



DAILY GENERAL AWARENESS QUIZ

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Wednesday, 26 August 2026

1. Sophie Adenot Becomes First French Woman To Walk In Space. In context to the same tell us, who was the first person of Indian origin to perform a spacewalk (EVA)?

- (A) Rakesh Sharma (B) Sunita Williams
(C) Kalpana Chawla (D) Raja Chari

2. India And Brazil Sign MoU On Telecommunications And ICTs. In context to the same tell us, which colonial-era law was replaced by the Telecommunications Act, 2023?

- (A) Indian Telegraph Act, 1885
(B) Indian Post Office Act, 1898
(C) Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1905
(D) Telecom Regulatory Act, 1922

3. 48 Teachers To Receive National Teachers' Awards 2026. In context to the same tell us, what is the cash prize awarded to each selected teacher under the National Awards to Teachers scheme?

- (A) ₹25,000 (B) ₹50,000
(C) ₹1,00,000 (D) ₹2,00,000

4. Karnataka Bans Manufacture and Sale of Analogue Paneer. In context to the same tell us, which chemical testing reagent turns blue in a simple laboratory test to detect the presence of starch added as a stabilizer in analogue paneer?

- (A) Benedict's Solution (B) Biuret Reagent
(C) Methyl Orange (D) Tincture of Iodine

5. Paradip Port Launches ₹2,008 Crore Infrastructure and Mechanisation Projects. In context to the same tell us, At the mouth or delta of which river system is Paradip Port situated?

- (A) Godavari (B) Subarnarekha
(C) Krishna (D) Mahanadi

6. FCRA Amendment Bill, 2026 Sent to Joint Parliamentary Committee for Scrutiny.

Consider the following statements regarding the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act (FCRA), 2010:

- (1) FCRA registration is valid for five years, and an NGO whose registration is canceled becomes ineligible for re-registration for three years.
(2) Administrative expenses under FCRA are permitted

up to a cap of 50% of the annual foreign contributions received.

(3) Political candidates, journalists, judges, and government servants are prohibited from receiving foreign funds under the Act.

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. Supreme Court Modifies 3-Year Practice Mandate for Judicial Services, Introduces Training Route for Fresh Law Graduates.

Consider the following statements regarding the constitutional provisions governing the Subordinate Judiciary in India:

(1) Under Article 233, an advocate or pleader requires a minimum of five years of legal practice to be eligible for direct appointment as a District Judge.

(2) Under Article 234, appointments of persons other than district judges to the judicial service of a State are made by the Governor in consultation with the State Public Service Commission and the High Court.

(3) Article 235 vests administrative, disciplinary, and operational control over district and subordinate courts in the respective High Court.

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. Guruvayur Temple Creates Record as 416 Marriages Solemnised in a Single Day.

Consider the following statements regarding the history of the Guruvayur Temple:

(1) The earliest mention of "Kuruvayur" in historical literary works is found in the 14th-century Tamil text Kokasandesam.

(2) In 1789 AD, the main temple structure was completely destroyed in a fire set by Tipu Sultan during his military campaign.

(3) The temple structure existing today was originally rebuilt in 1638 CE following earlier historical developments.

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



DAILY GENERAL STUDIES QUIZ

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Wednesday, 26 August 2026

BIOLOGY

- 1. In C_4 plants, the enzyme pyruvate phosphate dikinase (PPDK) is primarily responsible for:**
(A) Regeneration of RuBP
(B) Regeneration of PEP from pyruvate
(C) Carboxylation of RuBP
(D) Reduction of PGA to G3P
- 2. Which histone modification is most commonly associated with transcriptionally active chromatin?**
(A) Histone H3 Lys9 methylation
(B) Histone acetylation
(C) DNA methylation
(D) Histone H4 Lys20 methylation
- 3. During β -oxidation of palmitic acid ($C_{16:0}$), how many molecules of Acetyl-CoA are produced?**
(A) 6
(B) 7
(C) 8
(D) 9
- 4. Which immune cells are primarily responsible for graft rejection during organ transplantation?**
(A) Neutrophils
(B) Cytotoxic T lymphocytes ($CD8^+$)
(C) Eosinophils
(D) Basophils
- 5. The Holliday junction is formed during:**
(A) DNA Replication
(B) Homologous Recombination
(C) Translation
(D) RNA Processing
- 6. Which of the following enzymes lacks proofreading activity?**
(A) DNA Polymerase III
(B) DNA Polymerase I
(C) RNA Polymerase II
(D) DNA Polymerase δ
- 7. The Haldane Effect primarily explains:**
(A) Increased oxygen affinity at high altitude
(B) Oxygenated hemoglobin carries less CO_2
(C) Carbon monoxide binds strongly to hemoglobin
(D) Fetal hemoglobin binds oxygen strongly
- 8. In angiosperms, the aleurone layer secretes hydrolytic enzymes mainly under the influence of:**
(A) Cytokinin
(B) Ethylene
(C) Gibberellin
(D) ABA
- 9. Which complement component acts as the major opsonin?**
(A) C1q
(B) C3b
(C) C5a
(D) C9
- 10. Which evolutionary force directly increases homozygosity without changing allele frequency?**
(A) Natural Selection
(B) Mutation
(C) Inbreeding
(D) Gene Flow

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

Wednesday, 26 August 2026

IMPORTANT COMMISSIONS & COMMITTEES DURING BRITISH RULE IN INDIA

1. INTRODUCTION

- During British rule (1757–1947), numerous Commissions and Committees were set up for administrative, educational, judicial, police, military, agricultural, currency and constitutional reforms in India.
- Based on the recommendations of these bodies, many important laws and administrative reforms were implemented.
- In competitive examinations, their year, chairman, objective and key recommendations are extremely important.

2. MAJOR COMMISSIONS & COMMITTEES

	Commission / Committee (Year)	Chairman / Objective	Key Recommendations / Outcome
1 	Hunter Education Commission (1882)	- Chairman – Sir William Wilson Hunter - Objective – Review of education system after the Wood's Dispatch of 1854.	Recommended – Expansion of primary education and giving responsibility of education to local bodies.
2 	Aitchison Commission (1886)	- Chairman – Sir Charles Aitchison - Objective – Reorganization of Indian Civil Service (ICS).	Recommended – Classification of services and greater participation of Indians.
3 	Raleigh Commission (1902)	- Chairman – Sir Thomas Raleigh - Objective – Review of working of universities.	Result – The Indian Universities Act, 1904 was passed.
4 	Fraser Police Commission (1902–03)	- Chairman – Andrew Fraser - Objective – To bring reforms in police administration.	Recommended – Reforms in police training, pay, and organizational structure.
5 	Islington Commission (1912)	- Chairman – Lord Islington - Objective – Reorganization of Indian public services.	Recommended – About 25% posts in higher services should be given to Indians.
6 	Sadler Commission (1917–1919)	- Chairman – Dr. Michael Sadler - Objective – Review of Calcutta University and higher education.	Recommended – 12 years of school education and introduction of intermediate college system.
7 	Disorders Inquiry Committee (1919) (Hunter Committee)	- Chairman – Lord William Hunter - Objective – Inquiry into the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.	Conclusion – General Dyer's action was criticized, but no severe punishment was given.
8 	Lee Commission (1923–24)	- Chairman – Lord Lee of Fareham - Objective – Indianisation of civil services.	Recommended – Increase in the number of Indians in higher administrative services.
9 	Simon Commission (1927)	- Chairman – Sir John Simon - Objective – To review constitutional reforms.	Feature – All 7 members were British; no Indian member. Led to the nationwide "Simon Go Back" movement; its report influenced the Government of India Act, 1935.
10 	Hartog Committee (1929)	- Chairman – Sir Philip Hartog - Objective – Evaluation of quality of education.	Recommended – Improvement in quality of primary education and reduction of dropouts.

3. IMPORTANT FACTS

- 

First Education Commission – Hunter Commission (1882)
- 

Indianisation of ICS – Islington and Lee Commissions
- 

Jallianwala Bagh Inquiry – Hunter Committee (1919)
- 

University Reforms – Raleigh and Sadler Commissions
- 

Commission without Indian Members – Simon Commission
- 

Police Reforms – Fraser Commission





TOPIC OF THE DAY

Wednesday, 26 August 2026

Satkosia Tiger Reserve

Why in News?

The **Odisha Government** has constituted a **five-member high-level committee** to review the **village-wise relocation and rehabilitation process** in the **Satkosia Tiger Reserve**, following directions from the **Odisha Human Rights Commission (OHRC)**.

Expository: -

Introduction-

- **Satkosia Tiger Reserve (STR)** is located near the **Mahanadi Valley** in **Odisha**. It was notified as a **Tiger Reserve in 2007** by integrating the **Satkosia Gorge Sanctuary and Baisipalli Sanctuary**.

Origin-

- The **Satkosia Gorge Sanctuary** was established in **1976**, while the **Baisipalli Sanctuary** was notified in **1981**. Later, both were integrated to form the **Satkosia Tiger Reserve**.

Geographical Significance-

- Satkosia is located at the **meeting point of the Deccan Peninsula and Eastern Ghats biogeographical regions**, making it an area of **high ecological and biological diversity**.

Mahanadi Valley-

- A major geographical feature of the reserve is the **22.5-km-long Mahanadi Valley**, through which the **Mahanadi River** flows. The valley represents a combination of **riverine, forest and wetland ecosystems**.

Biodiversity-

- The region supports rich **flora and fauna**, including **leopards, elephants, gaurs, gharials, crocodiles, various reptiles, amphibians, and diverse bird and fish species**.

Vegetation-

- The reserve mainly consists of **mixed deciduous and riverine forests**. **Sal (Shorea robusta)** and other deciduous tree species are prominent.

Elephant Landscape-

- Satkosia is also part of the **Mahanadi Elephant Reserve**, making it important for **elephant conservation and habitat connectivity**.

Tiger Status-

- Although Satkosia has historically been an important tiger habitat, the tiger population has declined continuously.
- The number of tigers declined from 12 in 2007 to only one by 2018-19. The 2022 tiger census recorded no tiger presence in the reserve.

Tiger Reintroduction Programme-

- In **2018**, India's **first inter-state tiger translocation programme** was initiated here, under which **tigers were brought from Madhya Pradesh**.
- However, the programme was unsuccessful, and the **State Government is now considering tiger reintroduction again**.



MAP OF THE DAY BHARAT

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EXTREME GEOGRAPHICAL POINTS OF INDIA

1 NORTHERNMOST POINT INDIRA COL

Jammu & Kashmir
(Ladakh region, near
Siachen Glacier)

- Located at about 37°6' N latitude
- This is the northernmost point claimed by India, situated in the India-Pakistan disputed area.



4 WESTERNMOST POINT SIR CREEK / GUHAR MOTI

Gujarat (Kutch region)

- Located at about 68°7' E longitude
- The extreme western point of the mainland of India is situated at 23.713° N latitude and 68°7' E longitude.



2 SOUTHERNMOST POINT

(a) Southernmost Point of
Mainland (India)

KANYAKUMARI /
CAPE COMORIN
Tamil Nadu

- Located at about 8°4' N latitude



(b) Southernmost Point of
Entire India
(Including Islands)

INDIRA POINT
Great Nicobar Island
(Andaman & Nicobar Islands)

- Earlier known as Pygmalion Point
- Renamed as Indira Point in honour of Indira Gandhi on 10 October 1985.



3 EASTERNMOST POINT KIBITHU (VALANGU)

Arunachal Pradesh
(Some sources mention
"Valangu")

- Located at about 97°25' E longitude.



OVERALL GEOGRAPHICAL EXTENT OF INDIA

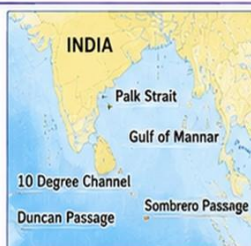
- Latitudinal extent : 8°4' N to 37°6' N
(Length about 3214 km)
- Longitudinal extent : 68°7' E to 97°25' E
(Width about 2933 km)
- Land boundary length : 15,200 km
- Coastline length : 11,098.81 km
- Total area : 32,87,263 sq. km

BOUNDARIES OF INDIA

- North-West : Pakistan, Afghanistan
- North : China (Tibet), Nepal, Bhutan
- East : Bangladesh, Myanmar
- Maritime Boundary :
 - South-West : Maldives
 - South : Sri Lanka
 - Far South-East : Thailand, Indonesia

IMPORTANT WATER CHANNELS / STRAITS

- Palk Strait
(Between India and Sri Lanka)
- Gulf of Mannar
- 10 Degree Channel
(Between Andaman & Nicobar Islands)
- Duncan Passage
- Sombrero Channel



SIGNIFICANCE OF LOCATION

- India is located in the Northern Hemisphere.
- Its peninsular location gives it a strategic central position in the Indian Ocean Region.
- India has a diverse topography, climatic conditions and rich biological diversity.
- Acts as a bridge between Central Asia and Southeast Asia.



FACTS USEFUL FOR EXAMS

- India is the 7th largest country in the world by area.
- Indian Standard Time (IST) 82°30' E longitude is taken as the standard meridian.
- Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep are the island territories of India.
- India extends from the Himalayas in the north to the Indian Ocean in the south, and from the Thar Desert in the west to the hills of Arunachal in the east.

Note: Based on Survey of India and other authentic sources.



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MAP OF THE DAY WORLD

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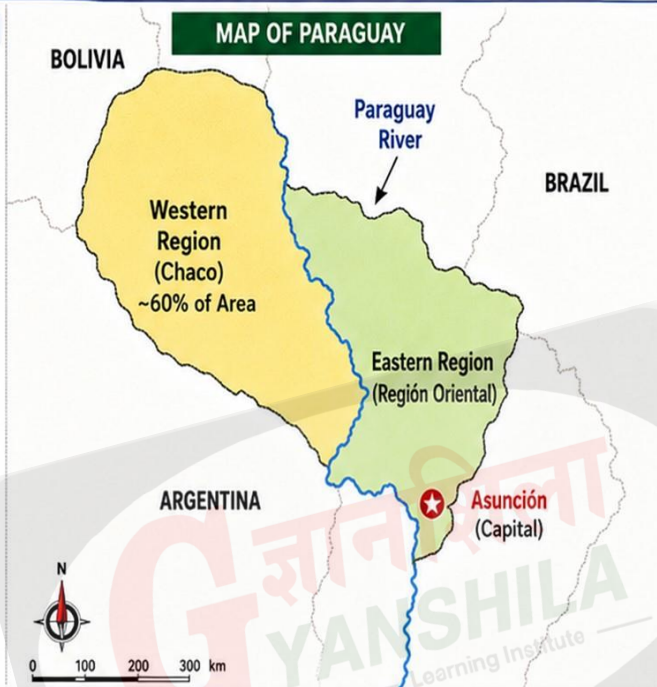
PARAGUAY – COMPLETE INFORMATION



A LANDLOCKED COUNTRY IN CENTRAL SOUTH AMERICA

1 GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

- Paraguay is a landlocked country in the heart of Central South America.
- It is bordered by Argentina to the south, Brazil to the east and northwest, and Bolivia to the north.
- Area:** 406,752 sq km (land – 397,302 sq km)
- Paraguay is divided into two natural regions:
 - **Eastern Region (Región Oriental):** fertile land, rich in biodiversity and agriculture.
 - **Western Region (Chaco):** dry, sparsely populated, covers about 60% of the area.
- Main Rivers:** Paraguay River – 466 km
- Highest Point:** Cerro Pero – 842 m
- Population:** about 6.9 million (2025 est.)
- Capital:** Asunción
- Official Languages:** Spanish and Guaraní



LATEST DEVELOPMENTS

September–October 2025:
“Operation 2 Rivers” joint operation launched in the border areas with Brazil – aimed at combating organized crime, trafficking and strengthening security cooperation. After the operation, INDI has established a permanent base in the region.

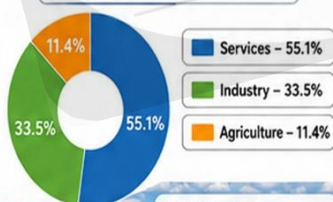
KEY FACTS ABOUT THE COUNTRY

	Official Name	Republic of Paraguay
	Official Languages	Spanish and Guaraní
	Currency	Paraguayan Guaraní (PYG)
	Government	Presidential Republic
	Independence	14 May 1811 (from Spain)

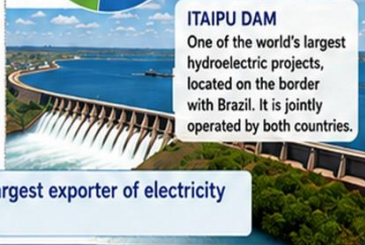
2 ECONOMY

- GDP (Nominal), 2026**
USD 60.54 Billion
- GDP (PPP)**
USD 150.84 Billion
- GDP Growth, 2025**
3.8%
- GDP Growth, 2026 (Est.)**
3.5%
- Currency**
Paraguayan Guaraní (PYG)
- Trade Partners**
WTO, Mercosur, Prosur
- Unemployment Rate**
around 16% (2025)

SECTORAL CONTRIBUTION TO GDP



ITAIPU DAM
One of the world's largest hydroelectric projects, located on the border with Brazil. It is jointly operated by both countries.



 Paraguay is the world's #7 largest exporter of electricity in terms of installed capacity.

3 INDIA–PARAGUAY RELATIONS



- 13 September 1961:** India and Paraguay established diplomatic relations.
- June 2025:** President of India Droupadi Murmu's visit to Paraguay.
- Cooperation is expanding in the fields of pharmaceuticals, information technology, agriculture, renewable energy, health and education.
- Both countries are members of regional trade agreements within Mercosur.
- An MoU on agriculture cooperation has been signed.

4 EU–MERCOSUR AGREEMENT



- 17 January 2026:** Agreement on the EU–Mercosur Association Agreement.
- 17 March 2026:** Agreement signed by both parties.
- 1 May 2026:** Agreement expected to come into force.
- This will facilitate trade and create new market opportunities.

5 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND (AT A GLANCE)

1811



Independence from Spain.

1932–35



Chaco War (1932–35)
War between Bolivia and Paraguay over the Chaco region. Paraguay emerged victorious.

1864–70



War of the Triple Alliance (1864–70)
Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay, with the support of Great Britain – inflicted a heavy defeat on Paraguay.

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS QUIZ

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1. The three-day National Conclave on Tribal Languages and Museums, which began on 24 August 2026, is being held in which city?

- (A) Bhopal (B) Mysuru
(C) Ranchi (D) Bengaluru

2. Who won the Kanizsa Open 2026 Group A chess championship held in Hungary?

- (A) Karthik Venkataraman
(B) Or Bronstein
(C) Pranesh M
(D) Andrei Volokitin

3. Which is the only Indian city included in the fourth annual Work From Anywhere Index 2026 published by the International Workplace Group?

- (A) Hyderabad (B) Bengaluru
(C) Delhi (D) Mumbai

4. What is the name given to the first fully indigenously developed AK-203 assault rifle manufactured in India?

- (A) Sher (B) Vajra
(C) Garuda (D) Trishul

5. Which organisation released the report titled Reimagining Skilling for Viksit Bharat@2047 in August 2026?

- (A) Ministry of Education
(B) National Skill Development Corporation
(C) NITI Aayog
(D) Ministry of Skill Development

6. Which country will host the 2026 Asian Games?

- (A) China (B) South Korea
(C) Thailand (D) Japan

7. To assess the operational resilience and security of critical IT systems of Market Infrastructure Institutions, which framework was introduced by SEBI?

- (A) Cyber Resilience Assessment Framework
(B) Information Technology Resilience Index framework
(C) Digital Market Security Framework
(D) Technology Risk Management Framework

8. On which date did the Unified Payments Interface (UPI) complete ten years of operations in August 2026?

- (A) 22 August (B) 23 August
(C) 24 August (D) 25 August

9. India has planned to complete the Bharatiya Antariksh Station (BAS) by which year as part of its human spaceflight programme?

- (A) 2030 (B) 2032
(C) 2035 (D) 2040

10. The world's first independently operated biologically integrated server rack using living human neurons was launched in which country?

- (A) Singapore (B) Japan
(C) South Korea (D) China

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



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