

DAILY GENERAL AWARENESS QUIZ

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Saturday, 29 August 2026

1. OpenAI to open first India office in New Delhi, align with IndiaAI. In context to the same tell us, What is the full form of GPT in the chatbot ChatGPT?

- (A) Generative Post-trained Transformer
- (B) Generative Pre-trained Transponder
- (C) Generative Pre-trained Transformer
- (D) General Pre-trained Transformer

2. Suspended wrestler Mukul to be called back from Armenia. In context to the same tell us, The first organized national wrestling tournament took place in which country?

- (A) Greece
- (B) USA
- (C) Germany
- (D) India

3. India successfully test-fired medium-range ballistic missile Agni-4. In context to the same tell us, which of the following is the first surface-to-surface ballistic missile of India?

- (A) Agni
- (B) Trishul
- (C) Prithvi
- (D) Akash

4. Centre Deploys National Joint Outbreak Response Team as Multi-Institutional Probe Intensifies into Chandipura Virus Outbreak. In context to the same tell us, which of the following is not a viral disease?

- (A) Ranikhet disease
- (B) Fowl Pox
- (C) Salmonellosis
- (D) Laryngotracheitis

5. SIAM Tax Conference Focuses on AI, GST Reforms and Future Tax Framework for Auto Industry. In context to GST tell us, what is the maximum rate which can be imposed by a state government under the SGST Act?

- (A) 28 percent
- (B) 40 percent
- (C) 24 percent
- (D) 20 percent

6. National Biodiversity Authority forms panel to address invasive alien species.

Consider the following statements regarding Invasive

Alien Species -

- (1) Invasive Alien Species are non-native organisms (all mammals).
- (2) Animal species red-bellied piranha, alligator gar, Red-eared Slider are the invasive species in India.
- (3) Black Rat, introduced to Australia in the 1800s, is listed among the "World's Worst" invasive species by the IUCN.

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. Amit Shah honours Vithalbhai Patel on the 101st anniversary of his election as President of the Central Legislative Assembly.

Consider the following statements -

- (1) Vithalbhai Patel co-founded the Swaraj Party after leaving the Congress following the suspension of the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922.
- (2) He established an independent Parliament Secretariat reporting solely to the Speaker to ensure its autonomous functioning.
- (3) Vithalbhai Patel opposed the creation of a separate department for the Legislative Assembly in 1929.

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. First International Big Cat Alliance Summit was held in New Delhi on June 1.

Consider the following statements -

- (1) IBCA was proposed by the Prime Minister of India in 2019.
- (2) IBCA focuses on conserving all seven big cat species found exclusively in India.
- (3) The governance structure of IBCA is modeled on the International Solar Alliance (ISA).

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

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DAILY GENERAL STUDIES QUIZ



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ECONOMICS

1. Consider the following statements regarding the Purchasing Power Parity (PPP):

1. It compares the purchasing power of different currencies.
2. PPP exchange rates are used by the World Bank for international income comparisons.
3. PPP exchange rates are always identical to market exchange rates.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (A) (1) only (B) (1) and (2) only
(C) (2) and (3) only (D) (1), (2) and (3)

2. Which of the following is NOT considered a Qualitative (Selective) Credit Control measure of the RBI?

- (A) Margin Requirement
(B) Moral Suasion
(C) Credit Rationing
(D) Open Market Operations

3. Which one of the following situations is most likely to increase the Velocity of Money?

- (A) Increase in people's preference for holding cash
(B) Growth in digital payment systems and electronic transactions
(C) Rise in CRR by the RBI
(D) Increase in Time Deposits only

4. Which of the following taxes is generally regarded as the most efficient automatic stabiliser during an economic boom?

- (A) Customs Duty
(B) Progressive Personal Income Tax
(C) GST
(D) Excise Duty

5. Which one of the following is NOT included in India's Broad Money (M3)?

- (A) Currency with the Public
(B) Demand Deposits with Banks
(C) Time Deposits with Banks
(D) Inter-bank Deposits

6. Consider the following statements regarding Inflation Targeting in India:

1. The RBI follows Flexible Inflation Targeting.
2. The Monetary Policy Committee has six members.
3. The inflation target is expressed in terms of the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (A) (1) and (2) only (B) (2) and (3) only
(C) (1) and (3) only (D) (1), (2) and (3)

7. Which one of the following best explains "Financial Repression"?

- (A) Complete deregulation of financial markets.
(B) Government policies that keep interest rates artificially low and channel funds to itself.
(C) Full capital account convertibility.
(D) Privatization of all public sector banks.

8. Which one of the following is the strongest reason why depreciation is deducted while estimating Net Domestic Product (NDP)?

- (A) To remove indirect taxes.
(B) To account for the wear and tear of capital assets.
(C) To exclude imports.
(D) To adjust for inflation.

9. Which of the following would most likely improve the Current Account Balance?

- (A) Increase in petroleum imports
(B) Increase in software exports
(C) Increase in outward remittances
(D) Rise in foreign tourist spending by Indian residents abroad

10. Which one of the following is NOT a component of Aggregate Demand in a closed economy?

- (A) Household Consumption
(B) Government Expenditure
(C) Net Exports
(D) Private Investment

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Saturday, 29 August 2026

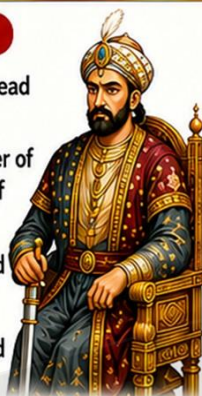
ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM AND DEPARTMENTS OF THE DELHI SULTANATE (1206-1526 AD)

INTRODUCTION

- ◆ The administration of the Delhi Sultanate (1206-1526 AD) was highly centralized.
- ◆ The Sultan was the highest authority and the head of the executive, military and judiciary.
- ◆ The administrative system was influenced by Islamic governance principles and Persian administrative traditions.
- ◆ Persian was the administrative language.

POSITION OF THE SULTAN

- ◆ The Sultan was the supreme head of the state.
- ◆ He was the supreme commander of the army and the final source of justice.
- ◆ He had the power to appoint and dismiss high officials.
- ◆ He was assisted by ministers and officials in the administration.



PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION

- ◆ The Sultanate was divided into Iqta (Iqta).
- ◆ Each Iqta was governed by a Muqti (Muqti) or Iqtadar.
- ◆ His main duties were:
 - Collection of revenue
 - Maintenance of law and order
 - Maintenance of army
 - Obedience to the orders of the Sultan
- ◆ Iltutmish gave an organized form to the Iqta system.



MAIN DEPARTMENTS OF CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION

DIWAN-E-WIZARAT (FINANCE DEPARTMENT)

Head – Wazir



- ◆ The head of the finance and revenue department.
- ◆ Responsible for state income and expenditure, treasury and revenue collection.

DIWAN-E-ARZ (MILITARY DEPARTMENT)

Head – Ariz-e-Mumalik



- ◆ Responsible for recruitment, organization, inspection and payment of soldiers.
- ◆ Alauddin Khilji introduced the brand (Dagh) of horses and face (Chehra) system of soldiers.

DIWAN-E-INSHA (DEPARTMENT OF CORRESPONDENCE)



- ◆ Department of royal correspondence and records.
- ◆ Preparation of royal orders (Farman) and correspondence with provincial officers.

DIWAN-E-RISALAT (RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT)



- ◆ Related to religious affairs and royal prayer petitions.
- ◆ In some reigns, it was also responsible for contact with foreign rulers.

OTHER IMPORTANT OFFICERS



- ◆ Qazi-ul-Quzat – Chief Justice.
- ◆ Sadr-us-Sudur – Head of religious institutions and grants.
- ◆ Barid-e-Mumalik – Head of intelligence and postal system.
- ◆ Amir-e-Hajib – In-charge of royal court.
- ◆ Wakil-e-Dar – Manager of the royal palace.

REVENUE SYSTEM

- ◆ Land revenue was the main source of state income.
- ◆ Main taxes were:
 - Kharaj – Land tax.
 - Jizya – Tax on non-Muslims.
 - Zakat – Religious tax on Muslims.
 - Khums – One-fifth of the wealth obtained in war.



IMPORTANT FACTS FOR EXAMINATION

- ★ Administrative language – Persian
- ★ Finance department – Diwan-e-Wizarat
- ★ Military department – Diwan-e-Arz
- ★ Correspondence department – Diwan-e-Insha
- ★ Religious department – Diwan-e-Risalat
- ★ Chief Justice – Qazi-ul-Quzat
- ★ Intelligence department – Barid-e-Mumalik
- ★ Provincial officer – Muqti (Muqti)
- ★ Alauddin Khilji – Dagh and Chehra system.
- ★ Iltutmish – Strengthening of Iqta system.

CONCLUSION

The administrative system of the Delhi Sultanate was highly organized and centralized. Separate departments were established for finance, army, justice, revenue and administration. The Iqta system, the Diwan system and a strong central administration were its key features, which later influenced the Mughal administration as well.



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TOPIC OF THE DAY



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Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs)

The **National Security Guard (NSG)** has launched its **first Mahila Commando Conversion Course (MCCC)** at the **NSG Training Academy in Manesar, Gurugram, Haryana**. The initiative aims to enhance the operational capabilities of women personnel from **State Police Forces and Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs)** in specialised counter-terrorism operations.



Expository: -

Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs)-

- Central Armed Police Forces are **armed police organisations under the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), Government of India**, which assist the Central and State Governments in maintaining **internal security, border management, counter-insurgency, and other specialised security duties**.

Border Security Force (BSF)-

- The **Border Security Force (BSF)** is primarily responsible for guarding India's **international borders with Pakistan and Bangladesh**.
- The Border Security Force (BSF) was established on **December 1, 1965**.

Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)-

- The Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) was established on **July 27, 1939**, originally under the name **Crown Representative's Police**.
- The **Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)** is primarily responsible for **internal security, counter-insurgency, riot control, and assisting state police forces in maintaining law and order**.

Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)-

- The **Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)** provides security to **industrial establishments, airports, seaports, metro systems, and other critical infrastructure**.
- The Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) was established on **March 10, 1969**.

Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)-

- The **Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)** is primarily responsible for guarding India's **border with China** and performs duties in high-altitude and difficult mountainous areas.

Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)-

- The Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) was established in **1963** as the Special Service Bureau.
- The **Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)** is responsible for guarding India's **borders with Nepal and Bhutan**.

Assam Rifles-

- The Assam Rifles came into **being in 1835**, as a militia called the **'Cachar Levy'**, to primarily protect British Tea estates and their settlements against tribal raids.
- The **Assam Rifles** performs **counter-insurgency operations in the Northeast** and guards the **India-Myanmar border**, with administrative control under the **Ministry of Home Affairs** and operational control under the **Indian Army**.

National Security Guard (NSG)-

- The **National Security Guard (NSG)** is a specialised counter-terrorism force responsible for **counter-terrorism, hostage rescue, and anti-hijacking operations**.
- The National Security Guard (NSG) of India was founded on **October 16, 1984**, and formally came into existence under the National Security Guard Act on **September 22, 1986**.

Key Difference-

- The **State Police Forces** operate primarily under **State Governments**, whereas the **CAPFs** operate under the **Central Government** and assist in border security, internal security, and specialised security operations.



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MAP OF THE DAY BHARAT

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Saturday, 29 August 2026

NAMCHA BARWA (7,782 METRES)

HIGHEST PEAK OF ASSAM HIMALAYA
& EASTERN END OF HIMALAYA

NAMCHA BARWA
7,782 METRES



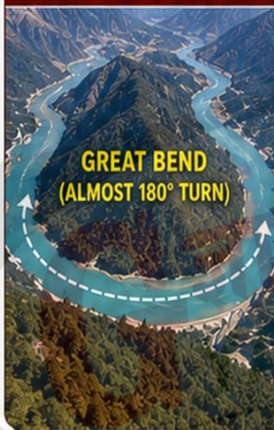
1. LOCATION & BASIC FACTS

- Namcha Barwa is a prominent mountain peak in south-eastern Tibet.
- It is located in **Medog County, Nyingchi Prefecture, Tibet Autonomous Region, China**.
- Its height is about **7,782 metres**.
- It is the highest peak of the **Assam Himalaya**.
- It is considered as the **eastern end** or eastern terminus of the Himalaya.

2. EASTERN END OF THE HIMALAYA

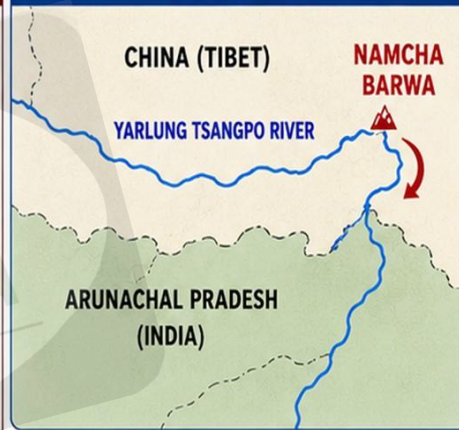
- Namcha Barwa lies near the eastern end of the Himalaya in south-eastern Tibet.
- The mountain ranges around it form extremely steep slopes and deep river valleys.
- This region marks the transition of the Himalaya into the mountains of Southeast Asia.
- It is an important boundary between the Tibetan Plateau and the Brahmaputra basin.

3. BRAHMAPUTRA'S GREAT BEND



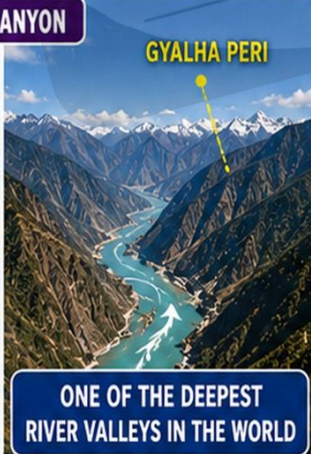
- In Tibet, the **Yarlung Tsangpo** river flows eastwards.
- Near Namcha Barwa, the river makes a sharp turn of almost **180°**.
- This massive bend is called the **Great Bend**.
- After this turn, the river flows through a deep valley and enters **Arunachal Pradesh (India)**.
- In India, it is known first as **Siang / Dihang** and later as the **Brahmaputra**.
- In Bangladesh, the same river is known as **Jamuna**.

LOCATION MAP



4. YARLUNG TSANGPO GRAND CANYON

- The Yarlung Tsangpo Grand Canyon is located around Namcha Barwa.
- It is one of the deepest river gorges in the world and is about **500 km long**.
- The extreme depth of the valley is due to the young and active mountain building process and the river's strong erosion.
- Between Namcha Barwa and Gyalha Peri, the river flows through an extremely deep valley.
- Gyalha Peri is located about **22 km** north-northwest of Namcha Barwa.



ONE OF THE DEEPEST
RIVER VALLEYS IN THE WORLD

5. SIGNIFICANCE

- ✓ Marks the eastern terminus of the Himalayan mountain system.
- ✓ Forms the Great Bend of the Brahmaputra (Yarlung Tsangpo).
- ✓ The Grand Canyon is of great geological and geomorphological importance.
- ✓ The region has high biodiversity and unique ecosystems.
- ✓ Important for climate, water resources and downstream flood patterns in India and Bangladesh.

6. QUICK FACTS

HEIGHT	: 7,782 metres
TYPE	: Mountain Peak
LOCATION	: Medog County, Nyingchi Prefecture, Tibet, China
RIVER	: Yarlung Tsangpo
SPECIAL FEATURE	: Great Bend (almost 180° turn)
NEARBY PEAK	: Gyalha Peri (22 km NNW)
INDIA ENTRY (RIVER)	: Arunachal Pradesh as Siang/Dihang
BANGLADESH NAME	: Jamuna

JOURNEY OF YARLUNG TSANGPO FROM NAMCHA BARWA TO THE BAY OF BENGAL

YARLUNG TSANGPO (TIBET)
Flows eastwards in Tibet

GREAT BEND (NEAR NAMCHA BARWA)
Almost 180° turn

SIANG / DIHANG (ARUNACHAL PRADESH, INDIA)
Enters India through a deep valley

BRAHMAPUTRA (INDIA)
Flows across Assam and other states

JAMUNA (BANGLADESH)
Empties into the Bay of Bengal



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MAP OF THE DAY WORLD

Saturday, 29 August 2026



URUGUAY – GEOGRAPHY, IMPORTANCE & WATER BODIES



★★★ A LANDLOCKED COUNTRY IN SOUTH AMERICA – A NATURAL “BUFFER STATE” ★★★

1 LOCATION & BOUNDARIES

Continent: South America, South-Eastern Part
Coordinates: Approx. 33°00' South Latitude, 56°00' West Longitude

Total Area: 176,215 sq km (World Rank: 89th)
 Land 99.3% and Water 0.7%

Total Land Boundary: 1,564 km
 • With Brazil: 985 km
 • With Argentina: 579 km

Coastline: 660 km (Along Atlantic Ocean)

Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ): 142,166 sq km

Importance: Uruguay is located between the two largest countries of South America – Brazil and Argentina – and acts as a “buffer state”. Historically, in the 19th century it was established as an independent state to reduce tension between these two powers (1828 with British mediation).



2 TOPOGRAPHY (PHYSICAL FEATURES)

The coastal plains along Río de la Plata and the Uruguay River are broad and gradually rise towards the hilly interior. The remaining three-fourths of the country is a rolling plateau with low hill ranges that become more prominent towards the north where they meet the Brazilian highlands. These hilly areas are relatively flat – elevation rarely exceeds 200 meters.



Highest Point: Cerro Catedral (513 meters)
 – Located in the Cuchilla Grande range in the south-east.

Lowest Point: Atlantic Ocean (0 meters)

Longest River: Río Negro

3 IMPORTANT WATER BODIES – EXAM PERSPECTIVE

Río de la Plata – World's Widest River/Estuary



- It is an estuary (tidal estuary), considered by some geographers as a river, by some as a bay and by some as a marginal sea.
- It is formed at Punta Gorda by the confluence of the Uruguay and Paraná rivers and flows into the Atlantic Ocean. When regarded as a river, it is the widest river in the world – narrow at its source and extremely wide at the mouth.
- Width near Buenos Aires is about 40 km and near the mouth about 220 km.
- It forms part of the Argentina–Uruguay border.
- Importance:** The important port cities Montevideo (Uruguay) and Buenos Aires (Argentina) are located on its banks. “Rioplatense Spanish” is spoken here and Tango culture was born in this region.

Río Uruguay



- Flows through Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay – three countries.
- Total length: 1,838 km.
- Joins the Río de la Plata.
- It also forms the boundary between Argentina and Uruguay.

The Río de la Plata Basin (including Paraná, Paraguay and Uruguay rivers) connects 5 countries (Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay and Bolivia) and is the world's second largest river basin after the Amazon.

Río Negro



- The longest internal river of Uruguay.
- Rincón del Bonete Dam on it creates the country's largest artificial lake.
- It is a major source of hydroelectric power.



4 CLIMATE & RESOURCES

Climate: Temperate – rainfall is evenly distributed throughout the year.

Natural Resources: Fertile plains, hydropower potential, moderate mineral resources.

Land Use: Mainly grasslands (pastoral economy) – world famous for beef and wool production.

5 STRATEGIC / GEOPOLITICAL IMPORTANCE

1 Headquarters of MERCOSUR: The administrative secretariat of MERCOSUR (Southern Common Market) is located in Montevideo, making it the center of regional integration.



2 Neutral / Buffer State: Its location between two regional powers – Brazil and Argentina – has made it important in historical and present geopolitics.



3 Río de la Plata Basin: This basin (including Paraná, Paraguay and Uruguay rivers) connects 5 countries (Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, Bolivia) and is the world's second largest river basin after the Amazon.



4 Colonia del Sacramento: UNESCO World Heritage Site on the banks of the Río de la Plata – a symbol of Portuguese-Spanish colonial history.



6 QUICK FACTS FOR EXAMINATION

Highest Point	Longest River	Major Boundary River	Major Estuary	Area Rank	Coastline	Neighboring Countries	Capital & Port
Cerro Catedral (513–514 m)	Río Negro	Río Uruguay	Río de la Plata	89th in the world	660 km	Only 2 – Brazil and Argentina	Montevideo (on the Río de la Plata coast)

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS QUIZ

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Saturday, 29 August 2026

1. Defence Minister Rajnath Singh inaugurated the newly re-developed Hutatma Smruti Smarak in which state in August 2026?

- (A) Goa (B) Maharashtra
(C) Gujarat (D) Telangana

2. How does the Lokayan 2026 expedition seek to strengthen maritime ties with partner countries?

- (A) Joint missile tests (B) Port engagements
(C) Air exercises (D) Submarine patrols

3. What is the name of the scheme launched by government of India to develop poverty-free, employment-rich villages with assured basic amenities?

- (A) Gram Vikas Yojana
(B) Mission Samridh Gaon
(C) Samagra Gram Vikas Abhiyan
(D) Adarsh Gram Mission

4. Where is the SCO Summit 2026 scheduled to be held?

- (A) Tashkent, Uzbekistan
(B) Dushanbe, Tajikistan
(C) Astana, Kazakhstan
(D) Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan

5. Who has been appointed as Officer on Special Duty in the Directorate of Home Guards of the Delhi Government?

- (A) Virender Singh (B) S. B. K. Singh
(C) Satish Golcha (D) Sanjay Arora

6. Which institute organised the “Carbon Pathshala: Voluntary Carbon Market (VCM)

for Farmers” workshop in Goa?

- (A) ICAR–Central Coastal Agricultural Research Institute
(B) ICAR–Indian Agricultural Research Institute
(C) ICAR–Central Soil Salinity Research Institute
(D) ICAR–National Rice Research Institute

7. Which newly identified plant species was formally described by researchers from CSIR-IHBT in August 2026?

- (A) Cremanthodium indicum
(B) Doronicum himalayense
(C) Doronicum sanctum
(D) Aster sanctus

8. Which company has signed a contract with Safran Helicopter Engines to develop and produce the Aravalli turboshaft engine?

- (A) Bharat Electronics Limited
(B) Bharat Dynamics Limited
(C) Cochin Shipyard Limited
(D) Hindustan Aeronautics Limited

9. What was the theme of the first-ever interactive meeting of IPC held in Kolkata?

- (A) IP 2026: Safe Medicines for All
(B) IP 2026: Perspectives, Suggestions & Way Forward
(C) IP 2026: Global Pharmaceutical Leadership
(D) IP 2026: Innovation in Drug Manufacturing

10. Which type of vessel was ICGS Ajit, recently handed over by Goa Shipyard Limited to the Indian Coast Guard in August 2026?

- (A) Fast Patrol Vessel (B) Landing Ship
(C) Missile Corvette (D) Survey Vessel

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



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