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## DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS QUIZ

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Saturday, 01 August 2026

1. India improved its position in the Market Distortions Performance Index from which rank to which rank?

- (A) 82nd to 72nd (B) 82nd to 57th  
(C) 72nd to 57th (D) 57th to 51st

2. The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) has replaced which index with the Output Producer Price Index (PPI) as the GDP deflator?

- (A) Consumer Price Index (CPI)  
(B) Retail Price Index (RPI)  
(C) Wholesale Price Index (WPI)  
(D) GDP Price Index

3. Which national symbol has been granted legal protection under the 2026 Amendment alongside the national anthem?

- (A) Vande Mataram (B) Ashoka Chakra  
(C) Satyameva Jayate (D) Tiranga

4. Which state launched the DWEEPTI Yojana in July 2026?

- (A) Madhya Pradesh (B) Odisha  
(C) Jharkhand (D) Chhattisgarh

5. Which state became the first state in India to execute an exploration licence for rare earth elements?

- (A) Gujarat (B) Rajasthan  
(C) Odisha (D) Karnataka

6. Which bank became the first Southeast Asian bank to be named "World's Best Corporate Bank" at the Global Finance Global Bank Awards 2026?

- (A) DBS Bank (B) OCBC Bank  
(C) UOB Bank (D) Maybank

7. Who won the silver medal in the men's long jump event at the Commonwealth Games 2026?

- (A) Tajay Gayle (B) Stephen Mackenzie  
(C) Jeswin Aldrin (D) Murali Sreeshankar

8. Which state passed the Land and Revenue Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 2026 to regulate land transactions around heritage and religious institutions?

- (A) Meghalaya (B) Nagaland  
(C) Assam (D) Manipur

9. Which initiative was launched by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj in July 2026 to strengthen digital infrastructure in Gram Panchayats?

- (A) e-PANCHAYAT (B) DAANVEER  
(C) PANCHAYAT (D) Digi PANCHAYAT

10. Shree Gusthal Mahavihar and Agam of Prathamshree Mahavihar, recently restored with India's assistance, are located in which country?

- (A) Bhutan (B) Myanmar  
(C) Sri Lanka (D) Nepal

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

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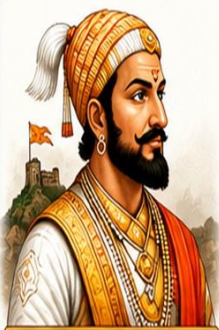


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Saturday, 01 August 2026



**CHHATRAPATI  
SHIVAJI MAHARAJ**  
(1630-1680)

## MARATHA EMPIRE : IMPORTANT FACTS & INFORMATION

❖ **Establishment** – The Maratha Empire was founded by Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj in 1674 AD, when he was coronated at Raigad and declared himself as Chhatrapati.

❖ **Capital** – Initially, Raigad was the capital. Later, Pune became the main center of Maratha power.

❖ **Shivaji's Policy** – Shivaji emphasized republican governance, Swarajya (self-rule), and Hindavi Swarajya. He was a skilled warrior and administrator.

❖ **Ashtapradhan Mandal** – Shivaji established the Ashtapradhan Mandal, a council of eight ministers to assist in administration.

❖ **Guerrilla Warfare** – Shivaji used guerrilla tactics (known as Ganimi Kava) effectively against the Mughals and Adil Shahi forces.

### ASHTAPRADHAN MANDAL (COUNCIL OF EIGHT MINISTERS)

| No. | Name                                        | Designation                                            | Main Functions / Responsibilities                      | In-Charge / Minister    |
|-----|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1.  | <b>Peshwa</b><br>(Chief Minister)           | Head of the Council and Prime Minister                 | Overall administration, policy making, and execution   | Moropant Trimbak Pingle |
| 2.  | <b>Amatya</b><br>(Finance Minister)         | In-charge of Finance and Revenue                       | Collection of revenue, accounts, and treasury          | Ramchandra Pant Amatya  |
| 3.  | <b>Mantri</b><br>(Home Minister)            | In-charge of Internal Affairs and Intelligence         | Internal administration, intelligence and spies        | Dattaji Pant            |
| 4.  | <b>Sachiv</b><br>(Chief Secretary)          | In-charge of Correspondence, Records and Royal Letters | Official letters, royal orders and documents           | Annaji Datto            |
| 5.  | <b>Sumant / Dabir</b><br>(Foreign Minister) | In-charge of Foreign Affairs and Diplomacy             | Relations with other states, treaties and negotiations | Sonavant Dabir          |
| 6.  | <b>Senapati</b><br>(Commander-in-Chief)     | In-charge of Army and Military Operations              | Command of army, war strategy and defense              | Prataprao Gujar         |
| 7.  | <b>Nyayadhish</b><br>(Chief Justice)        | In-charge of Justice and Judiciary                     | Dispensing justice, judicial matters                   | Niraji Raoji            |
| 8.  | <b>Panditrao</b><br>(Ecclesiastical Head)   | In-charge of Religious Affairs and Charity             | Religious matters, charity, and welfare                | Raghunath Pandit        |

### TERRITORIAL EXPANSION

By the mid-18th century, the Maratha Empire stretched from South India to Delhi and Attock (now in Pakistan).



### IMPORTANT EVENTS (CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER)

| Year         | Event                                                                                     |
|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1674 AD      | Shivaji Maharaj was coronated at Raigad and established the Maratha Empire.               |
| 1680 AD      | Shivaji Maharaj passed away.                                                              |
| 1681 AD      | Sambhaji Maharaj ascended the throne.                                                     |
| 1689 AD      | Sambhaji Maharaj was captured and executed by Aurangzeb.                                  |
| 1700 AD      | Rajaram Maharaj succeeded Sambhaji Maharaj. He shifted the capital to Jinji (Tamil Nadu). |
| 1707 AD      | After Aurangzeb's death, the Mughal power started weakening.                              |
| 1713 AD      | Shahu Maharaj was released by the Mughals and established his rule in Pune.               |
| 1720 AD      | Peshwa Baji Rao I became the Peshwa.                                                      |
| 1761 AD      | Third Battle of Panipat – Marathas were defeated by Ahmad Shah Abdali.                    |
| 1761-1772 AD | Maratha revival under Peshwa Madhavrao I.                                                 |
| 1775-1782 AD | First Anglo-Maratha War.                                                                  |
| 1803-1805 AD | Second Anglo-Maratha War.                                                                 |
| 1817-1818 AD | Third Anglo-Maratha War.                                                                  |
| 1818 AD      | Maratha Empire was completely dissolved by the British.                                   |

### PESHWA ERA (18TH CENTURY)

- In the 18th century, real power shifted to the Peshwas, who ruled from Pune.
- The Peshwas expanded the Maratha Empire and made it a powerful force in India.

### IMPORTANT PESHWAS AND THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS

| Peshwa                      | Period    | Contribution                                                                                     |
|-----------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Balaji Vishwanath           | 1713-1720 | Laid the foundation of Peshwa power and united various Maratha chiefs.                           |
| Baji Rao I                  | 1720-1740 | Great military leader. Expanded the empire into North India and defeated the Mughals near Delhi. |
| Balaji Baji Rao (Nanasaheb) | 1740-1761 | Further expanded the empire but faced the defeat in Third Battle of Panipat.                     |
| Madhavrao I                 | 1761-1772 | Revived the Maratha power after the disaster of Panipat.                                         |
| Baji Rao II                 | 1796-1818 | Last influential Peshwa. Defeated by the British.                                                |

### IMPORTANT RULERS

- **Shivaji Maharaj (1630-1680)** – Founder of the Maratha Empire.
- **Sambhaji Maharaj (1681-1689)** – Brave warrior, executed by Aurangzeb.
- **Rajaram Maharaj (1689-1700)** – Fought against the Mughals and kept the Maratha resistance alive.
- **Shahu Maharaj (1708-1749)** – Restored stability and unity in the empire.
- **Peshwa Baji Rao I (1720-1740)** – Expanded the empire and defeated the Mughals near Delhi.
- **Peshwa Madhavrao I (1761-1772)** – Revived the empire after the Panipat defeat.

### THIRD BATTLE OF PANIPAT (1761)

In this battle, Ahmad Shah Abdali defeated the Marathas, delivering a major blow to their power.

### WARS WITH THE BRITISH

The Marathas fought three Anglo-Maratha Wars:

- 1 **First Anglo-Maratha War** (1775-1782)
- 2 **Second Anglo-Maratha War** (1803-1805)
- 3 **Third Anglo-Maratha War** (1817-1818)



### LAST MARATHA RULER

The last influential Peshwa was Baji Rao II (1796-1818), who was defeated by the British in the Third Anglo-Maratha War.



### ANNEXATION OF MARATHA EMPIRE

In 1818 AD, the British East India Company completely dissolved the Maratha Empire and annexed its territories into the British Indian Empire.



### KEY FACTS ABOUT MARATHA EMPIRE

- ❖ The Maratha Empire played a major role in resisting Mughal rule.
- ❖ Shivaji Maharaj is considered a great warrior and nation-builder.
- ❖ The administrative system of Shivaji was efficient and progressive.
- ❖ The Marathas promoted Hindu culture and protected temples.
- ❖ The Maratha Empire was a symbol of courage, self-respect and Swarajya.



## DAILY GENERAL AWARENESS QUIZ

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Saturday, 01 August 2026

1. England Women's Football Team won the UEFA Women's Euro Cup. In context to the same tell us, which of the following football trophies is awarded to the winner of the FIFA World Cup?

- (A) Copa America (B) UEFA Super Cup  
(C) Jules Rimet Trophy (D) Ballon d'Or

2. AHRR Hosts First-Ever Armed Forces National Conference 'SHAPE 2025'. In context to the same tell us, which of the following is India's only operational Tri-Service Command?

- (A) Southern Command  
(B) Eastern Naval Command  
(C) Strategic Forces Command  
(D) Andaman and Nicobar Command

3. Tejaswin Shankar set a new national decathlon record with 7,826 points. In context to the same tell us, which of the following is not included in the Decathlon event in athletics?

- (A) Pole Vault (B) Javelin Throw  
(C) 1500 Metres (D) Hammer Throw

4. Defence Minister Rajnath Singh Calls Operation Sindoor a Golden Chapter in India's Military History. In context to the same tell us, which Indian military operation specifically targeted entrenched terrorist hideouts in the Hill Kaka region of Jammu & Kashmir in 2003?

- (A) Operation Sarp Vinash (B) Operation Ginger  
(C) Operation Randori Behak (D) Operation All Out

5. Utpal Kumar Singh to take over as CEO of Sansad TV. In context to the same tell us, in which month and year was Sansad TV officially launched by the Government of India?

- (A) January 2020 (B) September 2021  
(C) August 2021 (D) March 2022

6. Maldivian Independence Day is celebrated annually on July 26.

Consider the following statements regarding the Independence Days of India's neighbouring countries:

(1) Bangladesh celebrates its Independence Day on March 26, commemorating its declaration of independence from Pakistan in 1971.

(2) Sri Lanka observes its Independence Day on February 4, marking the end of Portuguese rule.

(3) Myanmar celebrates its Independence Day on January 4, to mark its independence from British colonial rule in 1948.

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. ISRO will launch three more navigation satellites, NVS-03, NVS-04, and NVS-05, in 2026.

Consider the following statements regarding satellite-based navigation systems:

(1) IRNSS/NavIC is India's regional satellite navigation system and currently provides positioning services only in India and surrounding regions.

(2) The Global Positioning System (GPS) is owned by the European Union and operated by the European Space Agency.

(3) GLONASS and BeiDou are global navigation satellite systems owned by Russia and China, respectively.

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. Legal awareness programme on human trafficking organised in Yadgir.

Consider the following statements regarding the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA):

(1) The National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) was established under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.

(2) The Executive Chairman of NALSA is always the Chief Justice of India, as per the Legal Services Authorities Act.

(3) NALSA is responsible for organizing Lok Adalats and spreading legal awareness through nationwide campaigns and legal literacy programs.

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

## TOPIC OF THE DAY

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**Saturday, 01 August 2026**

### Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT)



The **Jharkhand High Court** has sought a response from the Central Government regarding the establishment of a **permanent bench of the Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) in Ranchi**. The Court has also directed the Government to explain its changed stand on the proposal.

#### Expository:-

#### What is the Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT)?

- The **Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT)** is a **quasi-judicial body** established to adjudicate **service-related disputes and complaints of Central Government employees**.
- It was established in **November 1985** under the **Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985**.
- It was constituted in accordance with **Article 323A of the Constitution of India**.
- The **Principal Bench** of CAT is located in **New Delhi**.

#### Objectives of CAT-

- To provide **speedy, inexpensive, and effective** resolution of service-related disputes of Central Government employees.
- To reduce the burden of service litigation on ordinary courts.
- To protect the rights of government employees and ensure administrative justice.

#### Constitutional and Legal Basis-

- Article 323A of the Constitution** provides for the establishment of Administrative Tribunals.
- The **Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985** provides the legal framework for the establishment and functioning of CAT.

#### Composition

##### Chairperson-

- CAT is headed by a **Chairperson**.
- The Chairperson is generally a **retired Chief Justice of a High Court** or another eligible judicial authority.
- The Chairperson is appointed by the **President of India**.

#### Judicial Members-

- Judicial Members possess extensive judicial experience.
- They assist the Chairperson in hearing and deciding cases.

#### Administrative Members-

- Administrative Members are senior officers with extensive **experience in public administration**.
- They provide administrative and technical expertise in **service-related matters**.

#### Jurisdiction-

- Recruitment and appointments.**
- Promotions and transfers.
- Disciplinary proceedings and dismissal.
- Pension, gratuity, and retirement benefits.
- Other service-related disputes.
- Under **Section 14(2) of the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985**, the Government of India has notified **215 organizations** under the jurisdiction of CAT.

#### Functions-

- Adjudicates service disputes involving **Central Government employees**.
- Hears complaints relating to service matters.
- Summons witnesses and examines evidence.
- Passes legally binding judgments.
- Issues necessary directions, orders, and appropriate relief.

#### Independence-

- Under the **Administrative Tribunals (Amendment) Act, 2006**, the service conditions of the Chairperson and Members of CAT are similar to those of High Court Judges.
- Orders of CAT can be challenged before the concerned **High Court** under **Articles 226 and 227 of the Constitution**.
- In **L. Chandra Kumar v. Union of India (1997)**, the Supreme Court held that CAT orders cannot be challenged directly before the Supreme Court; the aggrieved party must first approach the concerned High Court.

#### Powers of CAT-

- Power to summon witnesses.
- Power to examine documents and evidence.
- Power to punish for contempt of court, similar to that of a High Court.
- Power to issue legally binding orders and directions.

#### Benches-

- The **Principal Bench** of CAT is situated in **New Delhi**.
- At present, CAT has **19 regular benches** and **19 circuit benches** across India.
- On **8 June 2020**, a new CAT Bench for the **Union Territories of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh** was inaugurated.
- The Bench was inaugurated virtually by **Dr. Jitendra Singh**, Union Minister.

## MAP OF THE DAY - BHARAT

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Saturday, 01 August 2026

# BHOR GHAT

— Maharashtra, India —

Bhor Ghat is a mountain pass located on the crest of the Western Ghats in Maharashtra, connecting the Deccan Plateau with the coastal Konkan region.



### LOCATION

- Situated in Maharashtra, India.
- Lies between Khopoli and Khandala by road and between Palsadhari and Khandala by rail.
- Part of the Sahyadri mountain ranges (Western Ghats).



### GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES

- Mountain pass on the crest of the Western Ghats.
- Elevation: Approximately 600 meters (1,970 feet) above sea level.
- Steep slopes, deep valleys, waterfalls and lush greenery.



### HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

- Site of the Battle of Bhor Ghat in February 1781.
- Maratha Empire (based in Pune) vs. British forces (based in Bombay).
- The British sent a large army to capture Pune via Bhor Ghat pass.
- Maratha forces ambushed and defeated the British troops, resulting in a decisive Maratha victory.



### RAILWAY SIGNIFICANCE

- Information from a local Dhanger tribal, Shigroba, helped in finding a motorable route through the pass.
- Great Indian Peninsula Railway (GIPR) laid a railway line between Mumbai and Pune.
- The Bhor Ghat section, featuring 28 tunnels and old bridges, was opened in 1863.
- It connected Mumbai to the Deccan Plateau, greatly boosting trade and communication.



### ECOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE

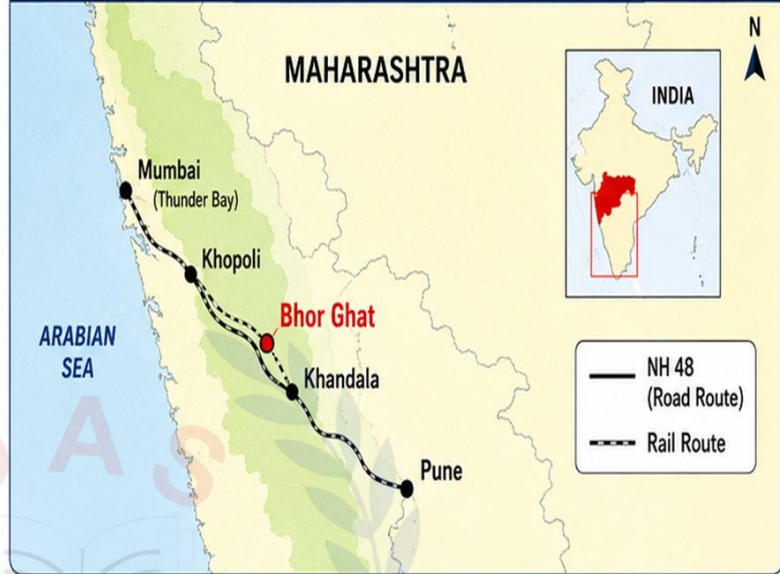
- Part of the Western Ghats – a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
- Rich biodiversity with dense forests, waterfalls, and varied flora and fauna.
- Receives heavy rainfall during the monsoon.



### TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

- Scenic beauty, waterfalls (e.g., Bhivpuri, Kune Falls).
- Popular destination for trekking, nature lovers and photographers.
- Attractions include Duke's Nose, Rajmachi Fort, Karla Caves, Lohagad Fort (nearby).

### MAP



### ROUTE (NOT TO SCALE)



### QUICK FACTS

|                                                                                                      |                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                  |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  State: Maharashtra |  Type: Mountain Pass |  Road Route: Khopoli – Khandala (NH 48) |  Rail Route: Palsadhari – Khandala (GIPR Line) |  Battle of Bhor Ghat: February 1781 |  Railway Section Opened: 1863 |  Number of Tunnels: 28 |  Connects: Mumbai (Coast) to Deccan Plateau |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

## MAP OF THE DAY - WORLD

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Saturday, 01 August 2026

# BAB-EL-MANDEB STRAIT



### OVERVIEW

- Bab-el-Mandeb is an important strait.
- It is located between **Yemen** on the Arabian Peninsula and **Djibouti & Eritrea** in the Horn of Africa.
- It connects the **Red Sea** to the **Gulf of Aden** and further to the **Indian Ocean**.
- It is one of the world's most important **maritime chokepoints**.



### MEANING OF THE NAME

- 'Bab' means 'Gate'.
- 'Mandeb' means 'Lamentation'.
- Therefore, Bab-el-Mandeb means **"Gate of Tears"**.



### GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

- **North** : Red Sea
- **South** : Gulf of Aden
- **East** : Yemen
- **West** : Djibouti and Eritrea



### STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE

- It is a key sea route between the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea.
- It links Europe-Asia trade via the Red Sea and the Suez Canal.
- A large portion of petroleum and natural gas from the Persian Gulf to Europe passes through this route.
- Together with the Strait of Hormuz, it is vital for global energy supply.
- It is a major strategic chokepoint in terms of global maritime trade and energy security.



### HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

- Since ancient times, it has been an important sea route between Asia and Africa.
- 1799** : The British East India Company captured Perim Island.
- 1857** : Britain established its formal control over the island.
- 1861** : A lighthouse was built on the island to ensure the safety of trade routes through the Red Sea – Suez.
- 1967** : The area came under the control of South Yemen.

### PRESENT IMPORTANCE



Bab-el-Mandeb plays a crucial role in maritime security in the Middle East, East Africa and the Red Sea region.



It is one of the world's busiest international sea routes.



Any disruption in this route can affect global oil supply and international trade.



### QUICK FACTS

- Type** : Strait
- Meaning** : Gate of Tears
- Connects** : Red Sea ↔ Gulf of Aden ↔ Indian Ocean
- Lies between** : Yemen (East) and Djibouti & Eritrea (West)
- Strategic Route** : Europe-Asia trade via Red Sea – Bab-el-Mandeb – Gulf of Aden – Indian Ocean
- Related Strait** : Strait of Hormuz
- Importance** : Major maritime chokepoint for global trade, energy supply and maritime security.



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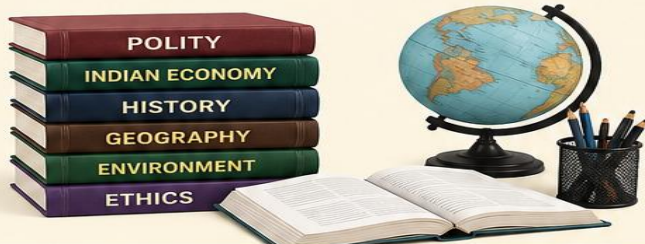
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