



UPSC & STATE PCS CURRENT AFFAIRS · UJIYARI.COM

DAILY QUIZ — SOLVED

Daily Quiz, July 2, 2026

2 July 2026



CURATED & WRITTEN BY

Bharat Choudhary

UPSC Educator & Content Creator

linkedin.com/in/epicbharat

ALSO FROM THE CREATOR

BharatNotesFree UPSC notes, MCQs, PYQ analysis. **100% Free.**bharatnotes.com →

ADVERTISE

Advertise with Ujiyari

Reach thousands of UPSC aspirants daily.

epicbharat@gmail.com

DAILY QUIZ — SOLVED ANSWER KEY

Daily Quiz, July 2, 2026

2 July 2026 · 15 Questions · Answers & Explanations Included

Question 1

of 15

[Source →](#)

India and Japan held their 16th Annual Summit in July 2026. Which two headline documents were the summit's main deliverables?

- A A free trade agreement and a defence pact
- B A Joint Declaration on Economic Security and a Joint Statement on AI Cooperation ✓
- C A nuclear cooperation deal and a visa-waiver agreement
- D A currency-swap arrangement and a fisheries treaty

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: The 16th India-Japan Annual Summit produced a Joint Declaration on Economic Security and a separate Joint Statement on Artificial Intelligence (AI) Cooperation. **ANALYSIS:** The economic-security document, covering resilient supply chains and denouncing "economic coercion", signals that economic security has become a distinct pillar of the partnership.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

The summit was held in New Delhi during Japanese Prime Minister Sanae Takaichi's first visit to India. India and Japan share a Special Strategic and Global Partnership (elevated in 2014) and a 2+2 dialogue of foreign and defence ministers, and are Quad partners.

The Economic Security Declaration covers semiconductors, critical minerals, IT, clean energy and pharmaceuticals; the AI cooperation spans manufacturing, healthcare and mobility applications, AI governance and safety. A Japan-India Economic Forum saw around 120 agreements with projected Japanese investment of about USD 12.5 billion.

The Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail uses Japanese Shinkansen technology.

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


GS2 international relations (bilateral, Indo-Pacific).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

economic security, supply-chain de-risking, economic coercion, Quad.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

assuming the summit produced an FTA; it did not.

 **EXAM TIP**

India-Japan Special Strategic and Global Partnership since 2014; 2+2 dialogue.

 **INTERVIEW**

Is "economic security" a durable new pillar of statecraft?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 2

of 15

[Source →](#)

The VB-G-RAM-G Act, which replaced MGNREGA from July 1, 2026, changed the rural employment guarantee. What is the new guaranteed number of days per household per year?

A 100 days

B 125 days ✓

C 150 days

D 200 days

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The Viksit Bharat Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin), or VB-G-RAM-G, raised the rural employment guarantee from 100 days to 125 days per household per year, with an interim base wage of about Rs 300 per day. **ANALYSIS:** It re-architects the guarantee around climate-resilient assets, restricting works to four thematic heads, while retaining the 15-day employment rule.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

MGNREGA (2005) was a demand-driven, rights-based wage-employment programme guaranteeing 100 days of unskilled manual work. Under VB-G-RAM-G, wages are indexed annually (revised each April 1) to the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL).

Permissible works fall under four heads: water security, core rural infrastructure, livelihood infrastructure, and extreme-weather mitigation. Employment must be provided within 15 days of demand, failing which an unemployment allowance is payable.

Special provisions cover single women, persons with disabilities, senior citizens, PVTGs, released bonded labourers and transgender persons.

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

GS2 governance (welfare schemes), GS3 rural economy.

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

rights-based guarantee, climate-resilient assets, CPI-AL indexation, demand-driven.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

thinking the guarantee stayed at 100 days.

 **EXAM TIP**

VB-G-RAM-G = 125 days; wage indexed to CPI-AL.

 **INTERVIEW**

Does the redesign strengthen or dilute the rights-based model?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 3

of 15

[Source →](#)

India's gross GST collection for June 2026 grew nearly 14 per cent year-on-year. Which component drove the surge in collections?

A A sharp rise in import GST revenue ✓

B A large increase in the compensation cess

C A one-time amnesty settlement

D A fall in refunds

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
EXPLANATION

FACT: Gross GST collection for June 2026 was about Rs 1.95 lakh crore, up 13.9 per cent year-on-year, with import GST revenue surging about 34.6 per cent while domestic revenue grew a modest 6.5 per cent. **ANALYSIS:** The import-driven surge points to buoyant imports, even as domestic collection growth was more restrained.

CONCEPT NOTE

Net GST revenue for June 2026 was about Rs 1.62 lakh crore (up 11.2 per cent), and cumulative first-quarter FY27 gross collection was about Rs 6.32 lakh crore. April 2026 had set the all-time monthly record of about Rs 2.43 lakh crore. GST is a destination-based, dual tax (Central GST, State GST and Integrated GST) introduced by the 101st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2016; the GST Council operates under Article 279A. The GST 2.0 reform of 2025 rationalised the earlier four slabs into two primary rates of 5 and 18 per cent plus a 40 per cent demerit rate.

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

GS3 economy (indirect taxation, fiscal policy).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

buoyancy, formalisation, import-driven collection, GST 2.0.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

attributing the surge to the compensation cess.

 **EXAM TIP**

GST Council under Article 279A; GST 2.0 = two slabs plus 40 per cent demerit.

 **INTERVIEW**

What do rising GST collections reveal about the economy?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 4

of 15

[Source →](#)

Odisha launched the Gyanodaya scheme in July 2026. What makes it a national first?

- A It is the first scheme to provide free laptops to all students
- B It is the first state scheme offering free education from kindergarten to postgraduate level ✓
- C It is the first to make coding compulsory in schools
- D It is the first to privatise all government colleges

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: Gyanodaya makes Odisha the first Indian state to offer universal free education from kindergarten to postgraduate level in government and government-aided institutions, with an outlay of about Rs 5,467.55 crore over five years. **ANALYSIS:** By waiving admission fees from Class 9 through postgraduate courses, it targets educational equity, though its fiscal sustainability and quality will be tested.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

The scheme, "Gyanodaya, Shiksharu Samruddhi", covers Classes 9 to 12 in government and aided schools and undergraduate and postgraduate (regular mode) courses in state public universities and government and aided colleges, from the 2026-27 session. About 32 lakh students a year are expected to benefit, with a first-year outlay of about Rs 895.57 crore.

It excludes self-financing, private-unaided, PPP-mode and professional or technical courses. The scheme connects to Article 21A (Right to Education) and Sustainable Development Goal 4 on quality education.

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


GS2 governance and education (state initiatives).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

educational equity, universal free education, fiscal sustainability, SDG 4.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing this with a central scheme.

 **EXAM TIP**

Odisha = first state with universal KG-to-PG free education.

 **INTERVIEW**

Is universal free education fiscally sustainable for states?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 5

of 15

[Source →](#)

India's 2026 southwest monsoon opened with a large rainfall deficit. Which climate phenomenon, the warm phase of ENSO, was a key factor suppressing the monsoon?

- A La Nina
- B El Nino ✓
- C The Indian Ocean Dipole (negative phase)
- D The polar vortex

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
EXPLANATION

FACT: A strengthening El Nino, the warm phase of the El Nino Southern Oscillation (ENSO), was a key factor in the roughly 40 per cent rainfall deficit at the opening of the 2026 monsoon, alongside an unfavourable Madden-Julian Oscillation phase and a lack of low-pressure systems. **ANALYSIS:** El Nino typically warms the central and eastern Pacific and tends to suppress the Indian summer monsoon.

CONCEPT NOTE

The Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) is an eastward-moving pulse of tropical cloud and rainfall with a roughly 30 to 60 day cycle; its phase can enhance or suppress monsoon rainfall. Monsoon low-pressure systems and depressions, often forming over the Bay of Bengal, drive much of the seasonal rainfall.

The India Meteorological Department (IMD) is the nodal forecasting agency, with normal monsoon onset over Kerala around June 1. The southwest monsoon delivers roughly 70 per cent of India's annual rainfall and is critical for kharif sowing and reservoir and hydropower storage.

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

GS1 geography (climatology), GS3 agriculture.

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

ENSO, El Nino, MJO, monsoon variability, food security.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing El Nino (warm, suppresses monsoon) with La Nina (cool, favours monsoon).

 **EXAM TIP**

El Nino = warm ENSO phase; MJO cycle 30 to 60 days.

 **INTERVIEW**

How should India prepare for a deficit monsoon?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 6

of 15

[Source →](#)

The Ministry of External Affairs revised passport fees from July 1, 2026. Under which law are passports issued in India?

- A The Citizenship Act, 1955
- B The Passports Act, 1967 ✓
- C The Foreigners Act, 1946
- D The Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: Passports are issued under the Passports Act, 1967, and the July 2026 revision raised the fee for a fresh 36-page adult ordinary passport from Rs 1,500 to Rs 2,500, the first hike in about 14 years. **ANALYSIS:** A passport is a travel document and, on its own, is not conclusive proof of citizenship, which is governed separately by the Citizenship Act, 1955.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The Consular, Passport and Visa (CPV) Division of the Ministry of External Affairs is the issuing authority, and the Passport Seva Programme is the digital delivery backbone. The revised Tatkal fee for a 36-page passport rose to Rs 5,000, and a 60-page booklet now costs Rs 3,500 normal and Rs 6,000 under Tatkal.

The new rates apply to applications submitted on or after July 1, 2026. Fee revisions raise questions of balancing cost recovery of citizen services against accessibility, a governance theme.

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

GS2 governance (citizen services, e-governance).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

cost recovery, citizen services, Passport Seva, accessibility.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

thinking a passport proves citizenship; it does not.

 **EXAM TIP**

Passports Act, 1967; Citizenship Act, 1955 governs citizenship.

 **INTERVIEW**

How should the state price essential citizen services?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 7

of 15

[Source →](#)

India and Japan are partners in the Quad. Which four countries make up the Quad?

- A India, Japan, South Korea, and Australia
- B India, Japan, the United States, and Australia ✓
- C India, Japan, France, and the United Kingdom
- D India, Japan, Indonesia, and Singapore

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

EXPLANATION

FACT: The Quad, or Quadrilateral Security Dialogue, comprises India, Japan, the United States and Australia.

ANALYSIS: It is a plurilateral grouping focused on a free, open and rules-based Indo-Pacific, covering areas from maritime security to critical technologies and supply chains, complementing the India-Japan bilateral partnership.

CONCEPT NOTE

The Quad was revived in 2017 and elevated to leaders' summits from 2021. It is not a formal military alliance but a coalition of like-minded democracies.

India also engages Japan through the Special Strategic and Global Partnership and the 2+2 dialogue, and both are members of forums such as the G20. India's Indo-Pacific approach is expressed through SAGAR (Security and Growth for All in the Region) and its successor vision, MAHASAGAR, emphasising a rules-based maritime order and strategic autonomy.

Q7

 CONCEPT KIT **CROSS-PAPER**


GS2 international relations (groupings, Indo-Pacific).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

Quad, Indo-Pacific, rules-based order, strategic autonomy.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

including South Korea in the Quad; the fourth member is Australia.

 **EXAM TIP**

Quad = India, Japan, US, Australia.

 **INTERVIEW**

Is the Quad a security alliance or something looser?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 8

of 15

[Source →](#)

MGNREGA, which VB-G-RAM-G replaces, was best characterised as what kind of programme?

- A A supply-driven skill-training scheme
- B A demand-driven, rights-based wage-employment guarantee ✓
- C A cash-transfer scheme for all rural households
- D A crop-insurance programme

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: MGNREGA (2005) was a demand-driven, rights-based programme that guaranteed 100 days of unskilled manual wage employment per rural household in a financial year on demand. **ANALYSIS:** Its rights-based character, where employment is a legal entitlement, is the key feature to compare against the redesigned VB-G-RAM-G framework.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

Under MGNREGA, if work was not provided within 15 days of demand, an unemployment allowance was payable, and at least one-third of beneficiaries were to be women. It focused on creating durable rural assets and providing a livelihood safety net.

VB-G-RAM-G retains the 15-day rule and adds special provisions for vulnerable groups, but restricts permissible works to four thematic heads and raises the guarantee to 125 days. Understanding the shift from an open works menu to a themed, climate-resilient asset focus is central to evaluating the reform.

Q8

 CONCEPT KIT **CROSS-PAPER**


GS2 governance (welfare), GS3 rural development.

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

rights-based entitlement, safety net, durable assets, wage employment.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

calling MGNREGA a cash-transfer or skilling scheme.

 **EXAM TIP**

MGNREGA (2005) = demand-driven, rights-based, 100 days.

 **INTERVIEW**

Should rural employment be a legal right?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 9

of 15

[Source →](#)

The IndiaSkills Competition 2026-27 is a national feeder to which international event?

- A The Olympic Games
- B The WorldSkills competition ✓
- C The Commonwealth Games
- D The World Economic Forum

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: IndiaSkills is India's largest national skill competition and serves as the feeder to the international WorldSkills competition. **ANALYSIS:** It is part of the Skill India ecosystem, aimed at raising the profile and standard of vocational skills and identifying talent for global competition.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

IndiaSkills, run by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, features around 63 industry-relevant skill categories, from advanced manufacturing and construction to digital technology, hospitality and emerging technologies. Registrations are through the Skill India Digital Hub (SIDH), a unified digital platform for skilling, credentials and opportunities.

WorldSkills is often called the "Olympics of skills". Strengthening vocational skilling is central to improving employability and supporting the demographic dividend.

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

GS2 governance (skilling), GS3 human resource development.

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

vocational skilling, employability, demographic dividend, Skill India.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing IndiaSkills with a sporting event.

 **EXAM TIP**

IndiaSkills feeds into WorldSkills; run by MSDE.

 **INTERVIEW**

How can India close its skills gap?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 10

of 15

[Source →](#)

The Union Cabinet approved additional investment in the National Investment and Infrastructure Fund (NIIF). When was the NIIF established?

A 2015 ✓

B 2019

C 2011

D 2022

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The National Investment and Infrastructure Fund (NIIF) was established in 2015 as India's sovereign-backed fund for financing infrastructure, and the Cabinet approved an additional investment of about Rs 30,000 crore in it.

ANALYSIS: The NIIF aims to catalyse long-term domestic and global institutional capital into Indian infrastructure.






📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The NIIF operates through multiple funds, including a Master Fund (which invests in operating assets), a Fund of Funds, and a Strategic Opportunities Fund, and it has attracted sovereign wealth funds and pension funds as partners.

Infrastructure financing is a persistent challenge given the long gestation and high capital needs of projects.

The additional commitment complements mechanisms such as the National Monetisation Pipeline and infrastructure investment trusts (InvITs) in mobilising patient capital for infrastructure.

Q10  **CONCEPT KIT**

 CROSS-PAPER	GS3 economy (infrastructure financing).
 MAINS KEYWORDS	patient capital, asset monetisation, InvITs, institutional investment.
 COMMON MISTAKE	misdating the NIIF's establishment.
 EXAM TIP	NIIF established 2015; sovereign-backed infrastructure fund.
 INTERVIEW	How can India mobilise long-term capital for infrastructure?

[Read Full Article →](#)

Question 11

of 15

[Source →](#)

The HSBC India Manufacturing PMI for June 2026 was 54.2. What does a PMI reading above 50 indicate?

- A Contraction in the sector
- B Expansion in the sector ✓
- C No change from the previous month
- D Rising unemployment only

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: A Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) reading above 50 indicates expansion, and the June 2026 manufacturing figure of 54.2 (down from 55.0 in May) shows continued but slightly slower growth. **ANALYSIS:** The PMI is a survey-based leading indicator, so the dip signals softer momentum rather than contraction.

📄 CONCEPT NOTE

The PMI is compiled by S&P Global from surveys of purchasing managers on output, new orders, employment, supplier deliveries and inventories. A reading above 50 signals expansion, below 50 contraction, and exactly 50 no change. The June moderation reflected softer demand and cost pressures, with export-order growth easing. As a high-frequency indicator, the PMI is watched alongside the Index of Industrial Production and core-sector data to gauge economic momentum.

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

GS3 economy (indicators).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

leading indicator, expansion, new orders, high-frequency data.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

reading a fall in the PMI (while still above 50) as contraction.

 **EXAM TIP**

PMI above 50 = expansion; compiled by S&P Global.

 **INTERVIEW**

Why watch survey-based indicators like the PMI?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 12

of 15

[Source →](#)

An editorial highlighted paper leaks in public recruitment. Which central law was enacted to curb malpractices in public examinations?

- A The Right to Information Act, 2005
- B **The Public Examinations (Prevention of Unfair Means) Act, 2024 ✓**
- C The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988
- D The Indian Penal Code, 1860

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: The Public Examinations (Prevention of Unfair Means) Act, 2024 was enacted to prevent cheating, paper leaks and organised malpractice in public examinations conducted by central bodies, with stringent penalties.

ANALYSIS: The editorial argues that statutory backing must be matched by faster investigation and structural reform of recruitment boards to restore credibility.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

The Act targets organised cheating, leaks of question papers and impersonation, providing for imprisonment and heavy fines, and covers examinations by bodies such as the UPSC, SSC, Railways, banking recruitment and the NTA. Repeated leaks in state and central recruitment tests have eroded aspirants' trust and delayed appointments. Beyond the law, reforms in examination security, question-bank management, and the autonomy and accountability of recruitment agencies are seen as necessary.

The issue connects to governance, transparency and the right to equality of opportunity in public employment under Article 16.

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

GS2 polity and governance (transparency, public employment).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

examination integrity, recruitment reform, Article 16, accountability.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

thinking there is no central law against exam malpractice.

 **EXAM TIP**

Public Examinations (Prevention of Unfair Means) Act, 2024.

 **INTERVIEW**

How can India make competitive exams leak-proof?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 13

of 15

[Source →](#)

An editorial argued India should be "transactional" with both the US and China amid their rivalry. This approach reflects which principle of Indian foreign policy?

- A Non-alignment interpreted as passivity
- B Strategic autonomy and interest-based engagement ✓
- C A formal alliance with the United States
- D Complete disengagement from great powers

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: A transactional, interest-based approach to both the United States and China reflects strategic autonomy, engaging each power to extract concrete gains rather than choosing sides. **ANALYSIS:** It updates non-alignment into active, issue-based diplomacy while safeguarding India's core interests.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

India's official position holds that Aksai Chin and Arunachal Pradesh are integral parts of India, and its neighbourhood-first policy seeks stability in South Asia amid US-China competition. Strategic autonomy allows India to partner the US on technology and the Indo-Pacific while managing trade and border issues with China, and to engage Russia and others as interests dictate.

The transactional framing argues that in a multipolar, contested world, India gains most by keeping its options open and negotiating hard with all major powers rather than locking into rigid blocs.

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

GS2 international relations (foreign policy).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

strategic autonomy, multi-alignment, neighbourhood first, great-power competition.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

equating strategic autonomy with passivity or with alliance.

 **EXAM TIP**

strategic autonomy = active, interest-based, non-bloc diplomacy.

 **INTERVIEW**

Can India stay non-aligned in a sharply bipolar contest?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 14

of 15

[Source →](#)

An editorial lamented the erosion of grassroots democracy. The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments are associated with which reform?

- A Reorganisation of states on linguistic lines
- B Constitutional status and structure for panchayats and municipalities ✓
- C Creation of the Goods and Services Tax Council
- D Abolition of the privy purses

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments (1992) gave constitutional status to panchayats (rural) and municipalities (urban) respectively, creating a third tier of government. **ANALYSIS:** The editorial argues that without genuine devolution of funds, functions and functionaries, these institutions cannot deliver real local self-government.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The 73rd Amendment added Part IX and the Eleventh Schedule (29 subjects); the 74th Amendment added Part IX-A and the Twelfth Schedule (18 subjects). They provide for regular elections, reservation for women and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, State Election Commissions and State Finance Commissions.

However, the actual transfer of the "3 Fs", funds, functions and functionaries, has been uneven across states, leaving local bodies dependent and weak. Strengthening fiscal devolution and administrative capacity is central to deepening grassroots democracy.

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

GS2 polity (local government, federalism).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

devolution, 3 Fs, State Finance Commission, local self-government.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

mixing up the 73rd (rural) and 74th (urban) Amendments.

 **EXAM TIP**

73rd = panchayats, Eleventh Schedule; 74th = municipalities, Twelfth Schedule.

 **INTERVIEW**

Why has devolution to local bodies stalled?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 15

of 15

[Source →](#)

The India-Japan Economic Security Declaration denounced "economic coercion". In the supply-chain context, this concept most directly refers to:

- A The use of tariffs to raise government revenue
- B **Weaponising trade and critical-supply dependencies for political leverage ✓**
- C Subsidising domestic manufacturing
- D Signing free trade agreements

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: Economic coercion refers to weaponising trade, investment and critical-supply dependencies, such as rare earths or key components, to exert political pressure on another country. **ANALYSIS:** The India-Japan focus on resilient supply chains is a response to this risk, aiming to reduce over-dependence on any single source.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The declaration covers resilient supply chains in semiconductors, critical minerals, IT, clean energy and pharmaceuticals. Concentration of critical-mineral processing and manufacturing in a few countries has raised concerns about weaponised interdependence.

India's responses include the Critical Minerals Mission, the Semiconductor Mission and production-linked incentive schemes, alongside partnerships such as this one and the Quad's supply-chain initiatives. The concept links economic policy to national security, an increasingly central theme in international relations.

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

GS2 international relations, GS3 economy (supply chains).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

economic coercion, weaponised interdependence, critical minerals, de-risking.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing economic coercion with ordinary tariff policy.

 **EXAM TIP**

supply-chain resilience counters economic coercion.

 **INTERVIEW**

How can India reduce strategic supply-chain dependencies?

 [Read Full Article →](#)



CURATED & WRITTEN BY

Bharat Choudhary

UPSC Educator & Content Creator

[LinkedIn](#)[Read Full Edition](#)

ALSO FROM THE CREATOR

BharatNotes

Free UPSC study platform — notes across all 4 GS papers, MCQs, PYQ analysis & progress tracking. **100% Free.**

bharatnotes.com →

ADVERTISE WITH UJIYARI

Reach **thousands of UPSC & State PCS aspirants** daily through our PDFs, website & social channels.

Coaching • EdTech • Publishers • Exam apps

[✉ epicbharat@gmail.com](mailto:epicbharat@gmail.com)

“A nation’s culture resides in the hearts and in the soul of its people.”

— Mahatma Gandhi