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DAILY QUIZ — SOLVED

Daily Quiz, June 10, 2026

10 June 2026



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DAILY QUIZ — SOLVED ANSWER KEY

Daily Quiz, June 10, 2026

10 June 2026 · 14 Questions · Answers & Explanations Included

Question 1

of 14

[Source →](#)

On June 10, 2026, Narendra Modi became India's longest "continuously-elected" Prime Minister. Whose tenure record did he surpass with this distinction?

- A Indira Gandhi
- B Jawaharlal Nehru ✓
- C Atal Bihari Vajpayee
- D Manmohan Singh

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: Modi completed 4,399 consecutive days, surpassing Jawaharlal Nehru's elected tenure of 4,398 days (May 13, 1952 to May 27, 1964) by one day. **ANALYSIS:** The record is specifically for the longest continuously-elected PM; Nehru's overall tenure, including the pre-1952 period, remains the longest, and Indira Gandhi served long but not continuously.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

The careful distinctions matter for prelims. "Continuously elected" excludes Nehru's pre-first-general-election period and Indira Gandhi's non-continuous spells. Modi first took oath on May 26, 2014, and was re-elected in 2019 and 2024, giving an unbroken elected run.

The constitutional office of the PM rests on Article 74 (the Council of Ministers, headed by the PM, aids and advises the President, who acts on that advice), Article 75 (the PM is appointed by the President; the Council is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha), and Article 78 (the PM's duty to communicate the Council's decisions to the President). The President appoints as PM the leader commanding the confidence of the Lok Sabha majority.

Q1

 CONCEPT KIT **CROSS-PAPER**


GS2 (Union Executive, office of the PM).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

parliamentary executive, collective responsibility, Article 75.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing "continuously elected" with "longest overall," which is Nehru.

 **EXAM TIP**

PM Articles are 74, 75 and 78; the PM is appointed by the President.

 **INTERVIEW**

How does the system balance executive stability with accountability?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 2

of 14

[Source →](#)

In *Seesa Santosh v. State of Telangana (2026)*, the Supreme Court held that the right to travel abroad must be balanced against which other right, also flowing from Article 21?

- A The right to property
- B The right to a speedy trial ✓
- C The right to freedom of speech
- D The right to equality

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: The Court held that the right to travel abroad under Article 21 is not absolute and must be balanced against the complainant's right to a speedy trial and the societal interest in criminal justice. **ANALYSIS:** It set aside a Telangana High Court order allowing an accused to travel to the US for medical treatment, restoring a bar on foreign travel without the Sessions Court's permission.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

The right to travel abroad was read into Article 21 ("personal liberty") in *Satwant Singh Sawhney v. D. Ramarathnam (1967)* and reinforced in *Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (1978)*, which required any procedure restricting liberty to be just, fair and reasonable. The right to a speedy trial was held to be a fundamental right under Article 21 in *Hussainara Khatoon v. State of Bihar (1979)*.

The 2026 judgment (2026 INSC 628), by Justices Dipankar Datta and Satish Chandra Sharma, applies the doctrine of proportionality, balancing one Article 21 right against another. It illustrates the principle that fundamental rights are not absolute.

Notably, the passport was not impounded; only foreign travel without court permission was barred.

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


GS2 (Fundamental Rights, judiciary).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

Article 21, proportionality, speedy trial, Maneka Gandhi.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

treating fundamental rights as absolute.

 **EXAM TIP**

travel abroad = Satwant Singh (1967), Maneka Gandhi (1978); speedy trial = Hussainara Khatoon (1979).

 **INTERVIEW**

How should courts weigh individual liberty against the public interest in justice?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 3

of 14

[Source →](#)

Russia offered India the Su-57 fifth-generation fighter in June 2026. What is the name of India's own indigenous fifth-generation fighter programme?

- A Tejas Mk-2
- B **AMCA (Advanced Medium Combat Aircraft) ✓**
- C HAL Tejas
- D Sukhoi-30 MKI

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: India's indigenous fifth-generation stealth fighter is the Advanced Medium Combat Aircraft (AMCA), sanctioned for prototype development. **ANALYSIS:** The Su-57 offer, with joint production and technology transfer, revives the question of whether an interim foreign fighter could undercut the AMCA programme, which is central to long-term self-reliance.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

A fifth-generation fighter is defined by stealth, sensor fusion, supercruise and networked warfare. India had earlier joined a Russia-India joint fifth-generation programme (the FGFA, based on the Su-57) but exited it in 2018 over cost and technology-sharing concerns.

The competing Western offer is the US F-35. The Su-57 offer raises three issues: the IAF's real squadron-strength and stealth gap; India's strategic autonomy, balancing Russian platforms (the S-400, energy ties) against deepening US and Quad alignment; and the risk of US sanctions under CAATSA (the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act) for large Russian military purchases.

The "full source-code access" claim should be treated as a Russian offer, not a confirmed Indian acceptance.

Q3

CONCEPT KIT

CROSS-PAPER

GS3 (defence indigenisation), GS2 (India-Russia relations).

MAINS KEYWORDS

strategic autonomy, AMCA, CAATSA, technology transfer.

COMMON MISTAKE

confusing the AMCA (fifth-gen) with the 4.5-gen Tejas Mk-2.

EXAM TIP

India's fifth-gen = AMCA; exited FGFA in 2018; rival offer = F-35.

INTERVIEW

Should India buy a foreign stealth fighter or wait for the AMCA?

[Read Full Article →](#)

Question 4

of 14

[Source →](#)

The Reliance-Meta AI data centre announced in June 2026 is planned to be cooled using which resource, addressing the water footprint of AI infrastructure?

A Freshwater from the Narmada canal

B Desalinated seawater ✓

C Recycled industrial wastewater

D Groundwater

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The 168 MW AI data centre in Jamnagar, Gujarat, built by Reliance and leased by Meta, is planned to run on renewable energy and be cooled with desalinated seawater. **ANALYSIS:** This "green data centre" model directly addresses the two biggest sustainability concerns of AI infrastructure, its carbon footprint and its water footprint.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

AI data centres use high-density GPU computing that consumes large amounts of electricity and requires intensive cooling, often a major water user. Powering with renewables and cooling with desalinated seawater (rather than freshwater) reduces both footprints, with Meta covering the full energy and water cost.

This is Meta's first built-to-suit data-centre capacity in India and builds on its 2020 investment in Jio Platforms and a 2025 joint venture using open-source Llama AI models. The project fits India's wider AI push under the IndiaAI Mission (approved 2024, about Rs 10,371 crore), while data handling is framed by the DPDP Act, 2023.

It raises debate over digital sovereignty versus dependence on foreign Big Tech compute.

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


GS3 (digital economy, sustainability).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

AI infrastructure, green data centre, IndiaAI Mission, digital sovereignty.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

overlooking the water footprint of data centres.

 **EXAM TIP**

IndiaAI Mission (2024, ~Rs 10,371 crore); DPDP Act, 2023.

 **INTERVIEW**

How should India weigh Big Tech investment against digital sovereignty?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 5

of 14

[Source →](#)

The K9 Vajra-T, for which the Army proposed a large order in June 2026, is built in India by Larsen & Toubro under licence from a company of which country?

- A France
- B South Korea ✓
- C Israel
- D The United States

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
EXPLANATION

FACT: The K9 Vajra-T is the Indianised version of South Korea's K9 Thunder, built by L&T at Hazira, Gujarat, under licence from Hanwha (South Korea). **ANALYSIS:** The proposal for over 300 guns worth about Rs 23,000 crore would be India's single largest artillery procurement in decades.

CONCEPT NOTE

The K9 Vajra-T is a 155mm/52-calibre self-propelled tracked howitzer with a range of over 40 km. Its self-propelled, tracked design lets it fire and reposition quickly, an advantage over towed artillery, across terrain from desert to high altitude.

India first ordered 100 guns in 2017 (about Rs 4,500 crore, delivered by 2021) and 100 more in 2023. The new proposal serves two-front firepower needs: the desert sector facing Pakistan and the high-altitude theatres along the Line of Actual Control with China.

Building the guns in India through a private firm under licensed technology transfer advances Atmanirbhar Bharat and Make in India in defence, creating jobs and a domestic manufacturing base with export potential.

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

GS3 (defence indigenisation, security).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

Atmanirbhar Bharat, self-propelled artillery, two-front preparedness.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

assuming all major platforms are imported off-the-shelf rather than licence-built.

 **EXAM TIP**

K9 Vajra-T = 155mm/52-cal, made by L&T (Hanwha licence), range over 40 km.

 **INTERVIEW**

How does private-sector defence manufacturing strengthen self-reliance?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 6

of 14

[Source →](#)

The "35 by 35" target unveiled at the Bonn Climate Conference (SB64) in June 2026 aims to raise which share to 35% by 2035?

- A The share of forests in global land cover
- B The share of electricity in global final energy demand ✓
- C The share of electric vehicles in car sales
- D The share of renewables in electricity generation

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The "35 by 35" target aims to raise electricity's share of global final energy demand from about 20% today to 35% by 2035. **ANALYSIS:** It was unveiled by the COP31 presidency of Turkey and Australia as a voluntary "action agenda" item, with the IEA tasked to map pathways; it is not a binding negotiated decision.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

Electrification means shifting energy use from directly burning fossil fuels toward electricity, which can be generated cleanly, across transport (EVs), industry and buildings. When the electricity comes from renewables, electrifying these sectors cuts emissions sharply, so raising electricity's share is a measurable decarbonisation lever.

The Bonn Climate Conference refers to the mid-year sessions of the UNFCCC subsidiary bodies, SBSTA (scientific and technological advice) and SBI (implementation); SB64 is their 64th sessions. COP31 will be held in November 2026 at Antalya, Turkey, co-hosted with Australia.

A key distinction is between the voluntary "action agenda" and the formally negotiated decisions requiring approval by all parties. For developing countries, electrification depends on finance and technology under the principle of Common But Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR).

Q6  **CONCEPT KIT** **CROSS-PAPER**

GS3 (climate change, energy).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

electrification, decarbonisation, CBDR, just transition.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing electrification share with renewables-in-electricity share.

 **EXAM TIP**

SBSTA and SBI meet at Bonn; COP31 at Antalya, Turkey (2026).

 **INTERVIEW**

Is electrification meaningful for the climate if the grid stays fossil-heavy?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 7

of 14

[Source →](#)

NASA announced the crew for which Moon mission in June 2026, aimed at the first crewed lunar landing since Apollo 17 (1972)?

- A Artemis II
- B Artemis III ✓
- C Chandrayaan-4
- D Gaganyaan

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: NASA named the prime crew for Artemis III, with Randy Bresnik as commander and ESA's Luca Parmitano as pilot. **ANALYSIS:** Artemis III is intended to achieve the first crewed lunar landing since Apollo 17 in 1972, using commercial human landing systems.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

The Artemis programme is the NASA-led effort to return humans to the Moon and establish a sustainable presence, named after the Greek goddess of the Moon and twin of Apollo. The last crewed lunar landing was Apollo 17 in 1972.

India is a signatory to the Artemis Accords, having signed in June 2023, a US-led set of non-binding principles for the peaceful, transparent and cooperative exploration of space. The lunar landers (Human Landing Systems) for Artemis are being developed by SpaceX (Starship HLS) and Blue Origin (Blue Moon).

Luca Parmitano represents the European Space Agency (ESA), reflecting the international character of the mission. The programme is distinct from India's own human-spaceflight programme, Gaganyaan, and from the Chandrayaan lunar series; Chandrayaan-3 made India the first country to land near the lunar south pole in 2023.

The renewed lunar effort marks a new phase of space exploration involving multiple nations and private firms, with the Moon increasingly seen as a stepping stone to Mars and a site of strategic and economic interest.

Q7

 CONCEPT KIT **CROSS-PAPER**

GS3 (space technology), GS2 (international cooperation).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

Artemis Accords, lunar exploration, space diplomacy.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing Artemis (US Moon programme) with India's Gaganyaan or Chandrayaan.

 **EXAM TIP**

India signed the Artemis Accords in 2023; Artemis III aims for the first crewed Moon landing since 1972.

 **INTERVIEW**

How does the Artemis Accords membership serve India's space ambitions?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 8

of 14

[Source →](#)

The Syama Prasad Mookerjee Port Authority (SMPA), which awarded a container terminal project in June 2026, holds what distinction among India's major ports?

- A** It is India's only major riverine port ✓
- B** It is India's largest container port by volume
- C** It is India's only major port on the west coast
- D** It is India's newest major port

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: SMPA, Kolkata (formerly the Kolkata Port Trust), located on the Hooghly river, is India's only major riverine port. **ANALYSIS:** It awarded the Outer Container Terminal project at Netaji Subhas Dock to JSW Infrastructure on a Design-Build-Finance-Operate-Transfer (DBFOT) PPP basis, a 30-year concession of about 0.93 million TEUs.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

India's major ports are governed by the Major Port Authorities Act, 2021, which replaced the older Major Port Trusts Act and gave port authorities greater financial and administrative autonomy. SMPA, on the Hooghly river in West Bengal, was renamed from Kolkata Port Trust in 2020.

A riverine port (located on a river rather than the coast) differs from coastal ports and faces challenges of silting and draft (depth) limits, which constrain the size of ships and is why deeper outer terminals are developed downstream. A TEU (Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit) is the standard measure of container-handling capacity.

The DBFOT (Design-Build-Finance-Operate-Transfer) model is a public-private partnership form in which a private concessionaire designs, builds, finances and operates the asset for a fixed concession period (here 30 years) before transferring it back to the public authority. Port-led development and port modernisation are promoted under the Sagarmala programme, part of the wider Maritime India Vision.

JSW Infrastructure received the Letter of Award for the project in early June 2026.

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

GS3 (infrastructure, PPP, ports).

MAINS KEYWORDS

riverine port, DBFOT, Sagarmala, Major Port Authorities Act.

COMMON MISTAKE

confusing riverine (Kolkata) with coastal major ports.

EXAM TIP

SMPA = ex-Kolkata Port Trust, on the Hooghly, India's only major riverine port.

INTERVIEW

How does PPP help modernise India's port capacity?

[Read Full Article →](#)

Question 9

of 14

[Source →](#)

Assam exported its first GI-tagged Tezpur litchi internationally in June 2026, supported by which agency for agricultural exports?

- A FSSAI
- B APEDA ✓
- C NABARD
- D FCI

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The first international shipment of GI-tagged Tezpur litchi (one tonne to Dubai, 600 kg to Singapore) was supported by APEDA, the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority. **ANALYSIS:** It marked the centenary of Tezpur litchi cultivation; the litchi received its Geographical Indication (GI) tag in 2015.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

APEDA, under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, promotes the export of scheduled agricultural and processed-food products. A Geographical Indication (GI) identifies goods originating from a specific place with qualities or a reputation due to that origin; GIs are protected under the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999 (in force from 2003), administered by the GI Registry at Chennai under the office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (DPIIT).

GI tags help raise farmer incomes and brand value and support agri-export diversification, especially from the North East. Note the difference between APEDA (exports), FSSAI (food safety standards), NABARD (rural/agri finance) and the FCI (foodgrain procurement).

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

GS3 (agriculture, exports, IPR).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

Geographical Indication, APEDA, agri-export, North East.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing APEDA (exports) with FSSAI (food safety) or NABARD (finance).

 **EXAM TIP**

GI Act = 1999; GI Registry at Chennai; Tezpur litchi GI = 2015.

 **INTERVIEW**

How can GI tags boost farmer incomes and regional branding?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 10

of 14

[Source →](#)

Uttar Pradesh launched "Project GANGA" in June 2026. What does the project primarily aim to deliver to 57,000 gram panchayats?

- A Piped drinking water
- B High-speed broadband internet ✓
- C Solar power microgrids
- D Cold-storage facilities

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: Project GANGA (Government Assisted Network for Growth and Advancement) aims to deliver high-speed broadband to about 57,000 gram panchayats and roughly 20 lakh families. **ANALYSIS:** It complements the Centre's BharatNet rural-broadband programme and targets roughly half its beneficiaries among women, bridging the digital divide.






📖 CONCEPT NOTE

Rural broadband is central to digital inclusion, e-governance, telemedicine, online education and the rural digital economy. The Centre's flagship is BharatNet, the world's largest rural-broadband programme, which aims to connect all gram panchayats with optical fibre; state projects like GANGA add a last-mile layer, taking connectivity from the panchayat to individual homes through a network of local Digital Service Providers.

The "digital divide" is the gap in access to and use of digital technology between groups, whether rural versus urban, rich versus poor, or along gender lines. By targeting roughly half its beneficiaries among women and creating local digital-entrepreneur jobs, GANGA links connectivity to empowerment and livelihoods.

Project GANGA stands for Government Assisted Network for Growth and Advancement and is implemented on a "no profit, no loss" basis. The model illustrates cooperative federalism and Centre-state complementarity in service delivery, with a state adding capacity and last-mile reach over a national backbone, accelerating the Digital India vision in rural areas that markets alone may underserve.

Q10  **CONCEPT KIT**

 CROSS-PAPER	GS2 (governance, service delivery), GS3 (digital infrastructure).
 MAINS KEYWORDS	digital divide, BharatNet, last-mile connectivity, digital inclusion.
 COMMON MISTAKE	confusing GANGA (broadband) with a water or power scheme by name.
 EXAM TIP	BharatNet = national rural broadband backbone; state projects add last-mile.
 INTERVIEW	How does rural broadband translate into real empowerment?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 11

of 14

[Source →](#)

Canada announced in June 2026 that it would introduce a "Digital Safety Act" including a social-media ban for children under what age, following the lead of which country?

A Under 14, following the United Kingdom

B Under 16, following Australia ✓

C Under 18, following France

D Under 13, following the United States

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: Canada's government, under PM Mark Carney, will introduce a Digital Safety Act including a ban on social media for under-16s, following Australia, which legislated the first such ban. **ANALYSIS:** The law also proposes a new online-safety regulator; platforms could seek exemptions with proven safeguards.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

Australia was the first country to legislate an under-16 social-media ban (passed in 2024, taking effect from December 2025). The debate pits child online safety against free expression and privacy: effective age restrictions require robust age verification, which can compel intrusive identity checks that erode all users' privacy.

For India, the relevant framework is the Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act, 2023, which requires verifiable parental consent for processing the data of those under 18 and bars targeted advertising to children, complemented by the IT Rules, 2021. India's approach points to a more layered, proportionate model than a single blunt ban.

This is a live comparative-governance theme.

Q11  **CONCEPT KIT**

 CROSS-PAPER	GS2 (governance, comparative policy), GS3 (technology regulation).
 MAINS KEYWORDS	child online safety, age verification, DPDP Act, free expression.
 COMMON MISTAKE	crediting Canada, not Australia, as the first to legislate the ban.
 EXAM TIP	Australia first (under-16 ban, 2024); India's DPDP Act, 2023 needs parental consent for minors.
 INTERVIEW	How should India protect children online without eroding everyone's privacy?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 12

of 14

[Source →](#)

Veteran filmmaker Bharathiraja, who passed away in June 2026, was a pioneer of which film industry, known for taking cinema to rural locations?

- A Bengali cinema
- B Tamil cinema ✓
- C Marathi cinema
- D Malayalam cinema

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: Bharathiraja was a pioneer of on-location rural Tamil cinema, who died at 84 in June 2026. **ANALYSIS:** His debut film "16 Vayathinile" (1977) redefined Tamil film-making by moving the camera out of studios and into villages; he won six National Film Awards.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

Bharathiraja (born 1941 in Theni district, Tamil Nadu) was awarded the Padma Shri in 2004, India's fourth-highest civilian award (after the Bharat Ratna, Padma Vibhushan and Padma Bhushan). National Film Awards are India's most prestigious state film honours, administered under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, now through the National Film Development Corporation (NFDC) after the merger of the Directorate of Film Festivals and other film bodies.

His debut, "16 Vayathinile" (1977), is considered a landmark for moving Tamil cinema out of studios and into real villages, pioneering on-location, realist rural storytelling. His work is significant in art-and-culture terms for reshaping Tamil cinema's aesthetic toward realism and rural life and for influencing a generation of regional film-makers, illustrating the role of regional cinema in expressing local identity and social themes.

Persons-in-news and cultural figures are a recurring prelims category, usually paired with their landmark works, the art form they advanced, and the civilian or film awards they received, so the work-award-field triad is the high-yield revision unit.

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

GS1 (art and culture, cinema).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

regional cinema, cultural realism, Padma awards.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

misattributing him to another regional industry.

 **EXAM TIP**

Bharathiraja, Tamil cinema, debut "16 Vayathinile" (1977), Padma Shri 2004.

 **INTERVIEW**

What role does regional cinema play in preserving cultural identity?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 13

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[Source →](#)

Under which Article of the Constitution is the Prime Minister appointed by the President, with the Council of Ministers collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha?

- A Article 72
- B Article 74
- C Article 75 ✓
- D Article 78






ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: Article 75 provides that the Prime Minister is appointed by the President, other ministers are appointed on the PM's advice, and the Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. **ANALYSIS:** This was revised in the context of Modi becoming India's longest continuously-elected PM on June 10, 2026.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The relevant cluster of PM-related Articles: Article 74 provides for a Council of Ministers, headed by the PM, to aid and advise the President, who acts on that advice; Article 75 covers the appointment of the PM and ministers and the principle of collective responsibility to the Lok Sabha; Article 78 sets out the PM's duties to keep the President informed. (Article 72 deals separately with the President's pardoning power.) Collective responsibility means the government as a whole is accountable to the popular House and must retain its confidence to remain in office. The President appoints as PM the leader who commands a Lok Sabha majority.

Q13  **CONCEPT KIT**

 CROSS-PAPER	GS2 (Union Executive, Constitution).
 MAINS KEYWORDS	collective responsibility, appointment of the PM, parliamentary system.
 COMMON MISTAKE	confusing Article 74 (aid and advise) with Article 75 (appointment and responsibility).
 EXAM TIP	Article 75 = PM's appointment + collective responsibility to the Lok Sabha.
 INTERVIEW	Why is collective responsibility central to parliamentary democracy?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 14

of 14

[Source →](#)

The Bonn Climate Conference (SB64) involves which two subsidiary bodies of the UNFCCC?

- A The IPCC and the GCF
- B The SBSTA and the SBI ✓
- C The CDM and the GEF
- D The COP and the CMA

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

EXPLANATION

FACT: The Bonn Climate Conference is the mid-year meeting of the UNFCCC subsidiary bodies: the SBSTA (Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice) and the SBI (Subsidiary Body for Implementation).

ANALYSIS: SB64 in June 2026 prepared the technical groundwork for COP31, where the "35 by 35" electrification target was floated by the Turkey-Australia presidency.

CONCEPT NOTE

The UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, adopted at the 1992 Rio Earth Summit) is the parent treaty for global climate action; the Kyoto Protocol (1997) and the Paris Agreement (2015) were adopted under it. The Convention establishes two permanent subsidiary bodies: the SBSTA (Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice), which advises on science, technology and methodology, and the SBI (Subsidiary Body for Implementation), which handles implementation, finance and review.

They meet mid-year in Bonn, Germany (the seat of the UNFCCC secretariat), to prepare the technical groundwork for the year-end Conference of the Parties (COP). Do not confuse them with the IPCC (the independent scientific assessment body), the GCF and GEF (climate-finance funds), the CDM (a Kyoto-era carbon-market mechanism), or the COP and CMA (the supreme decision-making bodies of the Convention and the Paris Agreement respectively).

COP31 will be held at Antalya, Turkey, in November 2026, co-hosted with Australia, where the voluntary "35 by 35" electrification target was previewed.

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

GS3 (climate governance, international institutions).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

UNFCCC, subsidiary bodies, COP, Paris Agreement.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing the SBSTA/SBI with the IPCC or climate funds.

 **EXAM TIP**

Bonn = SBSTA + SBI; COP31 at Antalya, Turkey (2026).

 **INTERVIEW**

How effective is the UNFCCC process at translating pledges into action?

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“Success is not final, failure is not fatal: it is the courage to continue that counts.”

— Winston Churchill