



UPSC & STATE PCS CURRENT AFFAIRS · UJIYARI.COM

DAILY QUIZ — SOLVED

Daily Quiz — June 3, 2026

3 June 2026



CURATED & WRITTEN BY

Bharat Choudhary

UPSC Educator & Content Creator

[linkedin.com/in/epicbharat](https://www.linkedin.com/in/epicbharat)

ALSO FROM THE CREATOR

BharatNotesFree UPSC notes, MCQs, PYQ analysis. **100% Free.**bharatnotes.com →

📢 ADVERTISE

Advertise with Ujiyari

Reach thousands of UPSC aspirants daily.

[✉ epicbharat@gmail.com](mailto:epicbharat@gmail.com)

DAILY QUIZ — SOLVED ANSWER KEY

Daily Quiz — June 3, 2026

3 June 2026 · 11 Questions · Answers & Explanations Included

Question 1

of 11

 Source →

Under which Article of the Constitution is the Chief Minister of a state appointed by the Governor?

A Article 163

B Article 164 ✓

C Article 167

D Article 356

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 EXPLANATION

FACT: Article 164 provides that the Chief Minister shall be appointed by the Governor and other ministers appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister. The CM holds office during the pleasure of the Governor.

ANALYSIS: Article 164 formalises the Westminster convention that the Governor appoints the leader of the majority party — constitutional convention, not pure discretion, governs this in practice.

 CONCEPT NOTE

Article 163: Council of Ministers (including the CM) to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions, except where the Governor is to act in his discretion. Article 164: CM appointed by Governor; other ministers on CM's advice; CM holds office at the Governor's pleasure.

Article 167: CM's duty to communicate Cabinet decisions to the Governor. Article 356: President's Rule.

D.K. Shivakumar was sworn in as Karnataka's 24th CM on June 3, 2026, at Lok Bhavan (Glass House), Bengaluru by Governor Thaawarchand Gehlot. He is a veteran Congress leader from Kanakapura constituency and the former KPCC President.

Q1 **CONCEPT KIT**

 CROSS-PAPER	GS2 (polity, state government, federalism).
 MAINS KEYWORDS	Article 164, anti-defection, state government formation, discretion vs convention.
 COMMON MISTAKE	conflating Article 163 (Council of Ministers' mandate to advise) with Article 164 (CM/ministerial appointments).
 EXAM TIP	Art. 164 = CM appointed by Governor + ministers on CM's advice. Art. 163 = CoM advises Governor.
 INTERVIEW	Should governors have more discretion in forming governments, or should constitutional convention be codified?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 2

of 11

[Source →](#)

The KSTAR fusion reactor that recently achieved a 102-second plasma record is operated by which country?

- ☐ A China
- ☐ B Japan
- ☒ C South Korea ✓
- ☐ D France (ITER)

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: KSTAR (Korean Superconducting Tokamak Advanced Research) is operated by the Korea Institute of Fusion Energy (KFE) in South Korea. In 2026 it sustained H-mode plasma at 100 million°C for 102 seconds — more than double the previous 48-second record.

ANALYSIS: This is significant progress toward the goal of sustained burning plasma; the target is 300 seconds by end of 2026.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

KSTAR is a tokamak — a donut-shaped device that uses superconducting magnetic coils to confine plasma. H-mode (High-Confinement Mode) is the better-insulated plasma state.

Plasma temperature: 100 million°C (about 7× the Sun's core temperature of ~15 million°C). Fusion fuel: deuterium + tritium → helium + energy.

Key distinction from fission: no chain reaction; no long-lived radioactive waste; fuel from seawater. Other fusion landmarks: NIF ignition (US, December 2022, first net energy gain using ICF); ITER (France, 35-nation international experiment, first plasma ~2035).

India is an ITER partner; India's own tokamak is SST-1 at the Institute for Plasma Research (IPR), Gandhinagar.

Q2 **CONCEPT KIT**

 CROSS-PAPER	GS3 (nuclear fusion, clean energy, S&T).
 MAINS KEYWORDS	tokamak, H-mode, plasma, ITER, fusion vs fission.
 COMMON MISTAKE	attributing KSTAR to Japan (which has JT-60SA) or France (ITER).
 EXAM TIP	KSTAR = South Korea, KFE; 102 sec, 100 million°C. ITER = France, 35 nations; India is partner.
 INTERVIEW	Will commercial fusion energy arrive early enough to contribute meaningfully to the 2050 net-zero target?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 3

of 11

[Source →](#)

Interstellar comet 3I/ATLAS is significant primarily because:

- ☐ A It is the first comet to originate from within our own solar system's Oort Cloud
- ☒ B **NASA's JWST detected methane on it — the first methane detection in any interstellar object ✓**
- ☐ C It passed closer to Earth than any previous comet, enabling the most detailed observations
- ☐ D It was captured by Jupiter's gravity and is now orbiting our Sun permanently

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: JWST's MIRI instrument detected methane in 3I/ATLAS — the first direct methane detection in any interstellar object, providing a chemical fingerprint of material from another star system. **ANALYSIS:** Methane is a supervolatile; its presence reveals the cold storage history and chemical composition of the comet's parent star system.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

3I/ATLAS is only the 3rd confirmed interstellar object: after 1I/'Oumuamua (2017, unusual non-cometary object, non-gravitational acceleration) and 2I/Borisov (2019, first interstellar comet, CO/H₂O detected). 3I/ATLAS was discovered July 1, 2025 by the NASA-funded ATLAS survey telescope in Chile. JWST is a joint NASA/ESA/CSA observatory launched December 25, 2021 in orbit at the L2 Lagrange point (1.5 million km from Earth).

JWST's Mid-Infrared Instrument (MIRI) enables chemical spectroscopy. Results published in The Astrophysical Journal Letters.

By early 2026 the comet was beyond Jupiter's orbit, leaving the solar system.

Q3
 **CONCEPT KIT**

CROSS-PAPER

GS3 (space science, astrobiology, JWST).


MAINS KEYWORDS

JWST, MIRI, interstellar object, spectroscopy, methane, organic chemistry.


COMMON MISTAKE

confusing 3I/ATLAS (3rd interstellar object) with a solar-system Oort Cloud comet.


EXAM TIP

3I (3rd interstellar): discovery July 2025; JWST MIRI detected methane; published Astrophysical Journal Letters.

JWST: Dec 25, 2021; L2 orbit; NASA+ESA+CSA.


INTERVIEW

Should JWST's interstellar-object observations be prioritised given competing observatory time demands?


[Read Full Article →](#)

Question 4

of 11

[Source →](#)

Nuclear fusion is characterised by which of the following, distinguishing it from fission?

- ☐ A Fusion splits heavy atoms and produces high-level radioactive waste lasting thousands of years
- ☐ B Fusion uses uranium and plutonium fuel which is abundant in seawater
- ☒ C Fusion joins light nuclei and produces helium with no long-lived radioactive waste; fuel comes from seawater and lithium ✓
- ☐ D Fusion requires no external energy input to start and can sustain itself automatically once ignited

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: Fusion joins light nuclei (deuterium + tritium) to form helium; the primary waste product is helium (inert) plus some lower-level tritiated waste — no long-lived high-level waste. Deuterium comes from seawater (essentially unlimited); tritium is produced from lithium.

ANALYSIS: This combination of near-unlimited fuel, no chain-reaction risk, and clean waste makes fusion the holy grail of energy.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

Fission: splits heavy atoms (U-235, Pu-239) → chain reaction → high-level radioactive waste (lasting 10,000+ years) → weapons proliferation risk. Fusion: joins light nuclei at extreme temperature/pressure → NOT a chain reaction → stops if temperature/confinement drops → waste is helium + manageable tritiated components.

Energy yield: gram-for-gram fusion produces ~3-4× fission and ~10 million× fossil fuels. The "break-even" threshold ($Q=1$, energy out = energy in) was first achieved by the US NIF in December 2022 using inertial confinement.

ITER targets $Q=10$ (output 10× input). Commercial feasibility: multiple private companies (Commonwealth Fusion Systems, Helion) target 2030s commercial reactors.

Q4 **CONCEPT KIT****CROSS-PAPER**

GS3 (energy, nuclear policy, S&T).

**MAINS KEYWORDS**

tokamak, deuterium, tritium, Q-value, ITER, clean energy.

**COMMON MISTAKE**

saying fusion uses uranium — that is fission.

**EXAM TIP**

Fusion fuel = deuterium (seawater) + tritium (lithium); waste = helium; Q>1 first at US NIF (Dec 2022).

**INTERVIEW**

Should India accelerate domestic fusion R&D given its heavy energy import dependence?

[Read Full Article →](#)

Question 5

of 11

[Source →](#)

The Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB), the apex body for drug-law enforcement in India, functions under which ministry?

- ☐ A Ministry of Finance
- ☐ B Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
- ☒ C Ministry of Home Affairs ✓
- ☐ D Ministry of External Affairs

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) is under the Ministry of Home Affairs and is India's apex coordinating agency for drug-law enforcement, implementing the NDPS Act 1985. **ANALYSIS:** Drug trafficking is classified as a national security and law-and-order issue, hence MHA jurisdiction, even though the health dimension involves MoHFW.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

NCB was established in 1986 under Section 4(3) of the NDPS Act 1985. Key functions: coordinate anti-narcotics activities of multiple agencies (Customs, DRI, state police); liaise with international bodies (INTERPOL, UNODC); gather intelligence on drug trafficking.

Key mechanism: NCORD (Narco-Coordination) platform — inter-ministerial coordination at apex, state, and district levels.

NIDAAN: National Integrated Database on Arrested Narco-Offenders (~9.5 lakh records).

Nasha Mukh Bharat Abhiyan: demand-reduction campaign (2020). India's primary drug challenge: opium/heroin transit from the "Golden Crescent" (Afghanistan-Pakistan-Iran), synthetic drugs, amphetamines via the "Golden Triangle" (Myanmar-Laos-Thailand), and cannabis from domestic cultivation.

Q5
 **CONCEPT KIT**

CROSS-PAPER

GS3 (internal security, drug trafficking), GS2 (governance, MHA).


MAINS KEYWORDS

NCB, NDPS Act, NCORD, NIDAAN, Golden Crescent.


COMMON MISTAKE

placing NCB under MoHFW (health) — NCB is MHA (enforcement).


EXAM TIP

NCB under MHA; NDPS Act 1985; NCORD coordination; Golden Crescent + Golden Triangle.


INTERVIEW

Should drug addiction be treated primarily as a public health issue rather than a criminal one?


[Read Full Article →](#)

Question 6

of 11

[Source](#) →

The James Webb Space Telescope (JWST) is positioned at which Lagrange point?

- ☐ A L1 — between Earth and Sun (same as Aditya-L1)
- ☒ B L2 — on the far side of Earth from the Sun ✓
- ☐ C L4 — 60° ahead of Earth in its orbit
- ☐ D L3 — directly behind the Sun

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: JWST orbits at the L2 Lagrange point (~1.5 million km from Earth, on the opposite side from the Sun). L2 allows JWST to keep the Sun, Earth, and Moon always on one side (enabling its sunshield to block their heat/light) while observing deep space.

ANALYSIS: This is why JWST can detect faint infrared signals — its instruments are kept at ~-233°C, close to absolute zero.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

Lagrange points are positions in space where a small object (like a spacecraft) can maintain a stable position relative to two larger bodies (Sun and Earth). L1 = between Earth and Sun (ISRO's Aditya-L1 is here; monitors the Sun); L2 = behind Earth from Sun (JWST, Gaia, Herschel); L4/L5 = 60° ahead/behind Earth in orbit (stable; asteroid clusters).

JWST launched December 25, 2021; 6.5 m primary mirror; NASA+ESA+CSA. JWST is a successor to Hubble; operates mainly in infrared (not UV/visible like Hubble). Key instruments: NIRCam (near infrared), NIRSpec, MIRI (mid-infrared), NIRISS. India's Aditya-L1 is at L1 (solar monitoring).

Q6
 **CONCEPT KIT**

CROSS-PAPER

GS3 (space science, JWST, India space missions).


MAINS KEYWORDS

Lagrange point, L1 vs L2, JWST, Aditya-L1, infrared astronomy.


COMMON MISTAKE

placing JWST at L1 (that is Aditya-L1 for solar observation).


EXAM TIP

JWST = L2; Aditya-L1 = L1; L2 = 1.5 million km from Earth, away from Sun; allows cold-shielding.


INTERVIEW

How does India leverage JWST data for domestic astrophysics research?


[Read Full Article →](#)

Question 7

of 11

Source →

What does the "oath of secrecy" taken by a Chief Minister (or any minister) upon swearing in primarily obligate them to?

- A** Not to disclose the contents of Cabinet proceedings to unauthorised persons ✓
- B** Not to make public statements that criticise the President or Governor
- C** Not to hold dual office in Parliament while serving as state minister
- D** To uphold the Constitution and the law of the land

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

EXPLANATION

FACT: The oath of secrecy obliges a minister not to disclose, directly or indirectly, the proceedings or decisions of the Council of Ministers to any person not authorised to receive them. **ANALYSIS:** The oath enforces Cabinet confidentiality — so the government can deliberate freely without premature public disclosure, a core principle of the Westminster model of government.

CONCEPT NOTE

Ministers take two oaths: (1) Oath of Office — to bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution, uphold sovereignty and integrity of India, faithfully discharge duties. (2) Oath of Secrecy — not to disclose Cabinet secrets. The oath of secrecy is part of the Third Schedule of the Constitution.

Cabinet collective responsibility (Article 75 at Centre; 164 at State) — ministers must collectively defend Cabinet decisions. Violation of the oath of secrecy can lead to dismissal.

The Governor administers both oaths. D.K. Shivakumar's swearing-in on June 3, 2026 involved both oaths administered by Governor Thaawarchand Gehlot.

Q7
 **CONCEPT KIT**

CROSS-PAPER

GS2 (polity, state government, Cabinet).


MAINS KEYWORDS

Third Schedule, oath of office, oath of secrecy, Cabinet collective responsibility.


COMMON MISTAKE

thinking "oath of secrecy" is about not criticising the President — it is specifically about Cabinet proceedings.


EXAM TIP

Third Schedule = forms of oaths; oath of secrecy = Cabinet proceedings confidentiality.


INTERVIEW

Does the oath of secrecy impede public accountability of the executive?


[Read Full Article →](#)

Question 8

of 11

[Source →](#)

Which body coordinates among central ministries, state governments, and enforcement agencies under India's NCORD mechanism?

- ☐ A National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)
- ☐ B National Investigation Agency (NIA)
- ☒ C **Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) under the Narco-Coordination (NCORD) mechanism ✓**
- ☐ D Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: NCORD (Narco-Coordination) is the structured coordination mechanism hosted by the NCB (under MHA) that provides a platform for central ministries, state governments, and enforcement agencies for monitoring drug trafficking, precursor diversion, demand reduction, and rehabilitation. **ANALYSIS:** India's drug challenge spans national borders and multiple state jurisdictions — an inter-agency coordination structure prevents siloed enforcement.

📌 CONCEPT NOTE

NCORD operates at three levels: Apex (national), State, and District. Drug trafficking in India involves multiple agencies: NCB (apex), CBIC Customs (coastal/port entry), DRI (Directorate of Revenue Intelligence), state police, Coast Guard, and BSF/CRPF. Key frameworks: NDPS Act 1985 (criminal penalties); Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Regulation) Rules (licensing for licit narcotics).

NIDAAN: central database of arrested/convicted narco-offenders. India faces challenges from the "Golden Crescent" (opiates), "Golden Triangle" (synthetic drugs), and dark-web/crypto-enabled drug commerce.

Q8
 **CONCEPT KIT**

CROSS-PAPER

GS3 (internal security, drug trafficking).


MAINS KEYWORDS

NCORD, NCB, NDPS Act, Golden Crescent, drug trafficking.


COMMON MISTAKE

attributing NCORD to the NIA (counter-terrorism) — NCORD is narcotics-specific, NCB/MHA.


EXAM TIP

NCORD = NCB-hosted; 3 levels (Apex/State/District); NDPS Act 1985.


INTERVIEW

Is India's drug policy primarily enforcement-led or demand-reduction-led, and which should dominate?


[Read Full Article →](#)

Question 9

of 11

[Source →](#)

Bangladesh's election as President of the UN General Assembly's 81st session in 2026 is significant because:

- ☐ A It marks the first time a South Asian nation has led the UNGA
- ☐ B Bangladesh becomes the first country to hold simultaneous UNGA and UN Security Council presidencies
- ☒ C It reflects Bangladesh's rising diplomatic profile; the UNGA President is elected for a one-year session ✓
- ☐ D It gives Bangladesh a veto over UN Security Council resolutions for the year

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: UNGA President Khalilur Rahman (Bangladesh FM) was elected for the 81st session. The UNGA Presidency is a one-year elected position, rotated among the UN's five regional groups; it carries significant ceremonial and agenda-setting influence but no veto power (that is exclusive to permanent UNSC members).

ANALYSIS: Bangladesh's election signals its growing multilateral standing, particularly amid its post-2024 political transition and active UN peacekeeping role.

📌 CONCEPT NOTE

The UN General Assembly has 193 member states with one vote each (Article 9-12 of the UN Charter). The UNGA President is elected annually at the start of each session (September) by majority vote.

The post rotates among the 5 regional groups: Africa, Asia-Pacific, Eastern Europe, Latin America & Caribbean, Western Europe & Others. The UNGA does not have legislative power — its resolutions are non-binding (unlike UNSC Chapter VII resolutions).

Bangladesh is the world's largest contributor to UN peacekeeping operations. India's relationship with Bangladesh (post-2024 Yunus government) remains active on Teesta waters, Ganga water sharing, trade, and border issues.

Q9
 **CONCEPT KIT**

CROSS-PAPER

GS2 (IR, UN system, India-Bangladesh).


MAINS KEYWORDS

UNGA, UN General Assembly, Bangladesh, multilateral diplomacy.


COMMON MISTAKE

giving UNGA President veto powers — VETO is exclusive to the P5 (UNSC permanent members).


EXAM TIP

UNGA = 193 states; 1 vote each; President elected per session; non-binding resolutions; Bangladesh = top UNPKO contributor.


INTERVIEW

How should India engage with Bangladesh under its new political leadership?


[Read Full Article →](#)

Question 10

of 11

[Source →](#)

The RBI Economic Capital Framework, which determines how much surplus the Reserve Bank transfers to the government, was based on the recommendations of which committee?

- ☐ A Narasimham Committee
- ☐ B Y.H. Malegam Committee
- ☒ C Bimal Jalan Committee ✓
- ☐ D Urjit Patel Committee

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The Bimal Jalan Committee (2018-19) recommended the Economic Capital Framework (ECF) that determines the RBI's capital buffer requirements and how much surplus is transferred to the Government of India as dividend.

ANALYSIS: The RBI's growing balance sheet (₹91.97 lakh crore in 2025-26) reflects the scale of its operations; the ECF ensures a transparent, rules-based dividend transfer.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The Bimal Jalan Committee (full name: Expert Committee to Review the Extant Economic Capital Framework of the Reserve Bank of India) was chaired by former RBI Governor Dr. Bimal Jalan. The committee recommended: RBI should maintain Contingency Risk Buffer (CRB) at 5.5-6.5% of balance sheet; surplus above this is transferred to Government.

In FY2024-25, the RBI transferred a record ~₹2.11 lakh crore as dividend. The RBI's balance sheet includes: foreign exchange reserves (largest component), gold, government securities, coins, and loans to banks.

The Narasimham Committee (1991, 1998) addressed banking sector reforms; Urjit Patel Committee (2014) recommended the flexible inflation targeting framework.

Q10 **CONCEPT KIT**

 CROSS-PAPER	GS3 (Indian economy, RBI, monetary policy, fiscal policy).
 MAINS KEYWORDS	ECF, RBI dividend, Contingency Risk Buffer, Bimal Jalan.
 COMMON MISTAKE	attributing ECF to the Urjit Patel Committee (which recommended inflation targeting).
 EXAM TIP	Bimal Jalan Committee = ECF for RBI capital/dividend; RBI balance sheet grew to ₹91.97 lakh crore (2025-26).
 INTERVIEW	Should the government have a say in how large the RBI's balance sheet should be?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 11

of 11

[Source →](#)

The JWST's MIRI instrument, used to detect methane on comet 3I/ATLAS, specialises in which type of observation?

- A** Ultraviolet light detection of stellar activity
- B** X-ray imaging of black holes and neutron stars
- C** Mid-infrared spectroscopy — enabling chemical fingerprinting of distant objects ✓
- D** Visible-light imaging of exoplanet transits

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: JWST's MIRI (Mid-InfRared Instrument) works in the mid-infrared wavelength range, enabling spectroscopy (chemical fingerprinting) of objects at great distances. Methane (CH₄) has a distinct absorption signature in mid-infrared — MIRI's spectrum of 3I/ATLAS revealed this signature for the first time in an interstellar object.

ANALYSIS: Infrared observation allows JWST to see through dust clouds and detect cool/distant objects invisible to optical telescopes.

📌 CONCEPT NOTE

JWST operates primarily in near-infrared and mid-infrared. Its four instruments: NIRCам (near-infrared camera, primary imager), NIRSpec (near-infrared spectrograph), MIRI (Mid-InfRared Instrument — camera + spectrograph), NIRISS (near-infrared imager and slitless spectrograph).

Hubble operates mainly in UV/visible/near-infrared — JWST extends significantly further into infrared. The advantage of infrared: molecules absorb specific infrared wavelengths, leaving spectral "fingerprints" — detecting CO₂, CH₄, H₂O, CO, etc.

This makes JWST invaluable for exoplanet atmosphere characterisation and — as seen here — chemical analysis of interstellar objects. India's collaboration with JWST data is through IUCAA (Pune), IIA (Bangalore), TIFR.

Q11 **CONCEPT KIT**

 CROSS-PAPER	GS3 (space science, spectroscopy, JWST).
 MAINS KEYWORDS	MIRI, mid-infrared, spectroscopy, chemical fingerprinting.
 COMMON MISTAKE	describing JWST as an X-ray telescope (that is Chandra; XMM-Newton; AstroSat).
 EXAM TIP	MIRI = mid-infrared; molecular fingerprints via spectroscopy; used to detect CH ₄ on 3I/ATLAS.
 INTERVIEW	As JWST detects increasingly complex organics in space, does this change the scientific consensus on life elsewhere?

 [Read Full Article →](#)



CURATED & WRITTEN BY

Bharat Choudhary

UPSC Educator & Content Creator

[LinkedIn](#)[Read Full Edition](#)

ALSO FROM THE CREATOR

BharatNotes

Free UPSC study platform — notes across all 4 GS papers, MCQs, PYQ analysis & progress tracking. **100% Free.**

bharatnotes.com →

📢 ADVERTISE WITH UJIYARI

Reach **thousands of UPSC & State PCS aspirants** daily through our PDFs, website & social channels.

Coaching • EdTech • Publishers • Exam apps

[✉ epicbharat@gmail.com](mailto:epicbharat@gmail.com)

“What we learn with pleasure we never forget.”

— Alfred Mercier

Free UPSC & State PCS Current Affairs · ujiyari.com · bharatnotes.com