



OAS HUB



13+ Years of
Experience Mentoring
5000+ Students

DIRECTOR

Lalit Mohan Dasadhikari

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS QUIZ

CONTACT US >>



+91 8926232634



www.oashub.in



oashub19@gmail.com

Friday, 07 August 2026

1. Hiroshima Day 2026 marks which anniversary of the Hiroshima atomic bombing?

- (A) 75th (B) 78th
(C) 80th (D) 81st

2. Recently, *Saxifraga candelabrum*, an alpine flowering plant native to the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau and the Hengduan Mountains of China, has been confirmed as what?

- (A) Carnivorous plant (B) Parasitic plant
(C) Halophytic plant (D) Medicinal plant

3. According to the Supreme Court's direction in August 2026, what will be the extent of the mining buffer zone around wetland conservation reserves in India?

- (A) 2-kilometre (B) 5-kilometre
(C) 10-kilometre (D) 15-kilometre

4. Recently, which Indian initiative was linked with the return of 274 fugitives from 36 countries since 2019?

- (A) Operation Garuda (B) Operation Vijay
(C) Operation Prahar (D) Operation Trishul

5. Recently, India's first indigenous vaccine for which disease was announced by ICAR?

- (A) African Swine Fever
(B) Avian Influenza
(C) Brucellosis
(D) Lumpy Skin Disease

6. The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2026

authorises expenditure from which Fund?

- (A) Public Account of India
(B) Consolidated Fund of India
(C) State Consolidated Fund
(D) Contingency Fund of India

7. Recently deceased Dr. D.Y. Patil, who was honoured with the Padma Shri in 1991, received the award for his contribution to which field?

- (A) Social Work (B) Sports
(C) Literature (D) Public Affairs

8. Recently, the 13th BRICS Education Ministers' Meeting 2026 was held in which Indian city?

- (A) New Delhi (B) Hyderabad
(C) Bhubaneswar (D) Bengaluru

9. Recently, which two hazards have been added to the list of notified natural calamities under SDRF and NDRF guidelines?

- (A) Floods and droughts
(B) Heatwaves and lightning
(C) Landslides and avalanches
(D) Earthquakes and cyclones

10. Recently, scientists from which institution have developed an innovative hybrid magneto-rheometer for studying magnetorheological fluids?

- (A) IIT Delhi (B) IIT Bombay
(C) IIT Kanpur (D) IIT Patna

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

DAILY STATIC GK ONE-LINERS

CONTACT US >>



+91 8926232634



www.oashub.in



oashub19@gmail.com

Friday, 07 August 2026

Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973)

Background

- **Petitioner:** Swami Kesavananda Bharati (Head of a religious mutt in Kerala)
- **Dispute:** The Kerala Land Reforms Act imposed restrictions on the land owned by the mutt
- **Challenged:** 24th, 25th, and 29th Constitutional Amendments
- **Allegation:** Violation of Fundamental Rights

Main Constitutional Questions

- Can Parliament amend Fundamental Rights?
- Is Parliament's power under Article 368 unlimited?
- Is the "Basic Structure" of the Constitution beyond the amending power?

Judgment

- **Date of Judgment:** 24 April 1973
- **Bench:** 13 Judges (largest Constitution Bench in Indian history)
- **Majority:** 7 : 6

Historic Ruling

- Parliament can amend the Constitution, **but it cannot destroy or damage the "Basic Structure" of the Constitution.**

Elements included in the Basic Structure (illustrative):

- Supremacy of the Constitution
- Democracy and Republican form of government
- Secularism
- Independence of the Judiciary
- Judicial Review
- Federalism

- Separation of Powers
- Essence of Fundamental Rights

Parliament's Amending Power

- Amendment of Fundamental Rights is possible
- But their **basic/core nature cannot be destroyed**

Impact on Golaknath Case (1967)

- **Golaknath:** Fundamental Rights cannot be amended
- **Kesavananda:** Fundamental Rights can be amended, but the Basic Structure must be preserved

24th and 25th Amendments

- **24th Amendment – Valid**
- **25th Amendment – Partly valid**
- Removal of "just compensation" — **subject to judicial review**

Views of Important Judges

- **Justice H.R. Khanna (key pillar of the majority view):**
- "The Basic Structure of the Constitution cannot be destroyed."
- **Justice A.N. Ray (minority view):** Parliament's amending power is unlimited.

Historical Significance

- Establishment of the Basic Structure Doctrine
- Strengthened the judiciary as the guardian of the Constitution
- Applied in Minerva Mills (1980) and S.R. Bommai (1994)
- Became the foundation for protecting democracy after the Emergency

DAILY GENERAL AWARENESS QUIZ

CONTACT US >>



+91 8926232634



www.oashub.in



oashub19@gmail.com

Friday, 07 August 2026

1. Arunachal Pradesh's Glaw Lake Declared India's 101st Ramsar Site. In context to the same tell us, Glaw Lake is situated within which protected area?

- (A) Kamlang Tiger Reserve
- (B) Mouling National Park
- (C) Namdapha National Park
- (D) Pakke Tiger Reserve

2. Centre Of Excellence For Handloom Technology Inaugurated At IIT Delhi. In context to the same tell us, National Handloom Day is observed every year on:

- (A) 2 October
- (B) 7 August
- (C) 15 August
- (D) 29 July

3. Central Government revised the Special Additional Excise Duty (SAED) on the export of petrol, diesel, and aviation turbine fuel. In context to the same tell us, The Special Additional Excise Duty (SAED) is commonly known as:

- (A) Carbon Tax
- (B) Sin Tax
- (C) Windfall Tax
- (D) Green Tax

4. CCI Launches Kapas Darshan Bulletin On 56th Foundation Day. In context to the same tell us, The Cotton Corporation of India procures which of the following directly from farmers?

- (A) Cotton yarn
- (B) Cotton garments
- (C) Raw silk
- (D) Seed cotton

5. International Clouded Leopard Day Observed On August 4. In context to the same tell us, According to the IUCN Red List, the Clouded Leopard is classified as:

- (A) Least Concern
- (B) Near Threatened
- (C) Endangered
- (D) Vulnerable

6. Glaw Lake Declared India's 101st Ramsar Site, Giving Arunachal Pradesh Its First Wetland of International Importance.

Consider the following statements regarding India's association with the Ramsar Convention:

- (1) The Ramsar Convention entered into force for India on 1 February 1982.
- (2) India can nominate eligible wetlands for inclusion in the Ramsar List.
- (3) Every wetland in India is automatically included in the Ramsar List.

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. Critical Minerals Emerge as Strategic Resources Amid Intensifying Global Competition and Growing Supply Chain Vulnerabilities.

Consider the following statements regarding the applications of Critical Minerals:

- (1) Lithium, cobalt, and nickel are important for electric vehicle batteries.
- (2) Rare earth elements are used in permanent magnets for wind turbines.
- (3) Tellurium and gallium are widely used in solar photovoltaic manufacturing.

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. Kerala Faces Rising Leptospirosis Burden During Monsoon, Highlighting Persistent Public Health Challenges.

Consider the following statements regarding the transmission of Leptospirosis:

- (1) The bacteria can enter the body through cuts, abrasions or mucous membranes.
- (2) Human-to-human transmission is the principal mode of spread.
- (3) Humans can become infected through contact with water contaminated by infected animal urine.

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

TOPIC OF THE DAY

CONTACT US >>



+91 8926232634



www.oashub.in



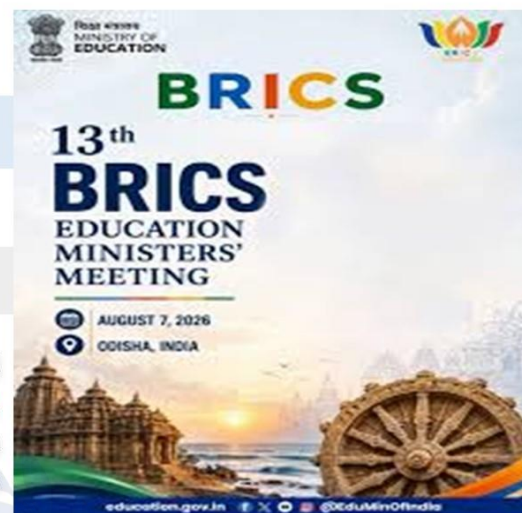
oashub19@gmail.com

Friday, 07 August 2026

BRICS

Why in News?

The **13th BRICS Education Ministers' Meeting** will be held in **Bhubaneswar, Odisha**, under **India's BRICS Chairship 2026**. Union Education Minister **Shri Pralhad Joshi** will participate in the meeting along with Education Ministers and senior officials from BRICS countries.



Expository: -

Introduction-

- **BRICS** is an **intergovernmental organization** comprising **11 member countries: Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Indonesia, and the United Arab Emirates (UAE)**, Saudi Arabia (not a full member).
- The grouping represents some of the world's largest **emerging economies** and aims to strengthen **economic cooperation, political coordination, and Global South representation**.
- BRICS seeks to promote a more **balanced, inclusive, and multipolar international order**.

Origin and Evolution-

- The concept of BRICS has its roots in the **RIC (Russia-India-China)** and **IBSA (India-Brazil-South Africa)** dialogue forums.
- The term "**BRIC**" was coined in **2001** by British economist **Jim O'Neill** of **Goldman Sachs** to describe four rapidly growing emerging economies.
- The first **BRIC Summit** was held on **16 June 2009** in **Yekaterinburg, Russia**.
- The founding members of BRIC were **Brazil, Russia, India, and China**.
- The first summit was attended by **Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva (Brazil)**, **Dmitry Medvedev (Russia)**, **Dr. Manmohan Singh (India)**, and **Hu Jintao (China)**.
- The primary objective of the first summit was to improve the **global economic system** after the **Global Financial Crisis (2008-09)** and advocate reforms in international financial institutions.
- **South Africa** joined the grouping on **24 December 2010**, after which the organization became known as **BRICS**.
- South Africa participated as a full member for the first time at the **3rd BRICS Summit (2011)**.
- In **2024**, **Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, and the United Arab Emirates** officially became BRICS members and attended their first summit as member states.

- **Indonesia** joined BRICS officially in **January 2025**, becoming the **first Southeast Asian country** to become a full member.
- Following the expansion, the grouping is often informally referred to as **BRICS+ (BRICS Plus)**.

Objectives of BRICS-

- To strengthen **economic, financial, trade, and investment cooperation** among member countries.
- To promote a **multipolar world order** with greater representation for developing countries.
- To increase the voice of emerging economies in institutions such as the **International Monetary Fund (IMF)** and the **World Bank**.
- To enhance collaboration on **counter-terrorism, global governance, and international security**.

New Development Bank (NDB)-

- At the **2012 BRICS Summit**, member countries pledged **US\$75 billion** to strengthen the lending capacity of the **International Monetary Fund (IMF)**.
- BRICS leaders agreed to establish the **New Development Bank (NDB)** to finance **infrastructure and sustainable development projects**.
- The **New Development Bank** was officially established in **2014** during the **6th BRICS Summit in Fortaleza, Brazil**.
- The **headquarters** of the NDB is located in **Shanghai, China**.
- The **first regional office** of the NDB was established in **Johannesburg, South Africa**.

Expansion of BRICS-

- The inclusion of **Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, and the UAE** in **2024** significantly expanded BRICS' economic and geopolitical influence.
- The admission of **Indonesia** in **2025** further strengthened BRICS' presence in the **Indo-Pacific region**.

MAP OF THE DAY - BHARAT

CONTACT US >>



+91 8926232634



www.oashub.in



oashub19@gmail.com

Friday, 07 August 2026



VEDANTHANGAL BIRD SANCTUARY

India's Oldest Bird Sanctuary & a Ramsar Site

Vedanthangal Bird Sanctuary is a bird sanctuary in the Madurantakam taluk of Chengalpattu district, Tamil Nadu. Established in **1936**, it is the **oldest wildlife sanctuary in India**. It has been designated as a protected **Ramsar site since 2022**. **More than 40,000 birds** are recorded in the sanctuary during the migratory season every year.



Established
1936



Ramsar Site
Since 2022



HISTORY

- Early Times**
The freshwater lake attracted water birds. Locals protected the area and benefited from manure-rich water (guano), which increased crop yield.
- Early 17th Century**
Area used as hunting grounds for sport hunting of birds by the rich.
- End of 18th Century**
Locals complained to the District Collector of Chingleput about British soldiers shooting birds and obtained a cowl (written acceptance) to protect the birds.
- 1798**
British Government initiated steps to develop it into a bird sanctuary.
- Mid 19th Century**
Collector of Chingleput ordered it to be established as a protected area.
- 1936**
Officially declared a wildlife sanctuary. It was the **first protected area within Indian boundaries**.
- 4 June 1962**
Surrounding wetland declared as **reserve area** under **Madras Forest Act, 1882**.
- 1996**
Surrounding 5 km zone declared part of the sanctuary under **Wildlife Protection Act, 1972**.
- 8 July 1998**
Final notification issued including the **5 km surrounding area** within the sanctuary.

KEY FACTS

- Location:** Madurantakam taluk, Chengalpattu district, Tamil Nadu
- Type:** Bird Sanctuary
- Established:** 1936
- Oldest wildlife sanctuary** in India
- Ramsar Site:** 2022
- Birds Recorded:** More than **40,000** (migratory season every year)
- Area (Core):** ~ 0.30 sq. km (lake area)
- Buffer Zone:** 5 km
- Governing Acts:**
 - Madras Forest Act, 1882
 - Wildlife Protection Act, 1972
- Final Notification:** 8 July 1998

LOCATION MAP



SIGNIFICANCE

- One of the most important bird nesting sites in India.
- Supports large colonies of water birds.
- Plays a vital role in maintaining ecological balance.
- Tourist and educational importance.
- First protected area in India dedicated to birds.



HABITAT & BIRDS

- Freshwater lake ecosystem with trees and surrounding wetlands.
- Supports resident as well as migratory birds.
- Common Birds:** Painted Stork, Openbill Stork, Asian Openbill, Darter, Cormorant, Spoonbill, Egret, Night Heron, Ibis, etc.



Painted Stork



Openbill Stork



Darter



Cormorant



Spoonbill



Egret



Ibis



Night Heron

UPSC EXAM PERSPECTIVE



- Important for Environment, Biodiversity, Conservation, Ramsar Sites, and Protected Areas in India.
- Example Questions:
 - Who was the earliest to protect Vedanthangal Bird Sanctuary?
 - In which year was Vedanthangal declared as a wildlife sanctuary?

SOURCES

- Tamil Nadu Forest Department
- Ramsar Sites Information Service (RSIS)
- Wildlife Institute of India (WII)
- Britannica, Government Notifications



MAP OF THE DAY - WORLD

CONTACT US >>



+91 8926232634



www.oashub.in



oashub19@gmail.com

Friday, 07 August 2026



MOUNT ELBERT

HIGHEST PEAK OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN RANGE



COLORADO
USA



KEY FACTS

- Highest peak of the Rocky Mountain Range, North America.
- Elevation: **14,440 feet** (4,400 meters)
- Highest point in the U.S. state of Colorado.
- Second highest peak in the United States after Mount Whitney.
- Highest peak of the Sawatch Range and the entire Mississippi River Basin.
- Located in the San Isabel National Forest, Lake County, Colorado.
- Situated **12.1 miles (19.4 km)** southwest of Leadville (**223°** direction).



HISTORY & NAMING

- Named in honor of **Samuel Hitt Elbert**, a Colorado politician and one of the state's early leaders, who served as Governor of the Colorado Territory (1873–1874).
- Henry W. Stuck, of the Hayden Survey, was the first to record climbing the summit in **1874**.
- The easiest and most popular routes are classified as **Class 1–2** or **A+** in mountaineering.
- Because of its relatively easy ascent compared to other 14ers, Mount Elbert is often called the '**Gentle Giant**' of the Rocky Mountains.



GEOGRAPHY



North: Mount Massive – second highest peak in the Rocky Mountains and third highest in the USA.



South: La Plata Peak – fifth highest peak in the Rocky Mountains.



At the base: Twin Lakes community.



Nearby Locations:

Denver (130 miles / 209 km east), **Vail** (50 miles / 80 km north), **Aspen** (40 miles / 64 km west).



Leadville, about 16 miles (26 km) to the northeast, is the nearest major town.



Its parent peak is **Mount Whitney** in California.



Including Alaska and Hawaii, Mount Elbert is the **14th highest** mountain in the United States.



IMPORTANT: Mount Elbert is a popular destination for hikers and climbers due to its accessibility and breathtaking natural beauty.



Best Institute for OAS/IAS

THE 30 MORNING BATCH - I

FOR OCS 2026



ADMISSION OPEN



ONLINE CLASSES

**OAS PRELIMS + MAINS +
INTERVIEW GUIDANCE**

ENROLL NOW

LIMITED SEAT | BOOK NOW

ORIGINAL PRICE

~~14,999/-~~

DISCOUNT PRICE

9999/-



8926232634 , 9827166018



Somi palace, M5/17, ground floor,
Acharya vihar, 751022



Oashub.in



oashub19@gmail.com

LALIT MOHON DASADHIKARI

15+ YEAR EXPERIENCE

★ COUNTLESS SUCCESS STORIES ★



EXPERT
FACULTIES



COMPREHENSIVE
STUDY MATERIAL



DAILY LIVE
CLASSES



REGULAR TEST
SERIES



PERSONALIZED
MENTORSHIP

SOCIOLOGY

FOUNDATION BATCH-2

(2026)



STARTING DATE:
26 MAY 2026



30 (ONLINE AND
OFFLINE STUDENTS
ONLY)

FEATURES



NCERT Basics of Sociology



OPSC PYQ Solutions pdf



Notes PDF



Sociological Current affairs



Unit Test weekly



13+ YEARS OF
EXPERIENCE



EXAM FOCUSED
PREPARATION



CONCEPT BASED
LEARNING



REGULAR TESTS &
PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS



GUIDANCE BY
EXPERIENCED MENTOR

CRACK OAS / IAS WITH THE RIGHT GUIDANCE

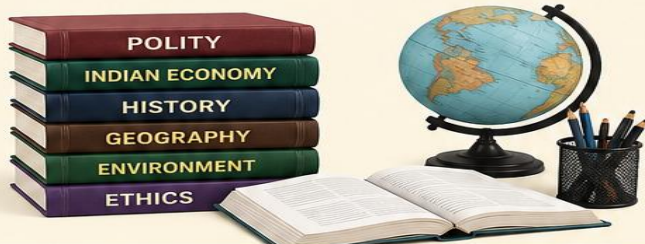
COMPLETE PREPARATION PROGRAMS
FOR SERIOUS ASPIRANTS



Best Institute for OAS/IAS

GS FOUNDATION – THE 30

Morning & Evening Batches



TEST SERIES & MENTORSHIP



Prelims Test Series



Mains Test Series
(GS + Optional)



Mains Mentorship Program

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS

- Sociology Foundation
- Public Administration
- Home Science
- Political Science & International Relations
- Geography



WHY CHOOSE OAS HUB?



Expert Faculty &
Strategic Mentorship



Live + Recorded
Learning Support



Answer Writing &
Regular Performance
Evaluation



Structured
Preparation for
Prelims + Mains



Competitive
Learning
Environment



YOUR DREAM JOB NEEDS SERIOUS PREPARATION

ONLINE | OFFLINE COURSES AVAILABLE

ENROLL NOW

BUY NOW



+91 89262 32634



OAS HUB | Acharya Vihar,
Bhubaneswar



www.oashub.in

GET FLAT ₹15,000* OFF

THE 30

ENQUIRE NOW

FOR OPSC(OAS) & UPSC(IAS) ASPIRANTS

ACHARYA VIHAR, BHUBANESWAR



089262 32634



MENTOR

LALIT MOHAN DASADHIKARI