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DAILY QUIZ — SOLVED

Daily Quiz — June 18, 2026

18 June 2026



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DAILY QUIZ — SOLVED ANSWER KEY

Daily Quiz — June 18, 2026

18 June 2026 · 14 Questions · Answers & Explanations Included

Question 1

of 14

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The VB-G RAM G Act 2025, which replaces MGNREGA from July 2026, changes the funding model in which key way?

- A The entire wage cost is now borne by the states
- B Wage cost shifts to a 60:40 Centre-State split ✓
- C Funding becomes fully central for both wages and materials
- D The programme is funded entirely by district panchayats

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

EXPLANATION

FACT: Under MGNREGA the wage component was borne 100 percent by the Centre; the VB-G RAM G Act shifts to a 60:40 Centre-State split. **ANALYSIS:** This brings states into the wage burden for the first time, raising concerns for fiscally weak states with high rural distress.

CONCEPT NOTE

The Act also raises the guarantee from 100 to 125 days per household per year, effective July 1, 2026, with an interim release of Rupees 95,692.31 crore on June 9, 2026. Existing e-KYC Job Cards stay valid until new Gramin Rozgar Guarantee Cards are issued.

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

GS2 (right to work, fiscal federalism), GS3 (rural employment).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

demand-driven guarantee, cost-sharing, cooperative federalism.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

thinking the day cap fell; it rose to 125.

 **EXAM TIP**

MGNREGA wages were 100 percent Centre; VB-G RAM G is 60:40.

 **INTERVIEW**

can a justiciable right survive divided funding?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 2

of 14

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The VB-G RAM G Act preserves which defining feature of the earlier MGNREGA architecture?

- A Advance selection of beneficiaries by the state
- B A demand-driven, legally enforceable guarantee of work ✓
- C A one-time cash transfer instead of work
- D Employment limited to skilled workers only

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: The new Act retains the demand-driven, justiciable guarantee, work is provided when households demand it, and failure to provide it triggers a statutory liability. **ANALYSIS:** This is what distinguishes a right-to-work guarantee from a target-driven scheme.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

The unemployment allowance, payable when work is not provided within the statutory window, and the social-audit accountability mechanism are the features that gave MGNREGA its legitimacy and should carry over.

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


GS2 (statutory rights, accountability).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

justiciable entitlement, social audit, demand-driven.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

treating a guarantee like an ordinary scheme.

 **EXAM TIP**

a guarantee is enforceable; a scheme is target-driven.

 **INTERVIEW**

why is the legal nature of the guarantee important?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 3

of 14

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Under the 1996 Ganges Water Sharing Treaty, when the flow at Farakka is 70,000 cusecs or less, the water is shared:

- A Entirely to India
- B 50:50 between India and Bangladesh ✓
- C In a 60:40 ratio favouring Bangladesh
- D Entirely to Bangladesh

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: At a flow of 70,000 cusecs or less at Farakka, the Treaty prescribes a 50:50 split; at 70,000 to 75,000 cusecs Bangladesh is guaranteed 35,000 cusecs. **ANALYSIS:** The Treaty has no guarantee clause assuring India a minimum flow in exceptionally low-water years, a long-standing Indian concern.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The Treaty was signed on December 12, 1996 for a 30-year term and expires in December 2026. The dry season is defined as January 1 to May 31.

Renewal talks are underway even as Bangladesh has cleared a Padma Barrage downstream of Farakka.

Q3

 CONCEPT KIT **CROSS-PAPER**

GS2 (India-Bangladesh), GS1 (Ganga geography).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

transboundary rivers, guarantee clause, basin management.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

assuming a guaranteed minimum for India exists.

 **EXAM TIP**

70,000 cusecs or less means 50:50.

 **INTERVIEW**

how should low-flow years be managed?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 4

of 14

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The Farakka Barrage, commissioned in 1975 in West Bengal, was built primarily to:

- A Generate hydroelectric power for eastern India
- B Divert water into the Hooghly to flush silt for Kolkata port ✓
- C Provide drinking water to Bangladesh
- D Control floods in the Brahmaputra valley

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: Farakka was built to divert a share of the Ganga into the Bhagirathi-Hooghly system to flush silt and maintain navigability at Kolkata port. **ANALYSIS:** The diversion reduced lean-season flow downstream into Bangladesh, creating the dispute the 1996 Treaty later sought to settle.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

India and Bangladesh share 54 transboundary rivers. West Bengal is a directly affected stakeholder, giving the Treaty renewal a federal dimension alongside the foreign-policy one.

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


GS1 (rivers, siltation), GS2 (federal-IR overlap).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

navigability, sediment flushing, downstream effects.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

thinking Farakka is mainly a power project.

 **EXAM TIP**

Farakka serves the Hooghly and Kolkata port.

 **INTERVIEW**

balancing port needs against downstream flow.

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 5

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[Source →](#)

The Nicobarese opposition to the new A&N Tribal Councils election rules centres on the rules ignoring the "Tuhet". The Tuhet is best described as:

- A A sacred grove protected by customary law
- B A clan or joint-family unit that governs by consensus ✓
- C A five-yearly electoral cycle
- D A tax levied on tribal landholdings

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: A Tuhet is a Nicobarese joint family or clan that holds property in common and governs by consensus, with authority flowing from kinship and custom rather than an individual ballot. **ANALYSIS:** The Rules 2026 impose five-yearly individual-vote elections, which the Councils say erodes the Tuhet structure.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

The Nicobarese are a Scheduled Tribe, and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands are a Union Territory. The seven Tribal Councils argue the Rules, notified in May 2026 with a June 15 objection deadline, were framed without consulting them.

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


GS1 (tribal society), GS2 (self-governance, consultation).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

customary law, free prior informed consent, Scheduled Tribe.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

treating customary and statutory legitimacy as the same.

 **EXAM TIP**

Tuhet = consensus-based clan governance.

 **INTERVIEW**

can custom and statute coexist in tribal governance?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 6

of 14

[Source](#) →

Andhra Pradesh's 2026 cash incentive for third and fourth children is best understood as a response to:

A A Total Fertility Rate below the replacement level ✓

B A sudden surge in its birth rate

C A central directive to limit family size

D A shortage of agricultural land

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

EXPLANATION

FACT: Andhra Pradesh's TFR is around 1.5, well below the replacement level of 2.1, so the state announced Rupees 30,000 for a third child and Rupees 40,000 for a fourth to encourage larger families. **ANALYSIS:** This pronatalist turn reverses the earlier two-child norm.

CONCEPT NOTE

A TFR below 2.1 means a population cannot replace itself across generations. A key driver is the worry that southern states could lose parliamentary seats when delimitation is keyed to population, penalising their demographic success.

Q6

 CONCEPT KIT **CROSS-PAPER**


GS1 (demographic transition), GS2 (population policy, delimitation).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

sub-replacement fertility, pronatalism, reproductive autonomy.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

reading the move as anti-natalist.

 **EXAM TIP**

replacement TFR is 2.1; AP is around 1.5.

 **INTERVIEW**

do cash incentives actually raise fertility?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 7

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[Source →](#)

ISRO is developing lunar-night survival technology with the Department of Atomic Energy mainly because, during the roughly 14-Earth-day lunar night:

- A Dust storms damage solar panels
- B There is no sunlight and temperatures plunge to about minus 180 degrees Celsius ✓
- C The Moon's gravity weakens electronics
- D Radio signals cannot reach Earth

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: A lunar night lasts about 14 Earth days with no sunlight, and temperatures near the poles fall to around minus 180 degrees Celsius, freezing electronics and batteries. **ANALYSIS:** Involving the DAE points to radioisotope heating, where heat from radioactive decay keeps components warm through the night.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

Chandrayaan-3 landed near the lunar south pole in 2023 at Shiv Shakti Point and operated for one lunar day. The new technology targets 100 to 200 day life and feeds Chandrayaan-4 (sample return) and the Bharatiya Antariksha Station.

Q7

 CONCEPT KIT **CROSS-PAPER**

GS3 (space tech, indigenisation).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

radioisotope heating, mission endurance, lunar south pole.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

thinking dust, not cold and darkness, is the main problem.

 **EXAM TIP**

lunar day and night each last about 14 Earth days.

 **INTERVIEW**

why does long mission life multiply science return?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 8

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[Source →](#)

The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) differs from the Consumer Price Index (CPI) in that the WPI:

- A Is the RBI's inflation-targeting anchor
- B Has no services component and tracks wholesale goods prices ✓
- C Is compiled by the NSO under MoSPI
- D Measures only retail food prices

ANSWER & ANALYSIS






EXPLANATION

FACT: The WPI tracks goods at the wholesale level and has no services component, while the CPI tracks retail prices including services and is the RBI's inflation anchor. **ANALYSIS:** The WPI was rebased to 2022-23 from 2011-12, effective with the May 2026 data.

CONCEPT NOTE

The WPI is compiled by the Office of the Economic Adviser, DPIIT, Ministry of Commerce and Industry; the CPI by the NSO under MoSPI. CPI inflation was 3.9 percent in May 2026, up from 3.5 percent in April.

Q8  **CONCEPT KIT**

 CROSS-PAPER	GS3 (inflation, official statistics).
 MAINS KEYWORDS	base-year revision, anchor index, producer prices.
 COMMON MISTAKE	thinking WPI anchors monetary policy.
 EXAM TIP	WPI = wholesale goods (DPIIT); CPI = retail with services (NSO/MoSPI).
 INTERVIEW	why does CPI, not WPI, guide the RBI?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 9

of 14

[Source →](#)

The RBI's June 2026 removal of interest-rate caps on FCNR(B) and NRE deposits was aimed primarily at:

- A Reducing domestic retail lending rates
- B Attracting NRI foreign-currency inflows amid rupee pressure ✓
- C Curbing gold imports
- D Increasing the cash reserve ratio

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The RBI lifted rate ceilings on fresh FCNR(B) deposits of 3 to 5 years and NRE deposits of 3 years and above, effective June 17 to September 30, 2026, to draw NRI inflows and support the rupee. **ANALYSIS:** Higher permissible rates make these deposits more attractive, boosting forex inflows.

📄 CONCEPT NOTE

FCNR(B) accounts are held in foreign currency, shielding the depositor from rupee depreciation; NRE accounts are rupee-denominated and fully repatriable; NRO accounts hold India-earned income with limited repatriation.

Q9

 CONCEPT KIT **CROSS-PAPER**

GS3 (external sector, monetary tools).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

capital account, NRI deposits, rupee defence.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing FCNR(B), NRE and NRO accounts.

 **EXAM TIP**

FCNR(B) is foreign-currency; NRE is rupee and repatriable.

 **INTERVIEW**

tools to defend the rupee.

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 10

of 14

[Source →](#)

The rising Compressed Biogas (CBG) blending obligation, set to reach 3 percent of CNG and PNG in FY27, falls under which scheme?

A PM-KUSUM

B SATAT ✓

C FAME

D UJALA

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The CBG blending obligation rises under the SATAT scheme, Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation, phasing 1 percent in FY26, 3 percent in FY27, 4 percent in FY28 and 5 percent from FY29.

ANALYSIS: CBG, around 90 percent methane, is interchangeable with CNG and aids import substitution.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

CBG is purified, compressed biogas made from agricultural residue, cattle dung and municipal waste, linking energy policy to the circular economy. SATAT was launched to set up CBG production plants and create a market for the fuel.

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


GS3 (energy transition, circular economy).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

biofuel blending, import substitution, waste-to-energy.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

linking CBG to FAME (which is for EVs).

 **EXAM TIP**

SATAT promotes CBG; CBG is around 90 percent methane.

 **INTERVIEW**

how does CBG support both energy and waste goals?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 11

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[Source →](#)

The National Investigation Agency (NIA), in news for a new Inspector General appointment, was established under which law and in response to what event?

A NIA Act 2008, after the 26/11 Mumbai attacks ✓

B UAPA 1967, after the Kargil conflict

C NIA Act 2019, after the Pulwama attack

D CrPC 1973, after the Parliament attack

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The NIA was created under the NIA Act 2008 following the 26/11 Mumbai attacks, as India's central counter-terror investigation agency, headquartered in New Delhi under the Ministry of Home Affairs. **ANALYSIS:** The NIA (Amendment) Act 2019 later widened its jurisdiction.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The 2019 amendment lets the NIA probe specified offences committed abroad against Indians or Indian interests. Sundarraj P, a 2003-batch Chhattisgarh-cadre IPS officer and IG Bastar Range, was appointed IG, NIA, on June 16, 2026.

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


GS3 (internal security, agencies).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

counter-terror architecture, central agency, jurisdiction.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

dating the NIA to 2019 rather than 2008.

 **EXAM TIP**

NIA Act 2008 (post 26/11); 2019 amendment widened reach.

 **INTERVIEW**

federal concerns over a central investigating agency.

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 12

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The IMD declares the onset of the southwest monsoon over Kerala only when which combination of criteria is met together?

- A Rainfall alone over 14 stations
- B Rainfall, depth of westerlies up to 600 hPa, and outgoing longwave radiation ✓
- C Sea surface temperature and tidal height
- D Cloud cover and humidity alone

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The IMD declares onset using a combination of rainfall thresholds, the depth of westerly winds up to the 600 hPa level, and outgoing longwave radiation (OLR), not rainfall alone. **ANALYSIS:** The 2026 Kerala onset was on May 24, eight days ahead of the normal June 1 date and the earliest since 2009.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The IMD functions under the Ministry of Earth Sciences. On June 17, 2026 it forecast monsoon advance into more of Telangana, Odisha, Jharkhand, Bihar and parts of Chhattisgarh around June 23, with full national coverage expected around July 15.

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

GS1 (climatology, monsoon), GS3 (agriculture link).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

onset criteria, westerlies, OLR.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

assuming onset is declared on rainfall alone.

 **EXAM TIP**

onset needs rainfall plus wind depth plus OLR together.

 **INTERVIEW**

why does monsoon timing matter for agriculture?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 13

of 14

[Source →](#)

The newly described lynx spider *Hamataliwa mawlyngot*, found in Meghalaya, belongs to a family of spiders that:

- A Build large orb webs to trap prey
- B Hunt actively without spinning webs ✓
- C Live only underwater
- D Are venomous to humans

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: *Hamataliwa mawlyngot* belongs to the family Oxyopidae, the lynx spiders, which are web-less hunters that actively chase and leap on prey. **ANALYSIS:** It is the first record of the genus *Hamataliwa* in Meghalaya, described by the Zoological Survey of India with the University of Calcutta.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

The spider was found in Mawlyngot village in the East Khasi Hills, within the Indo-Burma Biodiversity Hotspot, one of the world's most biodiverse and threatened regions. The ZSI is India's premier faunal survey body.

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


GS3 (biodiversity, hotspots).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

Indo-Burma hotspot, species discovery, ZSI.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

assuming all spiders spin webs.

 **EXAM TIP**

Oxyopidae (lynx spiders) hunt without webs.

 **INTERVIEW**

why are biodiversity hotspots a conservation priority?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 14

of 14

[Source →](#)

The Delhi High Court case linking messaging platforms to exam paper leaks tests "safe harbour" for intermediaries, a protection found in:

- A Section 66A of the IT Act 2000
- B Section 79 of the IT Act 2000 ✓
- C The Public Examinations Act 2024
- D Article 19 of the Constitution

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: Section 79 of the IT Act 2000 grants intermediaries safe harbour from liability for third-party content, subject to due-diligence conditions, which the case tests. **ANALYSIS:** Separately, the Public Examinations (Prevention of Unfair Means) Act 2024 criminalises paper leaks.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

NEET-UG is conducted by the National Testing Agency (NTA). Section 66A, by contrast, was struck down in *Shreya Singhal v. Union of India* (2015) for being unconstitutionally vague, so it is no longer in force.

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

GS2 (governance, exam integrity), GS3 (cyber law).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

intermediary liability, safe harbour, due diligence.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing Section 79 (safe harbour) with the struck-down 66A.

 **EXAM TIP**

Section 79 = intermediary safe harbour.

 **INTERVIEW**

should platforms be liable for leaked papers?

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— Mahatma Gandhi