

DAILY GENERAL AWARENESS QUIZ

www.gyanshilaias.com | gyanshilaiasindia@gmail.com

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



Thursday, 27 August 2026

1. Syed Akbaruddin Annie Mathew Janmejaya Sinha Appointed To RBI Board. In context to the same tell us, Directors nominated to the RBI Central Board under Section 8(1)(c) of the RBI Act hold office for a period of how many years?

- (A) 3 years (B) 4 years
(C) 5 years (D) 6 years

2. ICAR Registers 16 New Breeds Of Indigenous Animals. 'Jamunapari' is a prominent Indian breed of which of the following livestock animals?

- (A) Buffalo (B) Goat
(C) Sheep (D) Cow

3. 14th India-Nepal Joint Working Group Meeting Held In Dehradun. In context to the same tell us, which broad-gauge cross-border railway line was built under the India-Nepal Joint Working Group mechanism?

- (A) Jaynagar-Bijalpura (B) Raxaul-Pokhara
(C) Gorakhpur-Lumbini (D) Siliguri-Kathmandu

4. India Mauritius Sign Five-Year Fuel Supply Agreement With IOC. In context to the same tell us, On which date does Mauritius celebrate its National Day to honor Mahatma Gandhi's historic Dandi March?

- (A) 26 January (B) 15 August
(C) 12 March (D) 2 October

5. India ADB Sign \$230 Million Loan For Chennai Water Modernisation. In context to the same tell us, India was a founding member of the Asian Development Bank in which year?

- (A) 1945 (B) 1956
(C) 1966 (D) 1974

6. Center Sets Up Panel Under Pankaj Kumar Singh for Gorkhaland Solution.

With reference to the institutional setups created to address the Gorkhaland issue, consider the following statements:

(1) The Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council (DGHC) was constituted in 1988 following the Gorkhaland agitation

led by Subhas Ghising.

(2) The Gorkhaland Territorial Administration (GTA) was created in 2011 with complete legislative authority and full financial autonomy.

(3) Under the GTA framework, key administrative powers remained largely under the control of state-appointed officials like the District Magistrate.

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. SC Imposes Interim Ban on Construction Within 100m of Rajasthan's Jojari River.

With reference to the geographical features of the Jojari River, consider the following statements:

- (1) The Jojari River originates near Pandalu (Poondloo) village in the Nagaur district of Rajasthan.
(2) It is the only major right-bank tributary of the Luni River that does not originate in the Aravalli Range.
(3) The Jojari River flows through Jodhpur before joining the Luni River near Khejarla Khurd.

Which of the above is/are correct?

- (A) Only (1) and (3) (B) Only (1) and (2)
(C) Only (2) and (3) (D) All of the above

8. Bihar Seeks Safeguards as 1996 India-Bangladesh Ganga Water Sharing Treaty Faces 2026 Renewal.

With reference to the 1996 India-Bangladesh Ganga Water Sharing Treaty, consider the following statements:

- (1) The treaty regulates the sharing of Ganga waters at the Farakka Barrage specifically during the lean dry season from 1st January to 31st May.
(2) It established a 30-year framework to replace earlier short-term arrangements such as the 1977 Ganga Water Agreement.
(3) The treaty contains an absolute minimum guaranteed flow clause of 50,000 cusecs for Bangladesh under all drought conditions.

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

DAILY GENERAL STUDIES QUIZ

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DIRECTOR

SHRI MATI SANGAM SINGH

MANAGING DIRECTOR

SRI ADITYA SINGH GAUTAM



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CHEMISTRY

- Which of the following statements about the lanthanide contraction is correct?
 - It is due to poor shielding effect of 4f electrons
 - It causes increase in atomic size from La to Lu
 - It occurs due to strong shielding by 5d electrons
 - It decreases nuclear charge across lanthanides
- Which molecule has the highest bond order according to Molecular Orbital Theory?
 - O_2
 - O_2^+
 - O_2^-
 - O_2^{2-}
- The shape of XeF_4 molecule is explained by which hybridisation?
 - sp^3
 - sp^3d
 - sp^3d^2
 - dsp^2
- Which of the following is the strongest oxidising agent?
 - F_2
 - Cl_2
 - Br_2
 - I_2
- In the reaction of $KMnO_4$ in acidic medium, manganese is reduced from +7 oxidation state to:
 - +2
 - +4
 - +6
 - +3
- Which compound shows maximum hydrogen bonding?
 - H_2S
 - NH_3
 - HF
 - H_2O
- The rate constant of a first-order reaction depends on:
 - Initial concentration only
 - Temperature and activation energy
 - Pressure only
 - Volume of container only
- Which element has the highest electronegativity?
 - Oxygen
 - Nitrogen
 - Fluorine
 - Chlorine
- Which catalyst is used in the Haber process?
 - Nickel
 - Iron
 - Platinum
 - Vanadium pentoxide
- Which of the following complexes shows geometrical isomerism?
 - $[Ni(CO)_4]$
 - $[Pt(NH_3)_2Cl_2]$
 - $[Zn(NH_3)_4]^{2+}$
 - $[Ag(NH_3)_2]^+$

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



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Thursday, 27 August 2026



PARASPARO
JEEVANAM

SPECIAL FEATURES OF JAINISM



PARASPARO
JEEVANAM



1. INTRODUCTION

- Jainism is an ancient Indian religion of the Śramaṇa tradition.
- According to Jain tradition, there were 24 Tirthankaras, the first being Rishabhadeva (Adinatha), the 23rd being Parshvanatha and the 24th and last being Vardhamana Mahavira.
- Mahavira (6th century BCE) organized and popularized the earlier Jain tradition.



2. AHIMSA – THE BASIC PRINCIPLE

- Ahimsa (non-violence) is the supreme principle of Jainism.
- According to Jain belief, life exists in all living beings—humans, animals, birds, insects, plants, and even in water, earth, fire and air (Jiva).
- Therefore, causing harm to any living being by mind, speech or action is considered wrong.



3. DOCTRINE OF KARMA AND REBIRTH

- According to Jainism, one is bound by his own actions (karma).
- The soul is bound to the cycle of birth and death due to karma.
- Through right faith, right knowledge and right conduct, the soul can attain liberation (Moksha).



4. THREE JEWELS (TRIRATNA)

The path to liberation is based on three jewels—

Right Faith
(Samyak Darshan)



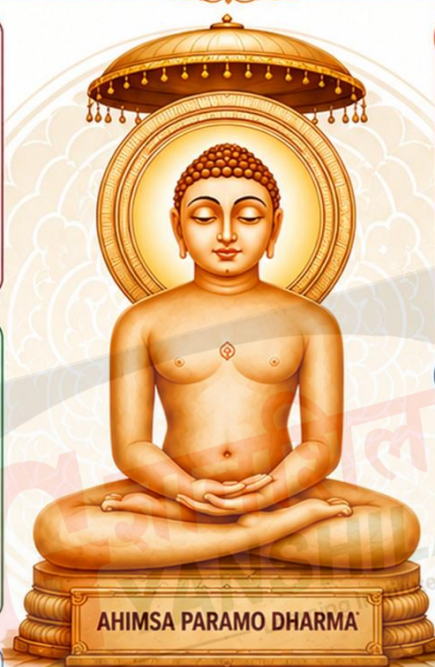
Right Knowledge
(Samyak Jnana)



Right Conduct
(Samyak Charitra)



These are the foundation of Jain philosophy.



5. FIVE GREAT VOWS (PANCH MAHAVRATA)

Mahavira propounded five great vows—

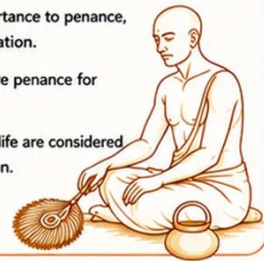
1. Ahimsa (Non-violence)
2. Satya (Truth)
3. Asteya (Non-stealing)
4. Brahmacharya (Celibacy)
5. Aparigraha (Non-possession and non-attachment)

Householders follow these as smaller vows (Anuvrata).



6. PENANCE AND RENUNCIATION

- Jainism gives great importance to penance, self-control and renunciation.
- Mahavira practiced severe penance for attaining enlightenment.
- Renunciation and ascetic life are considered the best path to liberation.



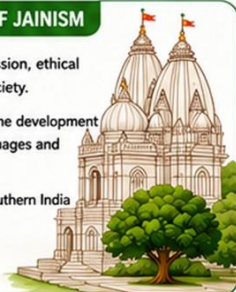
7. ANEKANTAVADA (MULTIPLE PERSPECTIVES)

- Anekantavada is an important doctrine of Jainism.
- According to it, truth has many aspects and cannot be fully understood from a single point of view.
- This philosophy teaches tolerance, non-absolutism and respect for different viewpoints.



8. CONTRIBUTION OF JAINISM

- Jainism promoted ahimsa, compassion, ethical life and vegetarianism in Indian society.
- It made significant contribution to the development of Prakrit and Ardha-Magadhi languages and literature.
- Jainism flourished in western and southern India and among trading communities.



IMPORTANT FACTS (AT A GLANCE)



First Tirthankara
Rishabhadeva
(Adinatha)



23rd Tirthankara
Parshvanatha



24th Tirthankara
Mahavira



Basic Principle
Ahimsa



Three Jewels
Right Faith,
Right Knowledge,
Right Conduct



Five Great Vows
Ahimsa, Satya,
Asteya, Brahmacharya,
Aparigraha



Important Doctrine
Anekantavada



Goal
Liberation from
Karma and
Moksha

AHIMSA PARAMO DHARMA

TOPIC OF THE DAY

www.gyanshilaias.com gyanshilaiasindia@gmail.com

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SHRI MATI SANGAM SINGH

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SRI ADITYA SINGH GAUTAM



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National Commission for Women (NCW)

Why in News?

The **National Commission for Women (NCW)** has launched the **'Yashoda AI' initiative** in **Jalandhar, Punjab**. Its objective is to promote **digital empowerment of women** and increase their participation in **emerging technologies**.

Expository: -

Women's Commissions:-

- **National Commission for Women:**
- The **NCW** is a **statutory body of the Government of India**, which generally advises the government on all policy matters concerning **women**.
- It was **established in January 1992** under the provisions of the **Constitution of India**, as defined under the **National Commission for Women Act, 1990**.
- The **objective of the NCW** is to represent the **rights of women in India** and provide a platform for expressing their **issues and concerns**.
- Various issues such as **dowry, political matters, religious matters, equal representation of women in jobs, and exploitation of women in the labour sector** have been within its purview.
- The NCW also **receives complaints from women who are victims of violence, discrimination, harassment, or deprivation of their rights** and investigates such cases.

State Commissions for Women:-

- Apart from the NCW, **State Commissions for Women** have also been established in **various States and Union Territories of India**.
- These commissions have been established under the respective **State Acts or orders** and have **similar functions and powers as the NCW**.

Representation of Women's Rights:-

- The primary objective of the **National Commission for Women** is **to represent and advocate for the rights of women in India**.
- They provide expression to **women's issues and concerns** and address the **various challenges faced by women in society**.

Policy Advice:-

- Women's commissions are entrusted with the task of **advising the government on policy matters affecting women**.
- They provide **valuable recommendations and suggestions** to shape policies and legislation related to promoting **gender equality** and protecting women's rights.

Protection of Constitutional Provisions:-

- Women's commissions are responsible for **investigating and examining all matters relating to safeguards provided to women under the Constitution of India and other laws**.
- They ensure that **constitutional rights and safeguards for women are upheld** and effectively enforced.

Complaint Management:-

- These commissions are entrusted with the responsibility of **addressing complaints related to violations of women's rights**.
- They play an important role in **investigating and providing solutions in cases of discrimination, harassment, violence, and other injustices against women**.



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MAP OF THE DAY BHARAT

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MAJOR MINERAL BELTS OF INDIA – COMPLETE OVERVIEW

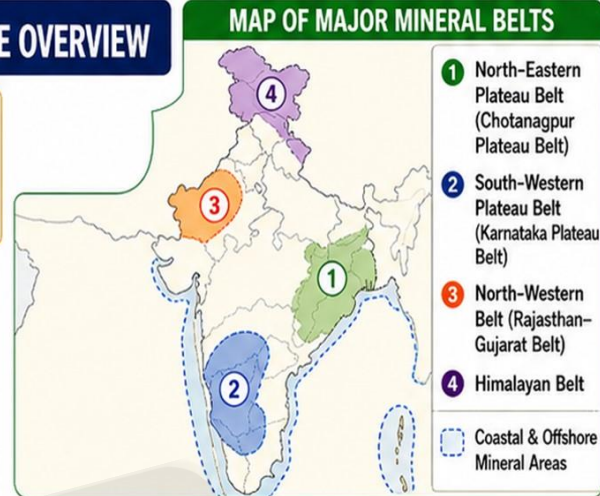
India's mineral resources are mainly concentrated in the Peninsular Plateau (especially Chotanagpur Plateau region), the sedimentary rocks of Gujarat–Rajasthan and the Himalayan belt. They are broadly divided into **4 major mineral belts**.

1 NORTH-EASTERN PLATEAU BELT (CHOTANAGPUR PLATEAU BELT)

This is the largest and richest mineral belt of India. Includes parts of Jharkhand, West Bengal, Odisha and Chhattisgarh.

STATE	MAJOR MINERALS	MAJOR AREAS / EXAMPLES
Jharkhand	Iron ore, Coal, Mica, Copper, Uranium, Bauxite	Singhbhum (Iron ore), Jharia (Coal), Jaduguda (Uranium)
Odisha	Iron ore, Manganese, Bauxite, Chromite	Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Sundargarh
Chhattisgarh	Iron ore, Tin, Corundum, Dolomite	Bailadila (High grade Iron ore)
West Bengal	Coal	Raniganj

★ **Special Feature:** This belt contains about **90%** of India's total iron ore reserves and a major share of coal reserves.



KEY FACTS

- India is rich in most of the minerals except petroleum, natural gas, coking coal and sulphur.
- Iron ore, coal, bauxite, manganese, mica and chromite are the major minerals.
- Most minerals are concentrated in the Peninsular Plateau region.
- Mining is one of the important sectors of India's economy.

2 SOUTH-WESTERN PLATEAU BELT (KARNATAKA PLATEAU BELT)

Includes Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Goa.

STATE	MAJOR MINERALS
Karnataka	Iron ore, Manganese, Gold (Kolar, Hutti), Silver, Limestone
Andhra Pradesh / Telangana	Mica, Barytes, Limestone, Diamonds (Kollur)
Tamil Nadu	Lignite (Neyveli), Bauxite, Magnesite
Goa	Iron ore, Manganese
Kerala	Monazite, Ilmenite, Bauxite (Beach sand minerals)

★ **Special Feature:** This belt is famous for iron ore, gold and bauxite but lacks coal.

3 NORTH-WESTERN BELT (RAJASTHAN-GUJARAT BELT)

Includes Rajasthan, Gujarat and partly Madhya Pradesh.

STATE	MAJOR MINERALS
Rajasthan	Mica (largest), Copper (Khetri), Zinc-Lead (Zawar-Udaipur), Gypsum, Marble, Ghia Stone
Gujarat	Petroleum, Natural Gas (Ankleshwar, Cambay), Bauxite, Limestone
Madhya Pradesh	Diamonds (Panna), Copper (Malajkhand), Manganese

★ **Special Feature:** This belt is known for non-metallic minerals (gypsum, mica) and mineral oil rather than metallic minerals.

4 HIMALAYAN BELT

Includes Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

🏔️ **Minerals:** Copper, Lead, Zinc, Cobalt, Tungsten, Limestone, Gypsum

★ **Special Feature:** Geological structure is complex here, minerals are scattered and mining is difficult. Hence, of less economic importance.

5 COASTAL & OFFSHORE MINERAL AREAS (ADDITIONAL REGIONS)

AREA	MAJOR MINERALS
Kerala–Tamil Nadu Coast	Monazite, Ilmenite, Thorium (Radioactive mineral sands)
Bombay High (Maharashtra–Gujarat Coast)	Petroleum and Natural Gas
Krishna–Godavari Basin	Natural Gas
Assam	Petroleum (Digboi – India's oldest oil field), Coal, Natural Gas

MAP OF THE DAY WORLD

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DIRECTOR SHRI MATI SANGAM SINGH MANAGING DIRECTOR SRI ADITYA SINGH GAUTAM

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LOCATION

- Located on the border of Arizona and Nevada, USA.
- About 40 km (25 miles) east of Las Vegas, Nevada.
- Spreads across Clark County (Nevada) and Mohave County (Arizona).

LAKE MEAD

AMERICA'S LARGEST MAN-MADE RESERVOIR



TYPE OF LAKE

Lake Mead is not a natural lake — it is an artificial reservoir. It was created by Hoover Dam on the Colorado River in the southwestern United States.

RIVER AND DAM

- Hoover Dam is located on the **Colorado River** in Black Canyon on the border of Nevada and Arizona.
- When the dam was built, the water of the Colorado River was impounded, creating Lake Mead.
- Its major tributary is the **Virgin River**.



CONSTRUCTION TIMELINE

- Construction started: 1931
- Dedication (Inauguration): September 30, 1935
- Lake started filling: February 1935
- Construction completed: 1936
- Maximum water level reached: July 1941 (1,220.40 feet)
- A town named St. Thomas, Nevada was submerged. The last resident left the town by boat in 1938.



St. Thomas, Nevada (submerged town)

SIZE & PURPOSE

- Maximum length: about 190 km
- Surface area: about 640 sq km
- Maximum depth: 532 feet (162 meters)
- Purpose:
 - Water storage and power generation
 - Control of seasonal floods of the Colorado River
 - Supplies drinking water to about 25 million people

CURRENT STATUS (2026)

- A prolonged drought since 1999 and growing population have sharply increased water demand.
- Water levels continue to decline.
- As of August 2026, Lake Mead and Lake Powell have reached record low water levels.

WATER LEVEL DECLINE (COMPARISON)



KEY FACTS AT A GLANCE

Hoover Dam was, at the time of completion (1935), the world's tallest dam (over 700 feet).

Lake Mead covers an area of about 640 sq km when full.

Provides drinking water to about 25 million people.

It is one of the most important water resources in the western United States.

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS QUIZ

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DIRECTOR
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SRI ADITYA SINGH GAUTAM



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1. The Thiruvonam festival, the most significant day of the Onam celebrations, has been observed on which date in 2026?

- (A) 23 August 2026 (B) 24 August 2026
(C) 25 August 2026 (D) 26 August 2026

2. Who inaugurated the two-day 9th National Security Strategies (NSS) Conference-2026 in New Delhi on 24 August 2026?

- (A) Rajnath Singh (B) Amit Shah
(C) S. Jaishankar (D) Ajit Doval

3. Which operation was launched by the United States in August 2026 to economically isolate Iran?

- (A) Operation Economic Outcast
(B) Operation Economic Shield
(C) Operation Iran Blockade
(D) Operation Maximum Pressure II

4. Which state in the United States has declared 15 August as “National India Hub Day” in 2026?

- (A) California (B) New Jersey
(C) Illinois (D) Texas

5. The National Conclave on Tribal Languages and Museums 2026 was launched in which city?

- (A) Mysuru (B) Bengaluru
(C) Hubballi (D) Mangaluru

6. Which organisation has launched India’s first-ever Mahila Commando Conversion Course?

- (A) Central Reserve Police Force
(B) National Security Guard
(C) Border Security Force
(D) Indo-Tibetan Border Police

7. Who has won the Miss Universe India 2026 title?

- (A) Vaishnavi Gannesh
(B) Anushri Satavlekar
(C) Tejaswini Shrivastava
(D) Kaziah Liz Mejo

8. Who won the 2026 Dutch Grand Prix at Zandvoort?

- (A) Kimi Antonelli (B) George Russell
(C) Lando Norris (D) Max Verstappen

9. Which crop has been associated with India’s first non-GMO high-expansion hybrid seed launched in Andhra Pradesh in August 2026?

- (A) Maize (B) Rice
(C) Wheat (D) Barley

10. The Jojari River, which was recently in news, is located in which state?

- (A) Gujarat (B) Rajasthan
(C) Haryana (D) Punjab

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



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