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DAILY QUIZ — SOLVED

Daily Quiz, June 27, 2026

27 June 2026



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DAILY QUIZ — SOLVED ANSWER KEY

Daily Quiz, June 27, 2026

27 June 2026 · 15 Questions · Answers & Explanations Included

Question 1

of 15

[Source →](#)

June 27 is observed as International MSME Day. When was it designated, and by which body?

- A By the World Trade Organization in 2010
- B By the United Nations General Assembly in 2017 ✓
- C By the International Labour Organization in 2015
- D By the World Bank in 2020

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: The UN General Assembly designated June 27 as International MSME Day through a 2017 resolution, recognising the role of micro, small and medium enterprises in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

ANALYSIS: The day links MSMEs explicitly to the SDG agenda on employment, inclusive growth and innovation, the lens UPSC favours.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

India classifies MSMEs using a composite criterion of investment in plant and machinery and annual turnover, applied uniformly to manufacturing and services. Registration is through the free, paperless Udyam portal (PAN and GST linked). MSMEs contribute about 30% of GDP, around 45% of exports, and are the largest employer after agriculture. Key support schemes include CGTMSE (credit guarantee), PMEGP (employment generation) and PM Vishwakarma (artisans).

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

GS3 economy (industry, employment).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

formalisation, credit gap, delayed payments, value chains.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

thinking classification is by investment alone; it is investment plus turnover.

 **EXAM TIP**

MSME Day = June 27 (UN 2017).

 **INTERVIEW**

Why do MSMEs struggle to access formal credit despite their economic weight?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 2

of 15

[Source →](#)

The world's first nuclear process-heat hydrogen plant inaugurated at Kalpakkam uses which method to produce hydrogen?

- A Electrolysis powered by nuclear electricity
- B Steam methane reforming with carbon capture
- C **The Copper-Chlorine thermochemical cycle using reactor heat ✓**
- D Photocatalytic water splitting using solar energy

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: The Kalpakkam facility uses the indigenous Copper-Chlorine (Cu-Cl) thermochemical cycle, drawing process heat from the Fast Breeder Test Reactor (FBTR) at IGCAR, to split water and produce low-carbon hydrogen.

ANALYSIS: Because it uses heat rather than electrolysis, it avoids the electricity-conversion losses of electrolytic hydrogen, an important efficiency angle.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

The plant was developed by the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC). The FBTR is a sodium-cooled fast reactor at the Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR), Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu.

Nuclear-sourced hydrogen is sometimes called pink hydrogen. The project supports the National Green Hydrogen Mission (launched 2023, targeting 5 million tonnes of green hydrogen a year by 2030) and helps decarbonise hard-to-abate sectors such as steel and fertiliser.

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

GS3 science and technology (nuclear, energy), indigenisation.

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

thermochemical cycle, green hydrogen, hard-to-abate sectors, decarbonisation.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

assuming all hydrogen production is electrolysis.

 **EXAM TIP**

Cu-Cl cycle by BARC; heat from FBTR at IGCAR Kalpakkam.

 **INTERVIEW**

Can nuclear-driven hydrogen complement renewable green hydrogen?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 3

of 15

[Source →](#)

ISRO hot-tested its semi-cryogenic engine Power Head Test Article. Which propellant combination does a semi-cryogenic engine use?

- A Liquid hydrogen and liquid oxygen
- B Refined kerosene (ISROSENE) and liquid oxygen ✓
- C Unsymmetrical dimethylhydrazine and nitrogen tetroxide
- D Solid hydroxyl-terminated polybutadiene

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: A semi-cryogenic engine burns refined kerosene (ISROSENE) with liquid oxygen (LOX), a greener and higher-thrust combination than the toxic hypergolic UDMH/N₂O₄. The test reached about 175 tonne thrust (around 88% of rated).

ANALYSIS: This distinguishes semi-cryogenic (kerosene plus LOX) from fully cryogenic engines (liquid hydrogen plus LOX).

📌 CONCEPT NOTE

The test was conducted at the ISRO Propulsion Complex (IPRC), Mahendragiri, Tamil Nadu. The semi-cryogenic engine is intended for the Next Generation Launch Vehicle (NGLV) and heavier payloads.

Only the oxidiser (LOX) is cryogenic, while kerosene is stored at normal temperatures, hence "semi-cryogenic". ISRO is chaired by V. Narayanan.

The capability supports India's heavy-lift ambitions, including the planned Bharatiya Antariksha Station around 2035.

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

GS3 science and technology (space), indigenisation.

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

semi-cryogenic, NGLV, heavy-lift, green propellant.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing semi-cryogenic (kerosene+LOX) with cryogenic (LH2+LOX).

 **EXAM TIP**

ISROSENE = refined kerosene; IPRC Mahendragiri.

 **INTERVIEW**

Why does India need heavier launch vehicles now?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 4

of 15

[Source →](#)

The PRAGATI platform, used for the 52nd review meeting chaired by the Prime Minister, is best described as:

- A A direct-benefit-transfer payment system
- B An ICT-based platform for Centre-State coordination and project monitoring ✓
- C A grievance-redress portal for consumers
- D A stock exchange for infrastructure bonds

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: PRAGATI (Pro-Active Governance And Timely Implementation), launched in 2015, is an ICT-based multi-modal platform combining video-conferencing, geo-spatial technology and data dashboards for monitoring projects and Centre-State coordination. **ANALYSIS:** It is a cooperative-federalism and e-governance tool, directly connecting the PM with Union Secretaries and State Chief Secretaries.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

The 52nd meeting reviewed projects worth around Rs 30,000 crore across roads, power, industrial corridors and metro. It also discussed e-Zero FIR, which auto-converts cyber-financial-fraud complaints above Rs 10 lakh into Zero FIRs. A Zero FIR can be filed at any police station regardless of jurisdiction and is later transferred to the relevant station. The Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C) under the Ministry of Home Affairs is the nodal cybercrime body.

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

GS2 governance (e-governance, cooperative federalism).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

project monitoring, geo-spatial governance, Zero FIR.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

treating PRAGATI as a scheme rather than a monitoring platform.

 **EXAM TIP**

PRAGATI launched 2015, chaired by the PM.

 **INTERVIEW**

How does real-time monitoring improve project delivery?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 5

of 15

[Source →](#)

A 2026 report on India's renewable-energy pipeline highlighted which key concern?

- A That renewable projects are too cheap to be profitable
- B That most of the pipeline faces high physical climate risk ✓
- C That India has already exceeded its 2030 non-fossil target
- D That renewable energy now exceeds coal in total generation

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: The report assessed 871 renewable-energy projects (about 90% of the active pipeline) and found that roughly 90% face high or critical physical climate risk, with about 239 GW exposed by 2030. **ANALYSIS:** This is the "adaptation paradox", where the very infrastructure built to fight climate change is itself vulnerable to climate impacts.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

Hotspot states include Arunachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Gujarat and Rajasthan. India's non-fossil capacity was about 283.5 GW as of March 2026, against a target of 500 GW of non-fossil capacity by 2030, part of the Panchamrit commitments announced at COP26 (2021).

The report suggested that spending around 2% of capital expenditure on resilience could substantially cut potential losses, underscoring the case for climate-proofing energy assets.

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

GS3 environment, energy, disaster management.

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

climate adaptation, physical risk, resilience, Panchamrit.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing the 500 GW target year (2030) with net zero (2070).

 **EXAM TIP**

Panchamrit announced at COP26 (Glasgow, 2021).

 **INTERVIEW**

Should resilience spending be mandatory for renewable projects?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 6

of 15

[Source →](#)

India and New Zealand have moved to conclude a Free Trade Agreement. Which sector is the most sensitive for India in such negotiations with New Zealand?

A Information technology services

B Dairy ✓

C Pharmaceuticals

D Textiles

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: Dairy is the most sensitive sector for India, since New Zealand is among the world's largest dairy exporters and India protects its large base of small dairy farmers. India has consistently kept dairy out of tariff concessions in its trade agreements.

ANALYSIS: This reflects India's calibrated approach of safeguarding agriculture and rural livelihoods while liberalising other sectors.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

India-New Zealand merchandise trade was modest, around US\$1.3 billion in FY 2024-25. The FTA aims to expand market access, investment and supply-chain cooperation.

It is part of India's wider FTA push, which includes the India-UAE CEPA (2022), India-Australia ECTA (2022), India-EFTA TEPA (2024) and the India-UK FTA. New Zealand is a Five Eyes member and an Indo-Pacific partner, giving the deal a strategic as well as economic dimension.

Q6

 CONCEPT KIT **CROSS-PAPER**

GS2 international relations, GS3 external trade.

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

FTA, market access, dairy protection, supply chains.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

assuming India liberalises dairy in FTAs; it consistently protects it.

 **EXAM TIP**

India keeps dairy and sensitive agriculture out of tariff cuts.

 **INTERVIEW**

How should India balance trade liberalisation with farmer protection?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 7

of 15

[Source →](#)

With reference to India's MSME classification, which statement is correct?

- A A medium enterprise is classified solely by the number of workers employed
- B The classification uses a composite criterion of investment and turnover ✓
- C Only manufacturing units can be classified as MSMEs
- D Registration requires a physical inspection by a government officer

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: India uses a composite classification based on investment in plant and machinery and annual turnover, applied uniformly to both manufacturing and services. **ANALYSIS:** The shift to a turnover-linked, sector-neutral definition was designed to remove the manufacturing-services divide and encourage growth without fear of losing benefits.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

Registration is via the Udyam portal, a free, paperless, self-declaration system linked to PAN and GST, with no physical inspection required. The thresholds rise from micro to small to medium.

The earlier definition relied on investment alone and treated manufacturing and services differently, which discouraged firms from scaling up. Linking the definition to turnover aligns it with formal tax data.

Q7

 CONCEPT KIT **CROSS-PAPER**

GS3 economy (industrial policy).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

composite criterion, formalisation, Udyam, scaling up.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

citing employee count, which India does not use for MSME classification.

 **EXAM TIP**

Investment plus turnover, services included.

 **INTERVIEW**

Does the turnover-linked definition encourage firms to grow?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 8

of 15

[Source →](#)

The Fast Breeder Test Reactor (FBTR) that supplies heat to the Kalpakkam hydrogen plant is located at which institution?

- A Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), Mumbai
- B Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR), Kalpakkam ✓
- C Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre, Kolkata
- D Raja Ramanna Centre for Advanced Technology, Indore

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: The FBTR is located at the Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR), Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu, and is a sodium-cooled fast reactor. **ANALYSIS:** Fast breeder reactors are central to the second stage of India's three-stage nuclear programme, breeding more fissile material than they consume.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

IGCAR is the lead centre for fast-reactor research in India. The Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR), also at Kalpakkam, marks the move to stage two of the three-stage programme conceived by Homi Bhabha (stage one: pressurised heavy water reactors using natural uranium; stage two: fast breeder reactors using plutonium; stage three: thorium-based reactors).

The hydrogen plant was developed by BARC, but draws heat from the FBTR at IGCAR.

Q8

CONCEPT KIT

CROSS-PAPER

GS3 science and technology (nuclear programme).

MAINS KEYWORDS

three-stage programme, fast breeder, thorium, energy security.

COMMON MISTAKE

confusing IGCAR (fast reactors, Kalpakkam) with BARC (Mumbai).

EXAM TIP

FBTR and PFBR are at Kalpakkam (IGCAR).

INTERVIEW

Why is the three-stage programme central to India's long-term energy security?

[Read Full Article →](#)

Question 9

of 15

[Source →](#)

The Intelligence Bureau (IB), which recently got a new Director, functions under which authority?

- A The Cabinet Secretariat
- B The Ministry of Home Affairs ✓
- C The Ministry of Defence
- D The Prime Minister's Office directly

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

EXPLANATION

FACT: The Intelligence Bureau is India's internal (domestic) intelligence agency and functions under the Ministry of Home Affairs, while the Research and Analysis Wing (R&AW), the external intelligence agency, functions under the Cabinet Secretariat. **ANALYSIS:** The internal-external split is a recurring prelims and interview distinction.

CONCEPT NOTE

Mahesh Dixit was appointed the new IB Director, succeeding Tapan Kumar Deka. The IB handles domestic intelligence, counter-intelligence and internal security inputs, while R&AW handles foreign intelligence. Both are staffed largely by deputed officers and head appointments are processed through the Department of Personnel and Training. Neither agency is established by a specific statute, a point sometimes raised in debates on intelligence oversight.

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

GS3 internal security (agencies).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

internal vs external intelligence, oversight, coordination.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

placing the IB under the Cabinet Secretariat; that is R&AW.

 **EXAM TIP**

IB = MHA (internal); R&AW = Cabinet Secretariat (external).

 **INTERVIEW**

Should India's intelligence agencies have statutory parliamentary oversight?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 10

of 15

[Source →](#)

The amended Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Rules tightening NGO disclosures derive from which parent statute?

- A The Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999
- B The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 ✓
- C The Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002
- D The Societies Registration Act, 1860

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The rules derive from the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act (FCRA), 2010, administered by the Ministry of Home Affairs, which regulates the acceptance and use of foreign contributions by individuals and associations.

ANALYSIS: The amendments add disclosure of purpose, States of activity, websites and social-media handles, tightening transparency.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The 2020 FCRA amendments required FCRA accounts to be opened at the State Bank of India, New Delhi main branch, barred sub-granting of foreign funds, and mandated Aadhaar for office-bearers. The Supreme Court upheld these amendments in *Noel Harper v. Union of India* (2022).

FCRA is distinct from FEMA, which governs foreign-exchange transactions generally; FCRA specifically governs foreign donations to associations and NGOs.

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

GS2 governance (civil society, regulation).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

transparency, national security, civil-society space.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing FCRA (foreign donations) with FEMA (forex transactions).

 **EXAM TIP**

FCRA 2010, MHA; Noel Harper (2022).

 **INTERVIEW**

How should the state balance NGO transparency with civil-society freedom?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 11

of 15

[Source →](#)

India and the United States are negotiating an interim Bilateral Trade Agreement. Which sectors has India sought to protect in these talks?

A Software exports and pharmaceuticals

B Agriculture and dairy ✓

C Automobiles and steel

D Renewable energy and electronics

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: India has sought to protect agriculture and dairy, along with its digital-policy space, in the interim trade talks with the United States. **ANALYSIS:** Protecting agriculture reflects the livelihood stakes for a large farming population, a consistent feature of India's trade posture across negotiating partners.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The talks aim at a first-phase Bilateral Trade Agreement, with urgency added by the expiry of a temporary US tariff arrangement around July 24, 2026. Trade negotiations turn on tariff lines, non-tariff barriers and market access, set against the WTO's most-favoured-nation framework.

India has used a calibrated approach, opening manufacturing and some services while shielding sensitive agriculture, in line with its other recent trade agreements.

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


GS2 international relations, GS3 external trade.

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

bilateral trade agreement, tariff, non-tariff barriers, agriculture protection.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

assuming India opens agriculture freely; it guards it.

 **EXAM TIP**

India shields agriculture and dairy in trade deals.

 **INTERVIEW**

Is protecting agriculture in trade deals economically justified?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 12

of 15

[Source →](#)

Manipur, in the news over reconciliation efforts, has been under President's Rule. President's Rule is imposed under which Article of the Constitution?

A Article 352

B Article 356 ✓

C Article 360

D Article 365

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: President's Rule, or State Emergency, is imposed under Article 356 when the constitutional machinery in a State fails; Manipur has been under President's Rule since February 2025. **ANALYSIS:** Article 356 is distinct from Article 352 (National Emergency) and Article 360 (Financial Emergency).

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

Under Article 356, the President can assume the functions of the State government and the powers of the State legislature, on the report of the Governor or otherwise. The proclamation requires parliamentary approval within two months and can continue, with periodic approval, normally up to three years.

The *S.R. Bommai v. Union of India* (1994) judgment made the imposition of President's Rule subject to judicial review and curbed its misuse.

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

GS2 polity (emergency provisions, federalism).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

President's Rule, constitutional machinery, judicial review, federalism.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing Article 356 (State) with 352 (National).

 **EXAM TIP**

S.R. Bommai (1994) curbed misuse of Article 356.

 **INTERVIEW**

Has Article 356 been misused historically, and what checks exist now?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 13

of 15

[Source →](#)

An editorial argued that an "Asian century" requires India-China cooperation. Which principle has historically anchored India's approach to managing ties with China while protecting its interests?

- A Complete strategic alignment with China
- B Strategic autonomy and safeguarding core national interests ✓
- C Abandoning all engagement until disputes are resolved
- D Formal military alliance with China

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: India has anchored its China policy in strategic autonomy, engaging pragmatically on trade and global governance while firmly safeguarding its territorial integrity and core interests. **ANALYSIS:** This avoids both uncritical alignment and total disengagement, reflecting a calibrated, interest-based approach.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

India's position on the boundary question is clear: areas such as Aksai Chin and Arunachal Pradesh are integral parts of India. Engagement with China spans trade, the BRICS and SCO groupings, and global-governance reform, even as border management remains governed by agreements and ongoing disengagement at friction points.

The "Asian century" framing argues that the rise of both powers, and of the Global South, is better served by managed cooperation than by unchecked rivalry.

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

GS2 international relations (India-China, multipolarity).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

strategic autonomy, boundary question, Global South, managed competition.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

framing India-China ties as pure alignment or pure hostility.

 **EXAM TIP**

India engages China while protecting core interests.

 **INTERVIEW**

Can India and China cooperate economically while contesting the boundary?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 14

of 15

[Source →](#)

An editorial cautioned against pronatalism as a fix for delimitation and fiscal-devolution disputes. India's total fertility rate falling below the replacement level signals what?

- A That India's population will immediately start declining
- B A demographic transition towards an ageing population over time ✓
- C That the working-age population has already disappeared
- D That the replacement level is 1.0 children per woman

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: A total fertility rate (TFR) below the replacement level of about 2.1 children per woman signals a demographic transition towards an ageing population over the coming decades, even though the total population keeps growing for some time due to population momentum. **ANALYSIS:** The editorial argues the answer lies in governance and fiscal-federal reform, not in raising birth rates.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

Replacement-level fertility is around 2.1 children per woman. India's TFR has fallen to or below this level nationally, though it varies across States.

The looming concerns are delimitation, where seats could shift towards higher-fertility States, and fiscal devolution under the Finance Commission. An ageing population strains pensions, healthcare and public finances, requiring social-security and healthcare reforms rather than pronatalist incentives.

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

GS1 society (demography), GS2 governance and federalism.

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

replacement-level fertility, demographic dividend, ageing, delimitation.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

thinking sub-replacement fertility means immediate population decline.

 **EXAM TIP**

Replacement TFR is about 2.1.

 **INTERVIEW**

Should delimitation penalise States that controlled population growth?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 15

of 15

[Source →](#)

A Down To Earth editorial argued that environmental security should be treated as a national-security priority. This reflects which broadening of the security concept?

A From traditional military security to non-traditional and human security ✓

B From human security back to purely military security

C From economic security to cultural security alone

D From internal security to external security only

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

EXPLANATION

FACT: Treating environmental degradation as a strategic threat reflects the broadening of security from traditional (military, territorial) to non-traditional and human security, which includes environmental, food, water, health and energy security. **ANALYSIS:** It reframes ecological stress as a driver of instability, migration and conflict, not merely a development concern.

CONCEPT NOTE

Non-traditional security threats include climate change, water scarcity, food insecurity, pandemics and resource competition. The editorial calls for India to formally embed environmental security in its national-security doctrine and planning.

This connects to concepts such as climate-induced migration, resource conflicts, and the securitisation of the environment, and to institutions and frameworks dealing with disaster management and climate adaptation.

Q15  **CONCEPT KIT** **CROSS-PAPER**

GS3 environment and internal security, GS2 governance.

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

non-traditional security, human security, climate-conflict nexus, securitisation.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

limiting security to military terms.

 **EXAM TIP**

Non-traditional security includes environment, food, water, health, energy.

 **INTERVIEW**

Should climate change be treated as a national-security threat?

 [Read Full Article →](#)



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— Benjamin Franklin