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DAILY QUIZ — SOLVED

Daily Quiz, July 1, 2026

1 July 2026



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DAILY QUIZ — SOLVED ANSWER KEY

Daily Quiz, July 1, 2026

1 July 2026 · 15 Questions · Answers & Explanations Included

Question 1

of 15

[Source →](#)

The Goods and Services Tax (GST) completes nine years on July 1, 2026. Which Constitutional Amendment introduced GST in India?

- A The 100th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2015
- B **The 101st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2016 ✓**
- C The 102nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 2018
- D The 122nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 2014

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

EXPLANATION

FACT: GST was introduced through the 101st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2016, which inserted Article 246A, Article 269A and Article 279A, and GST was rolled out on July 1, 2017. **ANALYSIS:** The amendment created concurrent taxing powers for the Centre and States and established the GST Council, embodying cooperative fiscal federalism.

CONCEPT NOTE

Article 246A gives both Parliament and State legislatures the power to make laws on GST; Article 269A governs the levy and apportionment of Integrated GST (IGST) on inter-State supply; Article 279A establishes the GST Council, chaired by the Union Finance Minister, where decisions require a three-fourths majority (the Centre holding one-third of the vote weight and the States two-thirds together). The 122nd Amendment Bill was the bill that, when enacted, became the 101st Amendment Act.

GST subsumed excise, service tax and VAT into a destination-based, multi-stage value-added tax with input tax credit.

Q1

CONCEPT KIT

CROSS-PAPER

GS3 economy (taxation), GS2 polity (federalism).

MAINS KEYWORDS

cooperative fiscal federalism, GST Council, input tax credit, one nation one tax.

COMMON MISTAKE

confusing the 122nd Amendment Bill with the 101st Amendment Act.

EXAM TIP

GST = 101st Amendment (2016); rolled out July 1, 2017.

INTERVIEW

Has GST strengthened or weakened States' fiscal autonomy?

[Read Full Article →](#)

Question 2

of 15

[Source →](#)

The GST 2.0 reform of 2025 rationalised the tax structure. What is its main slab structure?

- A A single flat rate of 12 per cent
- B Two primary slabs of 5 per cent and 18 per cent, plus a 40 per cent demerit rate ✓
- C Four slabs of 5, 12, 18 and 28 per cent
- D Three slabs of 8, 16 and 24 per cent

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

EXPLANATION

FACT: GST 2.0 consolidated the earlier four slabs (5, 12, 18 and 28 per cent) into two primary slabs of 5 and 18 per cent, with a 40 per cent demerit rate for sin and luxury goods. **ANALYSIS:** The simplification reduces classification disputes and compliance burden, especially for MSMEs, a long-standing demand.

CONCEPT NOTE

The pre-reform structure had four main slabs plus cesses. GST 2.0 (September 2025) merged them into a two-rate structure with a special high rate for demerit goods such as tobacco and high-end products. GST collections have risen from about Rs 7.4 lakh crore in FY18 to roughly Rs 22.27 lakh crore in FY26, and the taxpayer base has grown from about 6.65 million in 2017 to around 16 million. Bringing petroleum products and electricity under GST, and the sunset of the compensation cess, remain part of the unfinished agenda.

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

GS3 economy (indirect taxation).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

slab rationalisation, compliance, demerit goods, compensation cess.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

thinking GST is a single flat rate.

 **EXAM TIP**

GST 2.0 = two slabs (5/18) + 40 per cent demerit.

 **INTERVIEW**

Should petroleum and electricity be brought under GST?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 3

of 15

[Source →](#)

A NITI Aayog and Ministry of Tourism report identified the binding constraint on India's tourism growth. What did it find?

- A A shortage of tourist demand
- B **Regulatory complexity and weak enabling conditions** ✓
- C A lack of natural and cultural sites
- D An absence of any visa facility

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The report concluded that India's tourism gap is not a shortage of demand but weak enabling conditions, namely regulatory complexity and procedural inefficiency. **ANALYSIS:** It recommended visa liberalisation and single-licence regimes for hotels, reframing tourism growth as a governance and ease-of-doing-business challenge.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The report recommended a 90-day multiple-entry Tourist Visa-on-Arrival for select countries, collapsing e-visa sub-categories, and single health-trade and liquor licences for hotels. Tourism contributed about Rs 15.73 lakh crore, roughly 5.22 per cent of GDP, and about 84.6 million jobs in FY24. India's UN Tourism Visa Openness Index score of 38.14 trails the global average and regional peers such as Thailand and Malaysia. Because tourism is largely a State subject, cooperative federalism is central to reform.

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

GS3 economy (services, infrastructure), GS2 governance (regulatory reform).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

ease of doing business, single-window clearance, visa liberalisation, cooperative federalism.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

assuming the constraint is demand or sites, not governance.

 **EXAM TIP**

tourism is largely a State subject.

 **INTERVIEW**

Can deregulation alone unlock India's tourism potential?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 4

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[Source →](#)

The SUMAN Roadmap 2030, launched in 2026, targets maternal and newborn health. What does SUMAN stand for?

A Sustainable Universal Maternal and Newborn care

B Surakshit Matritva Aashwasan ✓

C Safe Under-five Maternity and Nutrition

D Skilled Urban Maternal Assistance Network

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: SUMAN stands for Surakshit Matritva Aashwasan (Safe Motherhood Assurance), and its Roadmap 2030 targets zero preventable maternal and newborn deaths. **ANALYSIS:** It aims to cut the Maternal Mortality Ratio to below 70 per 100,000 live births by 2030, aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 3.1.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The SUMAN Roadmap 2030 covers 130 districts across 13 high-focus States and uses four-stage high-risk-pregnancy tracking (antenatal, third-trimester, intrapartum and postnatal), with a SUMAN Panchayat for community accountability. It was launched alongside the first-ever Operational Guidelines on National Ambulance Services (NAS), 2026, which introduce Integrated Command and Dispatch Centres, AIS-125 vehicle standards, and integration with the emergency number 112.

The initiative reflects a shift from mere access to assured quality of maternal care.

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

GS2 health (government interventions), GS3 science (emergency systems).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

maternal mortality, continuum of care, SDG 3.1, emergency transport.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

not knowing the full form or the MMR target.

 **EXAM TIP**

SDG 3.1 target is MMR below 70 by 2030.

 **INTERVIEW**

How can last-mile emergency transport reduce maternal deaths?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 5

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[Source →](#)

National Doctors' Day is observed on July 1 in India. Whose birth and death anniversary does it commemorate?

A Dr Bidhan Chandra Roy ✓

B Dr M.S. Swaminathan

C Dr Ronald Ross

D Dr Homi Bhabha

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: National Doctors' Day honours Dr Bidhan Chandra Roy (Dr B.C. Roy), whose birth (1882) and death (1962) both fall on July 1; he was the second Chief Minister of West Bengal and a recipient of the Bharat Ratna in 1961.

ANALYSIS: The day recognises the contribution of doctors and, in recent years, has focused on the safety and well-being of the medical workforce.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

Dr B.C. Roy was a distinguished physician associated with the founding of the Indian Medical Association. National Doctors' Day has been observed since 1991.

Recent observances have highlighted violence against healthcare workers and the demand for a central law to protect healthcare personnel, a debate that intensified after the 2024 R.G. Kar incident. The National Medical Commission (NMC) replaced the Medical Council of India in 2020 as the regulator of medical education, an important institutional change to know.

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

GS2 health, GS4 ethics (medical ethics).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

healthcare-worker safety, medical ethics, workforce welfare.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing Doctors' Day with other science personalities.

 **EXAM TIP**

Doctors' Day = July 1 (Dr B.C. Roy); NMC replaced MCI in 2020.

 **INTERVIEW**

Should there be a central law against violence in hospitals?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 6

of 15

[Source →](#)

The Academic Bank of Credits (ABC), central to NEP 2020, is best described as:

- A A bank that lends money to students
- B A digital store enabling transfer and redemption of academic credits ✓
- C A scholarship disbursement scheme
- D A ranking framework for universities

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: The Academic Bank of Credits is a digital store of academic credits that enables their transfer and redemption across institutions, underpinning the National Education Policy 2020 vision of Multiple Entry and Exit and credit portability. **ANALYSIS:** It is regulated by the University Grants Commission and is a piece of digital public infrastructure in education.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

The ABC operationalises the National Credit Framework (NCrF) and is housed on DigiLocker and the National Academic Depository. It is linked to APAAR (Automated Permanent Academic Account Registry), a unique 12-digit "One Nation, One Student ID", with about 26.30 crore verified IDs generated as of June 2026.

Credit portability allows a student to accumulate credits from different institutions and re-enter education later, supporting lifelong learning. Data privacy under the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 is a key concern for a universal student ID.

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

GS2 education (NEP 2020, government policies).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

credit portability, multiple entry and exit, digital public infrastructure, lifelong learning.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

thinking the ABC is a financial bank.

 **EXAM TIP**

ABC is regulated by UGC; APAAR is the 12-digit student ID.

 **INTERVIEW**

What are the equity and privacy risks of a universal student ID?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 7

of 15

[Source →](#)

The Delhi Electric Vehicles Policy 2026, notified on July 1, 2026, focuses primarily on which category of vehicles as zero-emission?

- A Hybrid electric vehicles
- B Battery electric vehicles (BEVs) ✓
- C Compressed natural gas (CNG) vehicles
- D Hydrogen fuel-cell buses only

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The Delhi EV Policy 2026 focuses on battery electric vehicles (BEVs) as zero-emission vehicles and aims for a full zero-emission transport transition, backed by over 30,000 public charging points. **ANALYSIS:** It is an example of sub-national climate action targeting urban air quality, one of Delhi's most pressing challenges.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The policy, with an outlay of about Rs 15,000 crore, offers full road-tax and registration-fee exemption for electric cars priced up to Rs 30 lakh and purchase incentives for two-wheelers. Its phase-out timeline bars new petrol or CNG two-wheelers from April 1, 2028, and restricts new autorickshaw registrations to electric from January 1, 2027.

The policy links to the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP), the Commission for Air Quality Management (CAQM), and India's EV30@30 aspiration of 30 per cent electric-vehicle sales by 2030.

Q7

CONCEPT KIT

CROSS-PAPER

GS3 environment (air pollution, energy transition).

MAINS KEYWORDS

sub-national climate action, zero-emission vehicles, charging infrastructure, EV30@30.

COMMON MISTAKE

treating hybrids or CNG as zero-emission under this policy.

EXAM TIP

BEV-only zero-emission focus; EV30@30 = 30 per cent EV sales by 2030.

INTERVIEW

Do demand incentives or charging infrastructure matter more for EV adoption?

[Read Full Article →](#)

Question 8

of 15

[Source →](#)

Chartered Accountants' Day (CA Day) on July 1 marks the establishment of the ICAI. Under which law was the ICAI established?

- A The Companies Act, 1956
- B **The Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 ✓**
- C The Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959
- D The Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) was established under the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949, which came into force on July 1, 1949. **ANALYSIS:** ICAI is a statutory professional body under the Ministry of Corporate Affairs and one of the largest accounting bodies in the world.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

Chartered accountants are central to auditing, assurance, taxation and financial reporting, underpinning trust in corporate and public finances. The ICAI sets accounting and auditing standards, regulates the profession, and conducts the CA examinations.

It is distinct from the Institute of Cost Accountants of India (ICMAI) and the Institute of Company Secretaries of India (ICSI), which are separate statutory professional bodies. The reliability of audited financial statements is a foundation of investor confidence and market integrity.

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


GS3 economy (institutions, financial governance).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

audit, professional regulation, financial reporting, market integrity.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing ICAI with ICMAI or ICSI.

 **EXAM TIP**

ICAI under the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949; CA Day = July 1.

 **INTERVIEW**

How central are auditors to preventing corporate fraud?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 9

of 15

[Source →](#)

India consolidated 29 central labour laws into how many Labour Codes, now in active enforcement?

A Two

B Four ✓

C Six

D Eight

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: India consolidated 29 central labour laws into four Labour Codes: the Code on Wages, the Industrial Relations Code, the Social Security Code, and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code. **ANALYSIS:** The reform aims to simplify compliance, expand social security and formalise employment, while the 50 per cent wage rule raises the base for provident fund and gratuity.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

The Code on Wages was enacted in 2019 and the other three Codes in 2020. Under the 50 per cent wage rule, basic pay (basic plus dearness and retaining allowances) must be at least half of total remuneration, which increases retirement and gratuity contributions but may reduce take-home pay.

The Codes also extend social-security coverage towards gig and platform workers. Labour is on the Concurrent List, so States must frame rules, which is why implementation has been phased.

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

GS2 governance (labour reform), GS3 economy (formalisation).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

social security, formalisation, gig workers, Concurrent List.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

miscounting the number of Codes.

 **EXAM TIP**

Four Labour Codes; Code on Wages 2019, others 2020.

 **INTERVIEW**

Do the Labour Codes protect or dilute workers' rights?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 10

of 15

[Source →](#)

With reference to India's fiscal framework, the fiscal-deficit target for 2026-27 is 4.3 per cent of GDP. Which body releases the monthly accounts on government finances?

- A The Reserve Bank of India
- B The Controller General of Accounts (CGA) ✓
- C The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG)
- D The Securities and Exchange Board of India

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The Controller General of Accounts (CGA), the apex accounting authority of the Union government, releases the monthly accounts on government finances, including the fiscal deficit. **ANALYSIS:** This is distinct from the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG), which audits accounts; the CGA maintains and reports them.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The fiscal deficit is the excess of the government's total expenditure over its total non-borrowed receipts, financed through borrowing. The FY27 target of 4.3 per cent of GDP continues the path of fiscal consolidation under the amended fiscal-responsibility framework.

Early-year deficit figures often show front-loading. Capital expenditure has been rising, reflecting an investment-led growth strategy.

Distinguishing the CGA (accounting) from the CAG (audit) and from the Finance Ministry (policy) is a recurring exam point.

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

GS3 economy (fiscal policy, budgeting).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

fiscal consolidation, capital expenditure, fiscal responsibility.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing the CGA (accounts) with the CAG (audit).

 **EXAM TIP**

CGA maintains accounts; CAG audits them.

 **INTERVIEW**

Is fiscal consolidation compatible with higher public capex?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 11

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[Source →](#)

An op-ed argued India must reimagine "sovereign AI". What does technological sovereignty in AI primarily require India to reduce dependence on?

- A Domestic universities and start-ups
- B Foreign compute, chips, and frontier AI models ✓
- C Its own data-protection law
- D The use of regional languages

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: Sovereign AI requires India to reduce strategic dependence on foreign compute, semiconductor chips, and frontier AI models, while still integrating into global AI ecosystems. **ANALYSIS:** The argument balances near-term reliance on external systems against a long-term goal of technological self-reliance through coordinated industrial and diplomatic policy.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

India's AI strategy includes the IndiaAI Mission, which funds compute capacity, datasets, skilling and safe-and-trusted AI, and the Semiconductor Mission for domestic chip capability. Sovereign AI concerns include control over data, model weights, and the hardware stack, as well as guarding against strategic vulnerabilities.

It connects to the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023, and to the broader debate on digital public infrastructure. The tension is between openness (access to the best global technology) and autonomy (reducing dependence).

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

GS3 science and technology (AI, indigenisation), GS2 governance.

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

technological sovereignty, compute, semiconductors, strategic autonomy.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

treating sovereign AI as merely writing more code.

 **EXAM TIP**

IndiaAI Mission + Semiconductor Mission underpin sovereign AI.

 **INTERVIEW**

Can India be both open to global AI and technologically sovereign?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 12

of 15

[Source →](#)

An editorial argued that "the Indo-Pacific is here to stay". Which idea best captures India's approach to the Indo-Pacific?

- A Dependence on a single external power for security
- B Strategic autonomy and partnerships to secure sea lanes ✓
- C Withdrawal from all maritime coalitions
- D A purely land-based continental strategy

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: The editorial argued the Indo-Pacific is a structural reality of Asian geography and power politics, and India, with its Indian Ocean geography, can work with partners such as Japan and Australia to secure sea lanes and counter coercion, reflecting strategic autonomy. **ANALYSIS:** This frames the Indo-Pacific as durable regardless of shifts in United States leadership.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

India's maritime approach is expressed through SAGAR (Security and Growth for All in the Region) and its successor framing, Vision MAHASAGAR, and through the Quad (India, Japan, United States, Australia). India protects freedom of navigation and a rules-based order while avoiding formal alliances, consistent with strategic autonomy.

The Japanese Prime Minister's July 2026 visit was the immediate peg. India's Indian Ocean geography gives it a central role in securing critical sea lanes through which much of global trade and energy flows.

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

GS2 international relations (Indo-Pacific, groupings).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

strategic autonomy, freedom of navigation, Quad, sea lanes.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

treating the Indo-Pacific as only a United States construct.

 **EXAM TIP**

SAGAR/MAHASAGAR frame India's maritime vision; Quad has four members.

 **INTERVIEW**

Can India lead in the Indo-Pacific without formal alliances?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 13

of 15

[Source →](#)

An editorial on fiscal federalism noted that Indian States borrow expensively. This reflects which structural feature of Indian public finance?

- A States raise most taxes but spend little
- B The Union raises most taxes while States bear the larger share of spending ✓
- C States are barred from borrowing entirely
- D The Union bears all social-sector spending

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The Union government raises the larger share of taxes, while States bear a bigger share of social and economic spending, yet States borrow expensively through State Development Loans at rates well above the Union's. **ANALYSIS:** This vertical fiscal imbalance is at the heart of debates on fiscal federalism and the role of the Finance Commission.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

Vertical fiscal imbalance arises because taxation is centralised while spending responsibilities are more decentralised. The Finance Commission recommends how the divisible pool of taxes is shared between the Centre and States (tax devolution) and among States (horizontal distribution).

States raise funds through State Development Loans in the market, typically at higher yields than Union securities. Giving States cheaper access to domestic savings for capital investment, without undermining fiscal discipline, is a central reform question.

Article 293 governs State borrowing.

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


GS2 polity (fiscal federalism), GS3 economy (public finance).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

vertical fiscal imbalance, Finance Commission, tax devolution, State Development Loans.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

assuming States raise most of their own taxes.

 **EXAM TIP**

Finance Commission handles tax devolution; Article 293 on State borrowing.

 **INTERVIEW**

How can India reduce the vertical fiscal imbalance?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 14

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[Source →](#)

The GST Council, a key feature of the GST framework, is established under which Article of the Constitution?

A Article 280

B Article 279A ✓

C Article 246A

D Article 269A

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The GST Council is established under Article 279A, inserted by the 101st Amendment; it is chaired by the Union Finance Minister with State finance ministers as members. **ANALYSIS:** It is the institutional embodiment of cooperative federalism in indirect taxation, taking decisions by a three-fourths majority.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

Article 246A gives concurrent GST-legislating power to the Centre and States; Article 269A deals with IGST on inter-State supply; Article 279A creates the GST Council. Article 280, by contrast, establishes the Finance Commission, a different body dealing with the sharing of the divisible pool of taxes.

In the GST Council, the Centre holds one-third of the vote weight and the States together hold two-thirds, and no decision can pass without a three-fourths majority, giving both levels a meaningful role.

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

GS2 polity (constitutional bodies), GS3 economy (taxation).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

GST Council, cooperative federalism, three-fourths majority, divisible pool.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing Article 279A (GST Council) with Article 280 (Finance Commission).

 **EXAM TIP**

279A = GST Council; 280 = Finance Commission.

 **INTERVIEW**

Is the GST Council a model for cooperative federalism?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 15

of 15

[Source →](#)

The APAAR ID, linked to the Academic Bank of Credits, is often described as which of the following?

- A A biometric voter identity
- B A unique 12-digit "One Nation, One Student ID" ✓
- C A digital health record number
- D A taxpayer identification number

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: APAAR (Automated Permanent Academic Account Registry) is a unique 12-digit "One Nation, One Student ID" that links a learner's academic records and credits across institutions. **ANALYSIS:** It works with the Academic Bank of Credits to enable credit portability and lifelong learning under NEP 2020.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

About 26.30 crore verified APAAR IDs had been generated as of June 2026. APAAR records are housed on DigiLocker and the National Academic Depository, and the framework operationalises the National Credit Framework (NCrF). A universal student ID raises questions of data privacy and consent, governed by the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023, and of equity, ensuring that students without digital access are not excluded. The ID is distinct from Aadhaar, though it can be linked to it for verification.

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


GS2 education (NEP 2020), GS3 technology (digital public infrastructure).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

One Nation One Student ID, credit portability, data privacy, DigiLocker.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing APAAR with Aadhaar or a health ID.

 **EXAM TIP**

APAAR = 12-digit student ID under NEP 2020.

 **INTERVIEW**

How should a universal student ID protect data privacy?

 [Read Full Article →](#)



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“Discipline is the bridge between goals and accomplishment.”

— Jim Rohn