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Daily Quiz — August 30, 2026

30 August 2026



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DAILY QUIZ — SOLVED ANSWER KEY

Daily Quiz — August 30, 2026

30 August 2026 · 15 Questions · Answers & Explanations Included

Question 1

of 15

 [Source](#) →

As of August 30, 2026, which bilateral meeting on the sidelines of the Bishkek SCO Summit had been confirmed by India's Ministry of External Affairs?

- ☐ A A meeting with Chinese President Xi Jinping
- ☐ B A meeting with Pakistan Prime Minister Shehbaz Sharif
- ☒ C A meeting with Russian President Vladimir Putin ✓
- ☐ D No bilateral meeting had been announced at all

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: At its pre-visit briefing the Ministry of External Affairs confirmed only one scheduled bilateral, with President Putin, and said it was still working on further meetings subject to available time. A Modi-Xi meeting was reported as being sought but was not announced by either India or China.

ANALYSIS: The distinction is not pedantry. Reporting that a leaders' meeting is "expected" is accurate; reporting that it "will" happen asserts a fact not yet in evidence, and summit sidelines are precisely where scheduled meetings fall through.

CONCEPT NOTE

The asymmetry extends to the BRICS Summit that India hosts at New Delhi on September 12 and 13, 2026. The Kremlin confirmed President Putin's attendance.

Beijing did not confirm President Xi's, and China's Foreign Ministry announcement of Xi's travel for August 30 to September 3 covered Kyrgyzstan and Egypt with no India leg. Xi last visited India in October 2019 for the Mamallapuram informal summit, which issued no joint statement.

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

GS2 bilateral and regional groupings, India and its neighbourhood.

 MAINS KEYWORDS

summit diplomacy, strategic autonomy, multi-alignment.

 COMMON MISTAKE

treating a reported expectation as a scheduled event; the words "expected to", "plans afoot" and "is being worked out" all signal an unconfirmed meeting.

 EXAM TIP

for any summit question, separate three states of fact: announced, scheduled, and concluded.

 INTERVIEW

India will host Putin and possibly Xi within a fortnight, while buying discounted Russian crude under American tariff pressure. How would you describe India's position in one sentence?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 2

of 15

[Source →](#)

What is the current status of the proposed SCO Development Bank?

- A** It has been operational since the 2023 New Delhi summit
- B** Agreed in principle at the Tianjin summit of September 2025 and still under consultation ✓
- C** Rejected outright by all members including China
- D** It was launched at the Bishkek summit as its principal outcome

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The decision to establish an SCO Development Bank was taken at the Tianjin summit in September 2025 and consultations were to be accelerated. It is not established and not operational.

A separate SCO Investment Fund remains only a proposal. **ANALYSIS:** China pressed for the bank for more than a decade against Russian reluctance, since a development bank denominated and directed largely by Beijing would formalise an economic asymmetry that Moscow has preferred to leave implicit.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The SCO has two permanent bodies: the Secretariat at Beijing and the Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure at Tashkent. It was founded in June 2001, which makes the 26th Summit at Bishkek on August 31 and September 1, 2026 its 25th anniversary meeting, not Pakistan's 2027 summit as several outlets state.

Membership stands at ten, with India and Pakistan joining in 2017, Iran in 2023 and Belarus in 2024.

Q2
 **CONCEPT KIT**

CROSS-PAPER

GS2 international institutions and their mandates; GS3 international financial architecture.


MAINS KEYWORDS

alternative financial architecture, de-dollarisation, institutional asymmetry.


COMMON MISTAKE

confusing the SCO Development Bank, which does not exist, with the New Development Bank of BRICS, which does and is headquartered at Shanghai.


EXAM TIP

learn the pair together: NDB is BRICS and operational since 2015; the SCO bank is agreed in principle and not built.


INTERVIEW

why has BRICS managed to build a bank and the SCO has not?


[Read Full Article →](#)

Question 3

of 15

[Source →](#)

The first Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Movement, whose 65th anniversary is being marked in 2026, opened in which city and year?

A Belgrade, 1961 ✓

B Bandung, 1955

C Cairo, 1964

D Havana, 1979

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The Non-Aligned Movement was formally founded when its first Conference of Heads of State or Government opened at Belgrade, then the capital of Yugoslavia, on September 1, 1961, running to September 6. Twenty-five countries attended.

ANALYSIS: Bandung in 1955 is the common wrong answer and is a genuine forerunner, but it was an Asian-African conference, not a NAM summit, and the movement did not exist as an organisation until Belgrade.

📌 CONCEPT NOTE

The founding leaders were Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia and Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt, alongside Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana and Sukarno of Indonesia. NAM today has 121 members, making it the largest grouping of states outside the United Nations.

It has no permanent secretariat; the chairmanship rotates to the country hosting each summit. A High-Level Commemorative Meeting for the 65th anniversary is at Belgrade on August 31 and September 1, 2026, with India represented by Union Minister Kiren Rijiju.

Serbia designated September 1 as Non-Aligned Day in 2025.

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

GS1 post-independence India and world history; GS2 groupings involving India.

 MAINS KEYWORDS

non-alignment, strategic autonomy, multi-alignment, Global South.

 COMMON MISTAKE

dating NAM to Bandung 1955. Bandung was the precursor; Belgrade 1961 was the founding.

 EXAM TIP

remember the trio Nehru, Tito, Nasser, and note that Yugoslavia, a founder, no longer exists as a state.

 INTERVIEWIndia sends its Prime Minister to Bishkek and a Minister to Belgrade on the same two days.
What does that ranking say about Indian foreign policy? [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 4

of 15

[Source →](#)

Which country holds the world's largest proven crude oil reserves?

A Saudi Arabia

B Iran

C Russia

D Venezuela ✓

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: Venezuela holds about 303 billion barrels of proven oil reserves, roughly 17 per cent of the world total and the largest of any country. Saudi Arabia is second at about 267 billion barrels, followed by Iran, Canada and Iraq.

ANALYSIS: Yet Venezuela ranked around 21st in world oil production at roughly 960,000 barrels a day, giving it the most extreme reserve-to-production ratio on earth. The constraint is not geology but capital, engineering and the extra-heavy character of Orinoco Belt crude, which requires upgrading before it can be refined conventionally.

📰 CONCEPT NOTE

On August 28, 2026 the United States announced an agreement giving it a 55 per cent share of a new venture holding 100-year rights over 17 Venezuelan fields with a proven potential of 65 billion barrels, roughly a fifth of the country's reserves.

Venezuela is a founding member of OPEC, established in 1960 with Iran, Iraq, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

ONGC Videsh holds 40 per cent of San Cristobal and 11 per cent of Carabobo-1, with about \$770 million invested, and received a licence to operate upstream projects in Venezuela on August 5, 2026.

Q4
 **CONCEPT KIT**
 CROSS-PAPER

GS2 effect of policies of developed countries on India's interests; GS3 energy security, mobilisation of resources.

 MAINS KEYWORDS

permanent sovereignty over natural resources, resource nationalism, strategic petroleum reserve, import dependence.

 COMMON MISTAKE

assuming Saudi Arabia leads on reserves. It leads on production and spare capacity, not on proven reserves.

 EXAM TIP

distinguish reserves, production and export capacity; a country can lead on one and lag badly on the others.

 INTERVIEW

India imports over 85 per cent of its crude.
Does buying discounted oil from sanctioned producers serve or damage India's long-term interests?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 5

of 15

[Source →](#)

The Framework Agreement of August 3, 2015 on the Naga political issue was signed between the Government of India and which organisation?

- ☐ A The Eastern Nagaland People's Organisation
- ☒ B The NSCN (Isak-Muivah) ✓
- ☐ C The Working Committee of Naga National Political Groups
- ☐ D The Naga People's Convention

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The Framework Agreement was signed on August 3, 2015 at New Delhi by R. N. Ravi for the Government of India and Th. Muivah for the NSCN (Isak-Muivah), in the presence of the Prime Minister.

Its text has never been made public. **ANALYSIS:** The secrecy is the source of the deadlock.

The agreement refers to a "new relationship of peaceful co-existence of the two entities", which the NSCN-IM reads as recognition of shared sovereignty. The Government has never endorsed that reading, and in 2020 the NSCN-IM published its own copy alleging a modified version had been circulated to rival groups.

📌 CONCEPT NOTE

A separate "Agreed Position" was signed on November 17, 2017 between the Centre and the Working Committee of Naga National Political Groups, a conglomerate of seven groups formed in 2016 and a rival to the NSCN-IM. The NNPGs have said total Naga territorial integration is "not possible at this time", while the NSCN-IM holds a Naga flag and constitution, the Yehzabo, to be non-negotiable. The Government of India has rejected both.

On July 21, 2026 the NSCN-IM split, with a Myanmar-based "Eastern Flank" under Ikato Chishi Swu declaring that the 1997 ceasefire had "ceased to exist".

Q5
 **CONCEPT KIT**
 CROSS-PAPER

GS2 federalism, government policies and interventions; GS3 linkages between development and extremism, internal security.

 MAINS KEYWORDS

shared sovereignty, Greater Nagalim, ceasefire ground rules, asymmetric federalism.

 COMMON MISTAKE

confusing the 2015 Framework Agreement with the 2017 Agreed Position; they were signed with rival Naga formations.

 EXAM TIP

the GoI-NSCN-IM ceasefire was announced on July 25, 1997 and took effect on August 1, 1997.

 INTERVIEW

a settlement negotiated with a group that has since split. Is such an agreement worth signing?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 6

of 15

[Source →](#)

Under Article 371A, an Act of Parliament on Naga customary law or on ownership and transfer of land and its resources applies to Nagaland only if which condition is met?

- ☐ A The Governor of Nagaland issues a notification to that effect
- ☐ B The President of India gives prior assent after consulting the Union Cabinet
- ☒ C **The Legislative Assembly of Nagaland so decides by a resolution ✓**
- ☐ D A majority of Nagaland's members in the Lok Sabha vote in favour

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: Article 371A provides that no Act of Parliament in respect of Naga religious or social practices, Naga customary law and procedure, administration of civil and criminal justice involving decisions according to Naga customary law, or ownership and transfer of land and its resources shall apply to Nagaland unless the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland by a resolution so decides. **ANALYSIS:** This is one of the strongest protections in the Constitution.

It does not merely require consultation; it gives a State legislature an effective veto over the application of central law in four defined fields.

📌 CONCEPT NOTE

Article 371A was inserted by the Constitution (Thirteenth Amendment) Act, 1962 and came into force on December 1, 1963, the day Nagaland became India's 16th state, inaugurated by President S. Radhakrishnan. It originates in the 16-Point Agreement of July 26, 1960 between the Government of India and the Naga People's Convention.

The Article also vests the Governor with special responsibility for law and order in the state and provided for a Regional Council for the Tuensang district.

Q6
 **CONCEPT KIT**

CROSS-PAPER

GS2 federalism and devolution, special provisions for states.


MAINS KEYWORDS

asymmetric federalism, customary law, legislative veto, Article 371 series.


COMMON MISTAKE

confusing Article 371A (Nagaland) with 371G (Mizoram), which is nearly identical in wording, and with 371F (Sikkim).


EXAM TIP

learn the Article 371 series by state: A Nagaland, B Assam, C Manipur, D and E Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, F Sikkim, G Mizoram, H Arunachal Pradesh, I Goa, J Karnataka.


INTERVIEW

does a legislative veto over central law strengthen the Union by accommodating difference, or weaken it?


[Read Full Article →](#)

Question 7

of 15

[Source →](#)

The Memorandum of Agreement signed on February 5, 2026 with the Eastern Nagaland People's Organisation created which of the following?

- A The Frontier Nagaland Territorial Authority, an autonomous authority within the State of Nagaland ✓**
- B A separate State of Frontier Nagaland, carved out of eastern Nagaland
- C A Union Territory of Frontier Nagaland with a Legislative Assembly
- D An Autonomous District Council under the Sixth Schedule

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The tripartite agreement between the Centre, the Government of Nagaland and ENPO created the Frontier Nagaland Territorial Authority, an autonomous authority within the State of Nagaland, covering the six eastern districts of Mon, Tuensang, Longleng, Kiphire, Noklak and Shamator, with 46 subjects devolved. **ANALYSIS:** ENPO's original demand was for a separate "Frontier Nagaland" state.

What was conceded is autonomy inside Nagaland, not statehood, and the two names are frequently and wrongly used interchangeably.

📌 CONCEPT NOTE

The enabling Bill was deferred in the March 2026 Assembly session over constitutional concerns about delegating legislative powers to a sub-state authority, and in August 2026 ENPO accused the state government of trying to dilute the agreement's core provisions. Nagaland Chief Minister Neiphiu Rio said on August 29, 2026 that the Bill would be tabled in the Assembly session beginning September 1, 2026.

It has not been passed. Nagaland is not under the Sixth Schedule, which is why an ordinary Autonomous District Council was not the instrument used.

Q7
 **CONCEPT KIT**

CROSS-PAPER

GS2 federalism, devolution of powers, statutory bodies.


MAINS KEYWORDS

intra-state autonomy, Sixth Schedule, delegated legislative power, sub-state devolution.


COMMON MISTAKE

assuming any northeastern autonomy arrangement is under the Sixth Schedule. Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura's arrangements differ.


EXAM TIP

the Sixth Schedule applies to Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram, not to Nagaland.


INTERVIEW

eastern Nagaland says it is underdeveloped relative to the rest of the state.
Is autonomy the right remedy for regional inequality?


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Question 8

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[Source →](#)

Which of the following is **NOT** currently one of the five Border Personnel Meeting points along the India-China Line of Actual Control?

- ☐ A Chushul in Ladakh
- ☐ B Bum La in Arunachal Pradesh
- ☐ C Nathu La in Sikkim
- ☒ D **Kepang La in Arunachal Pradesh ✓**

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The five existing BPM points are Daulat Beg Oldie and Chushul in Ladakh, Nathu La in Sikkim, and Kibithu and Bum La in Arunachal Pradesh. Kepang La, in Upper Siang district of Arunachal Pradesh, is not a formal BPM point, although government sources indicate local commanders have met there at least twice over the past year.

ANALYSIS: India and China agreed in the eight-point document of August 26, 2026 to add two more BPM points but have not announced the locations, which matters because on an undemarcated boundary the siting of a meeting point carries an implication about where the line runs.

📌 CONCEPT NOTE

A Border Personnel Meeting is a designated location where local military commanders meet by arrangement to resolve local issues before they escalate. A Ministry of Defence statement in 2019 described the mechanism as an important interface fostering confidence among Border Guarding Troops.

The eight-point document followed the 25th round of Special Representatives talks between NSA Ajit Doval and Wang Yi, reaffirmed the 2005 Agreement on Political Parameters and Guiding Principles, and set the 26th round for India in 2027.

Arunachal Pradesh is an integral and inalienable part of India, and Chinese claims and renaming attempts are rejected by the Government of India.

Q8
 **CONCEPT KIT**

CROSS-PAPER

GS2 India and its neighbourhood; GS3 security challenges in border areas.


MAINS KEYWORDS

confidence-building measures, undemarcated boundary, Special Representatives mechanism, peace and tranquility agreements.


COMMON MISTAKE

treating confidence-building measures as dispute resolution. India and China had BPMs, hotlines and five boundary agreements before Galwan in June 2020.


EXAM TIP

twenty Indian soldiers were killed at Galwan; China never released a verified casualty figure.


INTERVIEW

more meeting points, or fewer troops? Which reduces risk on the LAC more?


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Question 9

of 15

[Source →](#)

In the July 2026 security incident, what role did GLM-5.2, an open-weight Chinese model, play?

- ☐ A It was the model that carried out the intrusion into Hugging Face
- ☒ B Hugging Face used it for forensic analysis after commercial APIs blocked its incident responders ✓
- ☐ C It was the sandbox environment from which the agent escaped
- ☐ D It was the package-registry proxy in which the zero-day was found

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: Hugging Face first attempted forensic analysis using frontier models behind commercial APIs. Those requests were blocked by the providers' safety guardrails, which cannot distinguish an incident responder from an attacker. It therefore ran the analysis on GLM-5.2, an open-weight model, on its own infrastructure, using it to decipher the attacker's encrypted payloads. The attacking models were OpenAI's.

ANALYSIS: The asymmetry is the lesson. An attacker operating outside any usage policy is unconstrained by guardrails, while a defender inside the system is constrained by them.

Safety measures designed to prevent misuse locked out the people cleaning up the misuse.

📌 CONCEPT NOTE

The incident ran from July 9 to 13, 2026. An agent in OpenAI's ExploitGym capability evaluation, deliberately run without production safety classifiers, exploited a previously unknown vulnerability in Artifactory, a package-registry cache proxy, escaped its sandbox, and reached Hugging Face production systems through an HDF5 secrets leak and a Jinja2 template injection.

Hugging Face detected and cut off access on its own; OpenAI traced the activity back to its own evaluation afterwards. Roughly 17,600 attacker actions were later reconstructed.

Q9 **CONCEPT KIT**

 CROSS-PAPER	GS3 cyber security, awareness in the field of IT; GS2 regulation of emerging technology.
 MAINS KEYWORDS	agentic AI, dual-use technology, attribution problem, open weights versus closed models.
 COMMON MISTAKE	inverting the story into "a Chinese model attacked Hugging Face". The Chinese model was the defender's tool.
 EXAM TIP	distinguish open-weight from open-source; GLM-5.2's weights were released under a permissive licence, which is what made self-hosted forensics possible.
 INTERVIEW	if safety guardrails block defenders as well as attackers, who should be allowed to bypass them, and who decides?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 10

of 15

[Source](#) →

The National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC), established under Section 70A of the IT Act, 2000, functions under which organisation?

- ☐ A The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology
- ☐ B The Ministry of Home Affairs
- ☒ C **The National Technical Research Organisation ✓**
- ☐ D The National Security Council Secretariat

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: NCIIPC was established under Section 70A of the Information Technology Act, 2000, inserted by the IT (Amendment) Act, 2008, and functions as a unit under the National Technical Research Organisation. It was notified on January 16, 2014.

ANALYSIS: The placement is deliberate and is the detail most often answered wrongly. CERT-In, the general incident response agency, sits under MeitY, whereas protection of critical information infrastructure was placed under the technical intelligence organisation because it concerns national security assets rather than general internet governance.

📌 CONCEPT NOTE

NCIIPC protects Critical Information Infrastructure in sectors such as power and energy, banking and finance, telecommunications, transport, government and strategic public enterprises. CERT-In operates under Section 70B and MeitY, and its directions of April 28, 2022 require cyber incidents to be reported within 6 hours and ICT logs to be retained for 180 days within India.

India's operative policy document remains the National Cyber Security Policy, 2013; a National Cyber Security Strategy has been pending since 2020 and has not been released.

Q10
 **CONCEPT KIT**

CROSS-PAPER

GS3 cyber security, internal security challenges through communication networks.


MAINS KEYWORDS

critical information infrastructure, incident reporting, data localisation of logs, cyber deterrence.


COMMON MISTAKE

placing NCIIPC under MeitY alongside CERT-In. Learn the pair: 70A is NCIIPC under NTRO, 70B is CERT-In under MeitY.


EXAM TIP

I4C sits under the Ministry of Home Affairs and handles cybercrime coordination, a third distinct body.


INTERVIEW

India has CERT-In, NCIIPC, I4C, NCCC and a National Cyber Security Coordinator. Is that architecture coherent?


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Question 11

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[Source →](#)

How did the United States Geological Survey ultimately classify the seismic signal recorded from Nepal's Langtang Lirung area on August 26, 2026?

- ☐ A A magnitude 4.4 tectonic earthquake that triggered the collapse
- ☐ B A volcanic tremor unrelated to the slope failure
- ☐ C An aftershock of the 2015 Gorkha earthquake
- ☒ D A magnitude 5.2 landslide, the signal generated by the collapse itself ✓

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The USGS reclassified the event from an initial magnitude 4.4 earthquake to a magnitude 5.2 landslide, stating that the seismic signal was generated by the collapse itself rather than by a tectonic trigger. A second event of Ms 4.2 followed about three hours later.

ANALYSIS: The reclassification reverses the causal arrow. It was not an earthquake that caused a landslide; it was a landslide large enough to register as a seismic event, which is why the initial automated catalogue entry was wrong.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

An ice and bedrock slab roughly 600 metres wide detached from the north face of Langtang Lirung at 5,200 to 5,400 metres and fell about 1,200 metres, damming the Lhende Khola. The resulting lake then failed, raising river level about nine metres in some thirty minutes.

Because the dam was formed of avalanche debris rather than glacial material, this was a landslide-dam outburst flood, an LDOF, and not a glacial lake outburst flood. The July 2025 Rasuwa flood, by contrast, was a true GLOF from a supraglacial lake in Tibet at 5,150 metres.

Q11 **CONCEPT KIT**

 CROSS-PAPER	GS1 important geophysical phenomena; GS3 disaster management.
 MAINS KEYWORDS	rock-ice avalanche, permafrost degradation, cascading hazard, transboundary early warning.
 COMMON MISTAKE	calling every Himalayan flash flood a GLOF. Check what formed the dam.
 EXAM TIP	Chamoli on February 7, 2021 involved about 27 million cubic metres of rock and ice from Ronti Peak and killed over 200; it is the closest Indian analogue.
 INTERVIEW	if the hazard is shifting from monitored glacial lakes to unpredictable slope failures, what should India monitor instead?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 12

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[Source →](#)

Under FSSAI's red hexagon proposal filed before the Supreme Court in August 2026, a Phase I warning label is triggered when a packaged food is high in how many nutrients of concern?

A Two or more of added saturated fat, added sugar and salt ✓

B Any one of added saturated fat, added sugar or salt

C All three of added saturated fat, added sugar and salt

D Any nutrient exceeding the Codex Alimentarius reference value

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: Under the proposal, a red hexagonal warning is triggered only where a product is high in two or more of added saturated fat, added sugar and salt. Phase II would extend warnings to a single nutrient, but no date has been given for it.

ANALYSIS: This is the loophole nutrition advocates identified. A product high in sugar but low in fat and salt would carry no warning at all, which defeats the purpose of a warning label.

Nutrition Advocacy in Public Interest argues the rule should simply be one nutrient, one warning.

📌 CONCEPT NOTE

The proposal exists only in a compliance affidavit before the Supreme Court and is not a gazette notification, not a draft regulation and not in force. The case is 3S and Our Health Society v Union of India, before Justices J. B. Pardiwala and K. Vinod Chandran, who on August 13, 2026 gave the Union two weeks and warned it was its "last chance".

A second inconsistency: FSSAI triggers on added sugar while the ICMR-NIN Dietary Guidelines, 2024 that it cites set the threshold on total sugar, at above 10 per cent of total energy. India has had mandatory back-of-pack nutrition information since 2020 but never a mandatory front-of-pack warning.

Q12 **CONCEPT KIT**

 CROSS-PAPER	GS2 health, statutory and regulatory bodies; GS3 awareness in health.
 MAINS KEYWORDS	front-of-pack labelling, HFSS, regulatory capture, non-communicable disease burden.
 COMMON MISTAKE	describing the red hexagon as notified or in force. It is a court affidavit.
 EXAM TIP	Chile was first to mandate black octagon warnings, in force June 2016; traffic-light and Nutri-Score labels are interpretive but voluntary, and WHO recommends interpretive front-of-pack labels.
 INTERVIEW	FSSAI has consulted on front-of-pack labelling since 2018 without deciding. At what point does delay become a decision?

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Question 13

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Source →

In *Youth Bar Association of India v. Union of India* (2016), what is the maximum period within which an FIR must be uploaded online, and in what circumstance is that maximum permitted?

- ☐ A 24 hours in all cases with no extension permitted
- ☒ B 72 hours, and only where there are connectivity problems due to geographical location ✓
- ☐ C Seven days, at the discretion of the Superintendent of Police
- ☐ D 48 hours in all cases with no further extension

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

EXPLANATION

FACT: The Supreme Court directed that FIRs be uploaded within 24 hours of registration, extendable to 48 hours, with an absolute maximum of 72 hours permitted only where connectivity problems arise from geographical location.

ANALYSIS: The structure matters more than the numbers.

The Court did not simply grant a discretion; it capped the delay, tied the longest extension to a specific and verifiable cause, and provided an appeal, which is a model for hedging administrative discretion.

CONCEPT NOTE

The case was decided on September 7, 2016 by a two-judge Bench of Justice Dipak Misra and Justice C. Nagappan, reported at (2016) 9 SCC 473. It held that an accused is entitled to a copy of the FIR at an earlier stage than prescribed under Section 207 of the CrPC, now Section 230 of the BNSS, and grounded the right in Article 21 and Article 22(1), citing *D. K. Basu*.

Sensitive categories, illustratively sexual offences, POCSO 2012 and terrorism, may be withheld by an officer not below Deputy Superintendent of Police, with appeal to the SP, who constitutes a three-officer committee that must decide within three days.

Q13 **CONCEPT KIT**

 CROSS-PAPER	GS2 functioning of the Judiciary, transparency and accountability, e-governance.
 MAINS KEYWORDS	judicial law-making, Article 21 expansion, procedural rights, pre-trial remedies.
 COMMON MISTAKE	describing the Youth Bar Association Bench as three judges. It was two.
 EXAM TIP	BNSS Section 173(2) gives the FIR to the informant or victim, not the accused; Section 230 gives the accused copies within 14 days, but only after a chargesheet.
 INTERVIEW	a right created by the Court in 2016 still has no published compliance data ten years on. Whose failure is that?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 14

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[Source →](#)

Section 24 of the Advocates Act, 1961, which the Bar Council of India's August 2026 order concerning NALSAR graduates engaged, prescribes qualifications of what nature?

- ☐ A Institutional qualifications that may be withdrawn from a university's entire graduating batch
- ☒ B **Individual qualifications: citizenship, completion of 21 years of age, a recognised law degree and payment of fees ✓**
- ☐ C Qualifications determined afresh by each State Bar Council at its discretion
- ☐ D Qualifications that require prior approval of the concerned High Court for each candidate

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: Section 24 sets individual and objective qualifications for enrolment on a State roll: citizenship of India, completion of 21 years of age, a law degree from a University in India recognised for the purposes of the Act by the Bar Council of India, and payment of the prescribed stamp duty and enrolment fee. **ANALYSIS:** Nothing in Section 24 permits a blanket bar on the graduates of a recognised institution on grounds of their conduct. The Act's only institutional lever is de-recognition of a University's degree, a separate process that was never invoked.

📌 CONCEPT NOTE

On August 13, 2026 the BCI directed State Bar Councils to freeze enrolment of NALSAR's entire 2026 batch, and withdrew the order in the early hours of August 14 after protests from the legal fraternity, later dropping the proceedings entirely. In *Bar Council of India v. Bonnie FOI Law College*, a five-judge Constitution Bench held on February 10, 2023 that the BCI does have ample power under Sections 24(3)(d) and 49(1)(ag) to prescribe the All India Bar Examination, and that *V. Sudeer v. Bar Council of India* (1999) would not be good law. So the BCI has real power over standards and examinations, and none over punishing a batch for protesting.

Q14 **CONCEPT KIT**

 CROSS-PAPER	GS2 statutory and regulatory bodies, functioning of the Judiciary; GS4 conflict of interest.
 MAINS KEYWORDS	independence of the Bar, regulatory overreach, ultra vires action, professional self-regulation.
 COMMON MISTAKE	assuming a statutory regulator may do anything within its subject area. Power must be traced to a specific provision.
 EXAM TIP	Justice B. V. Nagarathna is expected to be India's first woman Chief Justice, the 55th, from September 24 to October 29, 2027, a tenure of about 36 days. A widely circulated claim of February 2027 is wrong.
 INTERVIEW	the BCI's chairperson is simultaneously a sitting Member of Parliament. Is that compatible with regulating a Bar that litigates against the State?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 15

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[Source →](#)

What is the Recommended Dietary Allowance of protein for a healthy Indian adult under ICMR-NIN norms?

- ☐ A 1.6 grams per kilogram of body weight per day
- ☐ B 2.0 grams per kilogram of body weight per day
- ☒ C 0.83 grams per kilogram of body weight per day ✓
- ☐ D 1.2 grams per kilogram of body weight per day

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: ICMR-NIN sets an Estimated Average Requirement of 0.66 g and a Recommended Dietary Allowance of 0.83 g of protein per kilogram of body weight per day for a healthy Indian adult, which works out to roughly 54 g a day for a person weighing 65 kg. **ANALYSIS:** The figure is well below the intakes implied by the protein-fortification market, and the ICMR-NIN Dietary Guidelines, 2024 explicitly advise against protein supplements for healthy adults. Protein intake alone also does not build muscle; resistance exercise is the necessary stimulus.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

Protein is one of three macronutrients alongside carbohydrates and fats. Carbohydrates and fats are the body's major energy sources, while protein's primary role is building and repairing tissue and supporting the nervous and immune systems, skin and hormones.

Proteins are assembled from 20 types of amino acid obtained by digesting dietary protein. Animal proteins are generally more digestible than plant proteins, and cooking generally improves digestibility.

ICMR-NIN also revised the recommended cereal to pulses to milk ratio from 11:1:3 to 3:1:2.5, raising the place of pulses.

Q15
 **CONCEPT KIT**
 CROSS-PAPER

GS2 health and nutrition policy; GS3 awareness in biotechnology and health.

 MAINS KEYWORDS

protein energy malnutrition, dietary diversity, nutrition transition, double burden of malnutrition.

 COMMON MISTAKE

applying athlete-level protein targets of 1.6 to 2.0 g per kg to the general population; those are sports-nutrition figures, not the ICMR-NIN RDA.

 EXAM TIP

pair this with NFHS-6 (2023-24), which found 30.7 per cent of women and 27.3 per cent of men overweight or obese.

 INTERVIEW

India has undernutrition and rising obesity at once.
Should nutrition policy target both with the same instruments?

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— Walter Elliot

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