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DAILY QUIZ — SOLVED

Daily Quiz — June 5, 2026

5 June 2026



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DAILY QUIZ — SOLVED ANSWER KEY

Daily Quiz — June 5, 2026

5 June 2026 · 15 Questions · Answers & Explanations Included

Question 1 of 15

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World Environment Day, observed annually on June 5, was first held in 1973. Which international conference mandated its establishment?

- A Rio Earth Summit, 1992
- B Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment, 1972 ✓
- C Kyoto Conference, 1997
- D Nairobi Conference, 1982

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: World Environment Day was established by the UN General Assembly in 1972 at the Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment and first observed in 1973. **ANALYSIS:** The Stockholm Conference was the first major UN conference on the environment and also led to the creation of UNEP — distinguishing it from the Rio Earth Summit (1992), which produced the UNFCCC and CBD.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

World Environment Day is led by the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), headquartered in Nairobi, Kenya — the only major UN agency headquartered in the Global South. Each year a country hosts the global celebrations.

The 2026 host is Azerbaijan (Baku), chosen on the strength of its COP29 (2024) presidency. The UN focus for 2026 is climate action (#NowForClimate), and Azerbaijan's national theme is "Inspired by Nature.

For Climate. For Our Future." India hosted WED in 2018 ("Beat Plastic Pollution").

India's net-zero target is 2070, pledged at COP26, Glasgow.

Q1  **CONCEPT KIT**

 CROSS-PAPER	GS3 (environment, international conventions), GS2 (UN bodies).
 MAINS KEYWORDS	Stockholm Conference, UNEP, climate diplomacy, Mission LiFE.
 COMMON MISTAKE	confusing the Stockholm Conference (1972) with the Rio Earth Summit (1992) — Stockholm created UNEP; Rio created the UNFCCC/CBD.
 EXAM TIP	UNEP HQ = Nairobi; WED first observed 1973.
 INTERVIEW	Can "demand-side" climate action like Mission LiFE deliver measurable emission cuts?

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Question 2

of 15

[Source →](#)

The National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA), highlighted in the State of India's Environment 2026 report, derives its statutory status from which law?

- A Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980
- B Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
- C **Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 ✓**
- D Biological Diversity Act, 2002

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The NTCA is a statutory body constituted under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, through its 2006 amendment, and is chaired by the Union Environment Minister. **ANALYSIS:** It coordinates tiger conservation, approves reserve management plans, and conducts the All India Tiger Estimation every four years.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

India's tiger population recovered from 1,411 (2006) to 3,682 (2022). The State of India's Environment 2026 report (CSE / Down To Earth) found that tiger deaths from territorial infighting have nearly doubled in 15 years in reserves like Kanha and Ranthambore, as reserves saturate.

The invasive shrub *Lantana camara* — introduced in the 19th century — now covers nearly half of India's forests and scrublands, degrading prey habitat. Project Tiger was launched in 1973 with 9 reserves and now exceeds 57.

The tiger is in Schedule I of the WPA and is "Endangered" on the IUCN Red List.

Q2  **CONCEPT KIT**

 CROSS-PAPER	GS3 (biodiversity, conservation law).
 MAINS KEYWORDS	NTCA, Project Tiger, carrying capacity, invasive species, human-wildlife conflict.
 COMMON MISTAKE	attributing NTCA to the Environment (Protection) Act 1986 — it is under the WPA 1972 (2006 amendment).
 EXAM TIP	NTCA chaired by Environment Minister; tiger = Schedule I.
 INTERVIEW	Has India's tiger success created an "ecological ceiling" problem?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 3

of 15

[Source →](#)

The ₹9,585-crore Vehicle Replacement Scheme for Delhi-NCR (approved June 3, 2026) is to be funded through which body?

- A Commission for Air Quality Management (CAQM)
- B National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) ✓
- C Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)
- D Delhi Development Authority (DDA)

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The scheme is funded through the National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) under the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, and implemented by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG). **ANALYSIS:** Routing it through NCRPB reflects the inter-state nature of the NCR airshed.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The ₹9,585-crore outlay combines ₹5,041 crore of central funding with ~₹1,601 crore in state tax concessions. It targets 1.91 lakh trucks and 16,329 buses running on BS-IV or older norms, to be replaced with BS-VI or electric vehicles across Delhi, Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

The NCRPB is a statutory body under the NCR Planning Board Act, 1985. The CAQM, by contrast, is the statutory air-quality regulator under the CAQM Act, 2021.

BS-VI emission norms took effect nationwide in April 2020.

Q3  **CONCEPT KIT** **CROSS-PAPER**

GS3 (air pollution), GS2 (schemes, cooperative federalism).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

airshed governance, NCRPB, BS-VI, vehicle scrappage, just transition.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing the NCRPB (planning/funding body, 1985) with the CAQM (air-quality regulator, 2021).

 **EXAM TIP**

NCRPB under MoHUA; CAQM under its own 2021 Act.

 **INTERVIEW**

Should pollution be governed at the airshed rather than the state level?

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Question 4

of 15

[Source →](#)

Under the ₹10,000-crore ATF Price Stabilisation Fund (approved June 3, 2026), amounts recovered when fuel prices moderate are returned to which account?

- A Public Account of India
- B Contingency Fund of India
- C Consolidated Fund of India ✓
- D National Investment Fund

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: When ATF prices moderate, the differential is recovered from Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) and returned to the Consolidated Fund of India. **ANALYSIS:** Structuring the support as a recoverable, interest-free advance — rather than an outright subsidy — keeps the intervention fiscally accountable under Article 266.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The Consolidated Fund of India (Article 266(1)) holds all government revenues, loans raised, and recoveries; withdrawals require parliamentary appropriation. This contrasts with the Contingency Fund of India (Article 267 — for unforeseen expenditure, at the President's disposal) and the Public Account (Article 266(2) — for funds where government acts as a banker, e.g., provident funds).

The fund was triggered by the West Asia crisis driving ATF from ~₹60.50/litre (March 2026) to ₹142/litre (May 2026). ATF is ~40% of airline operating costs and is currently outside GST.

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


GS3 (fiscal policy, energy security), GS2 (constitutional funds).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

Consolidated Fund, OMCs, price stabilisation, GST on ATF, crude import dependence.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing the three government funds — Consolidated (Art. 266), Contingency (Art. 267), Public Account (Art. 266(2)).

 **EXAM TIP**

Money leaves the Consolidated Fund only by parliamentary appropriation.

 **INTERVIEW**

Is sectoral price support fiscally prudent given India's deficit?

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Question 5

of 15

[Source →](#)

In the June 3, 2026 UN Security Council elections, which country won a non-permanent seat for the first time in its history?

- A Austria
- B Portugal
- C Kyrgyzstan ✓
- D Zimbabwe

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: Kyrgyzstan won a UN Security Council seat for the first time, prevailing over the Philippines after four rounds of balloting. The five members elected for 2027-28 are Austria, Kyrgyzstan, Portugal, Trinidad and Tobago, and Zimbabwe.

ANALYSIS: All except Kyrgyzstan secured the two-thirds majority in the first round.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

The UNSC has 15 members: 5 permanent (China, France, Russia, UK, US — each with a veto) and 10 non-permanent, elected by the 193-member UN General Assembly for two-year terms, with five replaced each year. A two-thirds majority is required.

Seats are allocated by regional groupings. The new members take their seats on January 1, 2027, replacing Denmark, Greece, Pakistan, Panama and Somalia.

India has served as a non-permanent member 8 times (last in 2021-22) and pursues a permanent seat through the G4 grouping — India, Brazil, Germany, Japan.

Q5  **CONCEPT KIT** **CROSS-PAPER**


GS2 (UN, global governance, India and the world).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

UNSC reform, G4, veto, Uniting for Consensus, Pact for the Future.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

thinking non-permanent members have a veto — only the P5 do.

 **EXAM TIP**

UNSC = 15 members; non-permanent term = 2 years, no immediate re-election.

 **INTERVIEW**

Is the G4 strategy or Global South leadership the better route to a permanent seat?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 6

of 15

[Source →](#)

The India-UK Critical Minerals Global Supply Chain Observatory (launched June 4, 2026) is a joint initiative of the University of Cambridge and which Indian institution?

- A** **TEXMiN at IIT (ISM) Dhanbad** ✓
- B** CSIR-National Geophysical Research Institute
- C** Geological Survey of India
- D** IIT Bombay

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The Observatory is a joint initiative of TEXMiN (Technology Innovation in Exploration & Mining Foundation) at IIT (ISM) Dhanbad and the University of Cambridge, launched by Coal & Mines Minister G. Kishan Reddy and UK Foreign Secretary Yvette Cooper. **ANALYSIS:** It monitors global critical-mineral supply chains and flags disruptions.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

TEXMiN is a Technology Translational Research Park set up by the Department of Science and Technology (DST) at IIT (ISM) Dhanbad. The Observatory stems from the India-UK PMs' engagement (October 2025) and a research agreement (March 2026).

Critical minerals — lithium, cobalt, nickel, graphite, rare earths — are vital for EVs, batteries and renewables. China controls roughly 60% of rare-earth mining and ~85% of processing.

India's broader strategy includes the National Critical Mineral Mission (2025, covering 30 minerals), KABIL (NALCO+HCL+MECL), the Minerals Security Partnership (India joined 2023), and the 2023 MMDR Act amendment enabling critical-mineral block auctions.

Q6  **CONCEPT KIT**

 CROSS-PAPER	GS3 (resource security, energy transition), GS2 (India-UK relations).
 MAINS KEYWORDS	critical minerals, supply-chain de-risking, National Critical Mineral Mission, KABIL, MSP.
 COMMON MISTAKE	confusing TEXMiN (IIT-ISM Dhanbad) with the Geological Survey of India.
 EXAM TIP	National Critical Mineral Mission launched 2025; covers 30 minerals.
 INTERVIEW	Can India realistically reduce dependence on China for processed rare earths?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 7

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[Source →](#)

The late Subhash C. Kashyap (d. June 4, 2026) served as Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha. By whom is this officer appointed?

- A The President of India
- B The Prime Minister
- C The Speaker of the Lok Sabha ✓
- D The Union Cabinet

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha is appointed by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha and holds a rank equivalent to the Cabinet Secretary. **ANALYSIS:** As a non-political, permanent functionary, the office provides institutional continuity across governments and advises the Speaker on procedure.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

Subhash C. Kashyap was Lok Sabha Secretary-General from 1983 to 1990, a Padma Bhushan awardee, and the author of more than 100 books on the Constitution. He was a member of the Ram Nath Kovind-led High-Level Committee on Simultaneous Elections, which underpins the "One Nation, One Election" proposal advanced through the Constitution (129th Amendment) Bill.

The Lok Sabha Secretariat derives from Article 98 of the Constitution, which provides for separate secretarial staff for each House, independent of the executive. The Secretary-General is the administrative head of this Secretariat.

Q7  **CONCEPT KIT**
 **CROSS-PAPER**

GS2 (Parliament, constitutional functionaries, electoral reform).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

Lok Sabha Secretariat, Article 98, One Nation One Election, federalism.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

assuming the Secretary-General is appointed by the President — it is the Speaker.

 **EXAM TIP**

Article 98 = separate secretariat for each House; Secretary-General ranks with the Cabinet Secretary.

 **INTERVIEW**

Does "One Nation, One Election" undermine the federal structure?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 8

of 15

[Source →](#)

Which body chairs and coordinates the All India Tiger Estimation, and how frequently is the estimation conducted?

- A Wildlife Institute of India; every year
- B NTCA; every four years ✓
- C Zoological Survey of India; every two years
- D Central Zoo Authority; every five years

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) coordinates the All India Tiger Estimation, conducted once every four years. **ANALYSIS:** The Wildlife Institute of India (WII) provides the technical and scientific backbone of the estimation, but the NTCA is the statutory authority that mandates and releases it.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The latest estimation (2022) put India's tiger population at 3,682, up from 1,411 in 2006 — making India home to roughly 75% of the world's wild tigers. The estimation uses camera-trapping and statistical modelling (capture-recapture). The NTCA was created under the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 via the 2006 amendment, following recommendations of the Tiger Task Force after the Sariska crisis (2005), where tigers vanished. The State of India's Environment 2026 report warns that despite rising numbers, reserve saturation and invasive Lantana camara now threaten habitat quality.

Q8  **CONCEPT KIT** **CROSS-PAPER**

GS3 (conservation, biodiversity monitoring).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

All India Tiger Estimation, NTCA, WII, Sariska, umbrella species.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

crediting the estimation to WII alone — WII is technical partner; NTCA is the statutory coordinator.

 **EXAM TIP**

Tiger census = every 4 years; 2022 figure = 3,682.

 **INTERVIEW**

Are tiger numbers a sufficient measure of conservation success?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 9

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[Source →](#)

Which of the following correctly describes the voting requirement for electing a non-permanent member to the UN Security Council?

- A Simple majority of UNSC members
- B Two-thirds majority of the UN General Assembly ✓
- C Unanimous approval of the P5
- D Simple majority of the UN General Assembly

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: Non-permanent UNSC members are elected by a two-thirds majority of the 193-member UN General Assembly through secret ballot. **ANALYSIS:** In the June 2026 election, Kyrgyzstan failed to reach two-thirds in the first round, forcing four rounds of balloting against the Philippines for the Asia-Pacific seat.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

UNSC non-permanent seats are distributed by regional grouping: 5 for African and Asia-Pacific States, 1 for Eastern European States, 2 for Latin America and the Caribbean (GRULAC), and 2 for Western European and Other States (WEOG). Members serve two-year terms and cannot be immediately re-elected. Substantive UNSC decisions need 9 of 15 affirmative votes with no P5 veto. India has held a non-permanent seat 8 times. The 2024 "Pact for the Future" reaffirmed the goal of Council reform but produced no binding structural change.

Q9  **CONCEPT KIT** **CROSS-PAPER**

GS2 (UN procedure, multilateralism).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

two-thirds majority, regional groupings, veto, UNSC reform.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

thinking the P5 elect non-permanent members — the entire UNGA does.

 **EXAM TIP**Election threshold = 2/3 of UNGA (≥ 129 votes). **INTERVIEW**

Should the veto be abolished or extended to new permanent members?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 10

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[Source →](#)

Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF), the subject of the new ₹10,000-crore stabilisation fund, currently has which taxation status in India?

- A Taxed under GST at 18%
- B Outside GST — attracts central excise plus state VAT ✓
- C Fully tax-exempt
- D Taxed under GST at 5%

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
EXPLANATION

FACT: ATF is outside the Goods and Services Tax. It attracts central excise duty plus state-level VAT, which varies widely (from about 1% to nearly 30%) across states.

ANALYSIS: This fragmented, often-high taxation — and the inability to claim input tax credit — is why airlines have long demanded ATF's inclusion under GST.

CONCEPT NOTE

Five petroleum products — crude oil, petrol, diesel, natural gas and ATF — are constitutionally within the GST framework but kept outside it until the GST Council notifies a date. Bringing ATF under GST requires GST Council approval, where states resist losing VAT revenue.

ATF is ~40% of airline operating costs (up to 60% during volatility). The stabilisation fund is a one-time crisis response to the West Asia-driven price spike (₹60.50 → ₹142/litre), not a structural tax fix.

India imports ~85% of its crude oil, making it highly exposed to global price shocks.

Q10  **CONCEPT KIT** **CROSS-PAPER**

GS3 (taxation, GST, energy economics).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

GST Council, ATF, input tax credit, fiscal federalism.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

assuming all fuels are under GST — five petroleum products, including ATF, are kept out.

 **EXAM TIP**

ATF taxation = excise + variable state VAT, not GST.

 **INTERVIEW**

Why do states resist bringing petroleum products under GST?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 11

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[Source →](#)

India's status with the OECD, which raised India's FY27 growth forecast to 6.3%, is best described as:

- A A full member
- B A Key Partner ✓
- C An observer with voting rights
- D A candidate for accession

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: India is a Key Partner of the OECD, not a member. The OECD, headquartered in Paris, has 38 members.

ANALYSIS: As a Key Partner (alongside Brazil, China, Indonesia and South Africa), India engages with OECD work and is covered in its analyses, including the twice-yearly Economic Outlook.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

In its June 2026 Economic Outlook, the OECD raised India's FY27 GDP growth forecast to 6.3% (up from 6.1%) and projected 6.4% for FY28, while warning that the West Asia energy shock could push inflation toward 4.8% and prompt an RBI repo-rate response. The OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) is often called a "rich-countries' club." It is distinct from the IMF and World Bank (Bretton Woods institutions, 1944), of which India is a full founding member.

OECD growth forecasts are watched as an external cross-check on India's own and IMF projections.

Q11  **CONCEPT KIT** **CROSS-PAPER**

GS3 (economy, growth forecasts, international economic bodies).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

OECD, Key Partner, Economic Outlook, growth projection.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

treating India as an OECD member — it is only a Key Partner.

 **EXAM TIP**

OECD HQ = Paris; 38 members; India = Key Partner.

 **INTERVIEW**

How much weight should policymakers give to external growth forecasts?

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Question 12

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[Source →](#)

The "One Nation, One Election" proposal, linked to the late Subhash Kashyap's work on the Kovind Committee, is sought to be implemented primarily through:

- A A simple parliamentary resolution
- B **The Constitution (129th Amendment) Bill** ✓
- C An ordinance by the President
- D A directive of the Election Commission

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: Simultaneous elections are proposed to be enabled through the Constitution (129th Amendment) Bill, based on the recommendations of the Ram Nath Kovind-led High-Level Committee (reported 2024). **ANALYSIS:** Because it alters the tenure of legislatures, it requires a constitutional amendment, not an ordinary law.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The proposal seeks to synchronise Lok Sabha and State Assembly elections (and potentially local bodies). Arguments in favour: reduced election costs, fewer Model Code of Conduct disruptions, and governance freed from "permanent campaign mode." Concerns: it tests the federal structure (Article 1 — "Union of States"), interacts awkwardly with the anti-defection law and no-confidence motions, and raises the question of what happens when an assembly is dissolved prematurely.

A constitutional amendment under Article 368 requires special majorities and, for federal provisions, ratification by half the states. The Kovind Committee was constituted in 2023.

Q12  **CONCEPT KIT** **CROSS-PAPER**

GS2 (electoral reform, federalism, Constitution amendment).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

simultaneous elections, Article 368, federalism, Model Code of Conduct.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

thinking it can be done by ordinary law — it needs a constitutional amendment.

 **EXAM TIP**

129th Amendment Bill = One Nation One Election; Kovind Committee reported 2024.

 **INTERVIEW**

Does synchronising elections strengthen or weaken accountability?

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Question 13

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[Source →](#)

The invasive shrub flagged in the State of India's Environment 2026 report as covering nearly half of India's forests is:

- A *Prosopis juliflora*
- B *Lantana camara* ✓
- C *Parthenium hysterophorus*
- D *Eichhornia crassipes*

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
EXPLANATION

FACT: *Lantana camara*, an ornamental shrub introduced to India in the early 19th century, now covers nearly half of India's forests and scrublands. **ANALYSIS:** It forms dense thickets that suppress native grasses, degrading the grassland habitat on which tiger prey species depend — linking the invasive-species problem directly to the tiger crisis.

CONCEPT NOTE

Invasive alien species are recognised by the IPBES and the Convention on Biological Diversity as a leading global driver of biodiversity loss. Other notable invasives in India: *Prosopis juliflora* (a thorny tree colonising drylands), *Parthenium hysterophorus* ("congress grass," an allergenic weed), and *Eichhornia crassipes* (water hyacinth, choking water bodies). *Lantana* eradication is expensive and slow once established. The State of India's Environment 2026 report (CSE/Down To Earth) argues India must shift from counting tigers to managing habitats — including systematic invasive-species removal and grassland restoration.

Q13  **CONCEPT KIT**

 CROSS-PAPER	GS3 (biodiversity, invasive species, ecology).
 MAINS KEYWORDS	Lantana camara, invasive alien species, habitat degradation, IPBES.
 COMMON MISTAKE	confusing forest invasive (Lantana) with aquatic invasive (water hyacinth) or dryland invasive (Prosopis).
 EXAM TIP	Lantana = ~50% forest cover; introduced 19th century as ornamental.
 INTERVIEW	Should India treat invasive-species control as a national mission?

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Question 14

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[Source →](#)

BS-VI emission norms, central to the Delhi-NCR vehicle replacement scheme, came into force across India in which year?

A 2017

B 2020 ✓

C 2022

D 2025

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: BS-VI (Bharat Stage VI) emission norms came into force nationwide in April 2020, with India leapfrogging BS-V entirely to move directly from BS-IV to BS-VI. **ANALYSIS:** BS-VI sharply cut permissible particulate matter and NOx, and mandated technologies like diesel particulate filters and selective catalytic reduction.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The Bharat Stage norms are based on European emission standards. India skipped BS-V to align faster with global standards.

BS-VI fuel contains far less sulphur (10 ppm vs 50 ppm in BS-IV), enabling cleaner combustion. The Delhi-NCR scheme targets 1.91 lakh trucks and 16,329 buses running on BS-IV or older norms — the highest per-vehicle emitters.

Vehicular emissions are a year-round, structural source of NCR pollution, distinct from seasonal stubble burning. The scheme complements the Commission for Air Quality Management (CAQM, 2021), the Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP), and the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP, 2019).

Q14  **CONCEPT KIT** **CROSS-PAPER**

GS3 (air pollution, emission standards).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

BS-VI, particulate matter, NOx, NCAP, GRAP.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

thinking India implemented BS-V — India skipped it, going BS-IV to BS-VI.

 **EXAM TIP**

BS-VI nationwide from April 2020; sulphur cut to 10 ppm.

 **INTERVIEW**

Are tighter emission norms enough without fleet renewal and modal shift?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 15

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[Source →](#)

India's pursuit of a permanent UN Security Council seat is coordinated through the G4 grouping. Which set of countries constitutes the G4?

- A India, Brazil, South Africa, Nigeria
- B India, Brazil, Germany, Japan ✓
- C India, China, Russia, South Africa
- D India, Japan, Australia, United States

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The G4 comprises India, Brazil, Germany and Japan — four aspirants for permanent UNSC seats who support each other's candidatures. **ANALYSIS:** The G4 seeks expansion of both permanent and non-permanent categories and a Council more representative of Africa, Latin America and Asia.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The G4 is opposed by the "Uniting for Consensus" (UfC) bloc — which includes Italy and Pakistan — that resists new permanent seats and favours only more elected seats. The African Group's Ezulwini Consensus demands two permanent seats for Africa, complicating any package.

Reform requires amending the UN Charter, which needs ratification by the P5 — making it unlikely they would dilute their own veto. India argues the Council reflects the geopolitics of 1945, not today's world.

Do not confuse the G4 with BRICS, the G7, or IBSA (India-Brazil-South Africa).

Q15  **CONCEPT KIT**

 CROSS-PAPER	GS2 (UNSC reform, India's foreign policy, multilateral groupings).
 MAINS KEYWORDS	G4, Uniting for Consensus, Ezulwini Consensus, veto, Charter amendment.
 COMMON MISTAKE	confusing the G4 (India, Brazil, Germany, Japan) with IBSA or BRICS.
 EXAM TIP	G4 = UNSC permanent-seat aspirants; UfC opposes them.
 INTERVIEW	Is UNSC reform realistically achievable, or has it become a perennial aspiration?

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