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DAILY QUIZ — SOLVED

# Daily Quiz, July 3, 2026

3 July 2026



CURATED &amp; WRITTEN BY

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## DAILY QUIZ — SOLVED ANSWER KEY

# Daily Quiz, July 3, 2026

3 July 2026 · 15 Questions · Answers &amp; Explanations Included

**Question 1**

of 15

[Source →](#)

The Centre overhauled rice-quality norms for the public distribution system in July 2026. What was the key change to the broken-grain limit in raw rice?

- A It was raised from 10 per cent to 25 per cent
- B It was cut from 25 per cent to 10 per cent ✓
- C It was abolished entirely
- D It was left unchanged

## ANSWER &amp; ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

**FACT:** The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs cut the permissible broken-grain content in raw rice from 25 per cent to 10 per cent (and in parboiled rice from 16 per cent to 5 per cent), the first major revision in nearly three decades. **ANALYSIS:** The separated broken rice is diverted to industrial and ethanol use, improving the quality of grain reaching beneficiaries.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

The reform applies to the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) and other welfare schemes covering over 80 crore beneficiaries, with targeted savings of about Rs 2,161 crore and a phased rollout by the Kharif Marketing Season 2027-28. It links the public distribution system to the National Food Security Act, 2013 and to the Ethanol Blended Petrol programme, which can absorb the diverted broken rice.

Food is procured and distributed through the Food Corporation of India and state agencies. The shift reflects a move from calorie sufficiency toward nutritional quality.

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


GS2 governance (food security), GS3 agriculture (PDS, ethanol).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

nutritional quality, ethanol blending, PDS reform, NFSA.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

thinking the change loosened, rather than tightened, quality norms.

 **EXAM TIP**

broken-grain cap cut to 10 per cent (raw), 5 per cent (parboiled).

 **INTERVIEW**

How can the PDS deliver quality without raising costs?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

**Question 2**

of 15

[Source →](#)

The RBI rolled out the Integrated Ombudsman Scheme 2026. What is the revised cap on compensation for actual financial loss?

- A Rs 10 lakh
- B Rs 30 lakh ✓
- C Rs 1 crore
- D No compensation is provided

**ANSWER & ANALYSIS**
**✓ EXPLANATION**






**FACT:** Under the Reserve Bank Integrated Ombudsman Scheme (RB-IOS) 2026, compensation for actual financial loss was raised from Rs 20 lakh to Rs 30 lakh, and compensation for mental agony, harassment or loss of time from Rs 1 lakh to Rs 3 lakh. **ANALYSIS:** The scheme provides a cost-free, non-adversarial redressal mechanism under a "One Nation, One Ombudsman" approach.

**📖 CONCEPT NOTE**

RB-IOS 2026, effective July 1, 2026, replaced the 2021 scheme and, importantly, was expanded to cover rural co-operative banks, alongside banks, eligible NBFCs, non-bank prepaid payment instrument issuers and credit information companies. There is no upper limit on the value of the dispute itself.

A complaint can be escalated to the Ombudsman after 30 days if the regulated entity gives no or an unsatisfactory response, and within one year of the entity's reply. The scheme strengthens consumer protection in financial services and supports financial inclusion.

**Q2**  **CONCEPT KIT**

 <b>CROSS-PAPER</b>	GS3 economy (banking regulation), GS2 governance (grievance redressal).
 <b>MAINS KEYWORDS</b>	consumer protection, One Nation One Ombudsman, financial inclusion, non-adversarial redressal.
 <b>COMMON MISTAKE</b>	confusing the financial-loss cap (Rs 30 lakh) with the mental-agony cap (Rs 3 lakh).
 <b>EXAM TIP</b>	RB-IOS 2026 effective July 1, 2026; covers rural co-op banks now.
 <b>INTERVIEW</b>	How can grievance redressal build trust in banking?

[Read Full Article →](#)

**Question 3**

of 15

[Source →](#)

The Tiger Conservation Roadmap released in 2026 signals a shift in India's conservation philosophy. What is the new emphasis?

- A Maximising tiger numbers at any cost
- B Reviving depleted reserves, with reintroduction as a last resort ✓
- C Relocating all tigers to a single mega-reserve
- D Opening tiger reserves to commercial development

**ANSWER & ANALYSIS**
 **EXPLANATION**

**FACT:** The roadmap, released as Sariska marked 18 years of reintroduction, shifts the goal from merely increasing tiger numbers to reviving depleted reserves, treating reintroduction as a last resort. **ANALYSIS:** It flags 25 priority reserves where habitat, prey base or population is under stress, moving from population metrics to landscape and reserve health.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

India's tiger population is about 3,682, roughly 75 per cent of the global wild population, and the country has 58 tiger reserves (Madhav National Park notified as the 58th in March 2025). The National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) is a statutory body under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, and Project Tiger was launched in 1973.

Sariska (2008) was the world's first scientific big-cat translocation into a landscape of local extinction. Reintroduction preconditions include suitable habitat, adequate prey, strong security and community support.

Monitoring uses the M-STripES system.

Q3

CONCEPT KIT

**CROSS-PAPER**

GS3 environment (conservation, Project Tiger).

**MAINS KEYWORDS**

landscape health, reintroduction, prey base, corridor connectivity.

**COMMON MISTAKE**

treating tiger numbers alone as the measure of success.

**EXAM TIP**

India has 58 tiger reserves; NTCA is statutory under WLPA 1972.

**INTERVIEW**

Should conservation focus on numbers or on habitat health?

[Read Full Article →](#)

**Question 4**

of 15

[Source →](#)

India and Japan signed their first defence co-development pact in 2026. What is the UNICORN project?

- A A joint fighter-jet engine
- B An integrated stealth antenna mast for warships ✓
- C A submarine-detection satellite
- D A shared missile-defence radar on land

## ANSWER &amp; ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

**FACT:** UNICORN (Unified Complex Radio Antenna) is an integrated stealth mast for warships that consolidates multiple exposed antennas and electronic-warfare arrays into a single low-observable fibre-reinforced-plastic radome, reducing a ship's radar signature. **ANALYSIS:** It is the first India-Japan defence co-development programme, marking Japan's shift from a reluctant arms exporter to an active defence-industrial partner.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

The project is executed by Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) with Japanese firms including NEC Corporation, and was launched at the 16th India-Japan Annual Summit in New Delhi. It is linked to Japan's review of its "Three Principles on Transfer of Defence Equipment and Technology".

India and Japan share a Special Strategic and Global Partnership (2014) and are Quad partners. The co-development supports the Atmanirbhar Bharat goal of indigenisation and strengthens the Indo-Pacific balance.

The Japanese Prime Minister is Sanae Takaichi.

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

GS2 international relations (India-Japan), GS3 defence technology.

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

co-development, indigenisation, stealth, Indo-Pacific, Atmanirbhar Bharat.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

thinking UNICORN is a weapon rather than a stealth antenna mast.

 **EXAM TIP**

UNICORN = integrated stealth mast; Indian partner BEL.

 **INTERVIEW**

Why does defence co-development matter more than mere purchase?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

**Question 5**

of 15

[Source →](#)

Assam's Borjuli wetland was declared a Biodiversity Heritage Site in 2026. What does it conserve, and under which law is such a site declared?

- A A mangrove forest, under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980
- B **Wild rice (*Oryza rufipogon*), under the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 ✓**
- C A coral reef, under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
- D A tiger corridor, under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972

**ANSWER & ANALYSIS**
 **EXPLANATION**

**FACT:** Borjuli, in Sonitpur district, was declared India's first Biodiversity Heritage Site (BHS) dedicated to wild rice, conserving *Oryza rufipogon*, the wild progenitor of cultivated rice; a BHS is declared by State Governments under Section 37 of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002. **ANALYSIS:** *Oryza rufipogon* tolerates flooding and salinity and resists pests, making it a genetic reservoir for climate-resilient crops.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

The site is linked to a project on in-situ conservation of wild rice running since 2022, funded by the National Rainfed Area Authority under the Ministry of Agriculture and executed by ICAR-NBPGR with the Assam State Biodiversity Board. The Biological Diversity Act, 2002 has a three-tier structure: the National Biodiversity Authority, State Biodiversity Boards, and Biodiversity Management Committees.

Crop wild relatives are increasingly valued as sources of climate-adaptation traits. India has around 55 Biodiversity Heritage Sites in total.

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


GS3 environment (biodiversity), agriculture (crop wild relatives).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

in-situ conservation, agro-biodiversity, genetic resources, climate resilience.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing a Biodiversity Heritage Site with a wildlife sanctuary.

 **EXAM TIP**

BHS under Section 37, Biological Diversity Act, 2002; declared by States.

 **INTERVIEW**

Why protect the wild relatives of crops?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

**Question 6**

of 15

[Source →](#)

The National Ambulance Code (AIS-125) is being upgraded. Which new ambulance categories does the amendment introduce?

- A Air ambulance and water ambulance
- B Neonatal road ambulance and multi-stretcher road ambulance ✓
- C Armoured ambulance and mobile ICU only
- D Veterinary ambulance and cargo ambulance

**ANSWER & ANALYSIS**
**✓ EXPLANATION**

**FACT:** The amendment to Automotive Industry Standard AIS-125, the National Ambulance Code, introduces a Neonatal Road Ambulance (for premature or sick newborns) and a Multi-stretcher Road Ambulance, and adds power provisions for electric ambulances. **ANALYSIS:** The upgrade strengthens emergency medical services and road-safety governance, central to the "Golden Hour" concept.

**📖 CONCEPT NOTE**

The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) proposed the amendments, notified as a draft in mid-2026. India recorded about 4,87,707 road accidents and about 1,77,175 fatalities in 2024, and roughly half of road-crash deaths are considered preventable with timely Golden Hour care.

The reform links to PM-RAHAT, the cashless treatment scheme providing up to Rs 1.5 lakh per victim for seven days via the Motor Vehicle Accident Fund. The Golden Hour is defined in the amended Motor Vehicles Act as the first hour after a traumatic injury when prompt care most improves survival.

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


GS2 health governance (road safety), GS3 infrastructure and e-mobility.

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

Golden Hour, emergency medical services, PM-RAHAT, road safety.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

assuming AIS-125 covers air or water ambulances; it is the road ambulance code.

 **EXAM TIP**

AIS-125 = National Ambulance Code; Golden Hour in the Motor Vehicles Act.

 **INTERVIEW**

How can India cut its high road-fatality toll?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

**Question 7**

of 15

[Source →](#)

The reform of PDS rice quality links to the Ethanol Blended Petrol programme. How?

- A** Broken rice separated from edible rice is diverted to ethanol production ✓
- B** Ethanol is added directly to rice for preservation
- C** Petrol subsidies fund the rice scheme
- D** Rice is imported using ethanol export earnings

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**ANSWER & ANALYSIS**


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 **EXPLANATION**

**FACT:** By tightening the broken-grain limit, the reform separates broken rice from the edible grain distributed under welfare schemes, and this broken rice is diverted to industrial and ethanol use. **ANALYSIS:** This connects food-quality reform to the Ethanol Blended Petrol programme, which uses surplus and broken grain as a feedstock.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

The Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) programme aims to blend ethanol with petrol to cut crude-oil imports and support farm incomes; India achieved significant blending ahead of schedule. Feedstocks include sugarcane, maize and surplus or broken rice.

Diverting broken rice to ethanol avoids wastage while improving the quality of grain reaching PDS beneficiaries. The linkage shows how welfare, agriculture and energy policy can be integrated, a theme UPSC values in inter-sectoral questions.

Q7

CONCEPT KIT

**CROSS-PAPER**

GS3 economy and agriculture (energy, food).

**MAINS KEYWORDS**

ethanol blending, feedstock, farm income, circular use.

**COMMON MISTAKE**

thinking ethanol is added to the rice itself.

**EXAM TIP**

broken rice is an EBP feedstock.

**INTERVIEW**

Can biofuel policy and food security be aligned?

[Read Full Article →](#)

**Question 8**

of 15

[Source →](#)

The National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA), central to the Tiger Roadmap, is a statutory body under which law?

- A The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980
- B The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 ✓
- C The Biological Diversity Act, 2002
- D The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986

**ANSWER & ANALYSIS**
**✓ EXPLANATION**

**FACT:** The NTCA is a statutory body constituted under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (through the 2006 amendment), and it administers Project Tiger and oversees tiger reserves. **ANALYSIS:** Its statutory status gives its directions and the notification of tiger reserves legal force.

**📖 CONCEPT NOTE**

Project Tiger was launched in 1973, and the NTCA was created in 2006 to strengthen tiger conservation governance. The NTCA notifies critical tiger habitats and buffer zones, approves tiger conservation plans, and conducts the periodic All India Tiger Estimation.

India has 58 tiger reserves and about 3,682 tigers. The NTCA is chaired by the Union Minister for Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

It works with State Forest Departments and the Wildlife Institute of India, which provides scientific support for tiger monitoring.

**Q8**  **CONCEPT KIT** **CROSS-PAPER**


GS3 environment (institutions, conservation).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

statutory body, Project Tiger, critical tiger habitat, tiger estimation.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

attributing the NTCA to the Biological Diversity Act; it is under the Wildlife (Protection) Act.

 **EXAM TIP**

NTCA under WLPA 1972 (2006 amendment); Project Tiger 1973.

 **INTERVIEW**

How can statutory bodies balance conservation and local livelihoods?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

**Question 9**

of 15

[Source →](#)

The MANAS helpline (1933), in the news for crossing a usage milestone, is operated by which agency?

- A The Central Bureau of Investigation
- B The Narcotics Control Bureau ✓
- C The National Investigation Agency
- D The Intelligence Bureau

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**ANSWER & ANALYSIS**


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**✓ EXPLANATION**

**FACT:** MANAS (Madak Padarth Nishedh Asoochna Kendra), the national anti-narcotics helpline numbered 1933, is operated by the Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) under the Ministry of Home Affairs. **ANALYSIS:** It provides a citizen interface for reporting drug trafficking anonymously and for seeking de-addiction help, routing actionable inputs to enforcement units.

**📖 CONCEPT NOTE**

The NCB is the nodal drug-law-enforcement and coordination agency, established in 1986, functioning under the Ministry of Home Affairs. Its legal framework rests on the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985 and the Prevention of Illicit Traffic in NDPS (PITNDPS) Act, 1988.

MANAS is integrated with the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment helpline (14446) for counselling and de-addiction, reflecting the twin-track approach of supply-side enforcement and demand-side rehabilitation.

Q9

 CONCEPT KIT **CROSS-PAPER**

GS3 internal security (drug enforcement).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

NDPS Act, demand and supply reduction, citizen interface, NCB.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

attributing the helpline to the CBI or NIA.

 **EXAM TIP**

MANAS (1933) run by NCB under the MHA.

 **INTERVIEW**

How can technology aid the fight against drug trafficking?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

**Question 10**

of 15

[Source →](#)

The 29th National Conference on e-Governance was held in Jaipur. Which department is the nodal organiser of these conferences?

**A** The Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG) ✓

**B** The Department of Expenditure

**C** The Department of Personnel and Training

**D** The Department of Telecommunications

**ANSWER & ANALYSIS**
**✓ EXPLANATION**

**FACT:** The National Conference on e-Governance is organised by the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG), jointly with the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology and the host state government. **ANALYSIS:** DARPG is the nodal agency for administrative reforms, e-governance and public-grievance redressal in India.

**📖 CONCEPT NOTE**

The 29th edition, held in Jaipur, carried the theme of AI-enabled, data-driven and secure digital governance for Viksit Bharat 2047, and presented the National e-Governance Awards 2026. DARPG anchors initiatives such as the Good Governance Index and the Centralised Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS).

The conference reflects the wider push for citizen-centric digital public services, linking to Digital India and the growth of Digital Public Infrastructure.

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

GS2 governance (e-governance, administrative reform).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

digital governance, CPGRAMS, Good Governance Index, citizen-centric services.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

attributing the conference to MeitY alone; DARPG is the nodal organiser.

 **EXAM TIP**

DARPG runs the e-Governance conference and CPGRAMS.

 **INTERVIEW**

How does e-governance improve accountability?

 [Read Full Article](#) →

**Question 11**

of 15

[Source →](#)

The Henley Passport Index, in which India climbed in July 2026, ranks passports on what basis?

- A The number of passports issued each year
- B The number of destinations accessible visa-free or with visa-on-arrival ✓
- C The design and security features of the passport
- D The processing time for passport applications

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**ANSWER & ANALYSIS**


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 **EXPLANATION**

**FACT:** The Henley Passport Index ranks passports by the number of destinations their holders can access visa-free or with visa-on-arrival, using International Air Transport Association data. **ANALYSIS:** India slipped to 80th in the July 2026 index from 78th in May, though it retains access to around 56 destinations, while Singapore, at the top, has the widest visa-free reach.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

The index is published by Henley & Partners. Passport strength is a proxy for a country's diplomatic relationships and global mobility.

India stood at 80th in July 2026, a slip from 78th in May, with access to around 56 visa-free or visa-on-arrival destinations, modest compared with the leaders. Global mobility indices are distinct from development indices such as the SDG Index (where India ranked 94th in 2026).

Passport rankings are of general-awareness interest and occasionally appear in prelims.

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

GS2 international relations (global mobility).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

visa-free access, global mobility, diplomatic relations.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

thinking the index measures passport design or issuance volume.

 **EXAM TIP**

Henley Index ranks by visa-free destinations; Singapore usually leads.

 **INTERVIEW**

What does passport strength reveal about a country's diplomacy?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

**Question 12**

of 15

[Source →](#)

An editorial warned that prolonged pre-trial detention under laws like the UAPA converts process into punishment. This most directly implicates which fundamental right?

- A The right to freedom of religion under Article 25
- B The right to life and personal liberty under Article 21 ✓
- C The right to property under Article 300A
- D The right to constitutional remedies under Article 32 alone

**ANSWER & ANALYSIS**
**✓ EXPLANATION**

**FACT:** Prolonged pre-trial detention, where the process itself becomes the punishment, most directly implicates the right to life and personal liberty under Article 21, which includes the right to a speedy and fair trial. **ANALYSIS:** Stringent bail conditions under laws such as the UAPA make bail hard to secure, and inconsistent judicial treatment undermines the rule of law.

**📖 CONCEPT NOTE**

The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA) contains restrictive bail provisions, notably Section 43D(5), which makes bail difficult where the court finds the accusation prima facie true. The Supreme Court has held in cases such as the "bail is the rule, jail is the exception" line of reasoning that liberty cannot be routinely denied, yet outcomes vary. The right to a speedy trial has been read into Article 21 (for example in Hussainara Khatoon). The tension between national-security laws and personal liberty is a recurring constitutional theme.

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

GS2 polity (fundamental rights, criminal justice).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

Article 21, speedy trial, bail jurisprudence, UAPA.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

overlooking that speedy trial is part of Article 21.

 **EXAM TIP**

UAPA Section 43D(5) restricts bail; "bail is the rule" principle.

 **INTERVIEW**

How to balance security laws with liberty?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

**Question 13**

of 15

[Source →](#)

An editorial argued India must "rewire its regional leadership" as the US reshapes its Asia strategy. This reflects which principle of Indian foreign policy?

- A Becoming a junior partner aligned to one power
- B Strategic autonomy and a neighbourhood-first approach ✓
- C Withdrawing from the Indo-Pacific
- D Forming a military bloc against all neighbours

---

**ANSWER & ANALYSIS**


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**✓ EXPLANATION**

**FACT:** The argument that India must proactively lead in its region, rather than become an aligned subordinate, reflects strategic autonomy and the neighbourhood-first approach. **ANALYSIS:** As both the United States and China court India's neighbours, India must secure its own leadership and options rather than depend on any single power.

**📖 CONCEPT NOTE**

India's neighbourhood-first policy prioritises stable, cooperative ties with South Asian neighbours, while strategic autonomy keeps its options open among great powers. India engages the United States on technology and the Indo-Pacific, manages competition and the boundary question with China, and maintains ties with Russia and others as interests dictate. India's official position holds that Aksai Chin, Arunachal Pradesh and Pakistan-occupied Kashmir are integral parts of India. Its maritime vision is expressed through SAGAR and its successor framing, MAHASAGAR.

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


GS2 international relations (foreign policy, Indo-Pacific).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

strategic autonomy, neighbourhood first, multi-alignment, regional leadership.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

equating strategic autonomy with alliance or with isolation.

 **EXAM TIP**

neighbourhood-first + strategic autonomy define India's regional approach.

 **INTERVIEW**

Can India lead its region without picking a bloc?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

**Question 14**

of 15

[Source →](#)

An editorial analysed the World Bank dropping its 45 per cent climate-finance target. Climate finance for developing countries is a key theme of which global framework?

- A The World Trade Organization agreements
- B The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement ✓
- C The Bretton Woods fixed-exchange system
- D The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty

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**ANSWER & ANALYSIS**


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 **EXPLANATION**

**FACT:** Climate finance for developing countries is central to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement, under the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities. **ANALYSIS:** The World Bank scaling back its climate-finance target weakens multilateral commitments and reduces expected flows to developing nations, sharpening climate-justice concerns.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

Under the Paris Agreement (2015), developed countries committed to mobilising climate finance to help developing countries mitigate and adapt, and a New Collective Quantified Goal on climate finance was agreed at COP29. Multilateral development banks such as the World Bank are important channels for such finance.

India has argued that developed countries must meet their finance and technology-transfer obligations, consistent with equity and common but differentiated responsibilities. Reduced multilateral finance raises the cost of the energy transition for developing economies.

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

GS3 environment (climate finance), GS2 international relations.

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

climate finance, CBDR, Paris Agreement, climate justice.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

linking climate finance to the WTO rather than the UNFCCC.

 **EXAM TIP**

climate finance under UNFCCC and Paris Agreement; NCQG at COP29.

 **INTERVIEW**

Who should pay for the developing world's energy transition?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

**Question 15**

of 15

[Source →](#)

The improved rice specifications and the Golden Hour concept both connect to broader legal frameworks. The "Golden Hour", now defined in law, appears in which statute?

- A The National Food Security Act, 2013
- B **The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019 ✓**
- C The Disaster Management Act, 2005
- D The Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897

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**ANSWER & ANALYSIS**


---

**✓ EXPLANATION**






**FACT:** The "Golden Hour", the first hour after a traumatic injury when prompt medical care most improves the chance of survival, is defined in the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019. **ANALYSIS:** This underpins schemes such as PM-RAHAT for cashless treatment of road-accident victims and the upgrade of the National Ambulance Code.

**📖 CONCEPT NOTE**

The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019 introduced several road-safety and victim-protection provisions, including a definition of the Golden Hour and a scheme for cashless treatment during that period. The upgraded AIS-125 ambulance code and the PM-RAHAT scheme (up to Rs 1.5 lakh per victim for seven days via the Motor Vehicle Accident Fund) operationalise this focus on timely care.

India's high road-fatality burden, about 1.77 lakh deaths in 2024, makes emergency medical response a major public-health priority.

**Q15**  **CONCEPT KIT**

 <b>CROSS-PAPER</b>	GS2 governance (road safety, health), GS3 infrastructure.
 <b>MAINS KEYWORDS</b>	Golden Hour, cashless treatment, emergency medical services, road safety.
 <b>COMMON MISTAKE</b>	locating the Golden Hour definition in a health statute rather than the Motor Vehicles Act.
 <b>EXAM TIP</b>	Golden Hour defined in the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019.
 <b>INTERVIEW</b>	How can India build a nationwide emergency-response system?

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CURATED &amp; WRITTEN BY

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