



P.L.RAJ IAS & IPS ACADEMY

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DAILY UPSC PRILIMS MCQ 06.06.2026

1. Which of the following pairs are CORRECTLY matched?

	Convention/Protocol	Key Feature
1.	Nagoya Protocol	Adopted at COP-10 of CBD; ensures fair and equitable sharing of benefits from utilization of genetic resources
2.	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework	Adopted in 2022 by 196 nations; includes 30×30 target to conserve 30% of world's land and oceans by 2030
3.	Bonn Convention (1979)	International treaty for conservation and wise use of wetlands; promotes designation of wetlands of international importance
4.	IPBES	Established in 2012; provides scientific assessments on biodiversity; often called "IPCC for Biodiversity"

(a) 1, 2 and 4 only

(b) 1, 3 and 4 only

(c) 2, 3 and 4 only

(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: (a)

EXPLANATION:

- Pair 1 is CORRECTLY matched:** Nagoya Protocol adopted at COP-10 of CBD in Nagoya, Japan; legally binding supplementary agreement ensuring fair and equitable sharing of benefits from utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge held by indigenous, local communities — Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) mechanism.
- Pair 2 is CORRECTLY matched:** KMGBF adopted during COP-15 of CBD in Montreal, Canada in 2022 by 196 nations; landmark agreement to halt, reverse biodiversity loss by 2030; includes 30×30 target — conserving at least 30% of world's land and oceans by 2030.
- Pair 3 is INCORRECTLY matched:** Bonn Convention (1979) conserves migratory terrestrial, marine, and avian species and encourages international cooperation along migratory routes — NOT wetlands; Ramsar Convention (1971) is the international treaty for conservation and wise use of wetlands promoting designation of wetlands of international importance.
- Pair 4 is CORRECTLY matched:** IPBES (Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services) established in 2012; provides scientific assessments on biodiversity, ecosystem services; supports evidence-based policymaking; often called "IPCC for Biodiversity" — correctly described.

2. Which of the following features are correctly associated with India's Monetary Policy Committee (MPC)?

- MPC is a statutory body established under the RBI Act, 1934 as amended in 2016

2. MPC consists of 6 members — 3 from RBI including the Governor as Chairperson and 3 external members appointed by the Government
3. MPC decisions are taken by two-thirds majority and the RBI Governor has a veto power to override any majority decision
4. Under the Flexible Inflation Targeting Framework, the current CPI inflation target is 4% with a tolerance band of $\pm 2\%$ (range 2% to 6%)

Select the correct answer:

(a) 1, 2 and 4 only

(b) 1 and 3 only

(c) 2, 3 and 4 only

(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: (a)

EXPLANATION:

1. **Feature 1 is CORRECT:** MPC is a statutory body established under RBI Act, 1934 as amended in 2016; prior to 2016 amendment, repo rate was determined by RBI Governor alone; 2016 amendment institutionalized collective decision-making through MPC.
 2. **Feature 2 is CORRECT:** MPC consists of 6 members — 3 from RBI (Governor as Chairperson + 2 Deputy Governors/Officers) and 3 external members appointed by Central Government; balanced composition ensuring independence alongside government perspective.
 3. **Feature 3 is WRONG:** MPC decisions taken by simple majority (NOT two-thirds majority); each member has one vote; in case of tie, RBI Governor has casting vote (NOT veto power); Governor cannot override a clear majority decision — casting vote applies only when votes are equal (3:3 tie).
 4. **Feature 4 is CORRECT:** Under Flexible Inflation Targeting Framework (FITF) adopted 2016, current CPI inflation target is 4% with tolerance band of $\pm 2\%$, meaning acceptable range is 2% to 6%; if inflation remains outside this band for three consecutive quarters, RBI must explain to government.
3. **Assertion (A):** The Allahabad High Court in 2026 reiterated that the power to punish belongs exclusively to the judiciary and expressed concern about "half-encounters" becoming a routine policing practice in Uttar Pradesh.
- Reason (R):** Under India's constitutional scheme, punishment can only be imposed after judicial determination of guilt through due process, and deliberately injuring suspects before conviction violates Article 21 (Right to Life and Personal Liberty) and the principle of separation of powers.
- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A**
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

Answer: (a)

EXPLANATION:

- Assertion (A) is TRUE:** Allahabad High Court in 2026 explicitly observed that "half-encounters" appeared to be becoming routine and clearly reiterated that **power to punish belongs exclusively to the judiciary** — not to law enforcement; the court expressed concern about institutionalization of extra-judicial violence through Operation Langda.
- Reason (R) is TRUE:** India's constitutional scheme requires punishment only after **judicial determination of guilt through due process** (Articles 20, 21, 22); deliberately injuring suspects before conviction violates **Article 21** (right to life encompasses bodily integrity and dignity — not merely survival); it also violates **separation of powers** (police usurping the judicial function of punishment which belongs exclusively to courts).
- R correctly explains A:** The High Court's observation (Assertion) is directly grounded in the constitutional principles described in Reason — the court's concern that punishment power belongs to judiciary flows **PRECISELY** from Article 21 protections and separation of powers principles; R provides the exact constitutional basis explaining **WHY** the High Court made the observations stated in A; the causal relationship is direct and complete.

4. Which of the following pairs of Agricultural Schemes and their Key Features are correctly matched?

	Scheme	Key Feature
1.	PM-KISAN	Provides ₹6,000 per year in three equal installments directly to eligible farmer families through Direct Benefit Transfer
2.	e-NAM (National Agriculture Market)	A digital platform enabling online trading of agricultural commodities across mandis facilitating better price discovery
3.	PM Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)	Provides collateral-free short-term credit to farmers for crop production and allied activities
4.	Soil Health Card Scheme	Provides farmers with soil testing reports containing nutrient status and recommendations for appropriate dosage of nutrients

(a) 1, 2 and 4 only

(b) 1 and 3 only

(c) 2, 3 and 4 only

(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: (a)

EXPLANATION:

- Pair 1 is CORRECTLY matched:** PM-KISAN (Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi) provides ₹6,000 per year in three equal installments of ₹2,000 each directly to eligible farmer families through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT); 11 crore+ farmer families benefiting; central government scheme.
- Pair 2 is CORRECTLY matched:** e-NAM (National Agriculture Market) is a pan-India digital trading platform enabling online trading of agricultural commodities across APMCs (mandis); facilitates better price discovery for farmers; reduces intermediaries; connects buyers and sellers across states; launched 2016.

3. **Pair 3 is INCORRECTLY matched:** PM Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) is a crop insurance scheme providing financial support to farmers suffering crop losses due to natural calamities, pests, diseases — NOT collateral-free credit; Kisan Credit Card (KCC) provides collateral-free short-term credit to farmers for crop production and allied activities.
4. **Pair 4 is CORRECTLY matched:** Soil Health Card Scheme provides farmers with soil testing reports containing nutrient status (NPK, micro-nutrients, pH, organic carbon) and recommendations for appropriate dosage of nutrients and fertilizers for specific crops; issued every two years; improving soil management, reducing input costs.
5. **With reference to wetlands in India, which one of the following statements is most accurate?**
- (a) Under the Ramsar Convention definition, paddy fields and aquaculture ponds are included as wetlands since they are water-covered areas supporting biodiversity
- (b) India designated Chilika Lake and Keoladeo National Park as its first Ramsar sites when it joined the Convention in 1982, and Tamil Nadu holds the highest number of Ramsar sites in India as of 2026**
- (c) Surha Taal in Ballia district is a man-made reservoir created by damming a tributary of the Ganga River, making it India's first artificial wetland to receive Ramsar designation
- (d) The Ramsar Convention was adopted in 1975 and came into force in 1971, making it the first global treaty focused on protecting migratory bird species specifically

Answer: (b)

EXPLANATION:

- Option (a) is WRONG:** Under India's **Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017**, paddy fields, aquaculture ponds, drinking-water tanks, salt pans, and irrigation structures are **explicitly EXCLUDED** from the definition of wetlands for regulatory purposes; while the Ramsar Convention's broader definition includes some artificial wetlands, India's domestic framework excludes these.
- Option (b) is CORRECT:** India joined the Ramsar Convention in **1982** designating **Chilika Lake (Odisha) and Keoladeo National Park (Rajasthan)** as its first two Ramsar sites; **Tamil Nadu holds the highest number** of Ramsar sites in India with **20 sites as of 2026**; both facts are accurately stated.
- Option (c) is WRONG:** Surha Taal is a **natural perennial oxbow lake** formed from an abandoned meander of the Ganga River (NOT a man-made reservoir); it was created through natural fluvial processes; the sanctuary was established in 1991 by consolidating lands of 45 villages but the lake itself is naturally formed.
- Option (d) is WRONG:** The Ramsar Convention was **adopted in 1971** (at Ramsar, Iran) and **came into force in 1975** (NOT the reverse); also, Ramsar is focused on **wetland ecosystems broadly** (NOT specifically migratory bird species — the Convention on Migratory Species/Bonn Convention addresses that).

6. **With reference to the study conducted using Kodaikanal Solar Observatory data, which ONE of the following statements does NOT correctly describe the findings or associated concepts?**

- (a) The study analysed approximately 34,000 Ca II K spectroheliograms spanning over 100 years and covering more than nine solar cycles
- (b) Supergranules are large convective cells on the Sun's surface with an average size of about 30,000 km and a lifetime of around 24 hours
- (c) The study found that changes in convection-cell widths occur around solar maximum while changes in network brightness appear 1.25 to 1.5 years later, indicating a time lag
- (d) The Kodaikanal Solar Observatory was established in 1947 after India's independence as part of the first scientific institutions set up under the Department of Atomic Energy**

Answer: (d)

EXPLANATION:

1. **Option (a) is CORRECTLY described:** Study analysed **~34,000 Ca II K spectroheliograms** recorded from **1907 to present** covering **more than nine solar cycles**; forms the empirical basis of the research using KSO's century-long archive.
2. **Option (b) is CORRECTLY described:** Supergranules are large convective cells with **average size ~30,000 km** and **lifetime ~24 hours**; their boundaries contain concentrated magnetic fields forming the chromospheric network; correctly described.
3. **Option (c) is CORRECTLY described:** Key finding that **convection-cell width changes occur around solar maximum** while **network brightness changes appear 1.25–1.5 years later**; time lag indicating cascade of effects through solar atmospheric layers; varies across latitudes.
4. **Option (d) is NOT CORRECTLY described:** Kodaikanal Solar Observatory was established in **1899** (NOT 1947); it was founded during British colonial period for systematic solar observations; it is operated by **Indian Institute of Astrophysics (IIA)** under **Department of Science and Technology (DST)** — NOT the Department of Atomic Energy; two separate departments with distinct mandates.