challenges

- **Eutrophication:** mainly due to excess **nitrogen & phosphorus**; also pesticides, heavy metals and industrial waste.
- **Agricultural role: 60–70%** of catchment area in Germany, Denmark and Poland is agricultural land.
- **Dead zones:** 7 of the 10 largest in the world are here. **Persistent stratification** stops oxygen return to deep waters.
- **Impact on fisheries:** oxygen decline and loss of breeding grounds harm commercial fish like **cod**.
- **Heavy navigation: ~2,000** large ships at a time, including oil tankers; risk of oil spills.

7. Governance and Treaties (Prelims focus)

- **Helsinki Convention:** signed in 1974; led to **HELCOM**. Original convention in 1980; revised in 1992. Secretariat at Helsinki (Finland).
- **Baltic Sea Action Plan (BSAP):** adopted in 2007, updated in 2021; aims good environmental status by 2030.
- **Nutrient Reduction Scheme:** sets maximum acceptable nutrient inputs for each country & sub-basin.
- **Historical context:** Vikings began trade in the 8th century; Hanseatic League's prosperity linked to German Baltic ports.

Quick Facts for Exams

- ✓ **Area:** 3,77,000 km² (slide) / 4,15,266 km² (HELCOM)
- ✓ **Max depth:** 459 m (Landsort Deep)
- ✓ **Countries (9):** Denmark, Germany, Poland, Russia, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Finland, Sweden
- ✓ **Tides:** No | **Water exchange:** ~30 years

Major Seas of the Baltic Region

Sea	Location / Coastal Countries	Key Features
Baltic Sea	Sweden, Finland, Russia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Germany, Denmark	
North Sea	UK, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, France	Dogger Bank (fishing), oil & gas reserves, Atlantic's marginal sea
Norwegian Sea	Between Norway coast and Iceland	**Norwegian Current** (warm), ice-free Norwegian coast
Barents Sea	North of Norway & Russia (Arctic Ocean)	Relatively ice-free; Murmansk port
White Sea	North-western Russia	Bay of Barents Sea; connected to Baltic via White Sea-Baltic Canal
Greenland Sea	Between Greenland, Svalbard, Iceland & Jan Mayen	Arctic region sea
Irish Sea	Between Ireland and Great Britain	Linked via North Channel & St George's Channel
Celtic Sea	South of Ireland	Part of Atlantic Ocean
English Channel	Between Britain and France	Narrowest at Pas de Calais; one of the busiest waterways
Wadden Sea	Netherlands, Germany, Denmark coast	Shallow tidal area; UNESCO World Heritage

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DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS QUIZ



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Friday, 25 September 2026

1. Which Delhi government scheme was approved in September 2026 to provide electric-auto opportunities to women and transgender persons?
(A) DURGA Scheme
(B) SHAKTI Scheme
(C) NARI E-Mobility Scheme
(D) Delhi Green Mobility

2. Who was unanimously elected as the President of the News Broadcasters and Digital Association (NBDA) for 2026–27?
(A) Rahul Kanwal (B) Dhruba Mukherjee
(C) Rajat Sharma (D) M.V. Shreyams Kumar

3. Who won the silver medal in the women's 49 kg weightlifting event at the 2026 Asian Games?
(A) Luluk Diana Tri (B) Ri Song Gum
(C) Bindyarani Devi (D) Mirabai Chanu

4. On which date is the International Day of Sign Languages observed annually?
(A) 21 September (B) 22 September
(C) 23 September (D) 24 September

5. Who is the author of The End of Everything, shortlisted for the Booker Prize 2026?
(A) M. John Harrison (B) Douglas Stuart
(C) Marlon James (D) Luke Kennard

6. Z. T. Lalrithangi, selected among the FAO 100 Women Heroes, belongs to which state?
(A) Tripura (B) Nagaland
(C) Mizoram (D) Meghalaya

7. What is India's target year for eliminating Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C as public health threats?
(A) 2029 (B) 2030
(C) 2031 (D) 2032

8. What was the theme of the 9th India International Water Week 2026?
(A) Water Security for Sustainable India
(B) Climate Resilient Water Management
(C) Water for All and Water for Life
(D) Integrated River Basin Development

9. Recently, Premier Energies commissioned India's first 7 GW N-type TOPCon G12R solar cell manufacturing facility in which state?
(A) Telangana (B) Karnataka
(C) Gujarat (D) Andhra Pradesh

10. Which organisation received the "Excellence in Clinical Services – Mental Health & Wellness" award at the ET Healthcare Awards 2026?
(A) NIMHANS Bengaluru
(B) Jagruti Rehabilitation Centre
(C) AIIMS New Delhi
(D) Mental Health Foundation

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