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# Daily Quiz — June 21, 2026

21 June 2026



CURATED &amp; WRITTEN BY

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## DAILY QUIZ — SOLVED ANSWER KEY

# Daily Quiz — June 21, 2026

21 June 2026 · 14 Questions · Answers & Explanations Included

### Question 1

of 14

 [Source](#) →

The International Day of Yoga, observed on June 21, is based on a UNGA resolution that was notable for which reason?

- ☐ A It was the first resolution proposed by India at the UN
- ☒ B It was co-sponsored by a record 175 nations ✓
- ☐ C It created a new UN specialised agency
- ☐ D It was adopted by the Security Council

### ANSWER & ANALYSIS

#### ✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: UNGA Resolution 69/131 (December 11, 2014) declaring June 21 as the International Day of Yoga was co-sponsored by a record 175 nations. ANALYSIS: The idea was proposed by PM Modi at the 69th UNGA on September 27, 2014, and June 21 was chosen as the summer solstice.

#### CONCEPT NOTE

June 21 is the longest day in the Northern Hemisphere. The 2026 (12th) edition theme is "Yoga for Healthy Ageing". The nodal ministry is AYUSH, and the Common Yoga Protocol is developed by the Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga (MDNIY).

**Q1**  **CONCEPT KIT**

|                                                                                                         |                                                      |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
|  <b>CROSS-PAPER</b>    | GS1 (heritage), GS2 (soft power, IR).                |
|  <b>MAINS KEYWORDS</b> | cultural diplomacy, soft power, preventive health.   |
|  <b>COMMON MISTAKE</b> | quoting 177 co-sponsors; the verified figure is 175. |
|  <b>EXAM TIP</b>       | Resolution 69/131; first observed June 21, 2015.     |
|  <b>INTERVIEW</b>      | how does yoga serve as an instrument of soft power?  |

 [Read Full Article →](#)

**Question 2**

of 14

[Source](#) →

INS Dunagiri, commissioned in June 2026, belongs to which class of warships?

- ☐ A Shivalik-class (Project 17)
- ☒ B Nilgiri-class (Project 17A) ✓
- ☐ C Kolkata-class (Project 15A)
- ☐ D Visakhapatnam-class (Project 15B)

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**ANSWER & ANALYSIS**


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**✓ EXPLANATION**

**FACT:** INS Dunagiri is the fifth ship of Project 17A, the Nilgiri-class stealth frigates, built by GRSE Kolkata.  
**ANALYSIS:** Project 17A is the follow-on to the Project 17 Shivalik-class, with improved stealth, BrahMos and MRSAM missiles, and around 75% indigenous content.

**📖 CONCEPT NOTE**

Two other vessels were commissioned the same day: INS Sanshodhak (Survey Vessel Large) and INS Agray (Arnala-class ASW Shallow Water Craft). The frigates were designed by the Navy's Warship Design Bureau, with over 200 MSMEs in the supply chain.

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

GS3 (defence technology, indigenisation).

**MAINS KEYWORDS**

Aatmanirbhar Bharat, naval modernisation, MSME base.

**COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing Project 17A frigates with Project 15B destroyers.

**EXAM TIP**

Project 17A = Nilgiri-class stealth frigates by GRSE and MDL.

**INTERVIEW**

why is indigenous warship-building strategic?

**Read Full Article →**

**Question 3**

of 14

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The judicially recognised "Right to Walk" is most directly derived from which constitutional provision?

- ☐ A Article 19(1)(d) freedom of movement
- ☒ B Article 21 right to life and personal liberty ✓
- ☐ C Article 14 equality before law
- ☐ D Article 39 directive principles

**ANSWER & ANALYSIS**
**✓ EXPLANATION**

**FACT:** Courts have read a Right to Walk (safe, encroachment-free footpaths) into Article 21, the right to life, interpreted to mean a life of dignity. **ANALYSIS:** This places a positive duty on the state and urban local bodies to provide safe pedestrian infrastructure.

**📖 CONCEPT NOTE**

The issue balances competing Article 21 rights: pedestrians versus street vendors, whose livelihood is protected by the Street Vendors Act, 2014. Accessibility is further mandated by the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016.

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

GS2 (rights, urban governance), GS1 (urbanisation).

**MAINS KEYWORDS**

expansive Article 21, complete streets, vending zones.

**COMMON MISTAKE**

attributing it only to Article 19 movement freedom.

**EXAM TIP**

Article 21 = dignified life, not mere existence.

**INTERVIEW**

how to reconcile vendors' and pedestrians' rights?

[Read Full Article →](#)

**Question 4**

of 14

[Source →](#)

With respect to the FATF, which statement is correct?

- ☐ A It is a specialised agency of the United Nations
- ☒ B It is the inter-governmental global watchdog for anti-money-laundering and counter-terror-financing ✓
- ☐ C It is a lending arm of the World Bank
- ☐ D It is a regional grouping limited to the G7

**ANSWER & ANALYSIS**
**✓ EXPLANATION**

**FACT:** The FATF is the inter-governmental global watchdog for AML/CFT, established in 1989 and headquartered in Paris; it is not a UN body. **ANALYSIS:** In June 2026 India was elected FATF Vice-President for 2026-27, its first ever, with Vivek Aggarwal taking the post.

**📖 CONCEPT NOTE**

India has been a FATF member since 2010. The FATF's key tools are its grey list (jurisdictions under increased monitoring) and black list (high-risk jurisdictions subject to a call for action). India's domestic AML law is the PMLA, 2002.

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

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

**MAINS KEYWORDS**

terror financing, grey list, financial integrity.

**COMMON MISTAKE**

thinking the FATF is a UN organ.

**EXAM TIP**

FATF = 1989, Paris; India member since 2010.

**INTERVIEW**

how effective is the grey-list mechanism?

**Read Full Article →**

**Question 5**

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Coal gasification, used in India's first commercial coal-to-ammonium-nitrate plant, primarily produces which intermediate product?

- ☐ A Liquefied natural gas (LNG)
- ☒ B Syngas, a mixture of carbon monoxide and hydrogen ✓
- ☐ C Pure carbon dioxide
- ☐ D Biogas

**ANSWER & ANALYSIS**
**✓ EXPLANATION**

**FACT:** Coal gasification converts solid coal into syngas (mainly carbon monoxide and hydrogen) by reacting it with controlled oxygen and steam at high temperature. **ANALYSIS:** Syngas is then processed into chemicals such as ammonia, methanol or ammonium nitrate, enabling value-addition over simple combustion.

**📖 CONCEPT NOTE**

The plant is being built by BCGCL, a JV of Coal India Limited (51%) and BHEL (49%), at Lakhanpur, Jharsuguda, Odisha, with Rs 25,016 crore investment and around 0.66 MTPA output, targeted for 2029. It is part of India's Coal Gasification Mission.

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

GS3 (energy, economy, environment).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

value-addition, import substitution, CCUS.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing gasification (syngas) with combustion (heat).

 **EXAM TIP**

gasification enables easier point-source carbon capture.

 **INTERVIEW**

does coal gasification fit India's net-zero goal?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

**Question 6**

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[Source →](#)

A Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF) typically occurs when:

- ☐ A A river overflows due to heavy monsoon rain
- ☒ B The natural moraine or ice dam holding a glacial lake fails ✓
- ☐ C Sea levels rise along a coast
- ☐ D A reservoir is deliberately released

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**ANSWER & ANALYSIS**


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**✓ EXPLANATION**

**FACT:** A GLOF is the sudden release of water from a glacial lake when its natural dam, often a loose moraine or ice barrier, fails due to overtopping, avalanche or earthquake. **ANALYSIS:** A June 2026 study found four of five Tawang glacial lakes expanding, raising GLOF risk in Arunachal Pradesh.

**📌 CONCEPT NOTE**

Arunachal Pradesh has 197 expanding glacial lakes, the highest in India per the Central Water Commission. The Sanhapo Lake grew from 55.87 ha (2016) to 88.81 ha (June 2026).  
The 2023 South Lhonak Lake GLOF in Sikkim is the key recent precedent.

Q6

 CONCEPT KIT**CROSS-PAPER**

GS1 (geography, cryosphere), GS3 (disaster management).

**MAINS KEYWORDS**

elevation-dependent warming, early warning, Third Pole.

**COMMON MISTAKE**

treating a GLOF as ordinary river flooding.

**EXAM TIP**

NDMA leads mitigation; CWC monitors glacial lakes.

**INTERVIEW**

how should infrastructure account for GLOF paths?

[Read Full Article →](#)

**Question 7**

of 14

[Source →](#)

With reference to the PM-KISAN scheme, whose 23rd installment was released in June 2026, which statement is correct?

- ☐ A It is a centrally sponsored scheme shared 60:40 with states
- ☒ B It is a central sector scheme with 100% central funding, paying Rs 6,000 a year in three installments ✓
- ☐ C It provides crop insurance to farmers
- ☐ D It is restricted to women farmers only

**ANSWER & ANALYSIS**
**✓ EXPLANATION**

**FACT:** PM-KISAN is a central sector scheme with 100% central funding, paying Rs 6,000 per year in three equal installments via DBT to Aadhaar-seeded accounts. **ANALYSIS:** The 23rd installment released Rs 18,880 crore to 9.44 crore beneficiaries, including 2.18 crore women farmers.

**📖 CONCEPT NOTE**

PM-KISAN was launched in February 2019. A central sector scheme is fully funded by the Union, unlike a centrally sponsored scheme where states share the cost.

PM-KISAN is income support, not crop insurance (which is PMFBY).

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

GS2 (welfare schemes), GS3 (agriculture).

**MAINS KEYWORDS**

DBT, income support, agrarian distress.

**COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing central sector with centrally sponsored.

**EXAM TIP**

PM-KISAN = income support; PMFBY = crop insurance.

**INTERVIEW**

is unconditional income support better than subsidies?

[Read Full Article →](#)

**Question 8**

of 14

[Source](#) →

The World Bank's \$1.5 billion support approved for India in June 2026 used which financing instrument?

- ☐ A Investment Project Financing
- ☒ B Development Policy Financing (DPF) ✓
- ☐ C Program-for-Results
- ☐ D A concessional IDA credit

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**ANSWER & ANALYSIS**


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**✓ EXPLANATION**

**FACT:** The World Bank Board approved a \$1.5 billion Development Policy Financing (DPF) for India to back tax simplification, trade integration, labour-law updates and capital mobilisation. **ANALYSIS:** DPF is budget-support lending tied to policy reforms, distinct from project loans.

**📖 CONCEPT NOTE**

The package aims to support around 11 million annual youth labour-market entrants over 20 years, linking finance to India's demographic dividend. DPF disburses against agreed prior policy actions rather than against specific project spending.

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

GS2 (international institutions), GS3 (economy).

**MAINS KEYWORDS**

reform-linked lending, demographic dividend, labour reforms.

**COMMON MISTAKE**

equating DPF with a project loan.

**EXAM TIP**

DPF = policy-based budget support; not project-tied.

**INTERVIEW**

do reform-linked loans constrain policy sovereignty?

[Read Full Article →](#)

**Question 9**

of 14

[Source](#)

The European Union's 2026 Return Regulation has drawn scrutiny mainly for its tension with which principle?

- ☐ A Most-favoured-nation treatment
- ☒ B Non-refoulement ✓
- ☐ C Sovereign equality of states
- ☐ D Pacta sunt servanda

## ANSWER &amp; ANALYSIS

**EXPLANATION**

**FACT:** The EU's toughest-ever Return Regulation, approved on June 17, 2026, allows offshore "return hubs" and longer detention, raising concerns over non-refoulement. **ANALYSIS:** Non-refoulement bars returning a person to a country where they face persecution or serious harm.

**CONCEPT NOTE**

The regulation raised maximum detention from 6 months to up to 2 years and allows entry bans up to 10 years, as part of the EU Pact on Migration and Asylum applicable from June 12, 2026. It has implications for Indian migrants and India-EU readmission arrangements.

**Q9**
 **CONCEPT KIT**

**CROSS-PAPER**

GS2 (international law, diaspora).


**MAINS KEYWORDS**

non-refoulement, asylum, migration governance.


**COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing non-refoulement with extradition rules.


**EXAM TIP**

non-refoulement is a cornerstone of refugee protection.


**INTERVIEW**

should India enact a refugee law?


[Read Full Article →](#)

**Question 10**

of 14

[Source →](#)

The NCRB "Abhigyan" fingerprint app, launched in June 2026, matches scans against which database, and is enabled by which law?

- ☐ A Aadhaar database under the Aadhaar Act 2016
- ☒ B NAFIS under the Criminal Procedure (Identification) Act, 2022 ✓
- ☐ C CCTNS under the IT Act 2000
- ☐ D The Census database

**ANSWER & ANALYSIS**
**✓ EXPLANATION**

**FACT:** The Abhigyan app matches a smartphone fingerprint scan against NAFIS (around 1.3 crore records) in about 35 seconds, enabled by the Criminal Procedure (Identification) Act, 2022. **ANALYSIS:** This raises proportionality concerns under the Puttaswamy (2017) privacy judgment.

**📖 CONCEPT NOTE**

NAFIS is the National Automated Fingerprint Identification System maintained by the NCRB. The 2022 Act replaced the colonial Identification of Prisoners Act, 1920, expanding the measurements that can be collected from arrested persons.

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

GS2 (rights, governance), GS3 (internal security).

**MAINS KEYWORDS**

privacy, proportionality, criminal justice technology.

**COMMON MISTAKE**

assuming fingerprints are matched against Aadhaar.

**EXAM TIP**

NAFIS is run by NCRB; enabling law is the 2022 Act.

**INTERVIEW**

how to balance policing efficiency with privacy?

[Read Full Article →](#)

**Question 11**

of 14

[Source →](#)

The National Sickle Cell Anaemia Elimination Mission, discussed in June 2026, set what target year for elimination?

- ☐ A 2030
- ☐ B 2035
- ☒ C 2047 ✓
- ☐ D 2070

**ANSWER & ANALYSIS**
**✓ EXPLANATION**

**FACT:** The National Sickle Cell Anaemia Elimination Mission, launched on July 1, 2023 at Shahdol (MP), targets elimination by 2047. **ANALYSIS:** President Murmu stated in June 2026 that India would achieve this well before 2047, with 7 crore people screened so far.

**📌 CONCEPT NOTE**

Sickle cell anaemia is an inherited disorder of haemoglobin, prevalent among tribal populations. Around 2.5 lakh people are affected and over 20 lakh are carriers.

World Sickle Cell Day is observed on June 19.

**Q11**  **CONCEPT KIT**

|                                                                                                         |                                                          |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
|  <b>CROSS-PAPER</b>    | GS2 (health policy), GS1 (tribal society).               |
|  <b>MAINS KEYWORDS</b> | genetic disorders, tribal health, mission-mode delivery. |
|  <b>COMMON MISTAKE</b> | confusing the 2047 target with the net-zero 2070 goal.   |
|  <b>EXAM TIP</b>       | Mission launched 2023 at Shahdol; target 2047.           |
|  <b>INTERVIEW</b>      | why focus screening on tribal districts?                 |

 [Read Full Article →](#)

**Question 12**

of 14

[Source →](#)

AgriStack, expanded in June 2026, is best described as:

- ☐ A A crop insurance payout mechanism
- ☒ B A digital public infrastructure for agriculture under the Digital Agriculture Mission ✓
- ☐ C A minimum support price calculation tool
- ☐ D A fertiliser subsidy fund

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**ANSWER & ANALYSIS**


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**✓ EXPLANATION**

**FACT:** AgriStack is a digital public infrastructure for agriculture under the Digital Agriculture Mission (Rs 2,817 crore), built around a Farmer Registry and linked to KCC, DBT, crop insurance and MSP. **ANALYSIS:** West Bengal was brought into the PMFBY for the first time alongside this rollout.

**📖 CONCEPT NOTE**

PMFBY (2016) is described as the world's largest crop insurance scheme. The National Mission on Natural Farming (approved November 2024) also expanded clusters in West Bengal, and fisheries projects fall under the PMMSY (2020).

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

GS3 (agriculture, technology), GS2 (governance).

**MAINS KEYWORDS**

digital public infrastructure, farmer registry, DBT.

**COMMON MISTAKE**

treating AgriStack as just an insurance scheme.

**EXAM TIP**

AgriStack is DPI; PMFBY is crop insurance.

**INTERVIEW**

what are the data-privacy risks in AgriStack?

[Read Full Article →](#)

**Question 13**

of 14

[Source →](#)

The Kigali Amendment, relevant to India's air-conditioner boom, is associated with which treaty?

- ☐ A The Paris Agreement
- ☒ B The Montreal Protocol ✓
- ☐ C The Kyoto Protocol
- ☐ D The Basel Convention

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**ANSWER & ANALYSIS**


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**✓ EXPLANATION**

**FACT:** The Kigali Amendment (2016) is to the Montreal Protocol and mandates the phase-down of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), potent greenhouse gases used in cooling. **ANALYSIS:** A June 2026 study warned India's AC boom could strain the grid by 2028, with room ACs drawing around 60 to 70 GW.

**📖 CONCEPT NOTE**

India adds 10 to 15 million ACs a year, and peak power demand hit a record around 270 GW on May 21, 2026. New BEE room-AC efficiency standards took effect in January 2026, supported by the India Cooling Action Plan.

**Q13**  **CONCEPT KIT**

|                                                                                                         |                                                         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
|  <b>CROSS-PAPER</b>    | GS3 (environment, energy efficiency).                   |
|  <b>MAINS KEYWORDS</b> | HFC phase-down, cooling demand, star labelling.         |
|  <b>COMMON MISTAKE</b> | linking the Kigali Amendment to the Paris Agreement.    |
|  <b>EXAM TIP</b>       | Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol targets HFCs. |
|  <b>INTERVIEW</b>      | how to reconcile cooling access with climate goals?     |

 [Read Full Article →](#)

**Question 14**

of 14

[Source →](#)

Colombia's June 2026 presidential election was decided through which electoral mechanism?

- ☐ A First-past-the-post in a single round
- ☒ B A two-round (runoff) system ✓
- ☐ C Proportional representation
- ☐ D An electoral college

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**ANSWER & ANALYSIS**


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**✓ EXPLANATION**

**FACT:** Colombia uses a two-round (runoff) system, and the June 21, 2026 runoff saw the far-right Abelardo de la Espriella narrowly defeat the leftist Ivan Cepeda. **ANALYSIS:** A runoff is held between the top two candidates when none secures a majority in the first round.

**📖 CONCEPT NOTE**

The margin was under 250,000 votes (around 49.65% to 48.70%), and Cepeda is contesting the result; the winner takes office on August 7, 2026. The outcome marks a rightward shift after President Gustavo Petro.

**Q14**
 **CONCEPT KIT**

**CROSS-PAPER**

GS2 (comparative politics, international affairs).


**MAINS KEYWORDS**

runoff system, electoral legitimacy, Latin America.


**COMMON MISTAKE**

assuming a single-round plurality decided it.


**EXAM TIP**

a runoff ensures the winner has majority support.


**INTERVIEW**

do two-round systems improve mandate legitimacy?


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