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DAILY QUIZ — SOLVED

Daily Quiz, June 9, 2026

9 June 2026



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DAILY QUIZ — SOLVED ANSWER KEY

Daily Quiz, June 9, 2026

9 June 2026 · 14 Questions · Answers & Explanations Included

Question 1

of 14

[Source →](#)

The Zojila Tunnel, which achieved its breakthrough in June 2026, bypasses a pass that connects which two regions?

A The Kashmir Valley and Ladakh ✓

B Himachal Pradesh and Tibet

C Sikkim and Bhutan

D Uttarakhand and Nepal

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

EXPLANATION

FACT: The Zojila Tunnel bypasses the Zojila Pass, which connects the Kashmir Valley with the Drass-Kargil region of Ladakh. **ANALYSIS:** At about 13.15 km and 11,578 feet, it is set to be the world's longest high-altitude bi-directional road tunnel, giving Ladakh year-round road access on the Srinagar-Kargil-Leh corridor.

CONCEPT NOTE

The Zojila Pass sits on the Great Himalayan range and remains closed for six to seven months a year due to heavy snow and avalanches, cutting off Ladakh by road in winter. The tunnel connects Baltal (Sonamarg) to Meenamarg near Drass, on National Highway-1, and cuts crossing time from over three hours to about 15 minutes.

It is being executed by Megha Engineering and Infrastructures Limited (MEIL); the final breakthrough on June 9, 2026 was witnessed by Road Transport Minister Nitin Gadkari, with full operation expected in about 2.5 years. Strategically, all-weather access is vital for military logistics to Ladakh along the Line of Actual Control with China, and it boosts tourism and trade.

It also raises questions of sustainable infrastructure in the fragile, seismically active Himalayas.

Q1  **CONCEPT KIT**

 CROSS-PAPER	GS3 (border infrastructure, security), GS1 (Himalayan geography).
 MAINS KEYWORDS	all-weather connectivity, LAC logistics, Himalayan tunnelling, sustainable infrastructure.
 COMMON MISTAKE	confusing Zojila (Kashmir-Ladakh) with other Himalayan passes.
 EXAM TIP	Zojila on NH-1, Srinagar-Kargil-Leh; bypasses snowbound Zojila Pass.
 INTERVIEW	How should India balance strategic tunnelling with Himalayan ecological fragility?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 2

of 14

[Source →](#)

Fitch cut India's FY27 GDP growth forecast in June 2026, citing an energy shock. Fitch is one of the "Big Three" credit rating agencies, along with:

- A CRISIL and ICRA
- B S&P and Moody's ✓
- C CARE and Brickwork
- D Dun & Bradstreet and Equifax

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The "Big Three" global credit rating agencies are Fitch, S&P Global and Moody's. **ANALYSIS:** Fitch cut India's FY27 GDP forecast to 6.4% (from 6.7%), citing the US-Iran war raising energy prices, and raised its 2026 Brent crude assumption to \$87 a barrel.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

Credit rating agencies assess the creditworthiness of governments and companies and publish growth and inflation forecasts that influence borrowing costs and investor sentiment. The Big Three (Fitch, S&P, Moody's) dominate the global market; Indian agencies include CRISIL, ICRA and CARE. Fitch's cut reflects India's vulnerability as an importer of over 85% of its crude oil: a war-driven price spike raises inflation, erodes real incomes and widens the trade deficit.

Fitch expects inflation to rise toward 5.3% by year-end and projects an RBI response; the RBI had held the repo rate at 5.25% on June 5, 2026. A forecast cut is distinct from a sovereign-rating downgrade; it signals near-term caution rather than a change in India's credit rating.

India's long-term sovereign rating outlook has otherwise been on an improving path.

Q2  **CONCEPT KIT** **CROSS-PAPER**


GS3 (economy, growth, credit ratings).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

credit rating agencies, energy shock, imported inflation, Brent crude.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

listing Indian agencies (CRISIL/ICRA) as the global Big Three.

 **EXAM TIP**

Big Three = Fitch, S&P, Moody's; a forecast cut is not a rating downgrade.

 **INTERVIEW**

How much should policy weigh rating-agency forecasts?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 3

of 14

[Source →](#)

The Fully Accessible Route (FAR), expanded in June 2026, allows foreign investors to invest in what, without an investment ceiling?

- A Indian equity shares
- B Specified government securities ✓
- C Real estate investment trusts
- D Corporate fixed deposits

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The Fully Accessible Route (FAR), introduced by the RBI in 2020, allows non-resident investors to invest in specified Government Securities (G-Secs) without any investment ceiling. **ANALYSIS:** In June 2026, India expanded the FAR to include long-tenor (15, 30 and 40-year) G-Secs and Sovereign Green Bonds, and exempted FPIs from tax on the interest and capital gains.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

Government Securities (G-Secs) are debt instruments issued by the RBI on behalf of the Government of India and are considered risk-free sovereign debt. The FAR was created to widen the foreign-investor base in G-Secs and support India's inclusion in global bond indices such as the JPMorgan emerging-market index, which channels large passive inflows. The June 2026 reforms removed tax (capital gains and withholding tax on interest) for FPIs on specified G-Secs and lifted short-term, concentration and security-wise limits. The aims are to deepen and add liquidity to the bond market, reduce the crowding-out of private borrowers, and attract long-term capital such as pension funds via long-tenor bonds. The risks are capital-flow volatility, rupee exposure and constraints on policy space, so the reforms target stable, long-term capital.

Q3

CONCEPT KIT

CROSS-PAPER

GS3 (capital markets, government borrowing, FPI).

MAINS KEYWORDS

Fully Accessible Route, G-Secs, bond-index inclusion, crowding out.

COMMON MISTAKE

thinking FAR is for equities; it is for specified G-Secs.

EXAM TIP

FAR introduced by the RBI in 2020; uncapped FPI investment in specified G-Secs.

INTERVIEW

Does opening the bond market invite destabilising hot-money flows?

[Read Full Article →](#)

Question 4

of 14

[Source →](#)

In India's constitutional scheme, under which List does "Police" fall, relevant to Tamil Nadu's launch of the Singappenn task force?

- A The Union List
- B The State List ✓
- C The Concurrent List
- D The Residuary powers of the Union

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: "Police" and "Public Order" fall under the State List (Seventh Schedule), so states lead on policing.

ANALYSIS: This is why Tamil Nadu could create its own all-women Singappenn ("Lioness") Special Task Force for women and child safety, headed by a senior IPS officer with 36 sanctioned posts.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The Seventh Schedule divides powers into the Union List, the State List and the Concurrent List. Police (Entry 2) and Public Order (Entry 1) are State subjects, giving states primary responsibility for law and order and the freedom to design forces like Singappenn.

The Centre complements this through schemes and funds: the Nirbhaya Fund (2013) supports women-safety projects, alongside One Stop Centres, women help desks and the emergency number 112. Constitutionally, Article 15(3) permits special provisions for women and children, and Article 21 guarantees the right to life with dignity.

A recurring debate is whether specialised women's units deliver real protection or risk siloing safety, when the goal should also be gender-sensitisation across the entire force. The launch was made in Chennai on June 9, 2026.

Q4

 CONCEPT KIT **CROSS-PAPER**

GS2 (federalism, governance), GS1 (women in society).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

State List, Nirbhaya Fund, Article 15(3), gender-sensitive policing.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

placing Police on the Concurrent or Union List; it is a State subject.

 **EXAM TIP**

Police and Public Order are State List subjects (Seventh Schedule).

 **INTERVIEW**

Do dedicated women's police units help, or do they let the rest of the force off the hook?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 5

of 14

[Source →](#)

The International Day of Yoga is observed on June 21. Why was this date chosen?

- A It marks the birth anniversary of a yoga guru
- B It is the Summer Solstice, the longest day in the Northern Hemisphere ✓
- C It is the date the UN was founded
- D It coincides with the Winter Solstice

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: June 21 was chosen because it is the Summer Solstice, the longest day of the year in the Northern Hemisphere, which holds significance in yogic tradition. **ANALYSIS:** The 12th International Day of Yoga in 2026 carries the theme "Yoga for Healthy Ageing," with Kolkata hosting the main national event.

📌 CONCEPT NOTE

The idea of an International Day of Yoga was proposed by the Prime Minister at the UN General Assembly in September 2014, and the UNGA adopted the resolution on December 11, 2014, with a record 177 countries co-sponsoring it, the highest ever for a UNGA resolution at the time. The first observance was in 2015.

The nodal ministry is the Ministry of Ayush. The 2026 theme, "Yoga for Healthy Ageing," reflects a focus on "healthspan" over lifespan, positioning yoga as preventive healthcare amid India's ageing demographics and rising non-communicable-disease burden, linking to Ayushman Bharat.

International Day of Yoga is also an instrument of India's soft power and cultural diplomacy, projecting traditional Indian knowledge globally.

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

GS2 (health, soft power), GS1 (culture, society).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

International Day of Yoga, soft power, preventive healthcare, healthy ageing.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing the Summer Solstice (June 21) with the Winter Solstice.

 **EXAM TIP**

IDY June 21 (Summer Solstice); UN resolution 2014, 177 co-sponsors; first observed 2015.

 **INTERVIEW**

Is yoga diplomacy effective soft power for India?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 6

of 14

[Source →](#)

Which of the following correctly ranks India's peacetime gallantry awards from highest to lowest?

- A Param Vir Chakra > Maha Vir Chakra > Vir Chakra
- B Ashoka Chakra > Kirti Chakra > Shaurya Chakra ✓
- C Kirti Chakra > Ashoka Chakra > Shaurya Chakra
- D Shaurya Chakra > Kirti Chakra > Ashoka Chakra

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

EXPLANATION

FACT: India's peacetime gallantry awards, in descending order, are the Ashoka Chakra, the Kirti Chakra and the Shaurya Chakra. **ANALYSIS:** At the Defence Investiture Ceremony 2026, President Murmu conferred 51 gallantry awards, including 7 Kirti Chakras and 29 Shaurya Chakras, several posthumously.

CONCEPT NOTE

India has two streams of gallantry awards. The wartime awards, for valour in the face of the enemy, are, in descending order, the Param Vir Chakra, the Maha Vir Chakra and the Vir Chakra.

The peacetime awards, for valour away from the battlefield (such as counter-insurgency), are the Ashoka Chakra, the Kirti Chakra and the Shaurya Chakra. These awards were instituted in 1952 with effect from 1950.

The President of India, who is the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, confers them at investiture ceremonies. The 2026 ceremony (Phase-1) awarded 7 Kirti Chakras, 15 Vir Chakras and 29 Shaurya Chakras.

The exact ordering of both hierarchies is a frequently tested fact; note that the Param Vir Chakra (wartime) and the Ashoka Chakra (peacetime) are the highest in their respective categories.

Q6

 CONCEPT KIT **CROSS-PAPER**

GS3 (security, defence), GS2 (constitutional functionaries).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

gallantry awards, Param Vir Chakra, Ashoka Chakra, valour.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

mixing the wartime and peacetime hierarchies.

 **EXAM TIP**

Wartime: PVC > MVC > VrC; Peacetime: Ashoka > Kirti > Shaurya.

 **INTERVIEW**

What role do gallantry awards play in military ethos?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 7

of 14

[Source →](#)

The Land Port Management System launched in June 2026 is operated by the Land Ports Authority of India, a statutory body created under which law?

- A The Customs Act, 1962
- B The Land Ports Authority of India Act, 2010 ✓
- C The Border Security Force Act, 1968
- D The Major Port Authorities Act, 2021

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The Land Ports Authority of India (LPAI) is a statutory body created under the Land Ports Authority of India Act, 2010, functioning under the Ministry of Home Affairs. **ANALYSIS:** The Land Port Management System (LPMS), launched on June 9, 2026, digitises and integrates operations across India's 15 land ports.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The LPAI develops, manages and regulates India's land ports (Integrated Check Posts) on borders with Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Pakistan and Myanmar. The LPMS provides single-window clearance, slot booking, digital payments and real-time tracking, and integrates with ICEGATE (the customs portal) and the Unified Logistics Interface Platform (ULIP), part of the PM Gati Shakti ecosystem.

The reform brings land ports in line with the digitised processes of airports and seaports, supporting the Neighbourhood First and Act East policies while improving border-security oversight. EXIM trade through land ports rose sharply over the past decade to about Rs 82,800 crore in 2024-25.

Distinguish the LPAI (land ports, under the MHA) from Major Port Authorities (seaports, under the Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways) and the Major Port Authorities Act, 2021.

Q7

 CONCEPT KIT **CROSS-PAPER**

GS2 (institutions), GS3 (infrastructure, internal security, logistics).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

LPAI, Integrated Check Posts, ULIP, trade facilitation.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing the LPAI (land ports) with seaport authorities.

 **EXAM TIP**

LPAI under the LPAI Act 2010, Ministry of Home Affairs; 15 land ports.

 **INTERVIEW**

How is trade facilitation balanced with border security?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 8

of 14

[Source →](#)

Why does a rise in global crude oil prices, as flagged by Fitch, hit the Indian economy hard?

- A Because India is a net exporter of crude oil
- B Because India imports over 85% of its crude oil, so price spikes raise inflation and the import bill ✓
- C Because India does not use crude oil in its economy
- D Because crude prices are fixed by the RBI

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: India imports over 85% of its crude oil, so a global price spike transmits quickly into higher inflation, a larger import bill, and pressure on the rupee. **ANALYSIS:** This is why Fitch cut India's FY27 growth forecast to 6.4%, with the US-Iran war pushing its Brent crude assumption up to \$87 a barrel.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

India is one of the world's largest crude-oil importers, with import dependence above 85%. An oil-price shock works through several channels: it raises fuel, transport and manufacturing costs (inflation); erodes real incomes and dampens consumption (the largest component of GDP); widens the trade and current-account deficits; and pressures the rupee, which can import further inflation.

It also creates a policy bind for the RBI, which must weigh supply-driven inflation against growth (it held the repo rate at 5.25% on June 5, 2026). Mitigation strategies include Strategic Petroleum Reserves, source diversification and discounted-crude purchases, accelerating renewables and ethanol blending to cut oil dependence, and rupee-based trade settlements to reduce dollar exposure.

This vulnerability is a recurring theme in India's external-sector and energy-security analysis.

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

GS3 (energy security, external sector, inflation).

MAINS KEYWORDS

import dependence, current-account deficit, Strategic Petroleum Reserves, energy diversification.

COMMON MISTAKE

treating India as an oil exporter; it is a major importer.

EXAM TIP

India imports over 85% of crude; oil shocks raise inflation and widen deficits.

INTERVIEW

How can India structurally reduce its oil-import vulnerability?

[Read Full Article →](#)

Question 9

of 14

[Source →](#)

The International Day of Yoga was established by a resolution of which body, and in which year?

A The World Health Organization, in 2015

B The UN General Assembly, in 2014 ✓

C The UN Security Council, in 2014

D UNESCO, in 2016

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The International Day of Yoga was established by a UN General Assembly resolution on December 11, 2014, after India proposed it, and was first observed on June 21, 2015. **ANALYSIS:** A record 177 countries co-sponsored the resolution, reflecting yoga's global reach and India's soft power.






📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The Prime Minister proposed the idea in his September 2014 address to the UN General Assembly. The resolution's rapid adoption and record co-sponsorship were widely seen as a diplomatic success.

The day is observed on June 21, the Summer Solstice, and the nodal ministry in India is the Ministry of Ayush (Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy). Each year has a theme; the 2026 theme is "Yoga for Healthy Ageing," with Kolkata hosting the main event.

The day connects to public health (yoga as preventive care against non-communicable diseases), to India's ageing demographics, and to cultural diplomacy. Distinguish the UNGA (which declared the day) from the WHO or UNESCO; the UNGA is the UN's main deliberative body where all 193 members are represented.

Q9  **CONCEPT KIT**

 CROSS-PAPER	GS2 (UN bodies, soft power, health).
 MAINS KEYWORDS	UNGA resolution, soft power, cultural diplomacy, Ministry of Ayush.
 COMMON MISTAKE	crediting the WHO or UNESCO rather than the UNGA.
 EXAM TIP	IDY declared by UNGA (Dec 2014), 177 co-sponsors; first observed 2015.
 INTERVIEW	How does India convert cultural assets into diplomatic influence?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 10

of 14

[Source →](#)

Government Securities (G-Secs), central to the June 2026 FPI reforms, are issued by:

- A SEBI on behalf of stock exchanges
- B The RBI on behalf of the Government of India ✓
- C Commercial banks independently
- D The Finance Commission

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: Government Securities (G-Secs) are issued by the Reserve Bank of India on behalf of the Government of India to borrow funds; they are considered risk-free sovereign debt. **ANALYSIS:** The June 2026 reforms exempted Foreign Portfolio Investors from tax on G-Sec interest and capital gains and expanded the Fully Accessible Route.






📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The RBI acts as the debt manager for the central government, issuing dated securities (long-term) and Treasury Bills (short-term) through auctions. G-Secs are the benchmark risk-free instruments in the economy, and their yields influence borrowing costs across the financial system.

Deepening the G-Sec market by attracting diverse, long-term investors lowers the government's borrowing cost and supports financial stability. India's inclusion in global bond indices (such as the JPMorgan GBI-EM) channels significant passive foreign inflows into FAR-eligible G-Secs.

SEBI, by contrast, regulates the securities market (including equities and corporate bonds), while the Finance Commission recommends the sharing of taxes between the Centre and states. Knowing which institution does what, RBI (monetary policy and government debt), SEBI (market regulation), Finance Commission (fiscal devolution), is a common Prelims discriminator.

Q10  **CONCEPT KIT**

 CROSS-PAPER	GS3 (government borrowing, financial markets, RBI).
 MAINS KEYWORDS	G-Secs, debt management, bond market, FAR.
 COMMON MISTAKE	attributing G-Sec issuance to SEBI; it is the RBI for the Government of India.
 EXAM TIP	RBI issues G-Secs (debt manager); SEBI regulates the securities market.
 INTERVIEW	Should the RBI's debt-management role be separated from its monetary-policy role?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 11

of 14

[Source →](#)

The Zojila Tunnel is strategically significant primarily because it provides all-weather connectivity to a region bordering which country?

- A Pakistan, along the Line of Control
- B China, along the Line of Actual Control ✓
- C Nepal, along the open border
- D Myanmar, along the eastern frontier

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The Zojila Tunnel gives all-weather road access to Ladakh, which borders China along the Line of Actual Control (LAC). **ANALYSIS:** Year-round connectivity allows the armed forces to move troops and supplies even in winter, a significant boost to border preparedness, especially given tensions along the LAC since 2020.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

Ladakh shares a long, contested boundary with China along the Line of Actual Control, including sensitive sectors such as the Galwan Valley and Pangong Tso, where tensions escalated from 2020. Until now, the Zojila Pass closed Ladakh's road link to the Kashmir Valley for six to seven months each winter, complicating logistics.

The 13.15 km tunnel (Batal to Meenamarg/Drass, on NH-1, executed by MEIL) removes this seasonal bottleneck, enabling reliable year-round military and civilian movement. This complements other border-infrastructure efforts by the Border Roads Organisation (BRO) and projects under the broader push to match infrastructure on the Chinese side.

The Government of India holds that Ladakh, including areas under illegal occupation, is an integral part of India. The tunnel also boosts tourism and trade along the Srinagar-Kargil-Leh corridor.

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


GS3 (border infrastructure, defence), GS2 (India-China).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

Line of Actual Control, border infrastructure, all-weather connectivity, BRO.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

associating Ladakh's strategic border primarily with Pakistan; the Zojila-Ladakh significance is mainly the China LAC.

 **EXAM TIP**

Ladakh borders China (LAC); Zojila gives year-round access.

 **INTERVIEW**

How decisive is infrastructure in deterrence along the LAC?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 12

of 14

[Source →](#)

A Geographical Indication (GI) tag, as used for the recently exported Tezpur litchi, is granted under which Indian law?

- A The Patents Act, 1970
- B The Geographical Indications of Goods Act, 1999 ✓
- C The Trade Marks Act, 1999
- D The Copyright Act, 1957

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: Geographical Indications are granted under the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999. **ANALYSIS:** Assam exported its GI-tagged Tezpur litchi to Dubai and Singapore for the first time, showcasing how a GI links a product to its place of origin and supports exports.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

A Geographical Indication identifies a good as originating from a particular place, where a given quality or reputation is attributable to that origin (for example, Darjeeling tea, Banarasi sarees, Kanchipuram silk). The GI Act, 1999 came into force in 2003 and is administered by the Geographical Indications Registry (Chennai) under the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks.

India's first GI was Darjeeling tea (2004). A GI protects producers from misuse of the name, supports rural and traditional livelihoods, and can boost export value.

Assam's other GIs include Muga silk, Joha rice and Kaji Nemu (lemon). Distinguish GIs (collective, origin-based) from patents (inventions), trademarks (brand identifiers) and copyrights (creative works), all part of the intellectual-property framework.

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


GS3 (IPR, agriculture, exports), GS1 (geography).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

Geographical Indication, GI Act 1999, origin-linked products, rural livelihoods.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing a GI with a trademark or patent.

 **EXAM TIP**

GI Act 1999 (in force 2003); first GI = Darjeeling tea; registry in Chennai.

 **INTERVIEW**

How can GIs better protect and reward traditional producers?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 13

of 14

[Source →](#)

Australia became the first country to ban social media for children under 16 (effective December 2025). India's framework requiring parental consent for processing minors' data is contained in which law?

- A The Information Technology Act, 2000
- B **The Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 ✓**
- C The Juvenile Justice Act, 2015
- D The Consumer Protection Act, 2019

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: India's Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act, 2023 requires verifiable parental consent before processing the personal data of children (defined as those under 18). **ANALYSIS:** This is relevant as Canada moves to follow Australia in restricting under-16 social media access, putting child online safety on the global agenda.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The DPDP Act, 2023 is India's first comprehensive data-protection law. It treats anyone under 18 as a child, requires verifiable parental consent for processing their data, and prohibits tracking, behavioural monitoring and targeted advertising directed at children.

Globally, Australia was the first to legislate an under-16 social media ban (effective December 2025), and Canada is moving to introduce similar restrictions through an online harms bill, alongside the EU's Digital Services Act. The core tension is between protecting children online and concerns about free expression, enforceability and the privacy implications of age-verification technology.

India's approach combines the DPDP Act with the IT Rules, 2021 (intermediary obligations) and ongoing work on a Digital India Act. Distinguish the DPDP Act (data protection) from the IT Act, 2000 (the older cyber-law framework).

Q13  **CONCEPT KIT** **CROSS-PAPER**


GS2 (governance, child rights, comparative policy), GS3 (IT, data protection).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

DPDP Act 2023, parental consent, child online safety, Digital Services Act.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

citing the IT Act 2000 rather than the DPDP Act 2023 for data protection.

 **EXAM TIP**

DPDP Act 2023 = first comprehensive data-protection law; child = under 18.

 **INTERVIEW**

Should India follow Australia in banning under-16 social media?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 14

of 14

[Source →](#)

India's inclusion in global bond indices, supported by the June 2026 FPI reforms, primarily benefits the economy by:

- A Reducing India's foreign-exchange reserves
- B Channelling large, stable foreign inflows into government securities and lowering borrowing costs ✓**
- C Increasing tariffs on imports
- D Replacing the rupee with a foreign currency

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION






FACT: Inclusion in global bond indices channels large, often passive, foreign inflows into India's government securities, deepening the bond market and helping lower the government's borrowing costs. **ANALYSIS:** The June 2026 reforms, exempting FPIs from tax on G-Secs and expanding the Fully Accessible Route, are designed to support and capitalise on this inclusion.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

When a country's bonds are added to a global index (such as the JPMorgan GBI-EM), index-tracking funds worldwide must buy them, bringing in substantial, relatively stable foreign capital. The benefits include a deeper, more liquid bond market, lower borrowing costs for the government, a more diversified investor base, and reduced crowding-out of private borrowers. The risks include greater exposure to global capital-flow swings and currency volatility, since large foreign holdings can reverse during global shocks. India phased its index inclusion gradually and used the Fully Accessible Route to channel these flows into specified G-Secs.

The reforms aim to attract long-term, stable investors (such as pension and sovereign-wealth funds) through long-tenor bonds, while managing the volatility risk. This sits within the broader goal of financing the government's borrowing efficiently without overburdening domestic savings.

Q14  **CONCEPT KIT**

 CROSS-PAPER	GS3 (financial markets, government borrowing, FPI).
 MAINS KEYWORDS	global bond-index inclusion, passive inflows, borrowing costs, capital-flow volatility.
 COMMON MISTAKE	assuming index inclusion has only benefits; it adds volatility risk.
 EXAM TIP	Bond-index inclusion brings passive foreign inflows into FAR G-Secs.
 INTERVIEW	Do the benefits of bond-index inclusion outweigh the volatility risk?

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