

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS QUIZ

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Tuesday, 07 July 2026

1. The recently developed placenta-on-chip platform primarily aims to achieve what?

- (A) Replace conventional in vitro fertilisation methods
- (B) Recreate key functions of the human placenta
- (C) Generate artificial embryos for medical research
- (D) Develop advanced stem cell-based therapeutic products

2. Which state is home to India's first greenfield integrated refinery-cum-petrochemical complex inaugurated in July 2026?

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

3. The recently launched Women Helpline introduced by the National Commission for Women uses which short code?

- (A) 1091
- (B) 181
- (C) 1930
- (D) 14490

4. The world's oldest accurately dated banyan tree, identified in 2026, is located in which Indian state?

- (A) Bihar
- (B) West Bengal
- (C) Uttar Pradesh
- (D) Odisha

5. India recently achieved the first institutionalization of bilateral trade cooperation through the 'India-Forum for the Promotion of Exports' with which country?

- (A) Senegal
- (C) Mali

- (B) Ghana
- (D) Benin

6. India unveiled its first EXIM-grade shipping container in which state?

- (A) Gujarat
- (B) Maharashtra
- (C) Tamil Nadu
- (D) Uttar Pradesh

7. Which state recently received Geographical Indication (GI) tags for Jalbhara Sandesh, Manohara and traditional wooden boats?

- (A) Odisha
- (B) West Bengal
- (C) Assam
- (D) Bihar

8. What is the official theme of the International Day of Cooperatives 2026?

- (A) Cooperatives for a Peaceful World!
- (B) Cooperatives for Sustainable Growth!
- (C) Cooperatives Build a Better Future!
- (D) Cooperatives Empower Communities!

9. Which state became the first in India to commercially produce Matcha tea in July 2026?

- (A) Assam
- (B) Sikkim
- (C) West Bengal
- (D) Kerala

10. Which clean energy ecosystem is the primary focus of the ₹67,000 crore Memorandum of Cooperation signed by Odisha with ACME Group and Japan's IHI Corporation?

- (A) Green Ammonia
- (B) Ethanol
- (C) Green Hydrogen
- (D) Bio-CNG

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

DAILY STATIC GK ONE-LINERS

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Famous Mountains in the Himalayas

Mount Everest (Sagarmatha/Chomolungma)

- **Height:** 8,848.86 meters (29,031.7 feet)
- **Location:** Nepal and China (Tibet)
- **Famous For:** The highest mountain on Earth, Mount Everest is one of the most iconic peaks in the world. It attracts climbers from around the globe attempting to reach the summit.

K2 (Mount Godwin-Austen)

- **Height:** 8,611 meters (28,251 feet)
- **Location:** Pakistan and China
- **Famous For:** Known for being one of the most challenging and dangerous peaks to climb, K2 is the second-highest mountain in the world.

Kangchenjunga

- **Height:** 8,586 meters (28,169 feet)
- **Location:** India and Nepal
- **Famous For:** The third-highest mountain in the world, Kangchenjunga is revered by the people of the region and holds spiritual significance.

Lhotse

- **Height:** 8,516 meters (27,940 feet)
- **Location:** Nepal and Tibet (China)
- **Famous For:** Lhotse is often considered a "sister peak" to Mount Everest, located just south of Everest and connected by the Lhotse Face. It's the fourth-highest mountain in the world.

Makalu

- **Height:** 8,485 meters (27,838 feet)
- **Location:** Nepal and Tibet (China)
- **Famous For:** Known for its pyramid-like shape, Makalu is the fifth-highest mountain in the world and presents a challenging climb due to its steep slopes.

- **Location:** Nepal and Tibet (China)
- **Famous For:** Cho Oyu is considered one of the easier 8,000-meter peaks to climb, which makes it a popular choice for mountaineers seeking to summit their first major peak.

Dhaulagiri

- **Height:** 8,167 meters (26,795 feet)
- **Location:** Nepal
- **Famous For:** The seventh-highest mountain in the world, Dhaulagiri is known for its steep, icy slopes and is the highest peak located entirely within Nepal.

Manaslu

- **Height:** 8,163 meters (26,781 feet)
- **Location:** Nepal
- **Famous For:** Manaslu, the eighth-highest mountain in the world, is famous for its challenging conditions and its remote location in the western Himalayas.

Annapurna I

- **Height:** 8,091 meters (26,545 feet)
- **Location:** Nepal
- **Famous For:** Annapurna I is infamous for its high fatality rate among climbers, though it remains a sought-after peak. It's the tenth-highest mountain in the world.

Shishapangma

- **Height:** 8,027 meters (26,335 feet)
- **Location:** Tibet (China)
- **Famous For:** The 14th-highest mountain in the world, Shishapangma is the only 8,000-meter peak that is entirely within Tibet. It's less frequently climbed than some of the other high mountains in the Himalayas.

DAILY GENERAL AWARENESS QUIZ

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Tuesday, 07 July 2026

1. Nationwide Viksit Bharat G-Ram G Act Launched In Andhra Pradesh. In context to MGNREGA tell us, Under MGNREGA, unemployment allowance becomes payable if employment is not provided within how many days of demand?

- (A) 7 days (B) 10 days
(C) 15 days (D) 30 days

2. 3rd Global Conclave On Plastic Recycling Begins At Bharat Mandapam. In context to the same tell us, which one of the following is the major source of microplastics in the oceans?

- (A) Cosmetics (B) Personal protective equipment
(C) Bottled water (D) Synthetic textiles

3. Gujarat Police Launch Operation Surakshit Cyberspace For Women And Children. In context to the same tell us, which of the following is NOT a cyber crime?

- (A) Phishing (B) Spoofing
(C) Ransomware (D) Encryption

4. ISRO Scientist Mayilsamy Annadurai Appointed Tamil Nadu Curriculum Panel Chairman. In context to ISRO scientists tell us, Which ISRO Chairman oversaw the operationalisation of the PSLV, making it India's reliable workhorse launch vehicle?

- (A) K. Kasturirangan (B) Satish Dhawan
(C) U. R. Rao (D) G. Madhavan Nair

5. Drugs Rules 1945 Amended for Cell and Gene Therapies. In context to the same tell us, Which of the following is NOT a part of gene therapy?

- (A) Introduction of a normal gene into cells
(B) Replacement of a defective gene
(C) Correction of a genetic disorder through genes
(D) Introduction of bacteria into a patient's cells

6. Nine Years of GST: Evolution of India's Indirect Tax System and Next-Generation Reforms. Consider the following statements regarding the GST framework in India:

(1) On intra-State supplies, both CGST and SGST are levied on the same taxable value.

(2) Imports of goods and services are treated as inter-State supplies under the GST regime.

(3) Exports of goods and services are liable to CGST and SGST but at concessional rates.

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. Strategic Roadmap for Making Ayurveda Global: Vision 2025–2047.

Consider the following statements regarding the institutional framework of Ayurveda in India:

(1) The National Commission for Indian System of Medicine (NCISM) regulates medical education in Ayurveda.

(2) The Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS) is the statutory regulator of Ayurveda education.

(3) The Pharmacopoeia Commission for Indian Medicine & Homoeopathy (PCIM&H) develops quality standards for Ayurvedic drugs.

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. Special Self-Governance Framework for Ladakh under Article 371 Proposed by the Centre.

Consider the following statements regarding Article 371 of the Constitution:

(1) Article 371 forms part of Part XXI of the Constitution dealing with temporary, transitional and special provisions.

(2) All provisions from Article 371A to Article 371J were inserted through constitutional amendments under Article 368.

(3) Article 371 establishes Autonomous District Councils similar to those under the Sixth Schedule.

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-{D} - 6-{B} - 7-{A} 8-{B}

TOPIC OF THE DAY

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Tuesday, 07 July 2026

National Horticulture Board (NHB)

Why in News?

The **National Horticulture Board (NHB)** has approved the **Mithila Multi-Commodity Horticulture Cluster** under the **Cluster Development Programme (CDP)**. This initiative aims to strengthen Bihar's horticulture sector through modern infrastructure, value addition, and enhanced export potential.

Expository: -

Cluster Development Programme (CDP)

- The Mithila Multi-Commodity Horticulture Cluster has been approved under the **Cluster Development Programme (CDP)** of the **National Horticulture Board (NHB)**. The primary objective of the programme is to make India's horticulture clusters globally competitive by developing an integrated value chain from production to marketing.

Project Cost and Coverage

- The project will be implemented at an estimated cost of **₹100 crore**. It will cover the **Darbhanga** and **Madhubani** districts of **Bihar** and will be developed over an area of approximately **15,100 hectares**.

Major Crops

- The cluster will focus on the production, processing, storage, and marketing of major horticultural crops such as **banana, mango, litchi, and makhana**. This is expected to improve the quality, productivity, and market competitiveness of these crops.

Objectives of the Project

- The project aims to strengthen **post-harvest infrastructure**, promote **value addition**, develop effective **branding**, and improve **market linkages** for farmers. It also seeks to encourage **exports**, establish an **integrated horticulture value chain**, and enhance the **income of farmers**.

National Horticulture Board (NHB)

Establishment

- The **National Horticulture Board (NHB)** was established by the **Government of India in April 1984** to promote the integrated development of the horticulture sector in the country.



National Horticulture Board

Basis of Establishment

- The Board was constituted on the recommendations of the **Group on Perishable Agricultural Commodities**, chaired by **Dr. M. S. Swaminathan**, who was serving as the **Member (Agriculture), Planning Commission** at that time.

Headquarters

- The headquarters of the **National Horticulture Board** is located in **Gurugram, Haryana**.

Legal Status

- The NHB is an **autonomous society** registered under the **Societies Registration Act, 1860**.

Administrative Ministry

- The Board functions under the **Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India**.

MAP OF THE DAY - BHARAT

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Tuesday, 07 July 2026



KUMAON HIMALAYA

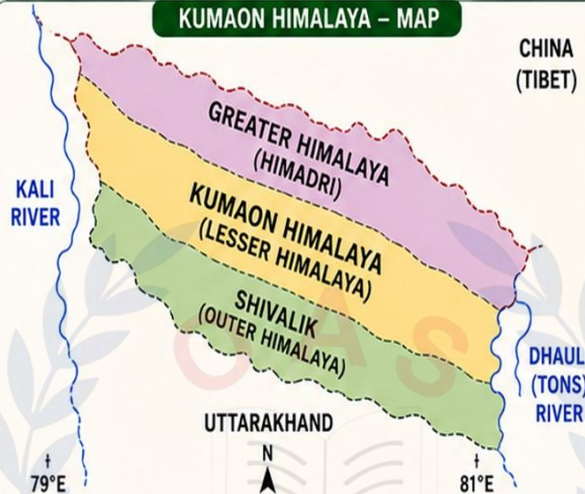
Location, Importance, Geographical Description & Important Facts



1. LOCATION (Location)

- Kumaon Himalaya is a part of the Middle Himalaya (Lesser Himalaya).
- It is located in the **Kumaon region** of **Uttarakhand, India**.
- It extends from the **Kali River** in the west to the **Dhaulī (Tons) River** in the east.
- It lies approximately between **79°E and 81°E** longitude.
- It is bounded by the **Greater Himalaya (Himadri)** in the north and the **Shivalik (Outer Himalaya)** in the south.
- Major districts include Pithoragarh, Bageshwar, Almora, Nainital, Champawat, and Udham Singh Nagar.

KUMAON HIMALAYA – MAP



2. IMPORTANCE (Importance)

- ◆ Acts as a natural barrier between India and China (Tibet).
- ◆ Source region of several important rivers and glaciers.
- ◆ Rich in biodiversity and natural resources.
- ◆ Promotes tourism, pilgrimage, agriculture, and horticulture.
- ◆ Strategically important from a national security perspective.
- ◆ Habitat of many rare and endemic flora and fauna.

3. GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

- ◆ **Part of** : Middle (Lesser) Himalaya
- ◆ **Average Elevation** : 2,000 m to 4,500 m
- ◆ Characterized by rugged mountain ranges and deep river valleys.
- ◆ **Physiographic Divisions** :
 1. Greater Himalaya (Himadri)
 2. Lesser Himalaya (Kumaon Himalaya)
 3. Shivalik (Outer Himalaya)
- ◆ **Major Peaks** : Nanda Devi (7,816 m), Nanda Kot (6,861 m), Trishul (7,120 m), Panchachuli (6,334 m), Hardeol (7,151 m)
- ◆ **Major Passes** : Lipulekh Pass, Niti Pass
- ◆ **Major Rivers** : Kali, Kosi, Ramganga, Gori (Gori Ganga), Gola, Pindar, Malini
- ◆ **Important Valleys** : Kosi Valley, Pindar Valley, Darma Valley
- ◆ **Major Glaciers** : Milam Glacier, Pindari Glacier, Sunderdhunga Glacier
- ◆ The region is highly tectonically active and therefore earthquake-prone.

4. OTHER IMPORTANT FACTS

- ◆ Nanda Devi National Park is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
- ◆ Receives heavy rainfall during the South-West Monsoon.
- ◆ Rich vegetation includes oak, deodar, pine, buransh (rhododendron), and bhojpatra (birch).
- ◆ Terrace farming (step farming) is the major agricultural practice.
- ◆ Major crops include rice, wheat, millet, and barley.
- ◆ Falls under Seismic Zone V, making it highly earthquake-sensitive.
- ◆ Traditional houses are commonly built using stone and wood (Kath-Kuni style in some Himalayan regions).

5. IMPORTANT POINTS FOR EXAMS

- Kumaon Himalaya is part of the Lesser Himalaya.
- Located between the Kali River (west) and Dhaulī/Tons River (east).
- Highest peak : Nanda Devi (7,816 m).
- Important passes : Lipulekh, Niti.
- Major rivers : Kali, Kosi, Ramganga, Pindar.
- Famous for Nanda Devi National Park.
- Terrace farming is the dominant agricultural practice.
- Lies in Seismic Zone V.
- Average elevation : 2,000–4,500 m.

6. MAJOR PEAKS (Main Peaks)

Peak	Height (m)
Nanda Devi	7,816
Nanda Kot	6,861
Trishul	7,120
Panchachuli	6,334
Hardeol	7,151

KUMAON HIMALAYA – VIEW



7. ONE-LINE REVISION

- Kumaon Himalaya = Part of the Lesser Himalaya
- Western Boundary = Kali River
- Eastern Boundary = Dhaulī (Tons) River
- Highest Peak = Nanda Devi (7,816 m)
- Major Passes = Lipulekh, Niti
- Famous National Park = Nanda Devi National Park
- Major Rivers = Kali, Kosi, Ramganga, Pindar
- Average Elevation = 2,000–4,500 m
- Agriculture = Terrace Farming
- Seismic Zone = Zone V



CONCLUSION :

The Kumaon Himalaya is renowned for its spectacular natural beauty, rich biodiversity, glaciers, river systems, and cultural heritage. It plays a vital role in environmental conservation, agriculture, tourism, water resources, and India's strategic security.



MAP OF THE DAY - WORLD

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LAKE URMIA – IRAN

1. LOCATION

- Lake Urmia is located in **northwestern Iran** between **East Azerbaijan** and **West Azerbaijan** provinces.
- It lies in the **Urmia Basin**.
- Situated between the Sahand Mountains (east) and the Barand Mountains (west).
- Approximate coordinates: **36° 20' to 37° 10' N** latitude and **44° 30' to 46° 30' E** longitude.



2. IMPORTANCE

- ★ It is the **largest lake in the Middle East** and the **sixth largest saltwater lake** in the world.
- ★ It plays a vital role in the local **climate** by moderating temperature.
- ★ It is a major source of water for **agriculture, industry** and **drinking**.
- ★ Supports rich biodiversity; the area was designated as a **Biosphere Reserve by UNESCO** in 1976.
- ★ It is called the **"Bride of Iran"** due to its unique beauty and economic value.

3. GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

- It is an **endorheic (closed) salt lake**, meaning it has no outlet.
- It is the **largest lake in the Middle East** and the **fourth largest saline lake** in the world.
- **Area:** About **5,200 sq km** (varies with water level)
- **Maximum Length:** About **135 km**
- **Maximum Width:** About **55 km**
- **Average Depth:** About **6 meters**
- **Maximum Depth:** About **16 meters**
- The lake is very shallow.
- The water is **saline** and **highly alkaline**.
- The lake turns **reddish** in summer due to the presence of *Dunaliella salina* (a type of algae).

4. PROBLEMS

- The water level has declined by about **90%** in the last few decades.
- Main reasons: **excessive water extraction, dam construction**, and **dry climate**.
- Environmental degradation, including loss of biodiversity and **dust storms**.
- The shrinking of the lake has affected the health of local people.
- The exposed lake bed has turned into a source of **salt and dust pollution**.

5. OTHER IMPORTANT FACTS

- ◆ It is a **hypersaline** lake.
- ◆ **Salinity:** About **102 g/l** (varies with water level).
- ◆ It experiences a continental climate with cold winters and hot summers.
- ◆ Several rivers/streams feed the lake, but there is no outflow.
- ◆ The Iranian government has launched several restoration projects for the lake.

6. KEY FACTS AT A GLANCE (FOR EXAMS)

Location	Northwestern Iran, between East Azerbaijan & West Azerbaijan
Type	Endorheic (closed), salt lake
Basin	Urmia Basin
Area	About 5,200 sq km (varies)
Max. Length	About 135 km
Max. Width	About 55 km
Average Depth	About 6 meters
Max. Depth	About 16 meters
Coordinates	36° 20' to 37° 10' N, 44° 30' to 46° 30' E
Importance	Largest in Middle East, biodiversity, climate, agriculture, tourism
Nickname	"Bride of Iran"



Lake Urmia is not just a natural wonder but also a lifeline for millions. Its restoration is crucial for environment, economy and future generations.



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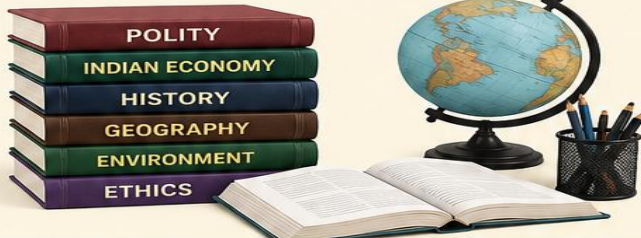
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