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Daily Quiz, August 2, 2026

2 August 2026



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DAILY QUIZ — SOLVED ANSWER KEY

Daily Quiz, August 2, 2026

2 August 2026 · 12 Questions · Answers & Explanations Included

Question 1

of 12

 [Source →](#)

In the India Meteorological Department's colour-coded warning system, what does an ORANGE alert signify?

- ☐ A No warning; no action needed
- ☐ B Be updated; heavy rainfall of 64.5 to 115.5 mm in 24 hours
- ☒ C Be prepared; very heavy rainfall of 115.6 to 204.4 mm in 24 hours ✓
- ☐ D Take action; extremely heavy rainfall above 204.4 mm in 24 hours

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 EXPLANATION

FACT: IMD's four-tier system runs green (no warning), yellow (be updated, 64.5 to 115.5 mm in 24 hours), orange (be prepared, 115.6 to 204.4 mm) and red (take action, above 204.4 mm). An orange alert was issued for twelve Kerala districts on 2 August 2026.

ANALYSIS: The tiers are defined by the action expected of authorities and the public, not merely by rainfall volume, which is why the same rainfall figure can carry different alert levels depending on terrain vulnerability and antecedent soil saturation.

 CONCEPT NOTE

Kerala recorded 361 mm in 24 hours at Vadasserikkara in Pathanamthitta, well into the "extremely heavy" band, with 340 mm at Anakkampoyil on the Kozhikode-Wayanad border accumulating over roughly 35 hours, and the event left 8 dead, 8 missing and 13 injured as of 2 August, with 209 relief camps sheltering 5,792 people and 27 houses destroyed. The worst-affected districts were Pathanamthitta, Idukki and Kottayam.

Casualty figures in an ongoing disaster are provisional and rose over subsequent days.

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

GS1 climatology and orographic rainfall; GS3 disaster management.

 MAINS KEYWORDS

orographic lift, slope saturation, colour-coded warning, Disaster Management Act 2005.

 COMMON MISTAKE

treating the colour codes as pure rainfall thresholds rather than as action-level warnings.

 EXAM TIP

memorise the four codes with their rainfall bands; this is among the most directly testable disaster-management facts.

 INTERVIEW

does a four-tier warning system meaningfully change public behaviour, or does alert fatigue set in when orange alerts are frequent?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 2

of 12

[Source](#)

The Kasturirangan Committee (2013) recommended that the Ecologically Sensitive Area in the Western Ghats be restricted to approximately what share of the region?

- ☐ A The entire Western Ghats, in three graded zones
- ☒ B About 37 per cent, covering the natural landscape only ✓
- ☐ C About 75 per cent, excluding only urban areas
- ☐ D About 10 per cent, covering national parks alone

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The Kasturirangan Committee, formally the High Level Working Group constituted in August 2012, which reported in April 2013, recommended restricting the Ecologically Sensitive Area to roughly 37 per cent of the Western Ghats, about 59,940 sq km, covering the natural landscape and excluding cultivated and habitation areas. This contrasts with the Gadgil Committee (Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel, 2011), which recommended classifying the entire Ghats as ecologically sensitive in three graded zones.

ANALYSIS: Neither has been implemented as recommended, and successive draft ESA notifications have lapsed without inter-state consensus, leaving slope construction and quarrying in landslide-prone terrain under a regulatory regime that has been under revision for over a decade.

📌 CONCEPT NOTE

Kerala's vulnerability combines steep Western Ghats slopes rising from a narrow coastal plain, orographic concentration of monsoon rainfall on windward slopes, thin lateritic soils that saturate rapidly and then fail at the soil-rock interface, short and swift river courses that turn runoff into flash flooding within hours, and slope cutting for construction and quarrying that removes lateral support. The Disaster Management Act, 2005 governs the response framework, with the NDMA chaired by the Prime Minister.

Q2
 **CONCEPT KIT**
 CROSS-PAPER

GS1 geography of the Western Ghats; GS3 conservation and disaster management; GS2 Centre-state consensus in environmental regulation.

 MAINS KEYWORDS

Ecologically Sensitive Area, graded zoning, slope stability, quarrying.

 COMMON MISTAKE

confusing the Gadgil recommendation (entire Ghats, three zones) with the Kasturirangan recommendation (about 37 per cent, natural landscape only).

 EXAM TIP

learn both committees as a paired contrast; UPSC has repeatedly tested the distinction.

 INTERVIEW

if neither report has been implementable for over a decade, is the problem the science or the federal consensus mechanism?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 3

of 12

[Source →](#)

Commercial LPG prices in India are linked to which international benchmark, and on what cycle are they revised?

- ☐ A Brent crude, revised daily
- ☒ B The Saudi Contract Price for propane and butane, revised on the 1st of each month ✓
- ☐ C Henry Hub natural gas, revised quarterly
- ☐ D WTI crude, revised on the 1st and 16th of each month

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: Commercial LPG is linked to the Saudi Contract Price (CP) for propane and butane, plus exchange rate, freight and taxes, and is revised on the 1st of each month. Aviation turbine fuel, by contrast, tracks international jet fuel benchmarks using the preceding fortnight's average and is revised on the 1st and 16th.

ANALYSIS: This is why commercial LPG could fall by about Rs 200 a cylinder on the same day ATF rose by about Rs 5 a litre; the two track different benchmarks on different averaging windows, so a softening LPG benchmark and a firming jet fuel benchmark produce exactly that divergence.

📌 CONCEPT NOTE

The commercial LPG cut effective 1 August 2026 was Rs 192, taking the Delhi 19 kg price from Rs 2,930 to Rs 2,738, and was the second straight monthly cut after Rs 183.50 on 1 July, indicating that the LPG-specific benchmark had eased from its crisis peak even as broader energy-market stress persisted. Domestic LPG (14.2 kg) is priced separately under an administered regime with subsidy support for eligible households under PMUY, and was unchanged.

Petrol pricing was deregulated in 2010 and diesel in 2014.

Q3
 **CONCEPT KIT**

CROSS-PAPER

GS3 energy pricing, taxation, inflation transmission.


MAINS KEYWORDS

Saudi Contract Price, administered pricing, deregulation, input cost.


COMMON MISTAKE

assuming all Indian fuel prices move together because they all derive from "oil"; they track distinct product benchmarks on distinct cycles.


EXAM TIP

remember the revision cycles, monthly for LPG, twice-monthly for ATF, as a clean Prelims discriminator.


INTERVIEW

should domestic LPG be moved to a transparent formula-linked price with a targeted cash subsidy instead of an administered price?


[Read Full Article →](#)

Question 4

of 12

[Source →](#)

Which five petroleum products currently remain outside the ambit of GST in India?

- ☐ A Petrol, diesel, kerosene, LPG and naphtha
- ☒ B Crude oil, natural gas, petrol, diesel and aviation turbine fuel ✓
- ☐ C Crude oil, petrol, diesel, LPG and furnace oil
- ☐ D Natural gas, LPG, kerosene, petrol and diesel

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: Crude oil, natural gas, petrol, diesel and aviation turbine fuel remain outside GST, continuing to attract central excise duty and state VAT. **ANALYSIS:** The practical consequence is that businesses consuming these fuels cannot claim input tax credit on the tax paid, which is why aviation turbine fuel constitutes a substantially larger share of operating costs for Indian carriers than for airlines in most comparable markets, and why bringing ATF under GST is a standing sector demand and GST Council agenda item.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The obstacle is fiscal federalism rather than economics: states derive substantial revenue from VAT on petroleum products and resist losing that base, and any change requires GST Council consensus where states hold a decisive share of the vote. Differing state VAT rates also explain the wide inter-state variation in fuel prices. ATF was raised by about Rs 5 a litre to roughly Rs 115 a litre with effect from 1 August 2026.

Q4
 **CONCEPT KIT**

CROSS-PAPER

GS3 taxation, GST architecture; GS2 fiscal federalism and the GST Council.


MAINS KEYWORDS

input tax credit, state VAT, GST Council consensus, revenue base.


COMMON MISTAKE

listing LPG or kerosene among the excluded five; the correct list is crude oil, natural gas, petrol, diesel and ATF.


EXAM TIP

memorise these five as a set, and remember that exclusion means no input tax credit.


INTERVIEW

what compensation mechanism would make states willing to bring petroleum products under GST?


[Read Full Article →](#)

Question 5

of 12

[Source →](#)

At the Commonwealth Games that closed on 2 August 2026, India finished fourth with how many medals, and which sport contributed the largest share of its golds?

- ☐ A 61 medals; wrestling
- ☒ B 39 medals; boxing ✓
- ☐ C 101 medals; shooting
- ☐ D 45 medals; weightlifting

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: India finished fourth with 39 medals, comprising 13 gold, 17 silver and 9 bronze, from 122 athletes across 10 sports, with boxing delivering 10 medals including 7 golds, the gold tally a record for any nation in boxing at a single Commonwealth Games. **ANALYSIS:** The lower total compared with 61 medals at Birmingham 2022 and 101 at Delhi 2010 is not a like-for-like decline, because Glasgow 2026 was a deliberately scaled-down four-venue edition staged after Victoria withdrew as host in 2023, and the programme excluded shooting, wrestling, hockey, squash and table tennis, all disciplines in which India has historically been strong.

📌 CONCEPT NOTE

Other notable results: India won its first-ever Commonwealth Games judo gold medals (two); Mirabai Chanu became the fourth Indian to win gold at three successive CWG, after Jaspal Rana, Sushil Kumar and Vinesh Phogat, and the first weightlifter to do so, in the women's 48 kg; Gulveer Singh became the first Indian track-and-field athlete with two individual medals at a single Games (10,000 m silver and 5,000 m bronze); and Tejaswin Shankar won India's first CWG decathlon medal. The Commonwealth Flag was handed to Ahmedabad, host of the 2030 centenary edition.

Q5

 CONCEPT KIT**CROSS-PAPER**

GS2 international groupings and sports diplomacy.

**MAINS KEYWORDS**

mega-event hosting, soft power, sports governance, programme composition.

**COMMON MISTAKE**

comparing medal totals across editions without checking whether the sports programme was the same; Glasgow 2026 excluded several of India's strongest disciplines.

**EXAM TIP**

note that the first Games were held at Hamilton, Canada, in 1930 as the British Empire Games, which is why 2030 is the centenary edition.

**INTERVIEW**

does hosting the 2030 Games strengthen India's 2036 Olympic bid enough to justify the cost?

[Read Full Article →](#)

Question 6

of 12

[Source →](#)

Census 2027 will be notable for three firsts. Which of the following correctly states them?

- ☐ A First census after Independence, first digital census, first to cover Jammu and Kashmir
- ☒ B First digital census, first since 2011, and first to enumerate caste since 1931 ✓
- ☐ C First to use Aadhaar linkage, first conducted in a single phase, first to include a religion column
- ☐ D First to be conducted by a private agency, first to use satellite mapping, first since 2001

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: Census 2027 is India's first digital census, conducted through a mobile application with a self-enumeration option; the first census since 2011, because the 2021 Census was deferred; and the first to enumerate caste beyond Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes since 1931. **ANALYSIS:** The sixteen-year gap since the last census is unprecedented in independent India and means that welfare targeting, constituency planning and beneficiary counts under statutes such as the National Food Security Act have been running on increasingly stale population data.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

Assam opened its online self-enumeration window for Phase 1, the Houselisting and Housing Census, from 2 to 16 August 2026 via se.census.gov.in, available 6 am to midnight in Assamese, English and 14 other Indian languages, with each household receiving an 11-digit Self-Enumeration ID to show the enumerator; field houselisting runs 17 August to 15 September 2026. Reference dates are 1 March 2027 for most of India and 1 October 2026 for Ladakh and the snow-bound areas of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

Q6
 **CONCEPT KIT**

CROSS-PAPER

GS1 population and demography; GS2 e-governance, statutory bodies, data protection.


MAINS KEYWORDS

self-enumeration, digital divide, caste enumeration, reference date.


COMMON MISTAKE

confusing the two census phases; Houselisting and Housing Census comes first, Population Enumeration follows in 2027.


EXAM TIP

the two reference dates, and why snow-bound areas get an earlier one, are a favourite Prelims detail.


INTERVIEW

how should the Census Act's confidentiality guarantee interact with the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 in a self-enumeration system?


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Question 7

of 12

[Source →](#)

When the Constituent Assembly adopted the National Flag on 22 July 1947, what change was made to the design the Indian National Congress had adopted in 1931?

- ☐ A The green band was replaced with blue
- ☒ B The charkha was replaced with the Ashoka Chakra ✓
- ☐ C The saffron and green bands were reversed
- ☐ D A fourth white border was added

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The Constituent Assembly adopted the Tiranga on 22 July 1947, replacing the charkha at the centre of the 1931 Congress flag with the Ashoka Chakra, the 24-spoked wheel from the Lion Capital at Sarnath. **ANALYSIS:** The substitution matters symbolically: the charkha was tied to a particular political movement and its economic programme, whereas the Ashoka Chakra, the wheel of dharma, supplied a symbol of law, righteousness and motion that predated and outlasted any single movement, which suited a sovereign state rather than a national movement.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

Pingali Venkayya, born 2 August 1876 near Machilipatnam, presented his original two-band red and green design to Gandhi at Vijayawada on 1 April 1921; Gandhi suggested adding a white band and a charkha. The Indian National Congress adopted the resulting tricolour in 1931.

Venkayya, known as "Jhanda Venkayya," was also a linguist, geologist and agricultural researcher. In *Union of India v. Naveen Jindal* (2004), the Supreme Court held that flying the National Flag with respect and dignity is a fundamental right under Article 19(1)(a).

Q7
 **CONCEPT KIT**

CROSS-PAPER

GS1 the national movement and its symbols; GS2 Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties.


MAINS KEYWORDS

national symbols, Ashoka Chakra, Flag Code, Article 51A(a).


COMMON MISTAKE

dating the flag's adoption to 15 August 1947; the Constituent Assembly adopted it on 22 July 1947.


EXAM TIP

build a four-stage timeline, 1921 Vijayawada, 1931 Congress adoption, 22 July 1947 Constituent Assembly, and the Flag Code of India 2002 amended in 2021 and 2022.


INTERVIEW

did liberalising the Flag Code in 2021-22 to permit machine-made polyester flags strengthen public engagement with the flag or dilute its dignity?


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Question 8

of 12

[Source](#)

The Nasha Mukh Yuva for Viksit Bharat Sankalp Abhiyan launched on 2 August 2026 is run by which ministry, and how does it differ from the Nasha Mukh Bharat Abhiyaan?

- A** Ministry of Home Affairs; the NMBA is run by the Narcotics Control Bureau
- B** Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports through MY Bharat; the NMBA is run by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment ✓
- C** Ministry of Health and Family Welfare; the NMBA is a state-level scheme
- D** Ministry of Education; the NMBA covers only rural districts

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
EXPLANATION

FACT: The Nasha Mukh Yuva for Viksit Bharat Sankalp Abhiyan is run through MY Bharat under the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, as a 100-week campaign with weekly Sunday activities, and is distinct from the Nasha Mukh Bharat Abhiyaan, which is run by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. **ANALYSIS:** The two operate on different logics: NMBA focuses on awareness, identification of vulnerable districts and treatment linkage across the general population, while the new campaign is a youth-specific Jan Bhagidari mobilisation aimed at shifting peer-group social norms.

CONCEPT NOTE

The campaign reported participation from over one crore young citizens across more than 28,000 locations, with over 125 partner spiritual organisations joining virtually, and activities including walkathons, meditation sessions, nukkad nataks and sports events. Article 47, a Directive Principle, directs the State to endeavour to prohibit consumption of intoxicating drinks and injurious drugs except for medicinal purposes.

The principal statute is the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, enforced by the Narcotics Control Bureau, both of which are supply-side instruments.

Q8 **CONCEPT KIT**
 CROSS-PAPER

GS2 welfare schemes and government interventions; GS4 ethics of demand-side versus supply-side control.

 MAINS KEYWORDS

Jan Bhagidari, demand reduction, social norms, NDPS Act.

 COMMON MISTAKE

conflating the two campaigns; they sit in different ministries with different target groups.

 EXAM TIP

Article 47 is one of the few DPSPs with a concrete, specific directive and is frequently tested.

 INTERVIEW

how would you evaluate whether a norm-change campaign actually worked, given that its effects are diffuse and slow?

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Question 9

of 12

[Source →](#)

Varsha Ashok Aglawe, who took charge on 1 August 2026, became the first woman to head which organisation?

A Indian Space Research Organisation

B Geological Survey of India ✓

C Zoological Survey of India

D Botanical Survey of India

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: Varsha Ashok Aglawe became the 54th Director General of the Geological Survey of India and the first woman to head the organisation in its 176-year history, succeeding Asit Saha. **ANALYSIS:** A palaeontologist and palynologist who joined GSI in 1992, she has reaffirmed a commitment to critical mineral exploration and mineral security, which places her appointment directly within India's National Critical Mineral Mission agenda.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The Geological Survey of India was founded in 1851, is an attached office of the Ministry of Mines and is headquartered in Kolkata. Aglawe worked on Late Cretaceous-Palaeocene sediments, the K-T boundary and Satpura-Gondwana basins, and located the Salbardi-Ghorpend dinosaur nesting site.

Relevant policy context includes the MMDR Amendment Act 2023, which placed critical minerals in Schedule VII for central auction, KABIL, and the Reasi lithium find in Jammu and Kashmir.

Q9
 **CONCEPT KIT**

CROSS-PAPER

GS3 critical minerals, mineral policy; GS1 women in scientific leadership.


MAINS KEYWORDS

critical mineral security, National Critical Mineral Mission, midstream processing gap.


COMMON MISTAKE

confusing GSI (1851, Ministry of Mines, Kolkata) with ZSI (1916, MoEFCC, Kolkata) or BSI; all three are Kolkata-headquartered survey institutions with different mandates.


EXAM TIP

learn the founding year, parent ministry and headquarters of GSI, ZSI and BSI together.


INTERVIEW

India has critical mineral reserves but little refining capacity; where should limited public investment go first, exploration or midstream processing?


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Question 10

of 12

[Source →](#)

The Liberhan Ayodhya Commission of Inquiry, whose head died on 2 August 2026, is notable in Indian administrative history for what reason?

- ☐ A It was the first commission constituted under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952
- ☒ B It was the longest-running commission of inquiry in Indian history, taking nearly 17 years ✓
- ☐ C Its recommendations were made binding by a special statute
- ☐ D It was the only commission headed by a sitting Supreme Court judge

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The Liberhan Ayodhya Commission of Inquiry was constituted on 16 December 1992, ten days after the Babri Masjid demolition, and submitted its 1,029-page report on 30 June 2009 after more than forty extensions, making it the longest-running commission of inquiry in Indian history. **ANALYSIS:** The case is the standard illustration of the structural weaknesses of the commission-of-inquiry mechanism: indefinite extensions, findings that arrive long after their political moment has passed, and recommendations that are not binding on the government that commissioned them.

📌 CONCEPT NOTE

Justice Manmohan Singh Liberhan, who died on 2 August 2026 aged 87, had served as Chief Justice of both the Madras and Andhra Pradesh High Courts. Under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, a commission is appointed by the appropriate government, has the powers of a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, and its report must be laid before the legislature along with an Action Taken Report within six months; crucially, its recommendations carry no binding force.

Q10 **CONCEPT KIT**

 CROSS-PAPER	GS2 accountability mechanisms, statutory and quasi-judicial bodies.
 MAINS KEYWORDS	Commissions of Inquiry Act 1952, Action Taken Report, non-binding recommendations, delayed justice.
 COMMON MISTAKE	assuming commission findings bind the government; they are recommendatory only.
 EXAM TIP	compare the Liberhan Commission with the Srikrishna Commission (Mumbai riots) and the Nanavati Commission as a set.
 INTERVIEW	if commissions can run for seventeen years and produce non-binding findings, is the 1952 Act still fit for purpose, or does it mainly serve to defer political accountability?

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Question 11

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[Source →](#)

SBSTTA, which concluded its 28th meeting in Nairobi on 1 August 2026, is a body under which international convention?

A United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

B Convention on Biological Diversity ✓

C Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species

D Ramsar Convention on Wetlands

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: SBSTTA is the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice under the Convention on Biological Diversity, adopted at the 1992 Rio Earth Summit; its 28th meeting concluded in Nairobi on 1 August 2026 with only partial consensus, countries agreeing the draft Action Plan on synthetic biology was a sound basis but splitting on how to proceed. **ANALYSIS:** Outcomes feed into CBD COP17 at Yerevan, Armenia, on implementing the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and its 23 targets, including the well-known 30x30 commitment to protect 30 per cent of land and sea by 2030.

📌 CONCEPT NOTE

The CBD has two subsidiary bodies: SBSTTA for scientific and technical advice, and the SBI for implementation. Its two protocols are the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (2000), governing living modified organisms, and the Nagoya Protocol (2010), governing access and benefit sharing.

Synthetic biology and gene drives are the contested frontier, alongside benefit-sharing from digital sequence information. India implements its obligations through the Biological Diversity Act, 2002, amended in 2023, the National Biodiversity Authority and an updated NBSAP.

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

GS3 biodiversity governance and international environmental agreements.

**MAINS KEYWORDS**

Kunming-Montreal GBF, 30x30, synthetic biology, digital sequence information, access and benefit sharing.

**COMMON MISTAKE**

attributing SBSTTA to the UNFCCC; the UNFCCC's equivalent bodies are the SBSTA and SBI, a deliberately confusing near-identical acronym.

**EXAM TIP**

learn the CBD's two protocols with their years and subject matter as a pair.

**INTERVIEW**

should India support or resist the deployment of gene drives for conservation purposes, given the irreversibility of the technology?

[Read Full Article →](#)

Question 12

of 12

[Source →](#)

Roma Holocaust Memorial Day, observed on 2 August, commemorates an event at which location, and what is its unexpected connection to India?

- ☐ A Dachau; the Roma were deported from British India
- ☒ B Auschwitz-Birkenau; the Roma have documented linguistic and genetic origins in north-west India ✓
- ☐ C Treblinka; India sheltered Roma refugees after 1945
- ☐ D Buchenwald; the Roma flag was designed in India

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: Roma Holocaust Memorial Day commemorates the night of 2-3 August 1944, when roughly 2,900 Roma, mostly women, children and the elderly, were murdered in the liquidation of the "Gypsy family camp" at Auschwitz-Birkenau, with some accounts putting the figure closer to 4,300; the Roma have documented linguistic and genetic origins in north-west India. **ANALYSIS:** Up to 500,000 Roma and Sinti were killed across Nazi-occupied Europe, an event known in Romani as the Porajmos, and its comparatively low profile relative to other victim groups is itself a case study in how historical memory is distributed.

📌 CONCEPT NOTE

The Romani language is descended from an Indo-Aryan source, and genetic studies support a north-west Indian origin for Roma populations, with migration westward roughly a millennium ago. The first World Romani Congress was held in 1971. The observance connects to the Genocide Convention of 1948 and to minority-rights questions, and offers a useful parallel with the marginalisation of nomadic and denotified tribal communities in India.

Q12 **CONCEPT KIT**

 CROSS-PAPER	GS1 world history and the Indian diaspora; GS2 minority rights and international conventions.
 MAINS KEYWORDS	Porajmos, genocide recognition, historical memory, denotified tribes.
 COMMON MISTAKE	treating the Roma as unconnected to India; the linguistic and genetic evidence for north-west Indian origin is well established.
 EXAM TIP	this is a rare item that bridges world history and the Indian diaspora, making it attractive for cross-cutting questions.
 INTERVIEW	what obligation, if any, does India have toward a diaspora that left the subcontinent a thousand years ago and has no memory of it as a homeland?

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

— Mahatma Gandhi