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DAILY QUIZ — SOLVED

Daily Quiz, June 23, 2026

23 June 2026



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DAILY QUIZ — SOLVED ANSWER KEY

Daily Quiz, June 23, 2026

23 June 2026 · 13 Questions · Answers & Explanations Included

Question 1

of 13

[Source →](#)

With reference to the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 (FCRA), which Union ministry is the administering authority for the registration and regulation of foreign contributions received by associations?

- A Ministry of Finance
- B Ministry of Home Affairs ✓
- C Ministry of Corporate Affairs
- D Ministry of External Affairs

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

EXPLANATION

FACT: The FCRA, 2010 is administered by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), which grants, renews, suspends and cancels FCRA registration and frames the FCR Rules. **ANALYSIS:** Locating FCRA under the MHA (rather than Finance) signals that foreign funding of NGOs is treated primarily as an internal-security and sovereignty issue, not merely a financial-flows question.

CONCEPT NOTE

The FCRA, 2010 replaced the FCRA, 1976, which had been enacted during the Emergency to insulate Indian politics from foreign influence. The Act regulates the acceptance and utilisation of foreign contribution by individuals, associations and companies.

Registration or prior permission is required to receive foreign funds, which must be routed through a single designated FCRA bank account (the State Bank of India, New Delhi main branch, since the 2020 amendment). The 2020 amendments barred sub-granting of foreign funds and capped administrative expenses at 20%.

The Supreme Court upheld the 2020 amendments in *Noel Harper v Union of India* (2022). The 2026 rule amendment further tightened renewal and disclosure norms.

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


GS2 (role of NGOs, civil society, governance), GS3 (security dimension of funding).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

civil society space, transparency, Article 19(1)(c), national security.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

placing FCRA under the Finance Ministry or confusing it with FEMA (Finance/RBI domain).

 **EXAM TIP**

FCRA = MHA; FEMA = Finance/RBI.

 **INTERVIEW**

Does tighter FCRA regulation protect sovereignty or shrink democratic space?

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Question 2

of 13

[Source →](#)

The "Five Eyes" intelligence alliance, which issued a joint advisory on AI-enabled cyber threats, originated from which post-Second World War agreement?

A The Wassenaar Arrangement

B The UKUSA Agreement ✓

C The Budapest Convention

D The Tallinn Manual framework

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The Five Eyes alliance grew out of the 1946 UKUSA Agreement, a signals-intelligence (SIGINT) sharing arrangement between the United States and the United Kingdom, later joined by Canada, Australia and New Zealand. **ANALYSIS:** It is the world's most enduring intelligence-sharing bloc; India is not a member, which is why building indigenous cyber-resilience institutions matters for New Delhi.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

Five Eyes comprises the USA, UK, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, all English-speaking democracies. Its joint 2026 advisory warned that frontier AI models capable of advanced offensive hacking are "months, not years" away. The flagged weaknesses, namely legacy systems, slow patching, weak identity and access management (IAM), and absent incident-response plans, apply equally to India. India's relevant agencies are CERT-In (Computer Emergency Response Team) under MeitY, and the National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC) under the National Technical Research Organisation (NTRO). The IndiaAI Mission and the AI Impact Summit hosted by India in February 2026 frame India's AI-safety posture.

Q2

CONCEPT KIT

CROSS-PAPER

GS3 (cyber security, emerging technologies), GS2 (intelligence alliances, IR).

MAINS KEYWORDS

frontier AI, dual-use technology, critical information infrastructure, cyber-resilience.

COMMON MISTAKE

confusing the Budapest Convention (cybercrime treaty India has not signed) with Five Eyes (intelligence alliance).

EXAM TIP

CERT-In = MeitY; NCIIPC = NTRO.

INTERVIEW

Should India seek closer intelligence partnerships or prioritise strategic autonomy in cyberspace?

[Read Full Article →](#)

Question 3

of 13

[Source →](#)

In the context of closing the MSME credit gap using Digital Public Infrastructure, the Unified Lending Interface (ULI) is an initiative of which institution?

- A National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI)
- B Reserve Bank of India (RBI) ✓
- C Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI)
- D Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION






FACT: The Unified Lending Interface (ULI) is a Reserve Bank of India initiative (launched 2024) that enables consent-based, seamless flow of digital information to lenders, allowing faster and cash-flow-based credit assessment. **ANALYSIS:** ULI is to lending what UPI is to payments; it lets lenders underwrite small borrowers on data trails rather than collateral, directly addressing the formal-credit gap of MSMEs.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

India's MSME sector contributes about 30.1% of GDP, 45.73% of exports and 35.4% of manufacturing output. RBI Governor Sanjay Malhotra urged banks and NBFCs to use the DPI stack, namely the Account Aggregator (AA) framework, ULI, the Trade Receivables Discounting System (TReDS), GST data trails and Aadhaar authentication, to deepen MSME credit (outstanding at about Rs 36.79 trillion as on 31 December 2025).

The revised MSME classification (effective 1 April 2025) uses composite criteria of investment in plant and machinery plus annual turnover, with Medium enterprises capped at Rs 125 crore investment and Rs 500 crore turnover.

Q3  **CONCEPT KIT**

 CROSS-PAPER	GS3 (financial inclusion, MSME, digital economy).
 MAINS KEYWORDS	Digital Public Infrastructure, flow-based lending, credit gap, formalisation.
 COMMON MISTAKE	attributing ULI or the Account Aggregator framework to NPCI (which runs UPI); both AA and ULI are RBI-anchored.
 EXAM TIP	UPI = NPCI; ULI = RBI.
 INTERVIEW	Can data-based lending genuinely substitute for collateral in a low-credit-score economy?

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Question 4

of 13

[Source →](#)

According to the FAO State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture (SOFIA) 2026 report, India holds which global position in the production of aquatic animals?

- A First
- B Second ✓
- C Third
- D Fourth

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: SOFIA 2026 confirms India as the second-largest producer of aquatic animals in the world (after China), contributing about 9% of global output, and ranks India first in inland water catches at 2.2 million tonnes. **ANALYSIS:** India's strength in inland fisheries and aquaculture underpins both nutrition security and the Blue Economy, but raises sustainability questions about overfishing and water-resource pressure.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

SOFIA is the flagship biennial report of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the UN agency headquartered in Rome and founded in 1945. SOFIA 2026 reported record global fisheries and aquaculture production of 235 million tonnes (2024), with aquaculture of aquatic animals overtaking capture fisheries for the first time.

India's key schemes are the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY, launched 2020, Rs 20,050 crore), the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Kisan Samridhi Sah-Yojana (PM-MKSSY), and the Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF). Fisheries fall under the Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying.

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


GS3 (agriculture, fisheries, Blue Economy, sustainable development).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

Blue Revolution, aquaculture, sustainable fisheries, nutrition security.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

assuming India leads in marine capture; India's top global rank is in inland catches, and it is second (not first) overall.

 **EXAM TIP**

PMMSY launch year 2020, outlay Rs 20,050 crore.

 **INTERVIEW**

How can India scale aquaculture without repeating the ecological mistakes of intensive shrimp farming?

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Question 5

of 13

[Source →](#)

The National Medical Commission (NMC), which announced the phase-out of PG Diploma courses, was established under the National Medical Commission Act, 2019, replacing which earlier body?

A The Board of Governors of Medical Education

B The Medical Council of India ✓

C The Indian Medical Association

D The National Board of Examinations

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION






FACT: The NMC Act, 2019 dissolved the Medical Council of India (MCI) and created the NMC as the apex regulator of medical education and the medical profession. **ANALYSIS:** The MCI had been dogged by corruption and opacity; the NMC introduced a four-board structure and the NEXT (National Exit Test) to standardise quality, of which the PG-diploma phase-out is one alignment measure.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The NMC functions through four autonomous boards: the Under-Graduate Medical Education Board (UGMEB), the Post-Graduate Medical Education Board (PGMEB), the Medical Assessment and Rating Board (MARB), and the Ethics and Medical Registration Board (EMRB). The phase-out makes 2026-27 the last admission year for PG Diploma courses, with no admissions from 2027-28; existing seats are to be converted into MD or MS degree seats through MARB. The aim is to standardise postgraduate medical education and expand higher-qualification capacity amid India's specialist-doctor shortage.

The relevant entrance exam is NEET-PG.

Q5  **CONCEPT KIT**

 CROSS-PAPER	GS2 (health, education regulation, statutory bodies).
 MAINS KEYWORDS	medical education reform, specialist shortage, regulatory governance.
 COMMON MISTAKE	confusing the National Board of Examinations (NBEMS, which conducts NEET-PG and DNB) with the NMC (the regulator).
 EXAM TIP	NMC Act 2019 replaced MCI; NEXT replaces the final MBBS exam plus screening.
 INTERVIEW	Does phasing out shorter diploma routes worsen the rural specialist shortage?

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Question 6

of 13

[Source →](#)

India's first commercial coal-to-ammonium-nitrate plant, whose foundation stone was laid in Odisha, is being developed by Bharat Coal Gasification and Chemicals Ltd (BCGCL), a joint venture of which two public-sector enterprises?

- A NTPC and Coal India Limited
- B BHEL and Coal India Limited ✓
- C GAIL and NTPC
- D BHEL and ONGC

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: BCGCL is a joint venture of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) and Coal India Limited (CIL), set up to build the Rs 25,016-crore plant at Lakhapur, Jharsuguda district, Odisha, using indigenous BHEL gasification technology. **ANALYSIS:** It demonstrates surface coal gasification as a route to import-substitute feedstock chemicals, advancing Atmanirbhar Bharat while reigniting the climate debate over coal-based pathways.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

Coal gasification converts coal into synthesis gas (syngas, a mix of carbon monoxide and hydrogen) rather than burning it, and the syngas can be processed into methanol, urea or ammonium nitrate. Ammonium nitrate is used in mining explosives and fertilizers, much of which India currently imports.

The plant's capacity is about 2,000 tonnes per day. The National Coal Gasification Mission targets 100 million tonnes of coal gasification by 2030, supported by a Rs 8,500-crore incentive scheme approved in 2024, with an expected Rs 2.5 to 3 lakh crore of investment across around 25 projects.

Coal falls under the Ministry of Coal.

Q6

 CONCEPT KIT **CROSS-PAPER**

GS3 (energy security, infrastructure, environment, industrial policy).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

coal gasification, import substitution, syngas, just transition.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

assuming the JV involves NTPC or GAIL; it is specifically BHEL plus Coal India.

 **EXAM TIP**

coal gasification 2030 target = 100 million tonnes.

 **INTERVIEW**

Is investing in coal gasification consistent with India's net-zero-by-2070 pledge?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 7

of 13

[Source →](#)

The World Bank's \$1.5 billion support for India's job-creation reforms was extended through which lending instrument?

- A Investment Project Financing
- B Development Policy Financing ✓
- C Program-for-Results financing
- D A structural adjustment loan

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: The support was extended as Development Policy Financing (DPF), which provides budget (general-purpose) support disbursed against the borrower government completing agreed prior policy actions, rather than financing specific projects. **ANALYSIS:** DPF ties money to reform, so the loan itself is a lever for tax simplification, trade integration and labour-law changes aimed at the roughly 11 million Indians who enter the workforce each year.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

The World Bank uses three main instruments: Investment Project Financing (IPF) for specific projects, Development Policy Financing (DPF) for budget support against policy reforms, and Program-for-Results (PforR) which disburses against achieved results. The 2026 operation, "Boosting Job Creation in the Private Sector", backs reforms in business taxation, trade integration and labour laws, with an emphasis on raising women's workforce participation.

This connects to India's Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) data and the persistently low Female Labour Force Participation Rate.

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


GS3 (economy, employment, multilateral finance), GS2 (international institutions).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

development policy financing, labour reform, female labour force participation, jobless growth.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

treating DPF as project finance; DPF is reform-linked budget support.

 **EXAM TIP**

DPF = budget support against prior actions; PforR = results-based.

 **INTERVIEW**

Should reforms be incentivised by external loans, or driven purely domestically?

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Question 8

of 13

[Source →](#)

The Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI), which reported a surge in Aadhaar App downloads, is a statutory body operating under which Act and ministry?

- A The Information Technology Act, 2000, under the Ministry of Communications
- B **The Aadhaar Act, 2016, under the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology ✓**
- C The Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023, under the Ministry of Home Affairs
- D The Registration of Persons Act, under the Ministry of Statistics

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: UIDAI is a statutory authority established under the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016, and functions under the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY). **ANALYSIS:** The new Aadhaar App with face authentication and a shareable digital ID card reduces dependence on physical copies, advancing privacy-by-design and the wider Digital Public Infrastructure agenda.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

UIDAI was created in 2009 as an attached office of the Planning Commission and was given statutory status by the Aadhaar Act, 2016, after the Supreme Court's scrutiny of Aadhaar. In *K.S. Puttaswamy v Union of India* (2017), the nine-judge bench affirmed privacy as a fundamental right under Article 21; the 2018 Aadhaar judgment upheld the scheme but read down Section 57 (private use).

The new app crossed 31 million downloads within five months. The Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 now governs personal data, including biometric data, in this ecosystem.

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

GS2 (governance, statutory bodies, fundamental rights), GS3 (digital economy, data protection).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

digital identity, right to privacy, Puttaswamy, data protection.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

placing UIDAI under MHA or the IT Act; it is the Aadhaar Act, 2016 under MeitY.

 **EXAM TIP**

Puttaswamy (2017) = privacy as Article 21 right.

 **INTERVIEW**

Does face-authentication convenience justify the surveillance risks of a centralised ID?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 9

of 13

[Source →](#)

The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), which released the "Crime in India 2024" report, functions under which Union ministry?

- A Ministry of Law and Justice
- B Ministry of Home Affairs ✓
- C Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
- D Ministry of Women and Child Development

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The NCRB functions under the Ministry of Home Affairs and is the nodal agency for collecting and analysing crime data in India. The 2024 report recorded 4,41,534 crimes against women, a 1.4% decline from 2023.

ANALYSIS: NCRB data reflects reported crime, so a fall can indicate either genuine decline or under-reporting, a key caveat in interpreting the "Cruelty by Husband/Relatives" category that tops the list.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The NCRB was established in 1986 and compiles the annual Crime in India report, which is now mapped to the new criminal laws, namely the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS) and the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam (BSA), which replaced the IPC, CrPC and Evidence Act in 2024. In 2024, the largest category of crimes against women was "Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives" (1,20,227 cases); Uttar Pradesh reported the most cases (66,396); the crime rate was 64.6 per lakh women.

NCRB also runs the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS).

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

GS1 (society, role of women), GS2 (governance, criminal-justice data).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

gender violence, under-reporting, conviction gap, BNS/BNSS.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

assuming NCRB falls under the Ministry of Women and Child Development; it is under MHA.

 **EXAM TIP**

NCRB founded 1986; runs CCTNS.

 **INTERVIEW**

Does a fall in reported crime against women reflect safety or silence?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 10

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[Source →](#)

Bolivia, which declared a 90-day state of emergency amid fuel-subsidy protests, is part of the "Lithium Triangle" along with which two countries?

- A Peru and Brazil
- B Argentina and Chile ✓
- C Ecuador and Paraguay
- D Colombia and Venezuela

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The Lithium Triangle comprises Bolivia, Argentina and Chile, a region of high-altitude salt flats (salares) holding a large share of the world's identified lithium reserves. **ANALYSIS:** Bolivia's political instability directly affects global critical-mineral supply chains, which matters for India's electric-mobility and battery-storage ambitions and its quest to secure lithium abroad through KABIL.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

Lithium is a critical mineral for lithium-ion batteries used in electric vehicles and grid storage. The Lithium Triangle (Bolivia, Argentina, Chile) sits in the Andes; Bolivia's Salar de Uyuni is the world's largest salt flat. India sources critical minerals through Khanij Bidesh India Ltd (KABIL) and the National Critical Mineral Mission. Bolivia's President Rodrigo Paz declared the emergency after the cancellation of fuel subsidies triggered blockades. Resource nationalism and political risk in the producing countries are central themes in critical-mineral geopolitics.

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


GS1 (world geography, resource distribution), GS2 (IR), GS3 (critical minerals, energy transition).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

Lithium Triangle, critical minerals, resource nationalism, supply-chain security.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

including Peru or Brazil in the Lithium Triangle; it is specifically Bolivia, Argentina and Chile.

 **EXAM TIP**

KABIL secures overseas critical-mineral assets for India.

 **INTERVIEW**

How should India de-risk its dependence on politically unstable mineral suppliers?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 11

of 13

[Source →](#)

Teplizumab, approved on the UK's NHS and in the news, is significant as the first drug shown to delay the onset of which condition?

- A Type-2 diabetes
- B Type-1 diabetes ✓
- C Rheumatoid arthritis
- D Multiple sclerosis

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**






FACT: Teplizumab (Tziel) is the first disease-modifying immunotherapy shown to delay the onset of stage-3 (clinical) type-1 diabetes, an autoimmune disease in which the immune system destroys insulin-producing pancreatic beta cells. **ANALYSIS:** As a monoclonal antibody, it shifts diabetes care from lifelong management to prevention, illustrating the rise of precision immunotherapy in chronic-disease treatment.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

Type-1 diabetes is distinct from type-2 (a metabolic, lifestyle-linked insulin-resistance condition). Teplizumab retrains the immune system to slow the destruction of beta cells, delaying clinical onset by a median of around two years in high-risk pre-symptomatic individuals, and is given as a single course.

The US FDA approved it earlier, and the NHS approval brings it into a major public-health system. Monoclonal antibodies are laboratory-produced proteins that bind specific targets, a fast-growing class of biologic drugs relevant to GS3 science and technology.

Q11  **CONCEPT KIT**

 CROSS-PAPER	GS3 (science and technology, health, biotechnology).
 MAINS KEYWORDS	monoclonal antibody, immunotherapy, autoimmune disease, precision medicine.
 COMMON MISTAKE	confusing type-1 (autoimmune) with type-2 (metabolic) diabetes.
 EXAM TIP	monoclonal antibodies = lab-made proteins targeting specific antigens.
 INTERVIEW	Should expensive disease-modifying biologics be prioritised in a resource-constrained public health system?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 12

of 13

[Source →](#)

International Olympic Day, observed on June 23, commemorates the 1894 founding in Paris of which body, by Pierre de Coubertin?

A The International Association of Athletics Federations

B The International Olympic Committee ✓

C The Court of Arbitration for Sport

D The World Anti-Doping Agency

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

✓ EXPLANATION





FACT: International Olympic Day marks June 23, 1894, when Pierre de Coubertin founded the International Olympic Committee (IOC) at the Sorbonne in Paris, leading to the first modern Olympic Games in Athens in 1896. **ANALYSIS:** The Olympic movement links to India through its bid to host the 2036 Summer Games, making the IOC's structure and host-selection process exam-relevant.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The IOC is the supreme authority of the Olympic Movement, headquartered in Lausanne, Switzerland. June 23 also coincides with two UN observances: United Nations Public Service Day (designated by the UNGA on 20 December 2002) and International Widows' Day (proclaimed by the UNGA in 2010, highlighting the rights of an estimated 259 million widows worldwide).

India has expressed interest in hosting the 2036 Olympics, and is developing sports governance through the National Sports Policy and the Khelo India programme.

Q12  **CONCEPT KIT**

 CROSS-PAPER	GS1 (society, international sport), GS2 (international bodies, UN observances).
 MAINS KEYWORDS	Olympic movement, soft power, sports governance, 2036 bid.
 COMMON MISTAKE	confusing the IOC (Olympic governing body) with World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) or the IAAF/World Athletics.
 EXAM TIP	IOC founded 1894; first modern Games Athens 1896.
 INTERVIEW	Should India invest heavily in hosting the Olympics given competing development priorities?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 13

of 13

[Source →](#)

The Supreme Court recently held that the right to walk on safe and demarcated footpaths is a fundamental right. Under which Articles of the Constitution was this right primarily located?

A Articles 14 and 15

B Articles 19 and 21 ✓

C Articles 25 and 26

D Articles 32 and 226

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The Supreme Court read the pedestrian's right to safe, demarcated footpaths into Article 19 (freedom of movement) and Article 21 (right to life and personal liberty), prioritising pedestrians over motorised traffic. **ANALYSIS:** This extends the expansive reading of Article 21 to urban planning and road design, making walkability a justiciable right rather than a mere civic amenity.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

Article 21 has been progressively expanded by the Supreme Court to include the right to a clean environment, livelihood, health, and dignity. By linking footpaths to Articles 19 and 21, the Court framed safe pedestrian infrastructure as a state obligation.

The case also enhanced compensation in a child's death matter. This connects to urban-mobility policy, the idea of "complete streets", non-motorised transport under smart-city planning, and India's high road-accident fatalities.

The judgment reflects judicial activism through the public-interest expansion of fundamental rights.

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


GS2 (fundamental rights, judicial activism, governance), GS1 (urbanisation).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

Article 21, walkability, judicial activism, urban mobility.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

locating the right only in Article 21 and omitting Article 19 (freedom of movement).

 **EXAM TIP**

Article 21 expansions are a recurring Prelims and Mains theme.

 **INTERVIEW**

Should courts direct urban-design choices, or is that an executive function?

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“Arise, awake and stop not till the goal is reached.”

— Swami Vivekananda