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DAILY QUIZ — SOLVED

Daily Quiz, June 7, 2026

7 June 2026



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DAILY QUIZ — SOLVED ANSWER KEY

Daily Quiz, June 7, 2026

7 June 2026 · 12 Questions · Answers & Explanations Included

Question 1 of 12

[Source →](#)

On what legal basis does India hold Gilgit-Baltistan to be its territory, as reaffirmed when Pakistan held assembly elections there in June 2026?

- A 1949 ceasefire line agreement
- B The Instrument of Accession of Jammu and Kashmir in 1947 ✓**
- C The Simla Agreement of 1972
- D A United Nations plebiscite resolution

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

EXPLANATION

FACT: India's claim rests on the complete, legal and irrevocable accession of Jammu and Kashmir to India through the Instrument of Accession in 1947. **ANALYSIS:** When Pakistan held Gilgit-Baltistan Assembly elections on June 7, 2026, India lodged a strong protest, holding that the entire UTs of J&K and Ladakh, including Gilgit-Baltistan, are integral and inalienable parts of India that Pakistan must vacate.

CONCEPT NOTE

Gilgit-Baltistan is part of Pakistan-occupied Jammu and Kashmir (PoJK). India rejects any Pakistani attempt to bring material change there, including elections, as having no legal validity. The region is strategically central: the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), a flagship of China's Belt and Road Initiative, passes through it, and the Shaksgam Valley adjoining it was ceded by Pakistan to China in 1963 (India claims it). The Karakoram Highway runs through Gilgit-Baltistan, linking Pakistan to China. This is the consistent Government of India position that a UPSC answer on territorial sovereignty and India-Pakistan relations must reflect.

Q1  **CONCEPT KIT** **CROSS-PAPER**


GS2 (India-Pakistan, India-China, territorial sovereignty).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

Instrument of Accession, PoJK, CPEC, Shaksgam Valley.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

attributing the claim to a UN resolution rather than the 1947 accession.

 **EXAM TIP**

J&K acceded 1947; CPEC and the Shaksgam Valley link GB to the China dimension.

 **INTERVIEW**

How should India respond to CPEC running through territory it claims?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 2

of 12

[Source →](#)

The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) recognises five nuclear-weapon states. Which of the following is **NOT** among them?

- A France
- B China
- C India ✓
- D The United Kingdom

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: The NPT recognises five nuclear-weapon states: the United States, Russia, the United Kingdom, France and China. India is NOT among them; it is outside the NPT, along with Pakistan, Israel and North Korea.

ANALYSIS: North Korea, which declared its nuclear status non-negotiable in June 2026, withdrew from the NPT in 2003.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

The NPT (1968, in force 1970) rests on three pillars: non-proliferation, disarmament, and the peaceful use of nuclear energy. The five recognised nuclear-weapon states are the five permanent members of the UN Security Council.

India has never signed the NPT, viewing it as discriminatory, but maintains a strong non-proliferation record and a policy of No First Use and credible minimum deterrence. In 2008 India received a waiver from the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), enabling civil nuclear commerce.

North Korea withdrew from the NPT in 2003 and has since conducted nuclear tests. The defunct Six-Party Talks (China, US, Russia, Japan, and the two Koreas) once sought Korean denuclearisation; the IAEA is the global nuclear watchdog.

Q2

CONCEPT KIT

CROSS-PAPER

GS2 (non-proliferation, international treaties, India and the nuclear order).

MAINS KEYWORDS

NPT, NSG waiver, No First Use, IAEA.

COMMON MISTAKE

assuming India is an NPT nuclear-weapon state; it is outside the NPT.

EXAM TIP

NPT nuclear-weapon states = the UNSC P5.

INTERVIEW

Is India's position outside the NPT a strength or a constraint?

[Read Full Article →](#)

Question 3

of 12

[Source →](#)

World Food Safety Day, observed on June 7, is jointly led by which two international organisations?

- A WHO and UNICEF
- B WHO and FAO ✓
- C FAO and WTO
- D WHO and the World Bank

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: World Food Safety Day is jointly led by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). The 2026 theme is "From burden to solutions: safe food everywhere." **ANALYSIS:** It was first observed in 2019 after being instituted by the UN General Assembly, and highlights food safety as a shared public-health responsibility.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

Unsafe food causes hundreds of millions of illnesses and over 400,000 deaths globally each year, with the burden falling hardest on young children and low-income populations. International food standards are set by the Codex Alimentarius Commission, a joint WHO-FAO body.

In India, the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), a statutory body under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare), sets and enforces food standards and runs initiatives like Eat Right India. Around World Food Safety Day 2026, the FSSAI rolled out a standardised vegan logo for transparent labelling, to become mandatory from July 1, 2027.

Food safety links to public health, consumer rights, food-export competitiveness, and SDG 2 and SDG 3.

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

GS2 (health, consumer rights), GS3 (food processing, trade).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

FSSAI, Codex Alimentarius, Eat Right India, food labelling.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing the Codex (standards) with the WTO (trade rules).

 **EXAM TIP**

WFSD = WHO + FAO; FSSAI under the FSS Act 2006.

 **INTERVIEW**

Does transparent labelling meaningfully change consumer behaviour?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 4

of 12

[Source →](#)

The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) derives its statutory authority from which law?

- A The Consumer Protection Act, 2019
- B **The Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006** ✓
- C The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954
- D The Essential Commodities Act, 1955

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

EXPLANATION

FACT: The FSSAI is a statutory body established under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, functioning under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. **ANALYSIS:** The Act consolidated multiple older food laws, including the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1954, into a single science-based framework, with the FSSAI as the central regulator.

CONCEPT NOTE

The FSSAI lays down science-based standards for food articles and regulates their manufacture, storage, distribution, sale and import to ensure safe and wholesome food. It runs the Eat Right India movement, food fortification, hygiene ratings, and labelling reforms such as the new vegan logo.

The Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 replaced a patchwork of earlier statutes (including the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954) to create a unified regulator. International food standards come from the Codex Alimentarius Commission (WHO-FAO).

Distinguish the FSSAI (food safety standards) from the Consumer Protection framework (consumer rights and redress) and the Essential Commodities Act (supply and pricing of essential goods).

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

GS2 (statutory bodies, health governance).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

FSSAI, FSS Act 2006, science-based standards, Eat Right India.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

crediting FSSAI to the old Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, which it replaced.

 **EXAM TIP**

FSSAI = statutory body under FSS Act 2006, Health Ministry.

 **INTERVIEW**

Is the FSSAI adequately resourced to enforce its standards?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 5

of 12

[Source →](#)

The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), to which India objects on sovereignty grounds, passes through Gilgit-Baltistan and is a flagship of which initiative?

- A The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
- B **China's Belt and Road Initiative ✓**
- C The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation
- D The Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: CPEC is a flagship project of China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). **ANALYSIS:** Because CPEC passes through Gilgit-Baltistan, part of Pakistan-occupied Jammu and Kashmir that India regards as its own, India objects to CPEC and has not joined the BRI, citing sovereignty and territorial integrity.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The Belt and Road Initiative, launched by China in 2013, is a vast connectivity and infrastructure programme. CPEC links China's Xinjiang to Pakistan's Gwadar Port on the Arabian Sea, passing through Gilgit-Baltistan via the Karakoram Highway.

India is the most prominent country to stay out of the BRI, on the grounds that CPEC violates its sovereignty and that BRI projects raise debt-sustainability and transparency concerns. Adjoining the region, the Shaksgam Valley was ceded by Pakistan to China in 1963, which India does not recognise.

India instead promotes alternative connectivity through the International North-South Transport Corridor (INSTC) and Indo-Pacific partnerships. The MEA reaffirmed in June 2026 that Gilgit-Baltistan is an integral part of India.

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

GS2 (India-China, India-Pakistan, connectivity).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

Belt and Road Initiative, CPEC, sovereignty, INSTC.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

linking CPEC to the SCO or AIIB rather than the BRI.

 **EXAM TIP**

CPEC = BRI flagship; India stays out of BRI on sovereignty grounds.

 **INTERVIEW**

Can India offer a credible connectivity alternative to the BRI?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 6

of 12

[Source →](#)

In 2008, India received a waiver enabling it to engage in civil nuclear commerce despite being outside the NPT. Which body granted this waiver?

- A The International Atomic Energy Agency
- B The Nuclear Suppliers Group ✓
- C The UN Security Council
- D The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty Organization

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) granted India a waiver in 2008, allowing civil nuclear trade despite India not being an NPT signatory. **ANALYSIS:** This followed the India-US civil nuclear deal and recognised India's strong non-proliferation record, even as India remains outside the NPT, a relevant backdrop to North Korea's June 2026 nuclear declaration.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The Nuclear Suppliers Group is a multilateral export-control regime of nuclear-supplier countries that seeks to prevent nuclear proliferation by controlling the export of nuclear materials and technology. The 2008 waiver was unique to India, recognising its record despite non-membership of the NPT. India has since sought full NSG membership, which has been blocked, partly by China.

India is a member of three other export-control regimes: the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR, 2016), the Wassenaar Arrangement (2017), and the Australia Group (2018). North Korea, by contrast, withdrew from the NPT in 2003 and faces UN sanctions.

The IAEA is the nuclear watchdog; the NSG is a supplier cartel; do not confuse the two.

Q6

 CONCEPT KIT **CROSS-PAPER**

GS2 (nuclear order, export-control regimes).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

NSG waiver, NPT, MTCR, Wassenaar Arrangement.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing the NSG (supplier control) with the IAEA (safeguards/watchdog).

 **EXAM TIP**

India in MTCR, Wassenaar, Australia Group, but not the NSG.

 **INTERVIEW**

Why has India's NSG membership stalled?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 7

of 12

[Source →](#)

In South Korea's system, the Prime Minister is appointed through which process, as seen in the June 2026 nomination of Han Seong-sook?

- A Directly elected by the public
- B Nominated by the President and confirmed by the National Assembly ✓
- C Chosen by the majority party without legislative approval
- D Appointed by the Constitutional Court

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: In South Korea, the President nominates the Prime Minister, who must be confirmed by the National Assembly. **ANALYSIS:** President Lee Jae-myung nominated former Naver CEO Han Seong-sook on June 7, 2026, in a move signalling an AI and technology-led growth agenda; she would be South Korea's second woman PM.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

South Korea is a presidential republic in which executive power rests largely with the directly elected President; the Prime Minister assists the President and helps oversee ministries, but is not the chief executive (unlike in India's parliamentary system, where the PM heads the government). The nomination of a technology-company chief executive reflects how central AI and the digital economy have become to national competitiveness.

India and South Korea share a Special Strategic Partnership (upgraded in 2015) and a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA, 2010, under review), with South Korea featuring in India's Act East Policy. Cooperation spans semiconductors, electronics, shipbuilding and defence.

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

GS2 (comparative governance, India-South Korea relations).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

presidential vs parliamentary system, Special Strategic Partnership, CEPA, Act East.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

assuming South Korea's PM is the chief executive as in India; the President holds executive power.

 **EXAM TIP**

India-ROK = Special Strategic Partnership (2015); CEPA (2010).

 **INTERVIEW**

What can India learn from an AI-led national growth strategy?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 8

of 12

[Source →](#)

R. Praggnanandhaa made history in June 2026 by becoming the first Indian to win which elite chess tournament?

A The Tata Steel Chess Tournament

B Norway Chess ✓

C The Candidates Tournament

D The Sinquefeld Cup

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: R. Praggnanandhaa became the first Indian to win Norway Chess, held in Stavanger, in 2026. **ANALYSIS:** The win underlines India's rise as a global chess power, alongside D. Gukesh becoming the youngest undisputed World Chess Champion in 2024 and India's double gold at the 2024 Chess Olympiad.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

Norway Chess is among the most prestigious invitational tournaments, traditionally featuring the world's top players. India's current generation of Grandmasters, including Praggnanandhaa, D. Gukesh and Arjun Erigaisi, has propelled the country to the top of world chess.

India won double gold (open and women's) at the 2024 Chess Olympiad in Budapest. This generation traces its inspiration to Viswanathan Anand, India's first Grandmaster (1988) and a five-time World Champion who has mentored many of the young players.

India's chess surge reflects a deep talent pipeline, a strong grassroots and online ecosystem, and the value of sport as soft power and youth aspiration.

Q8

CONCEPT KIT

CROSS-PAPER

GS1 (sports and society), Essay (sport as soft power).

MAINS KEYWORDS

talent pipeline, soft power, grassroots sport.

COMMON MISTAKE

confusing Norway Chess with the Candidates or the World Championship.

EXAM TIP

Anand = first Indian GM (1988); Gukesh = youngest World Champion (2024).

INTERVIEW

What explains India's sudden dominance in chess?

[Read Full Article →](#)

Question 9

of 12

[Source →](#)

The University of Liverpool's approval to open a Bengaluru campus is enabled primarily by which policy framework?

- A The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act
- B The National Education Policy 2020 and UGC regulations on foreign universities ✓
- C The Right to Education Act
- D The Special Economic Zones Act

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

EXPLANATION

FACT: Foreign universities setting up Indian campuses are enabled by the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 and the UGC (Setting up and Operation of Campuses of Foreign Higher Educational Institutions in India) Regulations, 2023. **ANALYSIS:** The University of Liverpool's Bengaluru campus, with a first intake expected in September 2026, is part of this internationalisation push.

CONCEPT NOTE

NEP 2020 envisaged the internationalisation of Indian higher education, including allowing top global universities to operate campuses in India. The UGC notified enabling regulations in 2023, and several foreign universities (including Australian and UK institutions) have since announced or opened Indian campuses, with GIFT City, Gujarat, an early hub.

The stated aims are to widen access to global-standard education, reduce the outflow of students and foreign exchange, and raise domestic academic standards through competition. Concerns include equity (affordability), regulation of quality, and the impact on Indian institutions.

The University of Liverpool is a UK Russell Group university.

Q9

CONCEPT KIT

CROSS-PAPER

GS2 (education policy, governance).

MAINS KEYWORDS

NEP 2020, internationalisation, UGC regulations, brain drain.

COMMON MISTAKE

linking foreign campuses to the SEZ Act rather than NEP 2020 / UGC rules.

EXAM TIP

NEP 2020 + UGC 2023 regulations enable foreign university campuses.

INTERVIEW

Will foreign campuses widen access or deepen inequality in higher education?

[Read Full Article →](#)

Question 10

of 12

[Source →](#)

India's position in the global nuclear order is best described as:

- A An NPT nuclear-weapon state
- B Outside the NPT, with a No First Use policy and a 2008 NSG waiver ✓
- C A non-nuclear state under full IAEA safeguards
- D A signatory of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

EXPLANATION

FACT: India is outside the NPT, maintains a declared No First Use nuclear doctrine with credible minimum deterrence, and received a Nuclear Suppliers Group waiver in 2008 for civil nuclear commerce. **ANALYSIS:** This distinguishes India, with its strong non-proliferation record, from North Korea, which withdrew from the NPT in 2003 and faces sanctions.

CONCEPT NOTE

India conducted its first nuclear test in 1974 (Pokhran-I, "Smiling Buddha") and declared itself a nuclear-weapon state after Pokhran-II in 1998. Its doctrine rests on No First Use, credible minimum deterrence, and massive retaliation if attacked. India has not signed the NPT (viewing it as discriminatory) or the CTBT, but observes a voluntary testing moratorium and has a clean non-proliferation record. The 2008 NSG waiver, following the India-US civil nuclear deal, allowed civil nuclear trade.

India is a member of the MTCR (2016), the Wassenaar Arrangement (2017) and the Australia Group (2018), but not the NSG. North Korea's June 2026 declaration that its nuclear status is non-negotiable underscores the contrast with India's posture.

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


GS2 (nuclear doctrine, international treaties), GS3 (defence).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

No First Use, credible minimum deterrence, NSG waiver, CTBT.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

calling India an NPT nuclear-weapon state; India is outside the NPT.

 **EXAM TIP**

India: No First Use; Pokhran-I 1974, Pokhran-II 1998; NSG waiver 2008.

 **INTERVIEW**

Should India revisit its No First Use policy?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 11

of 12

[Source →](#)

The Shaksgam Valley, relevant to India's sovereignty concerns around Gilgit-Baltistan, is significant because:

- A** It was ceded by Pakistan to China in 1963 and is claimed by India ✓
- B** It is the source of the Indus river
- C** It hosts India's northernmost military base
- D** It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: The Shaksgam Valley was ceded by Pakistan to China in 1963 under a boundary agreement that India does not recognise, as India considers the area part of its own territory in Pakistan-occupied Jammu and Kashmir.

ANALYSIS: It links India's sovereignty dispute over Gilgit-Baltistan directly to its boundary issues with China.





 **CONCEPT NOTE**

In 1963, Pakistan and China signed a boundary agreement under which Pakistan ceded the Shaksgam Valley (also called the Trans-Karakoram Tract) to China. India rejects this transfer as illegal, since it regards the territory as part of the erstwhile princely state of Jammu and Kashmir that acceded to India in 1947.

The valley sits north of the Karakoram and adjoins Gilgit-Baltistan, through which the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor and the Karakoram Highway run. Together these make the region a node where India's disputes with both Pakistan (PoJK) and China (boundary, CPEC) intersect.

The June 2026 Gilgit-Baltistan elections and India's protest renewed attention on this contested geography.

Q11  **CONCEPT KIT**

 CROSS-PAPER	GS2 (India-Pakistan, India-China, boundary disputes); GS1 (geography).
 MAINS KEYWORDS	Shaksgam Valley, Trans-Karakoram Tract, PoJK, CPEC.
 COMMON MISTAKE	confusing the Shaksgam Valley with Aksai Chin (a separate China-held area India claims).
 EXAM TIP	Shaksgam ceded by Pakistan to China, 1963; India does not recognise it.
 INTERVIEW	How do the Pakistan and China dimensions of the J&K dispute interact?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 12

of 12

[Source →](#)

International food standards, relevant to World Food Safety Day, are set by which body?

- A The World Trade Organization
- B The Codex Alimentarius Commission ✓
- C The World Food Programme
- D The International Organization for Standardization

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The Codex Alimentarius Commission, a joint body of the WHO and FAO, sets international food standards, guidelines and codes of practice. **ANALYSIS:** These standards underpin food safety and fair trade, and are the benchmark against which national regulators like the FSSAI and food exporters align.






📖 CONCEPT NOTE

Established in 1963 by the FAO and WHO, the Codex Alimentarius ("food code") develops harmonised international standards on food safety, labelling, additives, contaminants and hygiene. Although Codex standards are voluntary, they carry weight in international trade because the WTO's agreements on sanitary and phytosanitary measures reference them as the benchmark for resolving trade disputes.

For India, aligning with Codex is essential for food exports (for example, seafood and spices). Domestically, the FSSAI sets standards under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.

World Food Safety Day (June 7, led by WHO and FAO) raises awareness of these issues; the 2026 theme is "From burden to solutions: safe food everywhere."

Q12  **CONCEPT KIT**

 CROSS-PAPER	GS2 (health), GS3 (food processing, trade).
 MAINS KEYWORDS	Codex Alimentarius, SPS measures, FSSAI, food exports.
 COMMON MISTAKE	thinking the WTO sets food standards; it references Codex standards.
 EXAM TIP	Codex = joint FAO-WHO body (1963); the benchmark for SPS trade rules.
 INTERVIEW	How do food-safety standards function as non-tariff trade barriers?

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“In a gentle way, you can shake the world.”

— Mahatma Gandhi