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DAILY QUIZ — SOLVED

Daily Quiz, June 12, 2026

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DAILY QUIZ — SOLVED ANSWER KEY

Daily Quiz, June 12, 2026

12 June 2026 · 14 Questions · Answers & Explanations Included

Question 1

of 14

[Source →](#)

The World Day Against Child Labour, observed on June 12, is led by which international organisation?

- A The World Health Organization
- B The International Labour Organization ✓
- C UNICEF
- D The World Bank

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

EXPLANATION

FACT: The World Day Against Child Labour is observed annually on June 12, led by the International Labour Organization (ILO), since 2002. **ANALYSIS:** The 2026 theme, "Red card to child labour: fair play for children, decent work for adults," links the elimination of child labour to decent work and fair wages for adults, the demand-side driver of child labour.

CONCEPT NOTE

The ILO is a UN specialised agency (founded in 1919, the only major surviving creation of the Treaty of Versailles) that sets international labour standards. India ratified the two core child-labour conventions, ILO Convention 138 (Minimum Age) and Convention 182 (Worst Forms of Child Labour), in 2017.

India's constitutional framework is strong: Article 24 prohibits the employment of children below 14 in factories, mines or hazardous work (a Fundamental Right); Article 21A guarantees the Right to Education for ages 6 to 14; Articles 23, 39(e) and (f), and 45 add further protections. The key statute is the Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 (amended 2016), which bans all employment of children below 14 (with limited exceptions) and bars adolescents (14 to 18) from hazardous work, complemented by the RTE Act, 2009, the PENCIL enforcement portal and the National Child Labour Project.

Globally, about 138 million children were in child labour in 2024, most of them in agriculture.

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

GS2 (vulnerable sections, government policies), GS1 (society).

MAINS KEYWORDS

child labour, Article 24, RTE, decent work, enforcement gap.

COMMON MISTAKE

confusing the ILO (labour) with UNICEF (children) as the lead body for this day.

EXAM TIP

June 12, ILO-led since 2002; India ratified ILO 138 and 182 in 2017.

INTERVIEW

Why does child labour persist despite a strong legal ban?

[Read Full Article →](#)

Question 2

of 14

[Source →](#)

Under which Article of the Constitution is the employment of children below 14 in hazardous work prohibited as a Fundamental Right?

A Article 21A

B Article 23

C Article 24 ✓

D Article 45

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: Article 24 prohibits the employment of any child below the age of 14 in any factory, mine or other hazardous employment, and it is a Fundamental Right. **ANALYSIS:** It is complemented by Article 21A (the Right to Education for ages 6 to 14, added by the 86th Amendment, 2002), Article 23 (prohibition of trafficking and forced labour), and the Directive Principles in Articles 39(e)/(f) and 45.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The distinction matters for prelims. Article 24 (a Fundamental Right) is the prohibition on hazardous child labour; Article 21A (a Fundamental Right since 2002) is the Right to Education; Articles 39(e), 39(f) and 45 are Directive Principles guiding the state to protect childhood and provide early childhood care.

The statutory backbone is the Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, renamed and strengthened by the 2016 amendment to bar children below 14 from all work (except a family enterprise or the entertainment industry, with safeguards) and adolescents (14 to 18) from hazardous occupations. India ratified ILO Conventions 138 and 182 in 2017.

Enforcement runs through the PENCIL portal (Platform for Effective Enforcement for No Child Labour) and rehabilitation through the National Child Labour Project. A recurring criticism is that the "family enterprise" exception can mask exploitation.

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


GS2 (Constitution, Fundamental Rights, child welfare).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

Article 24, Article 21A, 86th Amendment, family-enterprise loophole.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing Article 24 (child labour) with Article 23 (forced labour/trafficking).

 **EXAM TIP**

Article 24 = hazardous child labour ban (FR); Article 21A = RTE; both Fundamental Rights.

 **INTERVIEW**

Should the "family enterprise" exception be removed?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 3

of 14

[Source →](#)

The World Bank's June 2026 Global Economic Prospects report made which key point about India and the world?

- A It cut India's growth while raising the global forecast
- B It raised India's growth even as it cut global growth to the weakest since COVID ✓
- C It downgraded India below China
- D It projected a global recession

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: The World Bank raised India's growth forecast to 6.6% for 2026 (and 7.2% for 2027), keeping India the fastest-growing major economy, even as it cut global growth to 2.5% for 2026, the weakest since the COVID pandemic. **ANALYSIS:** The global cut was blamed on the Middle East conflict, higher energy prices and trade uncertainty; India was one of the few major economies to be upgraded, on strong domestic demand and exports.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

The Global Economic Prospects (GEP) is a World Bank flagship report published twice a year (January and June). It should not be confused with the IMF's World Economic Outlook or the World Bank's own World Development Report. India's resilience is largely domestic, a big home market and strong services insulate it from global trade shocks, while its main risks are imported: the Middle East conflict raises oil prices (India imports most of its crude), threatening inflation, the current-account deficit and the rupee. Different agencies see India slightly differently: the World Bank at 6.6% (2026), Fitch at 6.4% (FY27), with the RBI holding the repo rate at 5.25% amid the oil shock.

Forecasts diverge because of assumptions on oil, the monsoon and global demand, but the consistent message is resilience with imported risk. Developing economies overall are projected to grow at a post-pandemic low of about 3.6% in 2026.

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


GS3 (Indian economy, external sector, global growth).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

Global Economic Prospects, imported inflation, domestic demand, forecast divergence.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing the GEP (World Bank) with the WEO (IMF).

 **EXAM TIP**

GEP = World Bank, biannual; India 6.6% (2026), global 2.5% (weakest since COVID).

 **INTERVIEW**

Is India's growth resilience sustainable amid an oil shock?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 4

of 14

[Source →](#)

The historic tripartite oil-and-gas MoU signed in June 2026 involved the Centre and which two states?

- A Assam and Meghalaya
- B Assam and Nagaland ✓
- C Manipur and Nagaland
- D Assam and Arunachal Pradesh

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The tripartite MoU was signed by the Centre, Assam and Nagaland to jointly explore and produce oil and natural gas along their long-disputed border, on a 50:50 revenue-sharing basis. **ANALYSIS:** The pact decouples the resource question from the boundary dispute, agreeing to share revenue equally while the boundary issue is resolved separately, a model of cooperative federalism.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The Assam-Nagaland boundary dispute dates to Nagaland's creation as a state in 1963, and the contested belt is among several inter-state disputes pending before the Supreme Court. The presence of oil and gas had made exploration impossible for decades because neither state would allow the other to extract from contested land.

The MoU, signed at the Ministry of Home Affairs in the presence of the Home Minister and the two Chief Ministers (Himanta Biswa Sarma of Assam and Neiphiu Rio of Nagaland), covers more than 1,000 sq km; current output of 1,000 to 1,500 barrels per day could rise more than tenfold, with a single field potentially worth over Rs 15,000 crore. It illustrates the Centre's facilitating role under cooperative federalism (in the spirit of the Inter-State Council under Article 263).

The deeper constitutional knot is Article 371A, which gives Nagaland (which is governed by Article 371A, not the Sixth Schedule) a say over the ownership of land and its resources, against the Centre's regulation of petroleum under Entry 53 of the Union List; the MoU reconciles the two. Cautions include environmental clearances and Naga customary land and resource rights.

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

GS2 (federalism, Centre-State relations), GS3 (energy, resources).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

cooperative federalism, revenue sharing, inter-state dispute, energy security.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

assuming the boundary dispute was resolved; it was set aside, not settled.

 **EXAM TIP**

Centre + Assam + Nagaland; 50:50 sharing; dispute dates to 1963.

 **INTERVIEW**

Can economic cooperation resolve other inter-state disputes?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 5

of 14

[Source →](#)

NLC India's June 2026 tie-up with CSIR-CECRI aims to extract critical minerals and rare earths from what source?

- A Deep-sea nodules
- B Mining waste (overburden and tailings) ✓
- C Imported ore from Australia
- D River sand

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: NLC India Limited tied up with CSIR-CECRI, Karaikudi, to develop technology for extracting rare earth elements and critical minerals from mining waste, the overburden and tailings, at its Neyveli lignite mines.

ANALYSIS: This "mine-waste mining" recovers value from discarded material, supports the National Critical Mineral Mission, and reduces import dependence, especially on China.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

Critical minerals (such as lithium, cobalt, nickel and graphite) are minerals essential to the economy and national security whose supply is at risk; rare earth elements are a group of 17 elements vital to magnets, electronics, EVs, wind turbines and defence. They are the backbone of the clean-energy transition.

China dominates the global supply and especially the processing of rare earths, making import dependence a strategic vulnerability. Recovering minerals from mine waste (overburden and tailings) embodies a circular-economy approach, extracting value while reducing the burden of waste.

NLC India is a Navratna PSU (lignite mining and power); CSIR-CECRI is the Central Electrochemical Research Institute at Karaikudi. India's wider critical-mineral strategy includes the National Critical Mineral Mission, Khanij Bidesh India Limited (KABIL) for overseas mineral assets, and membership of the Mineral Security Partnership.

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

GS3 (resources, S&T, strategic autonomy).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

critical minerals, rare earths, circular economy, China dependence.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

thinking rare earths are actually rare; they are relatively abundant but hard to extract and process.

 **EXAM TIP**

REEs = 17 elements; China-dominated processing; National Critical Mineral Mission; KABIL.

 **INTERVIEW**

How can India reduce its dependence on China for rare earths?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 6

of 14

[Source →](#)

India attends the G7 Summit in which capacity?

- A As a full member
- B As a partner (invitee) country, not a member ✓
- C As an observer with voting rights
- D As the host nation

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: India attends the G7 as a partner (invitee) country, not a member; the June 2026 summit is hosted by France, and it is India's 13th appearance. **ANALYSIS:** France named India a "top priority" partner, and PM Modi is to meet President Macron, reflecting the India-France "Special Global Strategic Partnership" and India's strategy of multi-alignment.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

The G7 (Group of Seven) comprises the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and Canada, plus the European Union; it is an informal grouping of major advanced economies with no charter or permanent secretariat, and its presidency rotates annually. India is a regular invitee, not a member, and should not be confused with the G20, of which India is a full member and which it hosted in 2023.

India-France ties span defence (Rafale fighters, Scorpene submarines, jet-engine cooperation), space (ISRO-CNES), nuclear energy (Jaitapur), the Indo-Pacific, and connectivity (the India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor). India's regular G7 presence illustrates multi-alignment: it engages the G7 while remaining in BRICS and the SCO, and acts as a bridge between the Global North and the Global South.

France supports India's claim to a permanent UN Security Council seat.

Q6

 CONCEPT KIT **CROSS-PAPER**

GS2 (IR, global groupings, bilateral relations).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

multi-alignment, strategic autonomy, Global South bridge, G7 vs G20.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

calling India a G7 member; it is an invitee/partner.

 **EXAM TIP**

G7 = 7 + EU; India is a partner; India is a full G20 member (hosted 2023).

 **INTERVIEW**

What does India gain from engaging the G7 without joining it?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 7

of 14

[Source →](#)

The State of India's Environment 2026 report highlighted which invasive species as a threat to tiger habitat?

A Water hyacinth

B **Lantana camara** ✓

C Prosopis juliflora

D Parthenium

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: The State of India's Environment (SOE) 2026 report highlighted how the invasive shrub *Lantana camara* is altering tiger habitat, pushing tigers into thickets, changing their behaviour and raising human-wildlife conflict.

ANALYSIS: Its central warning is that rising tiger numbers alone do not signal healthy ecosystems; habitat quality matters as much as the count.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

Lantana camara is an ornamental shrub introduced to India in the 19th century that has become one of the country's worst invasive alien species, covering a large share of forest and scrubland and crowding out the native vegetation that herbivores, and therefore tigers, depend on. An invasive alien species is a non-native organism that spreads aggressively and harms the local ecosystem.

The SOE report is the annual flagship of the Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) and Down To Earth. India's tiger-conservation framework includes Project Tiger (launched 1973), 58 tiger reserves, the statutory National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA), and the India-headquartered International Big Cat Alliance (IBCA); India holds around three-quarters of the world's wild tigers.

The report argues conservation must move beyond counts to habitat quality, invasive-species management, grassland restoration and conflict reduction. Other major invasives in India include *Prosopis juliflora* and water hyacinth.

Q7

 CONCEPT KIT **CROSS-PAPER**

GS3 (environment, biodiversity, conservation).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

invasive alien species, habitat quality, human-wildlife conflict, Project Tiger.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

treating rising tiger numbers as proof of conservation success.

 **EXAM TIP**

Lantana camara = invasive; 58 tiger reserves; NTCA; SOE = CSE/Down To Earth.

 **INTERVIEW**

Should conservation be measured by numbers or habitat health?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 8

of 14

[Source →](#)

India ratified ILO Conventions 138 and 182 in 2017. What do these conventions deal with?

- A Minimum wages and social security
- B Minimum age for work and the worst forms of child labour ✓
- C Freedom of association and collective bargaining
- D Equal remuneration and non-discrimination

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: ILO Convention 138 sets the minimum age for admission to employment, and ILO Convention 182 deals with the elimination of the worst forms of child labour; India ratified both in 2017. **ANALYSIS:** They are two of the ILO's core (fundamental) conventions and align with India's domestic ban on child labour under Article 24 and the 1986 Act.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The ILO has a set of fundamental conventions covering core labour rights. Convention 138 (1973) requires states to set and enforce a minimum age for work (generally not below the age of completing compulsory schooling). Convention 182 (1999) targets the "worst forms" of child labour, slavery, trafficking, forced recruitment, prostitution and hazardous work, for immediate elimination. India's ratification in 2017 brought it into line with the global consensus and complemented the 2016 amendment to the Child and Adolescent Labour Act, which bars children below 14 from all work and adolescents (14 to 18) from hazardous occupations.

The 2026 World Day Against Child Labour theme, "Red card to child labour: fair play for children, decent work for adults," stresses that ending child labour requires decent work and fair wages for adults, so that families do not depend on children's income. Globally, about 138 million children remained in child labour in 2024, with agriculture the largest sector.

Q8

 CONCEPT KIT **CROSS-PAPER**


GS2 (international conventions, child rights).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

ILO core conventions, minimum age, worst forms, decent work.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing 138/182 (child labour) with other ILO conventions on wages or association.

 **EXAM TIP**

ILO 138 = minimum age; ILO 182 = worst forms; India ratified both in 2017.

 **INTERVIEW**

How does ratifying ILO conventions change domestic policy?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 9

of 14

[Source →](#)

The World Bank's Global Economic Prospects (GEP) report is published how often?

A Once a year

B Twice a year (January and June) ✓

C Every quarter

D Once every two years

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

EXPLANATION

FACT: The Global Economic Prospects is published twice a year, in January and June, by the World Bank.

ANALYSIS: The June 2026 edition raised India's growth to 6.6% for 2026 while cutting global growth to 2.5%, the weakest since COVID.

CONCEPT NOTE

The GEP is one of the World Bank's flagship publications, offering forecasts and analysis of the global and regional economy. It is distinct from the World Bank's World Development Report (an annual, theme-based report) and from the IMF's World Economic Outlook (also biannual, with updates).

For an aspirant, the high-yield discriminators are: which institution publishes which report, and how often. The June 2026 GEP found India to be the fastest-growing major economy and one of the few to be upgraded, on domestic demand and exports, even as the Middle East conflict, higher energy prices and trade uncertainty dragged global growth to its weakest since the pandemic.

Developing economies overall were projected to grow at a post-pandemic low of about 3.6% in 2026. Reading the GEP alongside the IMF's WEO, Fitch and RBI projections shows a consistent theme of Indian resilience with imported risk.

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

GS3 (economy, international institutions).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

Global Economic Prospects, World Bank, growth forecasts.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing the GEP with the World Development Report or the IMF WEO.

 **EXAM TIP**

GEP = World Bank, biannual (Jan and June); WEO = IMF.

 **INTERVIEW**

How much weight should policymakers give to such forecasts?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 10

of 14

[Source →](#)

The Assam-Nagaland oil pact is described as a model of "cooperative federalism." Which constitutional body embodies inter-state coordination?

- A The Finance Commission
- B The Inter-State Council (Article 263) ✓
- C The National Development Council
- D The GST Council

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: The Inter-State Council, provided for under Article 263, is the constitutional body for coordination between states and between the Centre and states, embodying cooperative federalism. **ANALYSIS:** The Assam-Nagaland pact, brokered by the Centre, reflects this spirit, with the Union acting as an honest broker to help two states share resources from a disputed belt.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

Article 263 empowers the President to establish an Inter-State Council to inquire into and advise on inter-state disputes, and to discuss subjects of common interest. Cooperative federalism describes the Centre and states working together as partners rather than competitors.

The Assam-Nagaland boundary dispute, dating to Nagaland's creation in 1963, had blocked oil-and-gas extraction for decades; the tripartite MoU sets it aside with a 50:50 revenue-sharing deal while the boundary is resolved separately. Distinguish the relevant bodies: the Finance Commission (Article 280) recommends the sharing of taxes between the Centre and states; the GST Council (Article 279A) decides on GST; the National Development Council is an extra-constitutional body.

The pact is a positive-sum, economics-first approach to an inter-state dispute, and a possible template for others (following the Assam-Meghalaya 2022 and Assam-Arunachal 2023 pacts), though it must respect environmental clearances and Naga land and resource rights under Article 371A (Nagaland is under Article 371A, not the Sixth Schedule).

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

GS2 (federalism, constitutional bodies).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

cooperative federalism, Inter-State Council, revenue sharing, Article 263.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing the Inter-State Council (Article 263) with the Finance Commission or GST Council.

 **EXAM TIP**

Inter-State Council = Article 263; Finance Commission = Article 280; GST Council = Article 279A.

 **INTERVIEW**

How can institutions help resolve inter-state disputes?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 11

of 14

[Source →](#)

"Rare earth elements," central to the NLC-CSIR tie-up, are a group of how many elements?

A 7 elements

B 12 elements

C 17 elements ✓

D 25 elements

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: Rare earth elements (REEs) are a group of 17 elements (the 15 lanthanides plus scandium and yttrium) vital to magnets, electronics, electric vehicles, wind turbines and defence systems. **ANALYSIS:** The NLC India-CSIR-CECRI tie-up aims to extract them and other critical minerals from mine waste, reducing dependence on China, which dominates global supply and processing.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

Despite the name, rare earths are not especially rare in the Earth's crust; they are "rare" in the sense of being difficult to find in concentrated, economically extractable deposits and challenging to separate and process. The 17 REEs are essential to the clean-energy transition and high-technology and defence industries, particularly for powerful permanent magnets.

China's dominance over mining and especially processing makes REE supply a strategic chokepoint, which is why countries are diversifying. India's response includes the National Critical Mineral Mission, Khanij Bidesh India Limited (KABIL) for overseas assets, membership of the Mineral Security Partnership, and now domestic R&D such as the NLC-CSIR effort to recover REEs from the overburden and tailings of the Neyveli lignite mines, a circular-economy approach. Critical minerals more broadly include lithium, cobalt, nickel and graphite, the building blocks of batteries and electronics.

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


GS3 (resources, S&T, strategic minerals).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

rare earths, critical minerals, supply-chain security, circular economy.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

believing rare earths are geologically scarce; the challenge is extraction and processing.

 **EXAM TIP**

REEs = 17 elements (lanthanides + scandium + yttrium); China-dominated processing.

 **INTERVIEW**

Why are critical minerals a national-security issue?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 12

of 14

[Source →](#)

Which of the following is a member of the G7?

A India

B China

C Canada ✓

D Brazil

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

✓ **EXPLANATION**

FACT: Canada is a member of the G7, along with the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy and Japan (plus the European Union). **ANALYSIS:** India, China and Brazil are not G7 members; India attends as a regular partner (invitee), reflecting its strategy of multi-alignment, and France named India a "top priority" partner for the June 2026 summit it hosts.






 **CONCEPT NOTE**

The G7 is an informal grouping of major advanced economies, with no charter or permanent secretariat and an annually rotating presidency. Its members are the US, the UK, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and Canada, with the European Union also participating.

India is a frequent invitee but not a member; it is, however, a full member of the G20 (which it hosted in 2023), of BRICS, and of the SCO. The June 2026 G7 summit, hosted by France, features a session on West Asia, where India's voice on de-escalation matters amid the oil crisis. The India-France "Special Global Strategic Partnership" spans defence (Rafale, Scorpene), space, nuclear energy (Jaitapur) and connectivity (IMEC).

India's presence at the G7 without membership reflects multi-alignment, engaging multiple power centres and acting as a bridge between the Global North and South.

Q12  **CONCEPT KIT**

 CROSS-PAPER	GS2 (IR, global groupings).
 MAINS KEYWORDS	G7, G20, multi-alignment, advanced economies.
 COMMON MISTAKE	including India or China among G7 members.
 EXAM TIP	G7 = US, UK, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Canada + EU; India is an invitee.
 INTERVIEW	Should the G7 expand to include India?

[Read Full Article →](#)

Question 13

of 14

[Source →](#)

Project Tiger, relevant to the State of India's Environment 2026 report, was launched in which year?

A 1972

B 1973 ✓

C 1985

D 2005

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: Project Tiger was launched in 1973 to protect the tiger and its habitat. **ANALYSIS:** The SOE 2026 report warns that despite India's success in raising tiger numbers (it holds about three-quarters of the world's wild tigers), the spread of the invasive *Lantana camara* is degrading habitat and raising human-wildlife conflict.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

Project Tiger, launched in 1973, is one of India's flagship conservation programmes; India now has 58 tiger reserves. The statutory body overseeing tiger conservation is the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA), constituted under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (as amended in 2006).

India also hosts the International Big Cat Alliance (IBCA), launched to protect seven big-cat species globally. The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 is the parent law; the tiger is on its Schedule I (highest protection).

The SOE 2026 report's key argument is qualitative: rising numbers in degraded habitat are fragile, because invasive species like *Lantana camara* crowd out the native grasses and plants that prey species need, pushing tigers into thickets and into conflict with people. Effective conservation therefore requires invasive-species removal, grassland restoration and buffer management, not just population counts.

The All-India Tiger Estimation is conducted every four years.

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

GS3 (environment, wildlife conservation).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

Project Tiger, NTCA, habitat quality, invasive species.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing Project Tiger (1973) with the Wildlife Protection Act (1972).

 **EXAM TIP**

Project Tiger = 1973; 58 tiger reserves; NTCA under the WPA 1972; IBCA in India.

 **INTERVIEW**

How should success in tiger conservation be measured?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 14

of 14

[Source →](#)

India's primary law governing child labour is the Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act. A key amendment that renamed it and aligned it with the Right to Education came in which year?

A 2009

B 2016 ✓

C 2002

D 2019

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION






FACT: The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 was amended in 2016, which renamed it to include "Adolescent," banned all employment of children below 14 (with limited exceptions), and barred adolescents (14 to 18) from hazardous occupations. **ANALYSIS:** The amendment aligned the law with the Right to Education (ages 6 to 14) and India's 2017 ratification of ILO Conventions 138 and 182.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The 1986 Act originally regulated rather than fully prohibited child labour. The 2016 amendment marked a shift to near-total prohibition for children below 14, matching the RTE age, while creating a new protected category of "adolescents" (14 to 18) barred from hazardous work.

The exceptions, helping in a family enterprise (after school hours or in holidays) and working in the entertainment industry (with safeguards), are criticised as potential loopholes, since much child labour is home-based or in family-linked informal work. The constitutional basis is Article 24 (Fundamental Right against hazardous child labour) and Article 21A (Right to Education); enforcement runs through the PENCIL portal and rehabilitation through the National Child Labour Project. Despite the strong legal framework, child labour persists, mainly in agriculture and the informal sector, driven by poverty, which is why the 2026 World Day theme emphasises "decent work for adults" as the durable solution.

Q14  **CONCEPT KIT**

 CROSS-PAPER	GS2 (laws, child rights, vulnerable sections).
 MAINS KEYWORDS	2016 amendment, adolescent, family-enterprise exception, RTE alignment.
 COMMON MISTAKE	confusing the 1986 enactment year with the 2016 amendment.
 EXAM TIP	Act of 1986, amended 2016 (renamed "Child and Adolescent"); bans under-14 work.
 INTERVIEW	Do the Act's exceptions undermine its purpose?

[Read Full Article →](#)



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