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DAILY QUIZ — SOLVED

Daily Quiz, June 11, 2026

11 June 2026



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DAILY QUIZ — SOLVED ANSWER KEY

Daily Quiz, June 11, 2026

11 June 2026 · 14 Questions · Answers & Explanations Included

Question 1

of 14

[Source →](#)

In a June 2026 ruling, the Supreme Court fixed a minimum notional value for a homemaker's monthly domestic services in motor-accident claims. What was that value?

- A Rs 15,000 a month
- B Rs 30,000 a month ✓
- C Rs 50,000 a month
- D Rs 10,000 a month

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: The Supreme Court fixed a minimum notional value of Rs 30,000 a month for a homemaker's domestic services and held that the loss of such domestic care is a distinct, additional head of damages under the Motor Vehicles Act. **ANALYSIS:** Describing homemakers as "nation builders," the Court recognised that unpaid household and care work contributes to human development and must be valued separately in "just compensation."

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

The bench of Justices Sanjay Karol and N. Kotiswar Singh ruled that the contribution of a homemaker extends far beyond routine housework and must form a separate component of compensation, not be folded into or ignored within other heads. The judgment builds on *Kirti v. Oriental Insurance Co. (2021)*, which recognised the notional income of a homemaker, and goes further by making domestic care a distinct head with a minimum value.

The principle of "just compensation" under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 requires fair compensation reflecting the real loss suffered, and notional income is used for those without a measurable salary. The ruling resonates with the global goal of valuing unpaid care work, performed overwhelmingly by women, which India's Time Use Survey (2019) documented in detail.

It could also inform maintenance, insurance and the measurement of unpaid work in national accounts.

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


GS1 (society, role of women), GS2 (judiciary, welfare), GS3 (care economy).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

unpaid care economy, notional income, just compensation, Time Use Survey.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

assuming domestic services have no measurable value in law.

 **EXAM TIP**

Rs 30,000/month notional value; distinct head of damages; Kirti v Oriental Insurance (2021).

 **INTERVIEW**

Should unpaid domestic work be counted in GDP?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 2

of 14

[Source →](#)

India's \$2.5 million contribution announced at the UN Security Council in June 2026 was directed toward Palestine refugees through which UN agency?

- A UNDP
- B UNRWA ✓
- C UNHCR
- D UNICEF

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: India announced a \$2.5 million contribution (the first tranche of an annual \$5 million) toward Palestine refugees through UNRWA, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

ANALYSIS: At the UN Security Council Open Debate, India also reaffirmed its support for a negotiated two-state solution and called for a sustained Gaza ceasefire.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

UNRWA, established in 1949, provides relief, education, health and social services to Palestine refugees and is funded by voluntary contributions. India's Permanent Representative to the UN, Ambassador Harish Parvathaneni, made the announcement and reaffirmed support for a sovereign, independent and viable State of Palestine living alongside a secure Israel.

This reflects India's "de-hyphenated" West Asia policy: building strong, independent relationships with all major actors rather than viewing them through one another. India has historical solidarity with the Palestinian cause and the two-state solution (with East Jerusalem envisaged as the capital of a future Palestinian state), alongside deep defence and technology ties with Israel, membership of I2U2 (India, Israel, the UAE and the US), and close Gulf relations.

Do not confuse UNRWA (Palestine refugees) with UNHCR (the general UN Refugee Agency).

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


GS2 (IR, West Asia, UN bodies).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

de-hyphenated policy, two-state solution, humanitarian diplomacy, I2U2.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing UNRWA (Palestine-specific) with UNHCR (general refugees).

 **EXAM TIP**

UNRWA established 1949, Palestine refugees; India PR to UN Harish Parvathaneni.

 **INTERVIEW**

How does India balance ties with Israel and the Palestinian cause?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 3

of 14

[Source →](#)

IN-SPACe announced in June 2026 that it would transfer the technology of which launch vehicle, nicknamed "Bahubali," to a private firm?

- A PSLV
- B GSLV Mk-II
- C LVM3 ✓
- D SSLV

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: IN-SPACe invited an Expression of Interest to transfer the LVM3 (Launch Vehicle Mark-3), ISRO's most capable launch vehicle nicknamed "Bahubali," to a private firm, with ISRO support. **ANALYSIS:** It is a landmark step in India's space-sector reforms, moving production of the country's most capable launch vehicle to industry while ISRO focuses on advanced research and exploration.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The LVM3 is ISRO's most capable operational launch vehicle (technically a medium-to-heavy class vehicle: about 4 tonnes to GTO and 8 to 10 tonnes to LEO), used for Chandrayaan-2 and Chandrayaan-3, the OneWeb commercial satellite launches, and planned for the Gaganyaan human-spaceflight mission. Its three stages are the S200 solid boosters, the L110 liquid core (Vikas engines) and the C25 cryogenic upper stage with the indigenous CE-20 engine.

IN-SPACe (the Indian National Space Promotion and Authorisation Centre) is the regulator and promoter that authorises and enables private space activity, created as part of the 2020 space-sector reforms. ISRO's commercial arm is NewSpace India Limited (NSIL).

This LVM3 transfer follows the earlier PSLV transfer, and the government has approved 60-plus LVM3 rockets (about Rs 25,000 crore) for the private sector. The aim is to raise India's share of the global space economy by letting private firms scale up routine launches.

Distinguish the LVM3 (heaviest) from the PSLV (workhorse) and SSLV (small-satellite launcher).

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


GS3 (S&T space, economy).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

space-sector reforms, IN-SPACe, NSIL, private participation.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

calling LVM3 a true "heavy-lift" vehicle; it is ISRO's most capable launcher but is technically medium-to-heavy class.

 **EXAM TIP**

LVM3 = "Bahubali," launched Chandrayaan-3, planned for Gaganyaan; IN-SPACe regulates private space.

 **INTERVIEW**

How should ISRO and private firms divide roles in space?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 4

of 14

[Source →](#)

The UNHCR Global Trends report of June 2026 noted a significant change. What was it?

- A Global forced displacement crossed 200 million for the first time
- B Global forced displacement declined for the first time in a decade ✓
- C India became a signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention
- D Refugee returns were halted worldwide

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

EXPLANATION

FACT: The UNHCR Global Trends report recorded the first decline in global forced displacement in a decade, with the total at about 117.8 million (roughly one in 70 people worldwide). **ANALYSIS:** The decline was driven by large-scale returns to countries such as Afghanistan, Syria and Sudan, but the UNHCR cautioned that many returns occurred under adverse or unsafe conditions.

CONCEPT NOTE

The "forcibly displaced" total combines refugees (who cross an international border), asylum seekers (whose claims are pending) and internally displaced persons (IDPs, displaced within their own country). The UNHCR, the UN Refugee Agency, was established in 1950; the core legal framework is the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol, with non-refoulement (not returning refugees to danger) as the key principle.

India is not a signatory to the 1951 Convention or the 1967 Protocol and lacks a dedicated domestic refugee law; refugees are handled mainly under the Foreigners Act, 1946, and case-by-case executive policy, which leaves protection dependent on administrative discretion. World Refugee Day is observed on June 20.

A decline in displacement is welcome but does not by itself mean the underlying conflicts are resolved, since some returns are driven by hardship in host countries.

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

GS2 (IR, international institutions, governance), GS1 (society).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

forced displacement, non-refoulement, refugee law, IDPs.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

assuming India is a party to the 1951 Refugee Convention.

 **EXAM TIP**

UNHCR founded 1950; 1951 Convention + 1967 Protocol; India not a signatory; World Refugee Day June 20.

 **INTERVIEW**

Should India enact a dedicated refugee law?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 5

of 14

[Source →](#)

An Oxford study in June 2026 ranked cities by urban heat risk. How was "heat risk" measured, beyond temperature alone?

- A Only by the maximum recorded temperature
- B By combining hazard, social vulnerability and coping capacity ✓
- C Only by the number of air conditioners sold
- D By rainfall and humidity alone

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

✓ EXPLANATION






FACT: The University of Oxford study (in the journal *Sustainable Cities and Societies*) measured heat risk by combining the hazard (exposure to extreme temperature), the vulnerability (social and demographic susceptibility, such as age and poverty) and the coping capacity (cooling access, tree cover and response systems). **ANALYSIS:** On this basis, 14 Indian cities ranked among the world's top 50, with Ahmedabad second globally and Nagpur and Madurai also in the top ten; Al Basrah in Iraq topped the global list.

📌 CONCEPT NOTE

Measuring risk by hazard, vulnerability and coping capacity gives a fuller picture than raw temperature, since a moderately hot city with many poor, elderly or outdoor-working residents and weak response systems can face higher human risk than a hotter but better-prepared city. The Urban Heat Island effect makes cities hotter than surrounding areas because concrete, asphalt and buildings absorb and retain heat with little green cover; rapid, unplanned urbanisation, loss of green cover and water bodies, and climate change intensify it.

The key policy response is the Heat Action Plan (HAP); Ahmedabad pioneered India's first HAP in 2013, a widely cited model. Other measures include cool (reflective) roofs, more trees, restored water bodies, early-warning systems, and treating heatwaves as a notified disaster under the National Disaster Management Authority's guidelines.

Q5  **CONCEPT KIT**

| | |
|---|--|
|  CROSS-PAPER | GS3 (environment, disaster management), GS1 (urbanisation). |
|  MAINS KEYWORDS | Urban Heat Island, Heat Action Plan, hazard-exposure-vulnerability, heat resilience. |
|  COMMON MISTAKE | equating heat risk with temperature alone. |
|  EXAM TIP | risk = hazard + exposure + coping capacity; Ahmedabad's first HAP in 2013. |
|  INTERVIEW | Should heatwaves be a legally notified disaster nationwide? |

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 6

of 14

[Source →](#)

On India's record remittances in FY26, which structural shift in the source of remittances was highlighted?

- A The Gulf overtaking advanced economies
- B **Advanced economies (led by the US) overtaking the Gulf ✓**
- C China becoming the largest source
- D Remittances ceasing from all regions

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: India remained the world's top remittance recipient in FY26, with a structural shift as advanced economies, led by the United States, overtake the Gulf as the largest source. **ANALYSIS:** This reflects a changing migration profile, with a growing share of high-skilled Indian professionals in the US and other advanced economies who earn and remit more per person.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

Remittances are money sent home by Indians working abroad and are recorded as "private transfers" in the current account of the balance of payments. They are a stable, non-debt-creating source of foreign exchange (unlike loans or volatile portfolio capital) and cushion India's external accounts, helping fund the goods trade deficit and supporting the rupee, especially when capital inflows are weak.

For decades the Gulf Cooperation Council countries, employing large numbers of Indian blue-collar workers, dominated remittance flows; the shift toward advanced economies reflects more high-skilled migration and higher remittance value per migrant. A diversified source base also reduces exposure to any single region.

The policy implications include skilling, migration and mobility agreements, and protecting migrant workers' interests across both Gulf and Western destinations.

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

GS3 (external sector, balance of payments), GS2 (diaspora).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

remittances, private transfers, non-debt inflow, migration profile.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

treating remittances as debt-creating or as capital-account flows.

 **EXAM TIP**

remittances = current-account private transfers; India is the top recipient; Gulf-to-West shift.

 **INTERVIEW**

How should India manage its dependence on overseas labour markets?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 7

of 14

[Source →](#)

The Giant Metrewave Radio Telescope (GMRT), in the news in June 2026 for discovering new pulsars, is located near which city and operated by which institution?

A Near Pune, operated by NCRA-TIFR ✓

B Near Bengaluru, operated by ISRO

C Near Hyderabad, operated by the IIA

D Near Nainital, operated by ARIES

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
EXPLANATION

FACT: The GMRT is located at Khodad, near Pune in Maharashtra, and is operated by the National Centre for Radio Astrophysics (NCRA), a part of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR). **ANALYSIS:** Using the upgraded GMRT, astronomers discovered five new millisecond pulsars in the globular clusters M69 and M70, underlining India's strength in radio astronomy.

CONCEPT NOTE

The GMRT is one of the world's largest arrays of radio telescopes operating at metre wavelengths, with 30 large parabolic dish antennas (each 45 metres across) arranged in a Y-shape. Pulsars are rapidly rotating, highly magnetised neutron stars that emit beams of radiation; millisecond pulsars spin extraordinarily fast, completing a rotation in milliseconds, and are valuable for precise tests of physics.

Globular clusters are dense, spherical collections of old stars where such pulsars are often found. India's radio-astronomy capability through the GMRT also positions it to contribute to the international Square Kilometre Array (SKA) project.

Do not confuse the GMRT (radio astronomy, near Pune) with optical observatories like those at Nainital (ARIES) or the Indian Institute of Astrophysics (IIA) facilities.

Q7

CONCEPT KIT

CROSS-PAPER

GS3 (science and technology, astronomy).

MAINS KEYWORDS

radio astronomy, pulsars, basic science, Square Kilometre Array.

COMMON MISTAKE

placing the GMRT under ISRO; it is run by NCRA-TIFR.

EXAM TIP

GMRT at Khodad near Pune; 30 antennas; NCRA-TIFR; metre-wavelength radio array.

INTERVIEW

Why should India invest in basic science like radio astronomy?

[Read Full Article →](#)

Question 8

of 14

[Source →](#)

India is **NOT** a signatory to which of the following, even though it hosts large refugee populations?

- A The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- B The 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol ✓
- C The Geneva Conventions
- D The UN Charter

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

EXPLANATION

FACT: India is not a signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention or its 1967 Protocol, even though it has hosted large refugee populations over the decades on humanitarian grounds. **ANALYSIS:** In the absence of a dedicated refugee law, India deals with refugees mainly under the Foreigners Act, 1946, and through case-by-case executive policy.

CONCEPT NOTE

The 1951 Refugee Convention defines who is a refugee and establishes the principle of non-refoulement, the rule that a refugee should not be returned to a country where they face serious threats; the 1967 Protocol removed the Convention's original geographic and time limits. India's non-signatory status means refugee protection rests on administrative discretion rather than a single statute, a recurring subject of debate, especially in the context of the Citizenship Amendment Act and various refugee groups India hosts.

India is, however, a party to the UN Charter, the Geneva Conventions and many human-rights instruments, and it sits on UNHCR's executive committee. This question links to the June 2026 UNHCR Global Trends report, which recorded the first decline in global forced displacement (to about 117.8 million) in a decade.

World Refugee Day is June 20.

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


GS2 (IR, international law, governance).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

refugee law, non-refoulement, Foreigners Act, administrative discretion.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

assuming India has signed the 1951 Refugee Convention.

 **EXAM TIP**

India NOT a party to 1951 Convention/1967 Protocol; uses the Foreigners Act, 1946.

 **INTERVIEW**

What are the pros and cons of India enacting a refugee law?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 9

of 14

[Source →](#)

The principle of "non-refoulement," central to refugee protection, means that:

- A Refugees must be granted citizenship within five years
- B Refugees should not be returned to a place where they face serious threats ✓
- C All refugees must be resettled in a third country
- D Host states may deport refugees at will

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

EXPLANATION

FACT: Non-refoulement is the principle that refugees and asylum seekers should not be returned to a country or place where they face serious threats to their life or freedom. **ANALYSIS:** It is the cornerstone of the 1951 Refugee Convention and is widely regarded as a part of customary international law, binding even on states that have not signed the Convention.

CONCEPT NOTE

Non-refoulement protects against forced return to persecution, conflict or other serious harm. Because it is considered part of customary international law, it is often argued to apply to India even though India has not signed the 1951 Refugee Convention or its 1967 Protocol.

India handles refugees under the Foreigners Act, 1946, and executive policy, and Indian courts have at times invoked Article 21 (the right to life and personal liberty, which the Supreme Court has held extends to non-citizens) in matters touching refugees. The June 2026 UNHCR Global Trends report cautioned that even as global forced displacement declined for the first time in a decade (to about 117.8 million), many returns occurred under adverse conditions, which is precisely the situation non-refoulement is meant to guard against.

The UNHCR (founded 1950) is the UN Refugee Agency.

Q9

CONCEPT KIT

CROSS-PAPER

GS2 (international law, human rights).

MAINS KEYWORDS

non-refoulement, customary international law, Article 21, asylum.

COMMON MISTAKE

thinking non-refoulement binds only signatory states.

EXAM TIP

non-refoulement = no return to danger; cornerstone of the 1951 Convention; arguably customary law.

INTERVIEW

Should non-refoulement override national security concerns?

[Read Full Article →](#)

Question 10

of 14

[Source →](#)

The "Urban Heat Island" effect, relevant to the June 2026 heat-risk study, refers to:

- A Islands in the sea that are unusually hot
- B Cities being hotter than their surrounding rural areas ✓
- C A satellite that maps ocean temperatures
- D A type of heatwave that occurs only at night

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

EXPLANATION

FACT: The Urban Heat Island (UHI) effect is the phenomenon of cities being significantly hotter than their surrounding rural areas, because concrete, asphalt and buildings absorb and retain heat while green cover is scarce.

ANALYSIS: It is a key reason Indian cities feature prominently in the Oxford urban heat-risk study, alongside high population exposure and limited coping capacity.

CONCEPT NOTE

Built surfaces (roads, roofs, pavements) absorb solar radiation during the day and release it slowly at night, keeping cities warm; vehicles, air-conditioning and industry add waste heat, while the loss of trees, parks and water bodies removes natural cooling. Rapid, unplanned urbanisation intensifies the effect, and climate change raises the baseline.

Mitigation includes cool (reflective) roofs, urban greening and tree cover, restoring water bodies, better urban design, and Heat Action Plans (HAPs) for early warning and emergency response; Ahmedabad pioneered India's first HAP in 2013.

Heat stress disproportionately harms the elderly, the poor, slum residents and outdoor workers.

The National Disaster Management Authority issues heatwave-management guidelines, and there is a growing case to treat severe heatwaves as a notified disaster.

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


GS1 (urbanisation), GS3 (environment, disaster management).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

Urban Heat Island, cool roofs, urban greening, Heat Action Plan.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

taking "island" literally instead of as an urban-rural temperature contrast.

 **EXAM TIP**

UHI = cities hotter than rural surroundings due to built surfaces and low green cover.

 **INTERVIEW**

How can city planning reduce the Urban Heat Island effect?

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Question 11

of 14

[Source →](#)

The recognition of a homemaker's "notional income," central to the June 2026 Supreme Court ruling, is used in law to:

- A Tax homemakers on their household work
- B Value the economic loss of those without a measurable salary ✓
- C Pay homemakers a monthly government allowance
- D Calculate income tax refunds

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: Notional income is an estimated value assigned to the work of a person who does not earn a measurable salary, used so that their economic loss can be fairly compensated. **ANALYSIS:** In the June 2026 ruling, the Supreme Court treated the loss of a homemaker's domestic care as a distinct head of damages and fixed a minimum notional value of Rs 30,000 a month for domestic services.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

Without the concept of notional income, the death or disability of a homemaker, a student, or others without a paid job could be undervalued in compensation, simply because no salary slip exists. The principle of "just compensation" under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 requires compensation that reflects the real loss suffered, and courts use notional income to capture the economic value of unpaid work.

The 2026 judgment, by Justices Sanjay Karol and N. Kotiswar Singh, builds on *Kirti v. Oriental Insurance Co. (2021)*, which recognised the notional income of homemakers, and goes further by making domestic care a separate, additional head with a minimum value. It calls homemakers "nation builders," recognising the unpaid care economy, work done overwhelmingly by women and documented in India's Time Use Survey (2019).

The principle could extend to maintenance, insurance and national-accounts measurement.

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


GS2 (judiciary), GS1 (society), GS3 (care economy).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

notional income, just compensation, unpaid work, valuation.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

thinking notional income is a tax or an allowance.

 **EXAM TIP**

notional income values the loss of those without a salary; Rs 30,000/month for homemakers.

 **INTERVIEW**

How should the law value work that markets do not pay for?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 12

of 14

[Source →](#)

India's "de-hyphenated" approach to West Asia, reflected in the June 2026 UNRWA pledge, means that India:

- A Refuses to engage with any West Asian country
- B Builds independent ties with each actor rather than viewing them through one another ✓
- C Links its Israel policy strictly to its Palestine policy
- D Only deals with the Gulf states

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

EXPLANATION

FACT: A "de-hyphenated" policy means India builds strong, independent relationships with each West Asian actor, such as Israel, Palestine, the Gulf states and Iran, without viewing one relationship through the lens of another.

ANALYSIS: The June 2026 UNRWA pledge and reaffirmation of the two-state solution, alongside India's deep ties with Israel, exemplify this balance.

CONCEPT NOTE

For much of the Cold War, India's West Asia policy was closely tied to its Palestine solidarity. The de-hyphenated approach, developed over the past two decades, lets India simultaneously deepen defence, technology and agricultural cooperation with Israel; maintain historical support for the Palestinian cause and a two-state solution (with East Jerusalem as the envisaged capital of a future Palestinian state); build strong energy and labour ties with the Gulf Cooperation Council; and engage Iran (for example via Chabahar port).

India is part of I2U2 (India, Israel, the UAE and the US) and supports connectivity initiatives like the India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor (IMEC). The UNRWA contribution and humanitarian support for Palestine also reinforce India's standing in the Global South.

The skill is balancing partners that are often at odds with one another.

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

GS2 (IR, West Asia).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

de-hyphenation, two-state solution, I2U2, IMEC, strategic autonomy.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

reading de-hyphenation as disengagement.

 **EXAM TIP**

de-hyphenated = independent ties with each actor; I2U2 and IMEC are key frameworks.

 **INTERVIEW**

How does India keep ties with rivals like Israel and Iran at once?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 13

of 14

[Source →](#)

Which institution is the regulator and promoter that authorises private participation in India's space sector, as seen in the June 2026 LVM3 technology transfer?

- A ISRO
- B IN-SPACe ✓
- C NSIL
- D DRDO

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: IN-SPACe (the Indian National Space Promotion and Authorisation Centre) is the regulator and promoter that authorises and enables private participation in India's space sector. **ANALYSIS:** It invited the Expression of Interest to transfer the LVM3, ISRO's most capable rocket, to a private firm, a landmark in the space-sector reforms.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

India's space ecosystem now has a clear division of roles. The Department of Space (DoS) is the apex body; ISRO is the national space agency focused on research, development and exploration.

IN-SPACe, created under the 2020 space-sector reforms and given shape by the Indian Space Policy 2023, is the single-window, independent body that authorises, regulates and promotes the activities of private (non-governmental) space players and enables their access to ISRO facilities. NewSpace India Limited (NSIL) is ISRO's commercial arm, which takes technologies to market and runs commercial launches (Antrix was the earlier commercial arm).

DRDO is the defence research organisation, separate from the civilian space programme. The LVM3 transfer, with ISRO hand-holding over a defined window, lets a private firm build ISRO's most capable rocket and scale up launches, helping India capture a larger share of the global space economy (targeted to grow from about \$8.4 billion to \$44 billion by 2033). The reforms also allow up to 100% FDI in parts of the space sector.

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

GS3 (S&T, space, economy).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

space-sector reforms, single-window authorisation, public-private roles.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing IN-SPACe (regulator/promoter) with NSIL (commercial arm) or ISRO (R&D).

 **EXAM TIP**

IN-SPACe authorises private space activity; NSIL is the commercial arm; reforms began 2020.

 **INTERVIEW**

What does a strong private space sector mean for India?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 14

of 14

[Source →](#)

Remittances sent by Indians working abroad are recorded in which part of India's balance of payments?

- A The capital account, as foreign investment
- B The current account, as private transfers ✓
- C The capital account, as external borrowing
- D They are not recorded in the balance of payments

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: Remittances are recorded as "private transfers" in the current account of the balance of payments.

ANALYSIS: In FY26 India remained the world's top remittance recipient, and these inflows, being stable and non-debt-creating, cushion the external accounts and support the rupee, especially when capital inflows are weak.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

The balance of payments has two main parts: the current account (trade in goods and services, primary income, and transfers such as remittances) and the capital and financial account (investment and borrowing). Remittances are unilateral transfers, money received without a corresponding outflow, so they are non-debt-creating, unlike external borrowing, and more stable than volatile portfolio (FPI) flows.

A large remittance inflow helps offset India's goods trade deficit and reduces pressure on the current account and the rupee. In FY26 a structural shift was noted, with advanced economies (led by the US) overtaking the Gulf as the largest source, reflecting more high-skilled migration.

Distinguish remittances (current account, private transfers) from FDI and FPI, which sit in the capital and financial account.

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

GS3 (external sector, balance of payments).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

current account, private transfers, non-debt inflow, BoP.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

placing remittances in the capital account alongside FDI/FPI.

 **EXAM TIP**

remittances = current-account private transfers; non-debt-creating and stable.

 **INTERVIEW**

How do remittances strengthen India's external resilience?

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