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DAILY QUIZ — SOLVED

Daily Quiz, June 26, 2026

26 June 2026



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DAILY QUIZ — SOLVED ANSWER KEY

Daily Quiz, June 26, 2026

26 June 2026 · 15 Questions · Answers & Explanations Included

Question 1

of 15

[Source →](#)

With reference to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), consider the following: it is the UN body that publishes the annual World Drug Report. Where is its headquarters located?

- A Geneva, Switzerland
- B Vienna, Austria ✓
- C The Hague, Netherlands
- D Nairobi, Kenya

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: The UNODC is headquartered in Vienna, Austria, and was established in 1997; it publishes the flagship World Drug Report each year. **ANALYSIS:** Vienna also hosts the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the International Atomic Energy Agency, making it a key hub of UN technical bodies.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

The UNODC assists member states against illicit drugs, organised crime, corruption and terrorism. It administers the three core UN drug-control conventions: the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, and the 1988 Convention against Illicit Traffic.

The World Drug Report tracks global supply and demand for opiates, cocaine, cannabis, amphetamine-type stimulants and new psychoactive substances, and increasingly highlights synthetic drugs and technology-enabled trafficking.

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


GS3 internal security (trafficking), GS2 international institutions.

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

synthetic drugs, demand reduction, precursor chemicals, Golden Crescent.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing UNODC (Vienna) with UNEP (Nairobi) or WHO (Geneva).

 **EXAM TIP**

Vienna hosts UNODC, IAEA and CTBTO.

 **INTERVIEW**

Should drug dependence be treated as a crime or a public-health issue?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 2

of 15

[Source →](#)

The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act is the principal anti-narcotics law in India. The Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB), the nodal enforcement agency under this framework, functions under which Union Ministry?

- A Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
- B Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
- C Ministry of Home Affairs ✓
- D Ministry of Finance

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: The NCB, established in 1986, is the nodal drug-law-enforcement and coordination agency and functions under the Ministry of Home Affairs. **ANALYSIS:** Enforcement (supply reduction) sits with the MHA, while demand reduction and de-addiction under Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyaan sit with the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, reflecting a twin-track strategy.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

The NDPS Act, 1985 prohibits production, manufacture, sale and consumption of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances except for medical and scientific purposes. India is sandwiched between the Golden Crescent (Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan) and the Golden Triangle (Myanmar, Laos, Thailand), the two largest illicit opium-producing regions, making it both a transit and a consumption country.

Demand-side efforts run through the Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyaan.

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

GS3 internal security, GS2 governance.

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

NDPS Act, supply vs demand reduction, transit country.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

placing the NCB under Health or Social Justice; it is under MHA.

 **EXAM TIP**

Remember the supply (MHA/NCB) vs demand (MoSJE/Nasha Mukh Bharat) split.

 **INTERVIEW**

How can India balance deterrence with rehabilitation in drug policy?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 3

of 15

[Source →](#)

The indigenously developed Netra Airborne Early Warning and Control (AEW&C) system was developed by which organisation, and on which aircraft platform is it mounted?

- A HAL, on the Tejas platform
- B DRDO (CABS), on the Embraer EMB-145 platform ✓
- C ISRO, on a modified IL-76 platform
- D BEL, on the Dornier Do-228 platform

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: Netra was developed by the Centre for Airborne Systems (CABS), a DRDO laboratory, and is mounted on the Embraer EMB-145 aircraft, carrying an indigenous AESA radar. **ANALYSIS:** AEW&C systems are force multipliers that detect threats beyond the horizon and direct fighters, a capability only a few nations can build indigenously.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

AEW&C aircraft provide early warning and battle management in network-centric warfare. Final Operational Clearance (FOC) certifies that a system meets all qualitative requirements and is cleared for full combat deployment; it follows Initial Operational Clearance (IOC).

Netra reduces dependence on imported airborne warning systems and builds domestic expertise in Active Electronically Scanned Array (AESA) radar, supporting the Atmanirbhar Bharat goal in defence.

Q3  **CONCEPT KIT**

 CROSS-PAPER	GS3 defence technology and indigenisation.
 MAINS KEYWORDS	force multiplier, AESA radar, network-centric warfare, strategic autonomy.
 COMMON MISTAKE	attributing Netra to HAL or ISRO; it is DRDO-CABS.
 EXAM TIP	Distinguish IOC (limited induction) from FOC (full combat clearance).
 INTERVIEW	Why is indigenous defence R&D strategically important beyond cost savings?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 4

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[Source →](#)

India recently expanded mandatory barcode and QR-code track-and-trace requirements on medicine packaging to additional categories. Under which legal framework is medicine regulation in India primarily carried out?

- A** The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Drugs Rules, 1945 ✓
- B The Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006
- C The Pharmacy Act, 1948
- D The Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: Medicine regulation operates under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Drugs Rules, 1945; the track-and-trace requirement, placed on primary packaging, is being expanded to vaccines, antimicrobials and anti-cancer drugs. **ANALYSIS:** Bringing antimicrobials under traceability supports the National Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance by helping monitor distribution and remove substandard products.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

A track-and-trace code encodes a unique product identifier, batch number, manufacturing and expiry dates, and licence number, enabling authentication and targeted recall. Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) arises when microbes evolve to resist drugs, driven by misuse and overuse of antibiotics; the WHO calls it one of the top global health threats. The Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO), headed by the DCGI, is the national drug regulator.

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

GS2 health governance, GS3 science and public health.

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

AMR, antibiotic stewardship, spurious drugs, pharmacovigilance.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing the Drugs and Cosmetics Act with the Food Safety and Standards Act.

 **EXAM TIP**

CDSCO + DCGI = national drug regulator; FSSAI = food.

 **INTERVIEW**

Is AMR a bigger long-term threat than pandemics, and why?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 5

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[Source →](#)

India hosted the 11th BRICS Energy Ministers' Meeting at Gurugram under its 2026 Chairship. Which of the following statements about BRICS is correct?

- A It began as BRICS in 2006 with all five founding members
- B It began as BRIC in 2009 and became BRICS when South Africa joined in 2010 ✓
- C It was founded by a formal treaty registered with the United Nations
- D Its permanent secretariat is located in Shanghai, China

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The grouping began as BRIC (Brazil, Russia, India, China) in 2009 and became BRICS when South Africa joined in 2010; it has since expanded with new members in 2024 and 2025. **ANALYSIS:** BRICS is an informal plurilateral grouping without a founding treaty or permanent secretariat, giving the Global South an alternative to Western-led institutions.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The Gurugram energy meeting advanced cooperation on smart grids and energy storage, including a BRICS Digital Centre of Excellence concept, under the theme of universal and affordable energy access ("Energy for All"). India aims for 500 GW of non-fossil-fuel electricity capacity by 2030 and net zero by 2070, and hosts the International Solar Alliance at Gurugram, reinforcing its clean-energy leadership in the grouping.

Q5

CONCEPT KIT

CROSS-PAPER

GS2 international groupings, GS3 energy and infrastructure.

MAINS KEYWORDS

multipolarity, Global South, energy transition, just transition.

COMMON MISTAKE

treating BRICS as treaty-based with a secretariat; it is informal.

EXAM TIP

BRIC 2009, +South Africa 2010, expansion 2024-25.

INTERVIEW

Can BRICS be an effective counterweight to Western institutions despite internal divergences?

[Read Full Article →](#)

Question 6

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[Source →](#)

The National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED), which launched new digital marketing initiatives, is registered under which law and works under which Ministry?

- A The Companies Act, 2013; Ministry of Corporate Affairs
- B The Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act; Ministry of Cooperation ✓**
- C The Societies Registration Act, 1860; Ministry of Agriculture
- D The Banking Regulation Act, 1949; Reserve Bank of India

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: NAFED, established in 1958, is registered under the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act and works under the Ministry of Cooperation, created in 2021. **ANALYSIS:** NAFED implements the Price Support Scheme and Price Stabilisation Fund, procuring pulses, oilseeds and onions to protect farmers and stabilise prices.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The new initiatives include the NAFEX.in online auction portal for transparent commodity sale and the DRISHTI portal for monitoring pulses and oilseeds inventory, under the "Sahkar Se Samridhhi" vision. The Ministry of Cooperation was carved out in 2021 to give the cooperative sector a dedicated policy framework.

Digitising auctions widens buyer participation, improves price discovery, and reduces the role of intermediaries.

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


GS3 agriculture marketing and MSP, GS2 government interventions.

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

cooperative federalism, price discovery, e-NAM, Sahkar Se Samriddhi.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

placing NAFED under the Ministry of Agriculture; it is now under the Ministry of Cooperation.

 **EXAM TIP**

Ministry of Cooperation created 2021.

 **INTERVIEW**

Can cooperatives genuinely raise small-farmer incomes in a market-driven economy?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 7

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[Source →](#)

Queen Maxima of the Netherlands visited India in her UN role and highlighted India's Digital Public Infrastructure. Which set of components best describes the "India Stack"?

- A PAN, GST Network, and FASTag
- B Aadhaar, Unified Payments Interface (UPI), and the Account Aggregator framework ✓
- C CoWIN, DigiLocker, and e-Shram
- D NREGA, PDS, and Direct Benefit Transfer

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
EXPLANATION

FACT: The India Stack comprises an identity layer (Aadhaar), a payments layer (UPI), and a data layer (Account Aggregator), together with Jan Dhan forming the JAM trinity. **ANALYSIS:** This layered, interoperable Digital Public Infrastructure has driven financial inclusion at population scale and is being shared with the Global South.

CONCEPT NOTE

Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) refers to shared, interoperable, open digital systems delivering services at scale. Queen Maxima serves as the UN Secretary-General's Special Advocate for Financial Health (formerly Financial Inclusion). UPI is operated by the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI). India championed DPI during its 2023 G20 Presidency and has pursued UPI linkages with several countries.

Q7

CONCEPT KIT

CROSS-PAPER

GS3 inclusive growth and digital economy, GS2 international relations.

MAINS KEYWORDS

DPI, JAM trinity, financial inclusion vs financial health, data protection.

COMMON MISTAKE

confusing the India Stack with welfare-delivery schemes like NREGA/PDS.

EXAM TIP

UPI is operated by NPCI, not the RBI directly.

INTERVIEW

What safeguards must accompany the global export of India's DPI?

[Read Full Article →](#)

Question 8

of 15

[Source →](#)

June 26 is observed as the International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking. Which of the following correctly pairs an illicit opium-producing region with its constituent countries?

- A Golden Crescent: Myanmar, Laos, Thailand
- B Golden Triangle: Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan
- C Golden Crescent: Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan ✓
- D Golden Triangle: India, Nepal, Bhutan

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: The Golden Crescent comprises Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan, while the Golden Triangle comprises Myanmar, Laos and Thailand. India lies between these two major illicit opium-producing regions.

ANALYSIS: This geography makes India both a transit and a consumption country, shaping its enforcement and border-security priorities.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

The International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking was established by a 1987 UN General Assembly resolution and is observed annually on June 26. Awareness of these two drug-producing regions is a recurring prelims theme, often tested alongside the NDPS Act and the NCB. The synthetic-drug shift noted in the World Drug Report 2026 complicates the traditional geography because synthetic drugs need no crop cultivation.

Q8

CONCEPT KIT

CROSS-PAPER

GS3 internal security, GS1 geography of regions.

MAINS KEYWORDS

transit country, precursor chemicals, synthetic drugs.

COMMON MISTAKE

swapping the Crescent and Triangle.

EXAM TIP

Crescent = West (Af-Iran-Pak); Triangle = East (Myanmar-Laos-Thailand).

INTERVIEW

How do conflict and weak governance fuel trafficking routes?

[Read Full Article →](#)

Question 9

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[Source →](#)

A clarification reiterated that an Indian passport is a travel document and not, by itself, conclusive proof of citizenship. Under which laws are passports and citizenship respectively governed?

- A** Passports Act, 1967 and Citizenship Act, 1955 ✓
- B** Citizenship Act, 1955 and Passports Act, 1920
- C** Foreigners Act, 1946 and Citizenship Act, 1955
- D** Passports Act, 1967 and Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: Passports are issued under the Passports Act, 1967, while citizenship is governed by the Citizenship Act, 1955 and Articles 5 to 11 of the Constitution. **ANALYSIS:** Because a passport can in certain cases be issued to non-citizens and serves mainly to facilitate travel, courts have held it does not conclusively establish citizenship.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

Proof of citizenship is established through documents such as a birth certificate, a certificate of citizenship or naturalisation, and parentage details. The distinction matters in the context of debates on citizenship documentation.

Articles 5 to 11 of the Constitution deal with citizenship at commencement and empower Parliament to regulate it, which it has done through the Citizenship Act, 1955 and its amendments.

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

GS2 polity (citizenship), governance.

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

citizenship by birth/descent/naturalisation, documentation.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

assuming a passport proves citizenship.

 **EXAM TIP**

Articles 5 to 11 deal with citizenship; the Citizenship Act is of 1955.

 **INTERVIEW**

How should the state balance documentation requirements with the risk of exclusion?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 10

of 15

[Source →](#)

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) announced a new Index of Services Production (ISP). The ISP is conceived as the services-sector counterpart to which existing index?

- A Wholesale Price Index (WPI)
- B Index of Industrial Production (IIP) ✓
- C Consumer Price Index (CPI)
- D Index of Eight Core Industries

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The Index of Services Production is the high-frequency services-sector counterpart to the Index of Industrial Production (IIP); it will have a base year of 2024-25 and be released monthly after a trial phase. **ANALYSIS:** Services contribute more than half of India's gross value added, so a high-frequency tracker fills a long-standing data gap and improves policy responsiveness.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The IIP measures the volume of production in mining, manufacturing and electricity. The Index of Eight Core Industries tracks eight key infrastructure sectors and feeds into the IIP. India has historically lacked a comparable monthly measure for services despite the sector's dominance in GDP, which the ISP is designed to address.

MoSPI is the nodal body for official statistics in India.

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

GS3 economy and statistical infrastructure.

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

services sector, high-frequency indicators, base-year revision.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing the IIP (volume of production) with the WPI/CPI (prices).

 **EXAM TIP**

IIP = industry; ISP = services; both volume indices.

 **INTERVIEW**

Why does better real-time data matter for counter-cyclical policy?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 11

of 15

[Source →](#)

The CBI's Operation Chakra-VI targeted "digital arrest" frauds. Which body is the nodal agency for coordinating action against cybercrime in India?

- A Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)
- B Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C) ✓
- C National Investigation Agency (NIA)
- 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; CERT-In handles cybersecurity incidents. **ANALYSIS:** "Digital arrest" scams, in which fraudsters impersonate officials over video calls to extort money, exploit fear and digital-literacy gaps, requiring inter-agency coordination.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

Operation Chakra is the CBI's recurring series of operations against cyber-enabled financial crime, and Chakra-VI involved nationwide searches targeting mule accounts and shell companies. The I4C runs the National Cybercrime Reporting Portal and a helpline.

CERT-In, under the Ministry of Electronics and IT, is the national agency for responding to cybersecurity incidents, a distinct mandate from I4C's crime-coordination role.

Q11  **CONCEPT KIT**

 CROSS-PAPER	GS3 internal security (cybercrime, money laundering).
 MAINS KEYWORDS	digital arrest, mule accounts, cyber hygiene, inter-agency coordination.
 COMMON MISTAKE	confusing I4C (crime coordination, MHA) with CERT-In (incident response, MeitY).
 EXAM TIP	I4C = MHA; CERT-In = MeitY.
 INTERVIEW	How can citizens be protected from social-engineering financial fraud?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 12

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[Source →](#)

The Tungabhadra river, the subject of recent inter-State cooperation talks among Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, is a major tributary of which river?

A Godavari

B Krishna ✓

C Kaveri

D Mahanadi

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The Tungabhadra, formed by the confluence of the Tunga and Bhadra rivers, is a major tributary of the Krishna. **ANALYSIS:** Heavy silting of the Tungabhadra reservoir near Hospet has reduced its live storage over the decades, making inter-State coordination on desilting and water-sharing important.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The Krishna is one of peninsular India's largest east-flowing rivers, rising in the Western Ghats near Mahabaleshwar and draining into the Bay of Bengal. Its major tributaries include the Tungabhadra, Bhima and Musi.

Inter-State river-water issues are governed by the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956, and through river boards, illustrating the federal dimension of water management.

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

GS1 geography (drainage), GS2 federalism (inter-State rivers).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

tributary, reservoir silting, water-sharing, cooperative federalism.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

linking the Tungabhadra to the Kaveri or Godavari.

 **EXAM TIP**

Tungabhadra = Tunga + Bhadra, tributary of the Krishna.

 **INTERVIEW**

How should silting and ageing dams be managed sustainably?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 13

of 15

[Source →](#)

Marking 50 years since the 1975 Emergency, an editorial revisited its lessons. Which constitutional amendment replaced "internal disturbance" with "armed rebellion" as a ground for a National Emergency under Article 352?

- A 42nd Amendment Act, 1976
- B 44th Amendment Act, 1978 ✓
- C 38th Amendment Act, 1975
- D 39th Amendment Act, 1975

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The 44th Amendment Act, 1978, enacted by the post-Emergency Janata government, replaced "internal disturbance" with "armed rebellion" and required written Cabinet advice for a proclamation. **ANALYSIS:** It also made Articles 20 and 21 non-suspendable even during an Emergency, the most consequential civil-liberties safeguard to emerge from the period.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The 1975 Emergency was proclaimed under Article 352 on the ground of "internal disturbance" and lasted about 21 months. The 42nd Amendment (1976), the "Mini-Constitution," added Socialist, Secular and Integrity to the Preamble and curtailed judicial review.

ADM Jabalpur (1976) held that the right to approach courts could be suspended during an Emergency; it was overruled in K.S. Puttaswamy (2017), which recognised the Right to Privacy.

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

GS2 polity (emergency provisions), GS1 post-independence history.

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

armed rebellion, written Cabinet advice, Articles 20 and 21, judicial review.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

crediting the safeguard to the 42nd rather than the 44th Amendment.

 **EXAM TIP**

42nd = Mini-Constitution; 44th = safeguards.

 **INTERVIEW**

Do current emergency safeguards adequately protect liberty?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 14

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[Source →](#)

An editorial weighed whether Indian seafarers should serve on sanctioned ships. In international law, which sanctions are legally binding on all UN member states?

- A Unilateral sanctions imposed by any single powerful state
- B Sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council under Chapter VII ✓
- C Sanctions recommended by the UN General Assembly
- D Sanctions issued by regional trade blocs

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: Sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council under Chapter VII of the UN Charter are binding on all member states, whereas unilateral sanctions by individual states are legally contested. **ANALYSIS:** The distinction matters for India's large seafaring workforce, which earns substantial foreign exchange but risks exposure when serving on vessels caught in geopolitical disputes.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

India has a large pool of seafarers serving on global merchant fleets, a significant source of remittances and foreign exchange. Binding UNSC sanctions create clear legal obligations, while unilateral measures by individual countries do not bind third states under international law, creating ambiguity for seafarers and shipping companies.

Suggested responses include a dynamic vessel watchlist, cautious recruitment, diplomacy and stronger seafarer-welfare safeguards.

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


GS2 international relations (sanctions, international law), GS3 economy (forex).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

Chapter VII, unilateral vs multilateral sanctions, seafarer welfare.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

treating unilateral sanctions as universally binding.

 **EXAM TIP**

Only UNSC Chapter VII sanctions bind all states.

 **INTERVIEW**

How should India protect its workers caught in others' geopolitical conflicts?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 15

of 15

[Source →](#)

Several editorials cautioned about exuberance in global artificial-intelligence investment. From an ethics and governance standpoint, what is the central concern in calls for "enforceable" rather than "voluntary" AI guardrails?

- A** Voluntary codes lack legal accountability and may be ignored when they conflict with commercial interests ✓
- B** Enforceable rules are always cheaper to implement than voluntary ones
- C** Voluntary guidelines are prohibited under international law
- D** Enforceable rules eliminate the need for human oversight

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: The concern is that voluntary, self-regulatory AI codes lack legal accountability and can be set aside when they clash with commercial incentives, so enforceable guardrails rooted in human dignity, privacy and accountability are urged. **ANALYSIS:** This reflects the broader ethics debate on aligning powerful technologies with public interest rather than leaving safety to market self-restraint.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

The AI-governance debate distinguishes voluntary frameworks (industry codes, principles) from binding regulation (statutes, enforceable obligations). Proponents of binding rules argue that the scale and opacity of AI systems, and the asymmetry between developers and the public, make accountability mechanisms essential. India is developing its own approach through the IndiaAI Mission and data-protection law, balancing innovation with safeguards. The ethics angle is central to GS4.

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

GS3 science and technology, GS4 ethics (accountability, dignity).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

AI governance, enforceable guardrails, algorithmic accountability, human dignity.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

assuming voluntary codes carry the same force as law.

 **EXAM TIP**

Link AI ethics to GS4 concepts of accountability and transparency.

 **INTERVIEW**

Can regulation keep pace with the speed of AI development?

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— Franklin D. Roosevelt