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DAILY QUIZ — SOLVED

Daily Quiz — June 19, 2026

19 June 2026



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DAILY QUIZ — SOLVED ANSWER KEY

Daily Quiz — June 19, 2026

19 June 2026 · 14 Questions · Answers & Explanations Included

Question 1

of 14

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With reference to Section 69A of the Information Technology Act, 2000, consider the legal basis on which the Centre restricted Telegram in June 2026. Which statement is most accurate?

- A It allows the government to block content only on specific URLs, never an entire platform
- B The Delhi High Court held that the blocking power can extend to an entire intermediary platform ✓**
- C It is the provision that grants intermediaries safe harbour from liability
- D It can be invoked only by a court, not by the executive

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

EXPLANATION

FACT: The Delhi HC upheld the temporary Telegram restriction under Section 69A and held that the blocking power can extend to a whole platform, calling it the least restrictive measure. **ANALYSIS:** It relied on the proportionality test from *Anuradha Bhasin v. Union of India (2020)*.

CONCEPT NOTE

Section 69A empowers the Central Government (executive) to block public access on grounds like security of the State and public order, following the IT (Blocking) Rules, 2009. Safe harbour for intermediaries is Section 79, a separate provision.

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


GS2 (polity, fundamental rights).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

proportionality, free speech, intermediary regulation.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing Section 69A (blocking) with Section 79 (safe harbour).

 **EXAM TIP**

69A = block; 79 = safe harbour; 66A was struck down in Shreya Singhal.

 **INTERVIEW**

when is a platform-wide block justified?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 2

of 14

[Source →](#)

The UAE decision of June 2026 on minors and social media is best described as which of the following?

- A A complete ban on internet access for all minors
- B A bar on under-15s creating personal social-media accounts, with AI and biometric age verification ✓
- C A voluntary code relying only on self-declared age
- D A tax on social-media use by minors

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The UAE Cabinet barred under-15s from creating or operating personal social-media accounts and mandated AI and biometric age verification, rejecting self-declaration. **ANALYSIS:** It is the first Arab nation to do so, with a 12-month transition.

📌 CONCEPT NOTE

The measure mirrors Australia's under-16 ban. India takes a different, consent-based route: the DPDP Act, 2023 treats anyone under 18 as a child and requires verifiable parental consent rather than an outright account ban.

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

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

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

child protection, age assurance, digital privacy.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

assuming India has a similar outright ban.

 **EXAM TIP**

UAE under-15 ban; Australia under-16 ban; India DPDP consent model (under 18).

 **INTERVIEW**

ban versus consent for protecting minors online?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 3

of 14

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The stalling of the 2026 southwest monsoon was attributed largely to an unfavourable phase of the MJO and a feeble Somali Jet. What is the Somali (Findlater) Jet?

- A A jet stream in the upper atmosphere over the Himalayas
- B A cross-equatorial low-level jet that carries moisture towards India's west coast ✓
- C An ocean current in the Bay of Bengal
- D A high-pressure belt over central India

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The Somali or Findlater Jet is a cross-equatorial low-level jet that funnels moisture-laden winds from the southern Indian Ocean towards India's west coast. **ANALYSIS:** A feeble jet in June 2026 cut moisture supply, contributing to a 38% rainfall deficit.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The MJO (Madden-Julian Oscillation) is an eastward-moving pulse of cloud and rainfall; its position over the Indian Ocean can enhance or suppress monsoon convection. Both are intra-seasonal drivers of monsoon variability.

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


GS1 (geography, climatology).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

monsoon dynamics, low-level jet, intra-seasonal variability.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing the low-level Somali Jet with the upper-level subtropical jet.

 **EXAM TIP**

Somali Jet = low-level moisture carrier; MJO = eastward convective pulse.

 **INTERVIEW**

how does a delayed monsoon affect kharif sowing?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 4

of 14

[Source →](#)

India's new Producer Price Index (PPI), launched in June 2026, differs most fundamentally from the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) in that it:

- A Measures only food and fuel prices
- B Covers goods as well as seven services, which the WPI omitted ✓
- C Is published by the Reserve Bank of India
- D Tracks retail prices paid by households

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION






FACT: The PPI covers goods plus seven services (banking, securities, insurance, pension-fund management, railways, air passenger and telecom), whereas the WPI excluded services. **ANALYSIS:** It uses an IMF-backed double-deflator and a 2022-23 base, aligning with OECD standards.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The PPI measures prices producers receive, not retail prices paid by consumers (that is the CPI). It is released by the Office of the Economic Adviser, DPIIT (Ministry of Commerce), not the RBI or MoSPI (MoSPI releases the CPI).

The WPI is to be phased out within about five years.

Q4  **CONCEPT KIT**

 CROSS-PAPER	GS3 (economy, statistics).
 MAINS KEYWORDS	producer prices, double-deflator, global comparability.
 COMMON MISTAKE	thinking PPI is a retail index.
 EXAM TIP	PPI = producer side, includes services; CPI = consumer side; WPI = goods-only, being retired.
 INTERVIEW	why does including services matter for India?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 5

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[Source →](#)

Under the Defence Acquisition Procedure (DAP) 2020, which procurement category is the most preferred for advancing self-reliance?

- A Buy (Global)
- B Buy and Make (Global)
- C Buy Indian-IDDM (Indigenously Designed, Developed and Manufactured) ✓
- D Buy (Imported)

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: DAP 2020 made Buy Indian-IDDM the most-preferred procurement category, prioritising indigenous design and development over mere domestic assembly. **ANALYSIS:** This anchored the decade's indigenisation drive, with FY26 production at Rs 1.78 lakh crore.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

Other enablers include Positive Indigenisation Lists (500+ items), iDEX (551 contracts by March 2026), ADITI and the Technology Development Fund. Defence exports reached Rs 38,424 crore in FY26, up more than 5,500% over 12 years, with a Rs 50,000 crore target by 2029.

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


GS3 (security, economy).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

Atmanirbharta, indigenisation, defence exports.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

treating IDDM as mere assembly; it requires indigenous design.

 **EXAM TIP**

IDDM = designed AND developed in India = top priority.

 **INTERVIEW**

can India move from platforms to core technology?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 6

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NFHS-6 (2023-24) revealed a "nutrition paradox." Which pair of findings best captures it?

- A High stunting alongside low immunisation
- B High institutional births alongside poor early breastfeeding and inadequate child diets ✓
- C Low institutional births alongside high breastfeeding
- D High wasting alongside high adequate-diet coverage

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: NFHS-6 records institutional births at 90% and immunisation at 87%, yet only about 50% of newborns are breastfed within the first hour and only 15% of 6-to-23-month-olds get an adequate diet. **ANALYSIS:** Health-system access has improved but feeding practices lag.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

Stunting (low height-for-age, chronic undernutrition) fell to 29.3% from 35.5%, while severe wasting (low weight-for-height, acute) was 5.2%. The nodal agency is IIPS Mumbai; the policy frame is POSHAN Abhiyaan (2018) and the "first 1,000 days."

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


GS2 (health, social-sector schemes).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

behaviour change, complementary feeding, first 1,000 days.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing stunting (height-for-age) with wasting (weight-for-height).

 **EXAM TIP**

stunting = chronic; wasting = acute.

 **INTERVIEW**

why do feeding practices lag despite hospital births?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 7

of 14

[Source →](#)

The EPF interest rate of 8.25% ratified for FY26 is decided by which body?

- A The Reserve Bank of India
- B The Central Board of Trustees (CBT) of the EPFO ✓
- C The Securities and Exchange Board of India
- D The Finance Commission

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The EPF interest rate is decided by the Central Board of Trustees (CBT), the apex tripartite body of the EPFO, and then ratified by the government. **ANALYSIS:** 8.25% for FY26 is the third consecutive year at this rate, credited to over 7 crore members.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The EPFO functions under the Ministry of Labour and Employment, and the CBT is chaired by the Union Labour Minister with representatives of employers and employees, making it a tripartite body.

Q7

 CONCEPT KIT **CROSS-PAPER**


GS3 (economy, social security), GS2 (governance).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

tripartite governance, retirement savings, formal-sector welfare.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

thinking the RBI sets the EPF rate.

 **EXAM TIP**

EPF rate = CBT (Labour Ministry), not RBI.

 **INTERVIEW**

how should EPF returns balance safety and yield?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 8

of 14

[Source →](#)

How many Deputy Governors can the Reserve Bank of India have at a maximum, as reflected in the June 2026 reappointment of a Deputy Governor?

A Two

B Three

C Four ✓

D Six

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: The RBI is led by one Governor and up to four Deputy Governors. **ANALYSIS:** In June 2026 the Centre reappointed Deputy Governor Swaminathan Janakiraman, a former SBI Managing Director, for two years from June 26, 2026.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

The Governor and Deputy Governors are appointed by the Central Government. The RBI was established under the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and nationalised in 1949.

FCNR(B) refers to Foreign Currency Non-Resident (Bank) deposits.

Q8

 CONCEPT KIT **CROSS-PAPER**

GS3 (economy, monetary policy), GS2 (institutions).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

central-bank governance, RBI structure.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

assuming an unlimited number of Deputy Governors.

 **EXAM TIP**

RBI = 1 Governor + up to 4 Deputy Governors.

 **INTERVIEW**

how is RBI autonomy balanced with accountability?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 9

of 14

[Source →](#)

Japanese Encephalitis (JE), which caused several deaths in Assam in 2026, is transmitted by which vector, and what distinguishes it from AES?

- A Aedes mosquito; JE and AES are identical conditions
- B Culex mosquito; JE is one specific cause within the broader Acute Encephalitis Syndrome ✓
- C Anopheles mosquito; JE is a bacterial infection
- D Sandfly; AES is a sub-type of JE

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: JE is caused by a virus transmitted by the Culex mosquito, with pigs and water-birds as amplifying hosts.

ANALYSIS: The NHM clarified that JE (35 cases, 7 deaths) is a specific cause within the broader Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES: 470 cases, 32 deaths).

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

AES is an umbrella clinical syndrome with many causes (viral, bacterial, toxic), of which JE is one. The JE season runs June to August, and the JE vaccine is provided under the Universal Immunisation Programme.

About 62% of India's JE deaths since 2018 have been in Assam.

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

GS2 (health), GS3 (S&T).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

vector-borne disease, immunisation, one health.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

equating JE with AES, or attributing JE to the Aedes mosquito (that carries dengue).

 **EXAM TIP**

JE = Culex; AES = umbrella syndrome.

 **INTERVIEW**

why is JE concentrated in Assam?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 10

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[Source →](#)

India began its sixth All-India Tiger Estimation in 2026. The National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) that oversees tiger conservation derives its statutory status from which law?

- A The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980
- B The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (via the 2006 amendment) ✓
- C The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
- D The Biological Diversity Act, 2002

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The NTCA is a statutory body created by the 2006 amendment to the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

ANALYSIS: The sixth tiger estimation, begun in January 2026 with a report due in 2027, builds on the 2022 count of 3,682 tigers, about 70% of the global wild tiger population.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

Project Tiger was launched in 1973. The tiger is listed in Schedule I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act and is Endangered on the IUCN Red List.

The All-India Tiger Estimation, the world's largest wildlife survey, is conducted every four years.

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


GS3 (environment, conservation).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

species conservation, statutory authority, human-wildlife conflict.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

attributing NTCA to the Environment (Protection) Act.

 **EXAM TIP**

NTCA = WPA 1972 (2006 amendment); Project Tiger 1973.

 **INTERVIEW**

how to manage rising human-tiger conflict?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 11

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[Source →](#)

The IRDAI, which constituted a working group on AI in insurance in June 2026, is a statutory regulator headquartered in which city?

- A Mumbai
- B New Delhi
- C Hyderabad ✓
- D Bengaluru

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) is headquartered in Hyderabad and is statutory under the IRDA Act, 1999 (established 1999). **ANALYSIS:** Its June 2026 seven-member working group on AI is chaired by Sandeep K. Shukla of IIIT-Hyderabad.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The group includes members from CERT-In, the national nodal cyber-incident response agency under MeitY, reflecting cybersecurity concerns in insurance technology. IRDAI regulates and develops the insurance sector in India.

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


GS3 (economy, financial regulation), GS2 (statutory bodies).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

insurtech, AI governance, financial regulators.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

placing IRDAI in Mumbai (that is the RBI and SEBI).

 **EXAM TIP**

IRDAI HQ = Hyderabad; IRDA Act 1999.

 **INTERVIEW**

how should regulators handle AI in finance?

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Question 12

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[Source →](#)

The Amarnath Yatra 2026, scheduled from July 3 to August 28, uses two traditional routes. Which pair is correct?

- A Sonamarg and Gulmarg
- B Baltal (Ganderbal) and Nunwan-Pahalgam (Anantnag) ✓
- C Katra and Reasi
- D Srinagar and Leh

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The two yatra routes are Baltal in Ganderbal district and Nunwan-Pahalgam in Anantnag district. **ANALYSIS:** The 57-day pilgrimage ends on Raksha Bandhan, with RFID cards mandatory and heightened security after the April 2025 Pahalgam attack.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The Shri Amarnathji Shrine Board (SASB), established in 2000, manages the yatra. The shorter Baltal route is steeper, while the Nunwan-Pahalgam route is longer but gentler.

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

GS1 (geography, culture), GS3 (internal security).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

pilgrimage management, security logistics.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing the yatra routes with the Vaishno Devi route (Katra).

 **EXAM TIP**

Amarnath routes = Baltal and Nunwan-Pahalgam; SASB est. 2000.

 **INTERVIEW**

balancing pilgrimage access with security.

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 13

of 14

[Source →](#)

The NEET-UG 2026 re-examination scheduled for June 21 is conducted by which body, and under which anti-cheating law does its integrity framework operate?

- A CBSE; the Right to Education Act, 2009
- B NTA; the Public Examinations (Prevention of Unfair Means) Act, 2024 ✓
- C UGC; the University Grants Commission Act, 1956
- D AICTE; the Apprentices Act, 1961

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: NEET-UG is conducted by the National Testing Agency (NTA), and exam integrity is backed by the Public Examinations (Prevention of Unfair Means) Act, 2024. **ANALYSIS:** The re-exam follows the cancellation of the May 3 exam over paper-leak allegations now under a CBI probe.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

The NTA, set up in 2017 as an autonomous body under the Ministry of Education, conducts NEET-UG, JEE-Main, CUET and UGC-NET. The Education Minister said the Indian Air Force would transport question papers for the re-exam.

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


GS2 (education governance), GS3 (S&T logistics).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

exam integrity, institutional reform, deterrence.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

thinking CBSE conducts NEET-UG; it is the NTA.

 **EXAM TIP**

NTA est. 2017; Unfair Means Act 2024.

 **INTERVIEW**

how to restore trust in high-stakes exams?

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Question 14

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[Source →](#)

Net direct tax collections rose about 14.64% to Rs 5.21 lakh crore till mid-June 2026. Direct taxes are administered by which statutory board?

A The Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC)

B The Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) ✓

C The GST Council

D The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: Direct taxes are administered by the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT), statutory under the Central Board of Revenue Act, 1963, under the Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance. **ANALYSIS:** Net corporate tax rose 22% and Securities Transaction Tax (STT) rose 45%.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

The CBIC handles indirect taxes (customs and GST), while the CBDT handles direct taxes (income tax, corporate tax, STT). Strong direct-tax buoyancy reflects formalisation and improved compliance.

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

GS3 (economy, public finance).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

tax buoyancy, direct versus indirect taxes, fiscal capacity.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing CBDT (direct) with CBIC (indirect).

 **EXAM TIP**

CBDT = direct taxes; CBIC = customs and GST; both under Dept of Revenue.

 **INTERVIEW**

is India's tax mix becoming more progressive?

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— Buddha

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