DAILY GENERAL AWARENESS QUIZ



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DIRECTOR SHRI MATI SANGAM SINGH | MANAGING DIRECTOR SRI ADITYA SINGH GAUTAM

Saturday, 26 September 2026

1. Indian-origin NASA astronaut Anil Menon set for first ISS mission. In context to the same tell us, each orbit of International Space Station (ISS) takes _____ minutes.
(A) 85-87 **(B)** 83-86
(C) 90-93 **(D)** 80-82

2. PFRDA Unveils 10 Key Proposals to Reform Pension Point of Presence Rules. In context to the same tell us, which of the following statements about the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) is NOT correct?
(A) PFRDA was established by the Government of India in 2003.
(B) It is headquartered in New Delhi.
(C) PFRDA's main objective is to regulate insurance schemes.
(D) It aims to promote old age income security.

3. Swetaparna Panda bags Ekalabya Puraskar, Pritismita and Aahaan felicitated. In context to the same tell us, who among the following was honoured with the prestigious 27th Ekalabya Puraskar for the year 2019?
(A) Jhilli Dalabehera **(B)** Sneha Soren
(C) Saraswati Rout **(D)** Purnima Hembram

4. Armenia has emerged as the largest importer of arms from India. In context to the same tell us, which of the following is the capital of Armenia?
(A) Yerevan **(B)** Luanda
(C) Saint John's **(D)** Buenos Aires

5. SEBI approves new PMS rules, opens door to IPOs, foreign securities and MF investments. In context to the same tell us, the securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) was established as a statutory body in _____.
(A) 2006 **(B)** 1974
(C) 1948 **(D)** 1992

6. Gingee Fort Nominated for UNESCO World Heritage Site.
Consider the following statements -
(1) Gingee Fort is also known as the "Troy of the South".
(2) The fort was originally built by Ananta Kon of the Konar Dynasty.
(3) As of September 2024, India has 43 World Heritage Sites.
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. China may not join alliance on conservation of big cats.
Consider the following statements -
(1) The cheetah was declared extinct in India in 1952.
(2) In 2022, the Government reintroduced African cheetahs into Kuno National Park.
(3) Lions are the largest in the big cats.
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. UN Secretary-General António Guterres' Opening remarks to the Summit of the Future.
With reference to the "United Nations Credentials Committee", consider the following statements:
(1) It is a committee set up by the UN Security Council and works under its supervision.
(2) It traditionally meets in March, June and September every year.
(3) It assesses the credentials of all UN members before submitting a report to the General Assembly for approval.
Which of the above is/are correct?
(A) Only (1) **(B)** Only (1) and (2)
(C) Only (3) **(D)** None of the above

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

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DAILY GENERAL STUDIES QUIZ

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DIRECTOR SHRI MATI SANJAM SINGH | MANAGING DIRECTOR SRI ADITYA SINGH GAUTAM



Saturday, 26 September 2026

CHEMISTRY

1. At the isoelectric point of an amino acid, which condition is most accurately satisfied?
(A) The amino acid carries maximum positive charge
(B) The amino acid carries maximum negative charge
(C) The net electrical charge on the amino acid is zero
(D) The amino acid completely loses its carboxyl group

2. Why is aluminium extracted industrially by electrolytic reduction rather than by reduction of its oxide with carbon?
(A) Aluminium oxide is thermally unstable
(B) Aluminium has a greater affinity for oxygen than carbon under ordinary extraction conditions
(C) Aluminium cannot form ionic compounds
(D) Aluminium oxide contains no oxygen ions

3. The resistance of tooth enamel to compression is mainly due to the highly ordered arrangement of which structural component?
(A) Keratin fibrils
(B) Hydroxyapatite crystallites
(C) Calcium oxalate fibres
(D) Phospholipid bilayers

4. Two isobars possess equal mass numbers. Which nuclear property prevents them from being chemically identical?
(A) Different proton numbers
(B) Equal neutron numbers
(C) Equal electron-binding energy
(D) Identical nuclear charge

5. Xenon tetrafluoride (XeF_4) adopts a square-planar molecular geometry primarily because xenon possesses:
(A) Four bonding pairs and no lone pairs
(B) Four bonding pairs and two lone pairs arranged octahedrally
(C) Two bonding pairs and four lone pairs
(D) Six bonding pairs around xenon

6. The high cation-exchange capacity of certain clay minerals is mainly a consequence of:
(A) Permanent negative charges generated by isomorphous substitution
(B) Presence of free aluminium metal
(C) Complete absence of silicate layers
(D) Exclusive presence of neutral molecular units

7. Concentrated sulphuric acid becomes substantially more corrosive and dehydrating than dilute sulphuric acid mainly because:
(A) Concentrated acid contains free metallic sulphur
(B) Its strong affinity for water promotes dehydration reactions
(C) Dilute acid contains no hydrogen ions
(D) Concentrated acid behaves only as a base

8. In thermonuclear fusion, extremely high temperature is required mainly to increase:
(A) The neutron number of reacting nuclei
(B) The probability that nuclei overcome the Coulomb barrier
(C) The chemical reactivity of electrons
(D) The half-life of fusion products

9. The enormous energy released in nuclear fusion is fundamentally associated with:
(A) Complete disappearance of electric charge
(B) Conversion of a small mass defect into energy
(C) Increase in the total rest mass of products
(D) Destruction of all neutrons in the nucleus

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

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DAILY STATIC GK ONE-LINERS

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DIRECTOR SHRI MATI SANGAM SINGH | MANAGING DIRECTOR SHRI ADITYA SINGH GAUTAM



Saturday, 26 September 2026

PUBLIC MONEY, PEOPLE'S RIGHT

CAG – PART 2

Removal, Auditing & Institutional Structure

ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE, STRONGER INDIA

1 REMOVAL PROCEDURE

- Grounds — **Proved misbehaviour or incapacity**
- An address must be passed by each House of Parliament
- Majority — **Majority of the total membership of the House**
- Also, two-thirds of members present and voting
- Removed from office by the President



Same procedure as for a Supreme Court Judge

2 MAIN STREAMS OF AUDIT

- **Financial Audit** — Reliability of financial statements
- **Compliance Audit** — Compliance with laws, rules and authorisation
- **Performance Audit** — Economy, efficiency and effectiveness
- **Appropriation Check** — Money spent only for the authorised purpose

Regularity and propriety checks are also part of expenditure audit

3 POST-TENURE RESTRICTION

- Ineligible for reappointment after leaving office
- No office under the Government of India
- No office under any State Government
- Purpose — Protection of independence and impartiality



ARTICLE 148(4)

4 IA&AD: SUPPORTING SYSTEM

- Full name — Indian Audit and Accounts Department
- Assists CAG in constitutional functions
- About **600** IA&AS officers
- About **47,000** subordinate personnel
- IA&AS recruitment — UPSC Civil Services Examination/promotion



CAG + IA&AD = PUBLIC AUDIT SYSTEM

5 THE CAG ACT, 1971

- Name — CAG's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, **1971**
- Constitutional basis — **Article 149**
- **Section 13** — Audit of expenditure from Consolidated Funds
- **Section 16** — Audit of government receipts
- Government companies, corporations and financed bodies also covered
- Detailed statutory basis of CAG's mandate



6 DEBATE & REFORM

- CAG does not make policy; it audits implementation and public money
- Audit may examine legality, regularity, propriety and results
- Scope was debated after the 2G spectrum and coal-block reports
- Suggestion — A multi-member Audit Board instead of a single CAG
- Such change requires wider legislative/ constitutional consideration



EXAM FORMULA: SPECIAL MAJORITY | 3 MAIN AUDIT STREAMS | ART. 148(4) | IA&AD | CAG ACT, 1971

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TOPIC OF THE DAY

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DIRECTOR SHRI MATI SANGAM SINGH | MANAGING DIRECTOR SHRI ADITYA SINGH GAUTAM

Saturday, 26 September 2026

Cyclone



Cyclone Arnab developed over the **Bay of Bengal** and intensified from a low-pressure area into a **deep depression** before approaching the **North Andhra Pradesh–South Odisha coast.** The name '**Arnab**' means '**sea**' in Bengali and was given by **Bangladesh** under the regional tropical cyclone naming system.

Expository: -

What is a Cyclone?

- A **cyclone** is a powerful atmospheric system generally formed around a **low-pressure centre**, with winds circulating around it.
- Winds flow from surrounding areas towards the low-pressure centre and begin to rotate due to the **Coriolis force**.
- Winds rotate **anticlockwise in the Northern Hemisphere** and **clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere**.
- Cyclones can bring **strong winds, clouds, heavy rainfall and severe weather**.

Polar Cyclone-

- **Polar cyclones** are seasonal low-pressure systems that develop over **polar regions**.
- They are mainly active during **winter** and develop due to temperature differences between cold polar air and relatively warmer air.
- They are generally smaller in size but can produce **strong winds and heavy snowfall**.
- Extreme cold and severe weather are their major impacts.

Major Characteristics of Cyclones-

- **Low-Pressure Centre:** Cyclones generally develop around a **low-pressure centre**, towards which surrounding winds flow.
- **Circular Wind Movement:** Winds rotate around the centre—**anticlockwise in the Northern Hemisphere** and **clockwise in the Southern Hemisphere**.
- **Strong Winds and Rainfall:** A steep pressure gradient can produce strong winds, while rising moist air can cause heavy rainfall.
- **Widespread Impact:** Powerful cyclones can cause **coastal flooding, storm surges, landslides and infrastructure damage**.

Formation of Cyclones-

- **Tropical cyclones** mainly develop over warm ocean surfaces where sea-surface temperatures are generally **26.5°C or higher**.
- Warm oceans cause evaporation and **warm, moist air rises**, creating a **low-pressure area** near the surface.
- **Latent heat** released during condensation provides additional energy to the developing cyclonic system.
- The **Coriolis force** gives winds a rotating motion; because it is weak near the Equator, tropical cyclones generally do not form there.

Different Types of Cyclones-

- Cyclones are classified on the basis of their **origin, geographical location and atmospheric characteristics**.
- The two major types are **Tropical Cyclones** and **Extratropical Cyclones**.
- Both involve low pressure and circulating winds, but their **energy sources and formation conditions** are different.

Tropical Cyclones-

- They are powerful low-pressure systems that mainly develop over **warm ocean surfaces in tropical regions**.
- They generally form between the **Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn**; they rarely form between about **5°N and 5°S** because the Coriolis force is weak near the Equator.
- They derive energy from warm ocean water and can produce **strong winds, heavy rainfall and storm surges**.
- They are known as **hurricanes, typhoons or cyclones** in different oceanic regions.

Extratropical Cyclones-

- Also called **temperate or extratropical cyclones**, they mainly develop in **middle and high latitudes**.
- They form along **frontal zones** where air masses with different temperatures meet.
- Their energy is mainly associated with **temperature differences between air masses** and related atmospheric processes.
- They are also known as **mid-latitude, frontal, wave and baroclinic cyclones**.

Impacts of Cyclones-

- When cyclones cross the coast, **strong winds, heavy rainfall and storm surges** can cause widespread damage.
- Strong winds can damage **buildings, bridges, trees, vehicles and electricity infrastructure**.
- Heavy rainfall can cause **floods and landslides**, while storm surges can cause severe coastal inundation.
- Cyclones in the **Bay of Bengal** can significantly affect India's **eastern coast**, particularly Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal.

Cyclone Early Warning System-

- Cyclones are monitored using **satellites, weather radars, oceanic observations and atmospheric data**.
- Weather agencies forecast their **formation, movement, speed and intensity**.
- Warnings help coastal regions **prepare for evacuation, relief and rescue operations**.
- Timely warnings help reduce **loss of life and economic damage**.

Why More Cyclones in the Bay of Bengal?-

- **Sea-surface temperatures above 26.5°C** and sufficient atmospheric moisture are important conditions for tropical cyclone formation.
- The Bay of Bengal often has favourable **sea-surface temperatures and mid-tropospheric moisture** for cyclone development.

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MAP OF THE DAY BHARAT



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DIRECTOR SHRI MATI GANGAM SINGH | MANAGING DIRECTOR SRI ADITYA SINGH GAUTAM

Saturday, 26 September 2026

RANJIT SAGAR DAM (RSD) / THEIN DAM

- **Location :** On the **Ravi River**, in the state of **Punjab**.
- **Alternate name :** Thein Dam.
- **Distance from border :** About **24 km (15 miles)** from the international border with **Pakistan**.
- **Purpose :** To harness the waters of the Ravi River.
- **Year of completion : 2000**.
- **Type :** Concrete gravity dam.
- **Height :** About **162 meters** (531 feet).
- **Length :** Approximately **518 meters** (1,699 feet).
- **Reservoir :** Ranjit Sagar **Lake / Thein Lake**.
- **Storage capacity :** Around **0.97 billion cubic meters** (789,000 acre-feet).
- **Installed capacity : 600 megawatts (MW)**.
- **Functions :** Hydroelectric power generation, regulation of water flow, irrigation and other purposes.



RAVI RIVER : KEY FACTS

- **Origin :** Originates in the western **Himalayas** in the **Multhan** tehsil of Kangra district of **Himachal Pradesh**.
- **Course :** Flows through **Himachal Pradesh** and **Punjab (India)**, then enters Pakistan, where it eventually joins the **Chenab River** in the province of Punjab.
- **Total length :** Approximately **720 km** (447 miles).
- **Length in India :** Around **158 km** (98 miles).
- **Length in Pakistan :** About **562 km** (349 miles).
- **Major tributaries :**
  - **In India** – Bhadal, Ujh, Tarnah and **Basantar**.
  - **In Pakistan** – Aik, Bara and **Beas**.



IMPORTANT DAMS OF INDIA (FOR EXAMS)

S.No.	Dam	River	State(s)	Why It's important	Image
1.	**Tehri Dam**	Bhagirathi (Ganga basin)	Uttarakhand	Tallest dam in India (about 260 m); hydropower and irrigation.	
2.	**Bhakra Nangal Dam**	Sutlej	Himachal Pradesh / Punjab	One of the highest gravity dams (about 226 m); forms Gobind Sagar reservoir; big for irrigation and power.	
3.	**Hirakud Dam**	Mahanadi	Odisha	One of the world's longest earthen dams (about 26 km with dykes); flood control and irrigation.	
4.	**Sardar Sarovar Dam**	Narmada	Gujarat	One of the largest dams on the Narmada; supplies water and power to several states.	
5.	**Nagarjuna Sagar Dam**	Krishna	Telangana / Andhra Pradesh	One of the largest masonry dams in the world; major irrigation project.	

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MAP OF THE DAY WORLD

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DIRECTOR SHRI MATI GANGAM SINGH | MANAGING DIRECTOR SRI ADITYA SINGH GAUTAM



Saturday, 26 September 2026

Sohar Port (Oman)

Latest News

Amid Iran-U.S. hostilities and the resulting chokehold on the **Strait of Hormuz**, Oman has proposed investment opportunities in **Sohar Port** to India, which could provide uninterrupted access to energy resources from the Persian Gulf.



Key Facts about Sohar Port

Location	Situated in northern Oman, on the **Gulf of Oman**.
Nature	A **deep-sea port** and one of the largest and most strategically located deep-sea ports in the **Middle East**.
Distance	Approximately **160 km south** of the **Strait of Hormuz**, midway between Dubai and Muscat (capital of Oman).
Strategic Role	A vital commercial hub connecting the markets of the **Gulf region**, the **Indian subcontinent** and **East Africa**.
Cargo Handled	Handles various cargo, including **dry bulk, break bulk, liquid bulk** and **container shipping**.
Management	Managed by **Sohar Industrial Port Company (SIPC)**, a joint venture between the Government of Oman and the Port of Rotterdam (Netherlands).


Sohar Port, Oman

Sohar Freezone

- The Sohar Freezone is located adjacent to the port.
- Supports industrial activities such as **petrochemicals, metals and the energy sectors**.
- Provides a conducive environment for investment, manufacturing and export-oriented industries.

Strategic Importance

- Provides an alternative and secure route for India's energy imports in case of disruption in the Strait of Hormuz.
- Enhances India's **energy security**.
- Strengthens economic and trade linkages between **India, the Gulf region and East Africa**.
- Aligns with India's **'Look West' policy**.
- Has potential to boost **India–Oman strategic partnership**.

Key Points for Exams

Country	Oman
Located on	Gulf of Oman
Distance from Strait of Hormuz	About **160 km** (south)
Managed by	Sohar Industrial Port Company (SIPC) (Omani Government + Port of Rotterdam)
Adjacent facility	**Sohar Freezone**
Significance	Major deep-sea port, energy security, trade hub between Gulf region, Indian subcontinent and East Africa



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1. INS Trishul arrived at Toulon in September 2026 to participate in Exercise VARUNA with the navy of which country?
(A) Italy
(B) France
(C) Spain
(D) Greece

2. In which state was the foundation stone of ISRO's Advanced Radar Research Facility laid in September 2026?
(A) Meghalaya
(B) Manipur
(C) Tripura
(D) Assam

3. At which facility did Maruti Suzuki commission its first Green Hydrogen electrolyser plant in September 2026?
(A) Manesar
(B) Kharkhoda
(C) Hansalpur
(D) Gurugram

4. Who has been selected for the National Lata Mangeshkar Award 2026 by the Government of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Shantanu Moitra
(B) Vishal Bhardwaj
(C) Amit Trivedi
(D) Anu Malik

5. Which Indian state has been included among Lonely Planet's 25 destinations in Best in Travel 2027?
(A) Kerala
(B) Gujarat
(C) Rajasthan
(D) Sikkim

6. Which cultural festival, founded by Soorya Krishnamoorthy in 1977, was in the news following his death in September 2026?
(A) Soorya Kala Mahotsav
(B) Soorya Theatre Festival
(C) Soorya Cultural Utsav
(D) Soorya Festival

7. Which Indian Wushu athlete became the first Indian to win medals at three consecutive Asian Games?
(A) Mirabai Chanu
(B) Lovlina Borgohain
(C) Roshibina Devi
(D) Nikhat Zareen

8. Which Indian city has been awarded the hosting rights for the 2032 UCI Road World Championships?
(A) Bengaluru
(B) Mumbai
(C) Pune
(D) Hyderabad

9. Who launched the 7th Edition of the National Formulary of India (NFI) in September 2026?
(A) Anupriya Patel
(B) J. P. Nadda
(C) Mansukh Mandaviya
(D) Bharati Pawar

10. What data centre capacity target has Telangana set for 2029?
(A) 2 GW
(B) 3 GW
(C) 4 GW
(D) 5 GW

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