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DAILY QUIZ — SOLVED

Daily Quiz, June 25, 2026

25 June 2026



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DAILY QUIZ — SOLVED ANSWER KEY

Daily Quiz, June 25, 2026

25 June 2026 · 14 Questions · Answers & Explanations Included

Question 1

of 14

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The national Emergency of 1975, commemorated on June 25 as Samvidhan Hatya Diwas, was proclaimed under which Article of the Constitution?

A Article 356

B Article 352 ✓

C Article 360

D Article 365

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: The 1975 Emergency was proclaimed under Article 352 (National Emergency) by President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed on the advice of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, on the ground of "internal disturbance". **ANALYSIS:** It was the only National Emergency declared on internal grounds, and its excesses prompted the 44th Amendment, which replaced "internal disturbance" with "armed rebellion".

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

The Constitution provides for three kinds of emergency: National Emergency (Article 352, on grounds of war, external aggression or armed rebellion), President's Rule (Article 356, failure of constitutional machinery in a state), and Financial Emergency (Article 360). The 1975 to 1977 Emergency saw the 38th, 39th and 42nd Constitutional Amendments. The 44th Amendment Act, 1978 reformed Article 352 by requiring written Cabinet advice, parliamentary approval within one month, and by making Articles 20 and 21 non-suspendable. In *ADM Jabalpur v Shivkant Shukla* (1976), the Supreme Court controversially held that the right to move courts could be suspended; this was expressly overruled in *K.S. Puttaswamy v Union of India* (2017). The Shah Commission investigated Emergency-era excesses.

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

GS2 (Constitution, emergency provisions, fundamental rights).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

executive overreach, constitutional safeguards, 44th Amendment, judicial review.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing Article 352 (National Emergency) with Article 356 (President's Rule).

 **EXAM TIP**

Articles 20 and 21 cannot be suspended even during emergency (post-44th Amendment).

 **INTERVIEW**

What institutional safeguards today best prevent a recurrence of 1975?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 2

of 14

[Source →](#)

The VB-G RAM G Act, 2025, which replaces MGNREGA from July 1, 2026, raises the statutory guarantee of wage employment per rural household to how many days per financial 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), the VB-G RAM G Act, 2025, raises the guarantee from 100 days under MGNREGA to 125 days per rural household per financial year, and commences on July 1, 2026, repealing MGNREGA, 2005. **ANALYSIS:** The increase signals continuity of the wage-employment guarantee, but the central debate is whether the new law preserves the demand-driven, justiciable character of MGNREGA.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

MGNREGA (the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005) was a rights-based, demand-driven law guaranteeing 100 days of unskilled manual work, with statutory features such as the 15-day wage-payment rule, social audits, and high women's participation (averaging around 55%). The VB-G RAM G Act adds 125 days of guarantee and a climate dimension through four thematic focus areas: Water Security, Core Rural Infrastructure, Rural Livelihoods, and Special Works for Mitigation of Extreme Weather Events.

Ahead of commencement, the Department of Rural Development notified an interim list of 318 permissible works spanning natural resource management, irrigation, connectivity, livelihood assets and disaster preparedness.

Q2  **CONCEPT KIT**

 CROSS-PAPER	GS2 (welfare schemes, government policies), GS3 (rural employment, inclusive growth).
 MAINS KEYWORDS	rights-based welfare, demand-driven guarantee, social audit, climate resilience.
 COMMON MISTAKE	assuming the guarantee stays at 100 days; VB-G RAM G raises it to 125.
 EXAM TIP	MGNREGA 2005 = 100 days; VB-G RAM G = 125 days, four thematic areas.
 INTERVIEW	Does adding climate-resilience works dilute or strengthen the employment guarantee?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 3

of 14

[Source →](#)

The restructured DISHA 2.0 scheme advances access to justice, a value drawn primarily from which Directive Principle of State Policy?

- A Article 38
- B Article 39A ✓
- C Article 43
- D Article 47

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: Article 39A, inserted by the 42nd Amendment in 1976, directs the State to ensure equal justice and free legal aid so that opportunities for justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disability. DISHA 2.0 operationalises this through legal-aid and awareness delivery.

ANALYSIS: The Supreme Court read free legal aid into Article 21 in Hussainara Khatoon (1979), making access to justice a facet of the right to life.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

DISHA 2.0 (Designing Innovative Solutions for Holistic Access to Justice) is a Central Sector Scheme approved for the period April 1, 2026 to March 31, 2031 with an outlay of Rs 255 crore and 100 percent Gross Budgetary Support, implemented by the Department of Justice. It introduces a new component, VIDHI Sanjeevani.

The legal-aid architecture rests on the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA), constituted under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, along with Tele-Law and Nyaya Bandhu (pro bono) services. The original DISHA reached about 2.37 crore cumulative beneficiaries by May 31, 2026.

Article 39A complements Articles 14 (equality before law) and 21 (right to life and personal liberty).

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

GS2 (DPSPs, access to justice, judiciary, governance).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

free legal aid, equal justice, NALSA, marginalised access.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

attributing free legal aid to Article 21 alone; the explicit DPSP is Article 39A (inserted 1976).

 **EXAM TIP**

Article 39A = free legal aid; NALSA under the LSA Act 1987.

 **INTERVIEW**

Has digital legal-aid delivery genuinely reached the rural poor, or widened the access gap?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 4

of 14

[Source →](#)

Operation Chakra-VI, conducted by the CBI against "digital arrest" fraud, relates to which nodal body for coordinating cybercrime response in India?

- A National Investigation Agency (NIA)
- B Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C) ✓
- C National Technical Research Organisation (NTRO)
- D Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In)

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
EXPLANATION

FACT: The Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C), under the Ministry of Home Affairs, is the nodal body for coordinating the response to cybercrime, including the national cyber-crime reporting portal and the 1930 helpline. Operation Chakra-VI was the CBI's coordinated crackdown on digital-arrest fraud networks.

ANALYSIS: "Digital arrest" has no legal basis in Indian law, so awareness and rapid financial interception, anchored by I4C, are the front-line defences.

CONCEPT NOTE

In a "digital arrest" scam, fraudsters impersonate police, CBI, ED or judges over video calls and extort money by falsely claiming the victim is under arrest. Operation Chakra is the CBI's flagship anti-cybercrime series; Operation Chakra-VI involved raids at more than 80 locations across 16 states using 60 teams, linked to over 200 cases, with the syndicate even running a fake website mimicking the Supreme Court.

The legal framework includes the Information Technology Act, 2000 and the cheating and impersonation provisions of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023. I4C runs the Citizen Financial Cyber Fraud Reporting and Management System (CFCFRMS) and the 1930 helpline.

Prime Minister Modi has warned citizens against digital arrest in Mann Ki Baat.

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

GS3 (internal security, cybercrime, money laundering), GS2 (CBI, institutions).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

digital arrest, mule accounts, cyber-fraud, financial interception.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing I4C (cybercrime coordination, MHA) with CERT-In (incident response, MeitY).

 **EXAM TIP**

cyber-fraud helpline is 1930; I4C runs CFCFRMS.

 **INTERVIEW**

How can banks and telecoms be made first-line gatekeepers against cyber fraud?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 5

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[Source →](#)

NASA's Perseverance rover, which detected organic carbon in rocks named Cheyava Falls and Walhalla Glades, is exploring which feature on Mars?

- A Gale Crater
- B Jezero Crater ✓
- C Olympus Mons
- D Valles Marineris

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: Perseverance, part of NASA's Mars 2020 mission, is exploring Jezero Crater, an ancient river delta and lakebed, where it found macromolecular organic carbon in mudstones of the Bright Angel outcrop. **ANALYSIS:** Organic carbon plus "leopard-spot" mineral textures (iron phosphates and sulfides) point to a habitable past, though they are a biosignature candidate rather than proof of life.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

Perseverance landed in Jezero Crater in February 2021 and carries instruments including SHERLOC (Scanning Habitable Environments with Raman and Luminescence for Organics and Chemicals) and PIXL (Planetary Instrument for X-ray Lithochemistry); its companion was the Ingenuity helicopter. Gale Crater, by contrast, is explored by the earlier Curiosity rover.

The samples Perseverance caches are intended for the planned Mars Sample Return mission. India's Mars programme began with the Mars Orbiter Mission (Mangalyaan), ISRO's first interplanetary mission, which entered Mars orbit in September 2014; a follow-on Mangalyaan-2 is planned.

Detecting organic molecules is central to astrobiology, the study of the potential for life beyond Earth.

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

GS3 (science and technology, space, astrobiology).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

biosignature, habitability, Mars Sample Return, planetary science.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing Jezero Crater (Perseverance) with Gale Crater (Curiosity).

 **EXAM TIP**

Perseverance = Jezero, SHERLOC and PIXL; Mangalyaan reached Mars orbit in 2014.

 **INTERVIEW**

Should limited space budgets prioritise the search for life or near-term applications?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 6

of 14

[Source →](#)

At the Jeju Forum, External Affairs Minister Jaishankar framed India-South Korea cooperation as "from ships to chips". India and South Korea share which level of bilateral partnership?

A Comprehensive Global Strategic Partnership

B Special Strategic Partnership ✓

C Major Defence Partnership

D Comprehensive Economic Partnership only

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: India and the Republic of Korea elevated their ties to a Special Strategic Partnership in 2015, building on a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) in force since 2010. The "ships to chips" framing captures Korean strengths in shipbuilding and semiconductors.

ANALYSIS: The partnership is central to India's supply-chain de-risking and Act East Policy in the Indo-Pacific.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

South Korea is a global leader in shipbuilding and a semiconductor powerhouse (home to Samsung and SK Hynix), making it a natural partner for India's manufacturing and chip ambitions. At the Jeju Forum for Peace and Prosperity 2026, Jaishankar invoked Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam and outlined five steps to reinvent cooperation: de-risking the global economy and diversifying supply chains, building new understandings among major powers, raising awareness of the cost of confrontation, building capacity for the Global South, and providing global public goods.

The India-Korea CEPA, in force since 2010, is being upgraded. The relationship anchors India's Act East Policy and its Indo-Pacific strategy, complementing ties with Japan, ASEAN and the Quad.

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


GS2 (international relations, bilateral partnerships, India and the world).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

supply-chain de-risking, semiconductor diplomacy, Act East, Global South.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing the India-Korea Special Strategic Partnership with India-Japan or India-US tiers.

 **EXAM TIP**

India-Korea CEPA in force 2010; Special Strategic Partnership 2015.

 **INTERVIEW**

Can India become a credible alternative to China in global electronics supply chains?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 7

of 14

[Source →](#)

The 44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978, enacted after the Emergency, made which two fundamental rights non-suspendable even during a National Emergency?

A Articles 14 and 19

B Articles 20 and 21 ✓

C Articles 25 and 26

D Articles 29 and 30

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The 44th Amendment Act, 1978 provided that Articles 20 (protection in respect of conviction for offences) and 21 (protection of life and personal liberty) cannot be suspended even during a National Emergency. **ANALYSIS:** This directly responded to ADM Jabalpur (1976), where the Court had allowed suspension of the right to move courts, and entrenched a minimum core of liberty against executive excess.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The 44th Amendment, enacted by the Janata government, reversed several distortions of the 42nd Amendment (1976). Besides protecting Articles 20 and 21 during emergency, it replaced "internal disturbance" with "armed rebellion" as a ground for proclaiming a National Emergency under Article 352, required the proclamation to rest on written Cabinet advice, mandated parliamentary approval within one month (earlier two months), and required a special majority. It also removed the right to property from the list of fundamental rights, making it a legal right under Article 300A. ADM Jabalpur v Shivkant Shukla (1976) was overruled in K.S. Puttaswamy v Union of India (2017), which affirmed privacy and the inviolability of life and liberty.

Q7

CONCEPT KIT

CROSS-PAPER

GS2 (constitutional amendments, fundamental rights, emergency provisions).

MAINS KEYWORDS

44th Amendment, non-derogable rights, ADM Jabalpur, Puttaswamy.

COMMON MISTAKE

thinking all fundamental rights are suspended in emergency; Articles 20 and 21 are protected.

EXAM TIP

44th Amendment 1978 protected Articles 20 and 21; made property a legal right (Article 300A).

INTERVIEW

Should more rights be made non-derogable during emergencies?

[Read Full Article →](#)

Question 8

of 14

[Source →](#)

The Indian Navy's Unmanned Surface Vessels (USVs) and allied drone programmes are part of which broader policy thrust?

- A Sagarmala port-led development
- B Atmanirbhar Bharat in defence ✓
- C Deep Ocean Mission
- D SAGAR maritime vision

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The Navy's push for indigenous Unmanned Surface Vessels and programmes such as REARM-D and the MANTA drone is part of Atmanirbhar Bharat (self-reliance) in defence, supported by the iDEX and DRDO innovation ecosystem. **ANALYSIS:** Sea drones offer cost-effective force multiplication and maritime domain awareness, important for grey-zone deterrence in the Indian Ocean Region.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

Atmanirbhar Bharat in defence promotes indigenous design and manufacturing, supported by mechanisms such as iDEX (Innovations for Defence Excellence), the positive indigenisation lists, and the Strategic Partnership model. Unmanned Surface Vessels are being developed by firms like Sagar Defence Engineering, with reported plans for around 400 USVs. REARM-D enables reloading of vertical-launch missile cells at sea by drone, and MANTA is a ship-launched ISR drone. These complement crewed and high-altitude platforms such as the MQ-9B Sea Guardian. Sagarmala (port-led development), SAGAR (Security and Growth for All in the Region) and the Deep Ocean Mission are distinct maritime initiatives, not defence-indigenisation programmes.

Q8

CONCEPT KIT

CROSS-PAPER

GS3 (defence technology, indigenisation, security).

MAINS KEYWORDS

unmanned systems, force multiplication, maritime domain awareness, iDEX.

COMMON MISTAKE

confusing SAGAR (maritime diplomacy vision) and Sagarmala (port development) with defence indigenisation.

EXAM TIP

iDEX and DRDO anchor defence innovation; MQ-9B Sea Guardian is a key acquisition.

INTERVIEW

What ethical limits should apply to autonomous lethal naval systems?

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Question 9

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[Source →](#)

The International Day of the Seafarer, observed on June 25, is designated by which international organisation?

- A International Labour Organization (ILO)
- B International Maritime Organization (IMO) ✓
- C United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
- D World Trade Organization (WTO)

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The International Day of the Seafarer is designated by the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the United Nations specialised agency for shipping, headquartered in London. The 2026 theme is "Carrying world trade. Carrying the risks." **ANALYSIS:** With seafarers carrying the bulk of global trade, the day spotlights their welfare, particularly in conflict-affected and high-risk waters.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The IMO sets global standards for the safety, security and environmental performance of international shipping, through conventions such as SOLAS (safety of life at sea), MARPOL (marine pollution) and the STCW (training and watchkeeping). Seafarer labour rights are governed by the Maritime Labour Convention (MLC), 2006, often called the "seafarers' bill of rights", which is jointly relevant to the International Labour Organization.

India is a major supplier of seafarers to the global merchant fleet, and the Directorate General of Shipping is its maritime regulator. Around 80 to 90 percent of global trade by volume moves by sea, underscoring the strategic importance of seafarers and shipping lanes.

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

GS2 (international organisations), GS3 (maritime economy, trade logistics).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

IMO, seafarer welfare, maritime trade, MLC 2006.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

attributing the day to the ILO; it is the IMO, though the MLC links to the ILO.

 **EXAM TIP**

IMO conventions = SOLAS, MARPOL, STCW; MLC 2006 = seafarers' rights.

 **INTERVIEW**

How should the world protect seafarers caught in geopolitical conflict zones?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 10

of 14

[Source →](#)

The PFRDA, which launched the "Pension Sahayak" AI grievance portal, is the statutory regulator for which of the following?

- A Employees' Provident Fund (EPF)
- B National Pension System (NPS) and Atal Pension Yojana (APY) ✓
- C Public Provident Fund (PPF)
- D Employees' State Insurance (ESI)

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

EXPLANATION

FACT: The Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) is the statutory regulator of the National Pension System (NPS) and the Atal Pension Yojana (APY). Its Pension Sahayak portal is an AI-enabled, multilingual grievance-redressal platform that replaces the older CGMS. **ANALYSIS:** Distinguishing PFRDA's mandate from the EPFO's is a recurring Prelims point, since both deal with retirement savings but under different statutes.

CONCEPT NOTE

PFRDA was established under the PFRDA Act, 2013 and regulates the NPS, a defined-contribution pension scheme, and the APY, a guaranteed-pension scheme for the unorganised sector. The Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO), by contrast, administers the EPF, the Employees' Pension Scheme and EDLI under the EPF and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, while the Public Provident Fund is a small-savings scheme under the Finance Ministry.

Pension Sahayak supports 22 languages through Bhashini, allows login by mobile and OTP without a PRAN, and is available on web, mobile and WhatsApp. NPS subscribers hold a Permanent Retirement Account Number (PRAN).

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


GS2 (regulatory bodies, governance), GS3 (social security, pensions).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

pension regulation, social security architecture, e-governance.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing PFRDA (NPS, APY) with EPFO (EPF, EPS).

 **EXAM TIP**

PFRDA Act 2013; EPFO under the EPF Act 1952.

 **INTERVIEW**

Is a defined-contribution pension model adequate for India's ageing, largely informal workforce?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 11

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[Source →](#)

Which of the following correctly states the legal position reiterated by the government regarding passports and citizenship?

- A A passport is conclusive proof of Indian citizenship
- B A passport is a travel document and not proof of citizenship ✓
- C Citizenship and passports are both governed by the Passports Act, 1967
- D Only naturalised citizens can hold an Indian passport

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: A passport is a travel document issued under the Passports Act, 1967 and is not conclusive proof of citizenship, which is governed separately by the Citizenship Act, 1955. **ANALYSIS:** The distinction matters in legal proceedings on nationality, where documents like birth certificates and parentage, not merely a passport, determine citizenship status.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The Passports Act, 1967 empowers the Ministry of External Affairs, through its Consular, Passport and Visa Division, to issue passports and travel documents. The Citizenship Act, 1955 provides for the acquisition of citizenship by birth, descent, registration and naturalisation, and for its termination.

India does not permit dual citizenship; the Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) card is not citizenship. The clarification that a passport is not proof of citizenship is significant in the context of documentation debates, the National Register of Citizens discourse, and deportation or nationality-determination proceedings, where a higher evidentiary standard applies.

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


GS2 (citizenship, polity, governance).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

citizenship, travel document, nationality determination, OCI.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

treating a passport as proof of citizenship; it only presumes nationality for travel.

 **EXAM TIP**

Passports Act 1967 (MEA); Citizenship Act 1955; OCI is not citizenship.

 **INTERVIEW**

What should be the gold standard of proof for citizenship in contested cases?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 12

of 14

[Source →](#)

In ADM Jabalpur v Shivkant Shukla (1976), the "Habeas Corpus case" linked to the Emergency, the Supreme Court's majority view was later expressly overruled in which judgment?

- A Maneka Gandhi v Union of India (1978)
- B **K.S. Puttaswamy v Union of India (2017)** ✓
- C Kesavananda Bharati v State of Kerala (1973)
- D Minerva Mills v Union of India (1980)

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: In ADM Jabalpur (1976), the majority held that during the Emergency the right to move courts for enforcement of fundamental rights, including habeas corpus, could be suspended. This was expressly overruled in K.S. Puttaswamy v Union of India (2017), the right-to-privacy judgment.

ANALYSIS: Puttaswamy restored the primacy of life and liberty, repudiating the idea that these can be extinguished by executive proclamation.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

ADM Jabalpur is widely regarded as one of the Supreme Court's darkest moments, with Justice H.R. Khanna's lone dissent later vindicated. The 44th Amendment subsequently ensured that Articles 20 and 21 cannot be suspended during emergency.

The nine-judge bench in Puttaswamy (2017) unanimously held that the right to privacy is a fundamental right under Article 21 and, in doing so, declared that ADM Jabalpur was seriously flawed and stood overruled. Other landmark cases differ in focus: Kesavananda Bharati (1973) established the basic structure doctrine, Maneka Gandhi (1978) expanded the meaning of "procedure established by law" under Article 21, and Minerva Mills (1980) struck down parts of the 42nd Amendment.

Q12  **CONCEPT KIT**

 CROSS-PAPER	GS2 (judiciary, fundamental rights, landmark judgments).
 MAINS KEYWORDS	habeas corpus, basic structure, right to privacy, judicial accountability.
 COMMON MISTAKE	confusing the cases; ADM Jabalpur was overruled by Puttaswamy (2017), not by Maneka Gandhi.
 EXAM TIP	Puttaswamy (2017) = privacy under Article 21, overruled ADM Jabalpur.
 INTERVIEW	Can courts fully insulate liberty from executive power during national crises?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 13

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[Source →](#)

The Perseverance rover detected "macromolecular organic carbon" with associated "leopard-spot" mineral textures. Why is this finding significant?

- A It is direct proof of present microbial life on Mars
- B It is a potential biosignature indicating a past habitable environment ✓
- C It confirms liquid water currently flows on the Martian surface
- D It proves Mars once had an Earth-like atmosphere

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: The organic carbon and the leopard-spot textures (iron phosphates such as vivianite and iron sulfides such as greigite), which on Earth are often produced by microbial processes, make the find a potential biosignature, that is, a sign of a past habitable environment, not proof of life. **ANALYSIS:** Confirming biology would require returning the cached samples to Earth through the Mars Sample Return mission for detailed analysis.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

A biosignature is any substance, pattern or feature whose origin specifically requires, or is strongly suggestive of, biological activity. The Perseverance find is the first identification of intact macromolecular organic carbon in Martian mudstones at multiple sites in the Bright Angel outcrop of Jezero Crater.

Because the same mineral textures can sometimes form without life, scientists classify it cautiously as a candidate biosignature. The rover seals samples in tubes for the planned Mars Sample Return mission, a joint NASA effort.

This restraint reflects the scientific principle that extraordinary claims, such as life beyond Earth, require extraordinary and verifiable evidence.

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

GS3 (science and technology, astrobiology, space).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

biosignature, habitability, Mars Sample Return, scientific temper.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

reading the finding as proof of life; it is a candidate biosignature only.

 **EXAM TIP**

biosignature = sign suggestive of life; confirmation needs sample return.

 **INTERVIEW**

How should science communicate uncertain but exciting findings to the public?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 14

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[Source →](#)

The 318 permissible works notified under the VB-G RAM G framework are organised around four thematic focus areas. Which of the following is one of them?

- A Urban housing for all
- B **Special Works for Mitigation of Extreme Weather Events** ✓
- C Industrial corridor development
- D Digital literacy missions

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The four thematic focus areas under the VB-G RAM G framework are Water Security, Core Rural Infrastructure, Rural Livelihoods, and Special Works for Mitigation of Extreme Weather Events. The last brings an explicit climate-resilience dimension to the rural works guarantee.

ANALYSIS: Embedding extreme-weather mitigation reflects the growing recognition that rural employment and climate adaptation can be pursued together.

📌 CONCEPT NOTE

The interim list of 318 permissible works spans natural resource management, irrigation and water conservation, rural connectivity, community infrastructure, livelihood and productive assets, and disaster preparedness. The four thematic areas, Water Security, Core Rural Infrastructure, Rural Livelihoods, and Special Works for Mitigation of Extreme Weather Events, structure these works.

Under MGNREGA, similar works such as water harvesting, afforestation and rural roads had already built durable assets, and roughly two-thirds of works were linked to agriculture and allied activities. The climate-resilience theme aligns rural employment with adaptation goals under the National Action Plan on Climate Change and state action plans.

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

GS2 (welfare schemes), GS3 (rural development, climate adaptation).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

durable assets, climate resilience, water security, convergence.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

assuming the focus areas are only employment-centric; one is explicitly climate-adaptation.

 **EXAM TIP**

Four VB-G RAM G themes include Special Works for Mitigation of Extreme Weather Events.

 **INTERVIEW**

Can a single scheme effectively serve both employment and climate-adaptation goals?

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“You must not lose faith in humanity. Humanity is an ocean; if a few drops are dirty, the ocean does not become dirty.”

— Mahatma Gandhi