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DAILY QUIZ — SOLVED

Daily Quiz — June 20, 2026

20 June 2026



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DAILY QUIZ — SOLVED ANSWER KEY

Daily Quiz — June 20, 2026

20 June 2026 · 13 Questions · Answers & Explanations Included

Question 1

of 13

[Source →](#)

India is not a party to the 1951 Refugee Convention. In the absence of a domestic refugee law, the protection of refugees in India primarily rests on which of the following?

- A A dedicated Refugee Protection Act passed in 2000
- B **The Foreigners Act 1946 and judicial interpretation of Article 21 ✓**
- C Direct enforcement of the 1967 Protocol by Indian courts
- D The Citizenship (Amendment) Act as the sole governing law

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: India has no refugee statute; refugees are handled under the Foreigners Act 1946 and Passport Act 1967, while the Supreme Court in *NHRC v State of Arunachal Pradesh* (1996) read non-refoulement into Article 21.

ANALYSIS: Protection thus depends on executive discretion plus judicial backing, not a codified right, explaining the differential treatment of refugee communities.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

India hosts Tibetans (since 1959), Sri Lankan Tamils, Rohingya and Afghans without a refugee law. The 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol define a refugee and enshrine non-refoulement, the bar on returning a person to persecution.

India has not ratified either, citing security and demographic concerns. Article 21 (life and liberty) and Article 14 (equality) apply to all persons, not just citizens, which is the constitutional hook the judiciary uses to protect refugees.

World Refugee Day (June 20) was designated by UNGA Resolution 55/76 (2000).

Q1

CONCEPT KIT

CROSS-PAPER

GS2 (international institutions, refugee policy); GS1 (society).

MAINS KEYWORDS

non-refoulement, Article 21, asylum, statutory vacuum.

COMMON MISTAKE

assuming India is a 1951 Convention signatory; it is not.

EXAM TIP

Remember NHRC v State of Arunachal Pradesh (1996) for non-refoulement under Article 21.

INTERVIEW

Should India enact a dedicated refugee law, and how to balance it with security?

[Read Full Article →](#)

Question 2

of 13

[Source →](#)

The Green Hydrogen Certification Portal of India (GHCI) operates under which mission, and why is such certification strategically important?

- A PM-KUSUM; to certify rooftop solar capacity for subsidies
- B **National Green Hydrogen Mission; to enable credible exports under carbon border rules ✓**
- C FAME India; to certify electric vehicle charging stations
- D National Solar Mission; to track domestic content requirements

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: GHCI was launched under the National Green Hydrogen Mission (approved January 2023, outlay Rs 19,744 crore) by the MNRE. **ANALYSIS:** Certification proves hydrogen is genuinely renewable, allowing exports to markets such as the EU that impose carbon border levies (CBAM), turning certification into a trade-enabling tool rather than mere paperwork.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The National Green Hydrogen Mission targets 5 MMT of green hydrogen a year by 2030 with about 125 GW of associated renewable capacity. Its key instrument is SIGHT (Strategic Interventions for Green Hydrogen Transition), which incentivises electrolyser manufacturing and hydrogen production; incentives have been awarded for 8,62,000 MTPA. Green hydrogen is made by electrolysis of water using renewable electricity, with near-zero emissions at production.

The EU CBAM taxes embedded carbon in imports, so internationally recognised certification is vital. Six states have dedicated hydrogen policies.

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

GS3 (energy, infrastructure, environment); economy (trade).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

green hydrogen, SIGHT, CBAM, energy transition, electrolysis.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing green (renewable electrolysis) with blue (fossil plus capture) hydrogen.

 **EXAM TIP**

Nodal ministry is MNRE; outlay Rs 19,744 crore; target 5 MMT by 2030.

 **INTERVIEW**

Can India compete on green hydrogen cost with the Gulf and Australia?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 3

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[Source →](#)

With reference to India's cybercrime architecture, which statement is correct?

- A CERT-In is the apex coordination body for all cybercrime under the Ministry of Home Affairs
- B I4C functions under the Ministry of Home Affairs and runs the Helpline 1930 ✓
- C The Helpline 1930 is operated by the Reserve Bank of India
- D I4C is a statutory body created by the IT Act 2000

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

EXPLANATION

FACT: The Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C), set up in 2018 under the MHA, runs Helpline 1930 and the National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal. **ANALYSIS:** The new Money Restoration Module closes the loop by returning frozen or recovered funds to victims, shifting the system from merely freezing money to actually restoring it.

CONCEPT NOTE

CERT-In (Computer Emergency Response Team) is the national nodal agency for cybersecurity incidents under the IT Act 2000, distinct from I4C, which coordinates cybercrime policing under the MHA. The Helpline 1930 and the Citizen Financial Cyber Fraud Reporting and Management System link banks to freeze fraudulent transfers in the golden hour after a fraud. About 1 lakh citizens have benefited and roughly 94 lakh bank accounts were uploaded under a standard operating procedure. The Money Restoration Module and a Grievance Redressal Mechanism were launched after a review chaired by the Home Minister.

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

GS3 (internal security, cyber security); GS2 (governance).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

I4C, golden hour, non-refoulement of funds, CERT-In, mule accounts.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing I4C (MHA, policing) with CERT-In (MeitY, incident response).

 **EXAM TIP**

I4C set up 2018; helpline 1930; CERT-In under IT Act 2000.

 **INTERVIEW**

How can banks and police shorten the golden hour for fraud recovery?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 4

of 13

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Geographical Indication (GI) tags, such as the eleven recently granted to Jharkhand, are protected in India under which framework?

- A The Patents Act 1970, conferring 20-year individual monopolies
- B The GI of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act 1999, as collective rights valid 10 years and renewable ✓**
- C The Copyright Act 1957, protecting the artisan for life plus 60 years
- D The Trade Marks Act 1999, registering each artisan individually

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: GIs are protected under the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act 1999 (in force 2003), as collective rights of regional producers, valid for 10 years and renewable. **ANALYSIS:** A GI is a community right tied to origin, not an individual monopoly, which is why it suits tribal and artisanal heritage like Tussar silk and Dokra craft.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The GI Registry is at Chennai under DPIIT (Ministry of Commerce and Industry). GIs are recognised internationally under the WTO TRIPS Agreement.

Darjeeling Tea was India's first GI (2004). Jharkhand's tally rose from 1 (2019) to 12, with products including Tussar Silk and Sarees, Kuchai Silk Saree, Dokra Craft, Jadopatia Painting and Munda Jewellery.

Dokra uses the lost-wax (cire perdue) technique, shared with Odisha, West Bengal and Chhattisgarh. GIs protect traditional knowledge, prevent imitation and support artisan livelihoods, though branding and market access support are needed post-registration.

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

GS1 (art and culture); GS3 (economy, IPR, inclusive growth).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

GI, TRIPS, traditional knowledge, lost-wax, DPIIT.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

treating a GI as an individual right like a patent or trademark.

 **EXAM TIP**

GI Act 1999, in force 2003; Registry at Chennai; valid 10 years, renewable.

 **INTERVIEW**

Does a GI tag actually raise artisan incomes, or do middlemen capture it?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 5

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[Source →](#)

The National Quantum Mission, under which Amaravati Quantum Valley cooled an indigenous dilution refrigerator, is anchored by which nodal agency and how many thematic verticals?

- A Department of Atomic Energy; three verticals
- B Ministry of Electronics and IT; five verticals
- C Department of Science and Technology; four verticals ✓
- D ISRO; two verticals

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: The National Quantum Mission (approved April 2023, outlay Rs 6,003.65 crore, 2023-31) is anchored by the Department of Science and Technology and has four verticals. **ANALYSIS:** The dilution refrigerator milestone matters because superconducting qubits need near-absolute-zero temperatures to avoid decoherence, and building one indigenously cuts import dependence on critical quantum hardware.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

The four verticals are quantum computing, quantum communication, quantum sensing and metrology, and quantum materials and devices, each anchored by Thematic Hubs. The Mission targets 50 to 1,000 physical qubits over eight years. A dilution refrigerator uses helium isotopes to reach milli-Kelvin temperatures; the cooling to 4 Kelvin (minus 269 degrees Celsius) at Amaravati Quantum Valley is an intermediate stage. Absolute zero is 0 Kelvin (minus 273.15 degrees Celsius). A second reference facility is planned at SRM University AP. Quantum technology has strategic implications for encryption, security and finance.

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

GS3 (science and technology, indigenisation); economy.

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

qubits, decoherence, dilution refrigerator, strategic autonomy.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

placing NQM under DAE or MeitY; it is under DST.

 **EXAM TIP**

NQM approved April 2023; Rs 6,003.65 crore; four verticals; DST nodal.

 **INTERVIEW**

Why is quantum computing described as a threat to current encryption?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 6

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[Source →](#)

India's Bimal Patel was elected a judge of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS). Which of the following correctly describes ITLOS?

- A A body of the ICJ seated at The Hague with 15 judges
- B An independent tribunal established under UNCLOS 1982, seated at Hamburg with 21 judges ✓
- C An organ of the WTO settling maritime trade disputes at Geneva
- D A standing court of the International Seabed Authority at Kingston

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: ITLOS is an independent tribunal established under UNCLOS 1982, seated at Hamburg, with 21 judges serving nine-year terms. **ANALYSIS:** It is distinct from the ICJ; it settles disputes on the interpretation and application of UNCLOS, including maritime boundaries and prompt release of vessels, giving India a strategic voice as a major maritime nation.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

UNCLOS (1982), the constitution for the oceans, established ITLOS, the International Seabed Authority (ISA) and the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf. UNCLOS defines maritime zones: 12 nm territorial sea, 24 nm contiguous zone and 200 nm EEZ, with the continental shelf extendable to 350 nm.

Beyond national jurisdiction lies the High Seas and the Area, whose resources are the common heritage of mankind, administered by the ISA. India is an ISA explorer in the Central Indian Ocean Basin. Bimal Patel, an ILC member and VC of Rashtriya Raksha University, secured 115 of 168 votes, succeeding Neeru Chadha, and takes office in October 2026.

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

GS2 (international law, institutions); IR (Indo-Pacific, SAGAR).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

UNCLOS, EEZ, common heritage of mankind, ISA, freedom of navigation.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing ITLOS (Hamburg, UNCLOS) with the ICJ (The Hague, UN Charter).

 **EXAM TIP**

Territorial sea 12 nm, contiguous zone 24 nm, EEZ 200 nm.

 **INTERVIEW**

How does ITLOS membership advance India's Indo-Pacific maritime interests?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 7

of 13

[Source →](#)

The International Day of Yoga, observed on June 21, derives from which United Nations resolution and is steered by which Indian ministry?

- A UNGA Resolution 55/76; Ministry of Culture
- B UNGA Resolution 69/131; Ministry of AYUSH ✓
- C UNGA Resolution 70/1; Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
- D UNSC Resolution 1325; Ministry of Tourism

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: The International Day of Yoga arises from UNGA Resolution 69/131 (December 2014), adopted with 175 co-sponsors after India's proposal, and is steered by the Ministry of AYUSH. **ANALYSIS:** It is a leading example of India's cultural diplomacy and soft power at the UN; the 2026 theme is "Yoga for Healthy Ageing" with the main event at Kolkata.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

India proposed the Day at the UNGA in September 2014; Resolution 69/131 secured a record 175 co-sponsors, and it was first observed on June 21, 2015. June 21 is the summer solstice, the longest day in the Northern Hemisphere. The 11th edition (2025) was held at Visakhapatnam and the 12th (2026) at Red Road, Kolkata. The Ministry of AYUSH (Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha, Homoeopathy) is the nodal ministry. The Day reflects India's ability to mainstream its cultural heritage in multilateral forums and is frequently cited as soft-power diplomacy.

Q7
 **CONCEPT KIT**
 **CROSS-PAPER**

GS2 (India and the UN, soft power); GS1 (culture).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

soft power, cultural diplomacy, UNGA Resolution 69/131, AYUSH.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

crediting the Ministry of Culture or Health; it is AYUSH.

 **EXAM TIP**

Resolution 69/131 (2014), 175 co-sponsors, first observed 2015.

 **INTERVIEW**

Is the International Day of Yoga genuine soft power or symbolic branding?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 8

of 13

[Source →](#)

Ladakh's Union Territory-wide ban on single-use plastics connects to which national regulatory framework?

- A The Environment (Protection) Act 1986 alone, with no rules
- B The Plastic Waste Management Rules 2016 and the national single-use plastic ban ✓
- C The Forest (Conservation) Act 1980
- D The Wildlife Protection Act 1972

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: The ban links to the Plastic Waste Management Rules 2016 (amended 2021 and 2022) and the national ban on identified single-use plastics effective July 1, 2022, along with Extended Producer Responsibility. **ANALYSIS:** As a Union Territory without a legislature, Ladakh acts through the Lieutenant Governor; its fragile cold-desert ecosystem makes the ban ecologically critical.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

The Plastic Waste Management Rules 2016 are framed under the Environment (Protection) Act 1986. The 2021 amendment banned identified single-use plastic items from July 1, 2022, and strengthened Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), under which producers, importers and brand owners must manage plastic waste. Ladakh's LG order prescribes Rs 10,000 for banned single-use plastic and Rs 5,000 for littering, enforced by BDOs, tehsildars and forest officials. Ladakh has been a UT without a legislature since October 31, 2019. High-altitude ecosystems are especially vulnerable to plastic pollution.

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

GS3 (environment, pollution); GS2 (UT administration).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

single-use plastic, EPR, Plastic Waste Management Rules, EP Act 1986.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

thinking the national SUP ban began in 2016; the item ban began July 1, 2022.

 **EXAM TIP**

PWM Rules 2016 under EP Act 1986; EPR is the producer-responsibility tool.

 **INTERVIEW**

Are penalty-based plastic bans effective without alternatives and recycling?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 9

of 13

[Source →](#)

The Mishmi Takin, recently sighted in North Sikkim, is best described as which of the following?

- A** A goat-antelope of the eastern Himalayas, IUCN Vulnerable, and the national animal of Bhutan ✓
- B** A wild canid of the Trans-Himalaya, IUCN Endangered, found only in Ladakh
- C** A pheasant species, IUCN Least Concern, and the state bird of Sikkim
- D** A high-altitude deer, IUCN Critically Endangered, endemic to Kashmir

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The Mishmi Takin (*Budorcas taxicolor taxicolor*) is a goat-antelope of the eastern Himalayas, listed as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List, and is the national animal of Bhutan. **ANALYSIS:** The herd of eight in Tingda Reserve Forest is the first significant sighting in two decades and marks Sikkim as the westernmost edge of the species' range.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The Takin inhabits elevations up to about 4,500 metres across the Mishmi Hills of Arunachal Pradesh, northern Myanmar and adjacent China. A goat-antelope shares features of both goats and antelopes.

IUCN Red List categories run from Least Concern, Near Threatened, Vulnerable, Endangered, Critically Endangered, to Extinct in the Wild and Extinct. Vulnerable means a high risk of extinction in the wild.

The sighting is biogeographically significant because it extends the documented westward presence of the species and signals reasonable habitat health in protected high-altitude forests of Sikkim.

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


GS3 (biodiversity, conservation); GS1 (geography, biogeography).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

Takin, IUCN Vulnerable, eastern Himalayas, range extension.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing IUCN status with Wildlife Protection Act schedules.

 **EXAM TIP**

Takin is Bhutan's national animal; Budorcas taxicolor; IUCN Vulnerable.

 **INTERVIEW**

What does a species' range shift reveal about habitat and climate change?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 10

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[Source →](#)

The National Statistical Commission (NSC), which got a new Chairperson, is best described as which type of body?

- A A constitutional body under Article 280
- B A statutory body created by an Act of Parliament
- C A non-statutory body set up in 2005 on the Rangarajan Commission's recommendation under MoSPI ✓
- D A regulatory body under the RBI Act

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The NSC is a non-statutory body set up in 2005 on the recommendation of the Rangarajan Commission, functioning under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI). **ANALYSIS:** Its non-statutory status, lacking backing through a dedicated Act, is a long-standing reform concern about the independence and credibility of India's official statistics.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The Rangarajan Commission on statistics recommended an apex body to oversee the statistical system, leading to the NSC in 2005. It advises the government on statistical matters, but because it is non-statutory it lacks the legal autonomy of a statutory or constitutional body.

Saibal Chattopadhyay, former Director of IIM Calcutta, was approved by the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet to chair it, succeeding Rajeeva Laxman Karandikar, with members including Madhavan Mukund. Strengthening the NSC through legislation is a recurring demand to insulate data from political pressure, especially around GDP and employment figures.

Q10  **CONCEPT KIT**

 CROSS-PAPER	GS2 (statutory vs non-statutory bodies, governance); GS3 (data).
 MAINS KEYWORDS	NSC, MoSPI, Rangarajan Commission, non-statutory, data credibility.
 COMMON MISTAKE	calling the NSC a constitutional or statutory body; it is non-statutory.
 EXAM TIP	NSC set up 2005; under MoSPI; based on Rangarajan Commission.
 INTERVIEW	Should the NSC be made statutory to protect the independence of official data?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 11

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[Source →](#)

Under the UN Charter, the Secretary-General, whose selection dialogues have begun, is appointed through which process?

- A Elected directly by a two-thirds majority of the General Assembly alone
- B **Appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council, so the P5 veto applies** ✓
- C Chosen by the Security Council with no role for the General Assembly
- D Selected by the International Court of Justice from nominated candidates

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: Under Article 97 of the UN Charter, the Secretary-General is appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council, meaning the P5 hold an effective veto. **ANALYSIS:** This is why the post has never gone against P5 wishes; recent reforms (Resolutions 69/321 and 79/327) made the process more transparent through public dialogues.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

The informal dialogues let member states question candidates, increasing transparency, though the substantive decision remains with the Security Council. The next Secretary-General takes office in January 2027 for a five-year, renewable term. There is a push for the first woman Secretary-General and for rotation favouring the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States (GRULAC). Article 97 also makes the Secretary-General the chief administrative officer of the UN, while Article 99 lets the SG bring threats to peace before the Security Council. The June 2026 session featured Ambassador Carolyn Rodrigues-Birkett of Guyana.

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

GS2 (UN organs, reform, international institutions).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

Article 97, P5 veto, UNGA-UNSC, GRULAC, UN reform.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

thinking the UNGA alone elects the Secretary-General; the UNSC recommends.

 **EXAM TIP**

Article 97 (appointment); Article 99 (SG can flag threats to peace).

 **INTERVIEW**

Does the P5 veto over the SG undermine the UN's democratic legitimacy?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 12

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[Source →](#)

The Smart Warehousing System launched for foodgrain storage is implemented by which agencies and department?

- A NABARD warehouses under the Ministry of Agriculture
- B CWC and FCI warehouses under the Department of Food and Public Distribution ✓
- C State civil supplies godowns under the Ministry of Rural Development
- D APMC mandis under the Ministry of Commerce


ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The Smart Warehousing System is deployed across Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and Food Corporation of India (FCI) warehouses under the Department of Food and Public Distribution (DFPD). **ANALYSIS:** AI bag counting, IoT carbon dioxide and phosphine sensors and smart locking modernise storage to cut post-harvest losses, tying into the Depot Darpan initiative.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The CWC is a PSU under the DFPD, while the FCI is the nodal agency for procurement, storage and distribution of foodgrains, central to the public distribution system and minimum support price operations. The system covers 215 CWC bag-based warehouses and 150 FCI warehouses, enabling real-time monitoring of grain quality and quantity. Phosphine sensors prevent over-fumigation, and face-recognition quality checks improve accountability. Reducing storage and post-harvest losses is critical for food security, given India's large procurement and buffer-stock operations. The launch was at Bharat Mandapam.

Q12  **CONCEPT KIT**

 CROSS-PAPER	GS3 (food security, technology in governance); GS2 (PDS).
 MAINS KEYWORDS	FCI, CWC, post-harvest losses, buffer stock, Depot Darpan.
 COMMON MISTAKE	confusing CWC (storage PSU) with FCI (procurement and storage agency).
 EXAM TIP	FCI handles procurement, storage and distribution; both under DFPD.
 INTERVIEW	Can technology meaningfully cut India's foodgrain storage losses?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 13

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[Source →](#)

The 15-million-year-old fossils reported at the Baripada Fossil Bed in Odisha indicate which past condition, and recognition is sought from which body?

- A A glacial lake; recognition from the Forest Survey of India
- B A shallow Miocene sea; recognition as a National Geo-heritage Monument by the GSI ✓
- C A tropical rainforest; recognition by the Botanical Survey of India
- D A desert basin; recognition by the Archaeological Survey of India

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The marine fossils, shark teeth and vertebrae, fish bones and mollusc shells, show the Mayurbhanj region was a shallow sea during the Miocene, when today the Bay of Bengal lies about 60 km away. **ANALYSIS:** Researchers seek recognition as a National Geo-heritage Monument from the Geological Survey of India, which notifies such sites.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The Miocene epoch spans roughly 23 to 5 million years ago. Marine fossils found far inland are evidence of shifting coastlines and sea levels over geological time, reconstructing palaeo-geography. The Geological Survey of India (GSI), under the Ministry of Mines, identifies and notifies National Geo-heritage Monuments to conserve sites of geological importance. Such recognition aids scientific study, education and geo-tourism. Fossil beds are non-renewable scientific archives, and their protection prevents loss to quarrying, erosion or neglect. Odisha already hosts geological features of interest, and the Baripada bed adds to India's palaeontological record.

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

GS1 (physical geography, geomorphology); GS3 (conservation).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

Miocene, geo-heritage, palaeo-geography, GSI, sea-level change.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

attributing geo-heritage notification to ASI rather than GSI.

 **EXAM TIP**

GSI (Ministry of Mines) notifies National Geo-heritage Monuments.

 **INTERVIEW**

Should India legislate stronger protection for geo-heritage and fossil sites?

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— Mother Teresa