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DAILY QUIZ — SOLVED

Daily Quiz, August 13, 2026

13 August 2026

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DAILY QUIZ — SOLVED ANSWER KEY

Daily Quiz, August 13, 2026

13 August 2026 · 11 Questions · Answers & Explanations Included

Question 1 of 11

Source →

India's CPI inflation rose to a 19-month high of 4.45% in July 2026, still within the RBI's tolerance band. Under India's flexible inflation-targeting framework, what is that tolerance band, and which body is statutorily mandated to keep inflation within it?

- A 1%-5%, mandated to the Finance Ministry
- B **2%-6%, mandated to the Monetary Policy Committee ✓**
- C 0%-4%, mandated to the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs
- D 3%-7%, mandated to NITI Aayog

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

EXPLANATION

FACT: Since 2016, India's flexible inflation-targeting framework mandates the RBI's Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) to keep CPI inflation at a 4% target, within a 2%-6% tolerance band. ANALYSIS: July 2026's 4.45% print, though inside the band, is the second consecutive month above the 4% target and the highest reading in 19 months, sharpening attention on upcoming MPC reviews even without triggering any automatic statutory breach.

CONCEPT NOTE

The flexible inflation-targeting (FIT) framework was formally adopted via a 2016 amendment to the RBI Act, 1934, establishing the six-member Monetary Policy Committee with a mandate to target 4% CPI inflation within a 2%-6% band, reviewed every five years by the central government in consultation with the RBI. If inflation breaches the band for three consecutive quarters, the RBI must submit a report to the government explaining the failure, the reasons, and the remedial timeline, a formal accountability mechanism that has been invoked rarely since 2016. July 2026's CPI reading of 4.45%, driven by a Consumer Food Price Index of 5.52% and a wider rural-urban gap (rural 4.84% vs urban 3.96%), remains within the tolerance band and does not trigger this mechanism, but marks a second consecutive above-target month after a period of relatively benign inflation.

Q1 🎯 CONCEPT KIT

🔗 CROSS-PAPER	GS3 (monetary policy, inflation targeting, RBI).
✍️ MAINS KEYWORDS	flexible inflation targeting, Monetary Policy Committee, tolerance band, CFPI.
⚠️ COMMON MISTAKE	treating any above-4% reading as a policy failure; the framework's actual trigger is a sustained breach of the 2%-6% band for three consecutive quarters.
📌 EXAM TIP	memorise "4% target, 2%-6% band, three consecutive quarters" as the fixed FIT accountability trigger.
🎤 INTERVIEW	should India's inflation target itself be revisited given persistent food-price volatility, or is the current band flexible enough to absorb it?

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Question 2 of 11

Source →

Tamil Nadu's Vetri Investors' Conclave 2026 focused MoUs on AI, cybersecurity and semiconductors, mirroring a Union government mission aimed at building India's domestic chip-manufacturing and design ecosystem. What is that mission, and under which ministry does it operate?

A. Digital India Mission, under MeitY

B. Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan, under NITI Aayog

C. India Semiconductor Mission, under the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology ✓

D. National Manufacturing Mission, under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

EXPLANATION

FACT: The India Semiconductor Mission (ISM), approved in December 2021 with an outlay of roughly Rs 76,000 crore, operates under the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) as the nodal agency for approving and incentivising semiconductor and display fabrication units in India. ANALYSIS: State-level investment conclaves like Tamil Nadu's Vetri Conclave, by explicitly courting semiconductor-sector capital, are aligning sub-national investment promotion with this national mission's priorities, an example of layered Centre-state industrial policy rather than competing tracks.

CONCEPT NOTE

The India Semiconductor Mission (ISM) was approved by the Union Cabinet in December 2021 with a financial outlay of approximately Rs 76,000 crore, functioning as the nodal, specialised business division within the Digital India Corporation, operating under MeitY, to design and implement schemes for developing India's semiconductor and display manufacturing ecosystem, including fabrication plants, ATMP (assembly, testing, marking, packaging) units, and chip design incentives. States have increasingly built their own semiconductor-specific investment promotion policies (Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh among them) to compete for these capital-intensive, high-technology investments, given semiconductors' strategic importance for electronics manufacturing, defence and telecom self-reliance.

Q2 🎯 CONCEPT KIT

🔗 CROSS-PAPER	GS3 (industrial policy, science and technology, electronics manufacturing).
✍️ MAINS KEYWORDS	India Semiconductor Mission, MeitY, fabrication, ATMP units.
⚠️ COMMON MISTAKE	attributing the India Semiconductor Mission to NITI Aayog or the Ministry of Commerce; it is a MeitY-administered mission via the Digital India Corporation.
📌 EXAM TIP	anchor "ISM, December 2021, ~Rs 76,000 crore, under MeitY" as a fixed fact set.
🎤 INTERVIEW	can state-level investment conclaves meaningfully accelerate a capital- and skill-intensive sector like semiconductors, or does execution capacity remain concentrated at the Union level regardless of MoUs signed?

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Question 3 of 11

Source →

The Sangeet Natak Akademi, which conferred its 2024-2025 Fellowship and Awards on 115 artists, is the oldest of India's national culture academies. Which of the following correctly pairs all three national academies with their respective art domains?

A **Sangeet Natak Akademi (music, dance, drama); Sahitya Akademi (literature); Lalit Kala Akademi (visual arts) ✓**

B Sangeet Natak Akademi (literature); Sahitya Akademi (music and dance); Lalit Kala Akademi (visual arts)

C Sangeet Natak Akademi (visual arts); Sahitya Akademi (literature); Lalit Kala Akademi (music and dance)

D Sangeet Natak Akademi (music, dance, drama); Sahitya Akademi (visual arts); Lalit Kala Akademi (literature)

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

EXPLANATION

FACT: The Sangeet Natak Akademi (established 1952) covers music, dance and drama; the Sahitya Akademi covers literature; and the Lalit Kala Akademi covers visual arts, all three functioning as autonomous bodies under the Ministry of Culture. ANALYSIS: Sangeet Natak Akademi's 1952 establishment makes it the oldest of the three, predating both sister academies, and it remains the nodal body for India's intangible cultural heritage nominations to UNESCO.

CONCEPT NOTE

India's three national culture academies were established to provide institutional patronage for distinct artistic domains: the Sangeet Natak Akademi (1952) for music, dance and drama; the Sahitya Akademi (1954) for literature across India's scheduled and other languages; and the Lalit Kala Akademi (1954) for visual arts including painting, sculpture and graphics. All three function as autonomous bodies under the Ministry of Culture, each conferring annual fellowships and awards recognising excellence and lifetime contribution in their domain.

The Sangeet Natak Akademi additionally serves as India's nodal agency for nominations to UNESCO's Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity, a role tested in prior UPSC cycles alongside India's specific ICH inscriptions.

Q3 🎯 CONCEPT KIT

🔗 **CROSS-PAPER**	GS1 (Indian art forms, cultural institutions).
✍️ **MAINS KEYWORDS**	Sangeet Natak Akademi, Sahitya Akademi, Lalit Kala Akademi, Ministry of Culture.
⚠️ **COMMON MISTAKE**	confusing which academy is the nodal body for UNESCO intangible-heritage nominations; it is the Sangeet Natak Akademi, not the Sahitya Akademi.
📌 **EXAM TIP**	memorise establishment years in sequence, 1952 (Sangeet Natak), 1954 (Sahitya and Lalit Kala both).
🎤 **INTERVIEW**	do awards-based cultural patronage models effectively sustain endangered folk traditions, or do they favour already-established classical forms?

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Question 4 of 11 Source →

Himachal Pradesh's new 60-paise-per-litre "Widow and Orphan Cess" on fuel is legally distinct from a tax in one key respect concerning India's fiscal-federalism architecture. What is that distinction?

A) A cess requires a separate constitutional amendment to levy, while a tax does not

B) A cess can only be levied by the Union government, never by states

C) A cess is capped by law at a fixed percentage of GST revenue

D) **A cess is earmarked for a specific purpose and is not shared with other governments through the divisible pool under Article 270 ✓**

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

EXPLANATION

FACT: Under Article 270, most Union taxes are shared with states through a divisible pool as recommended by the Finance Commission, but cesses and surcharges are explicitly excluded from this pool and are earmarked for their stated purpose, retained entirely by the levying government. ANALYSIS: States can and do levy their own cesses too, as Himachal Pradesh has here; the earmarking principle is what makes the "Widow and Orphan" framing legally significant, since the revenue is nominally restricted to that welfare purpose rather than entering general revenue, which is exactly what the opposition's "in the name of" criticism questions.

CONCEPT NOTE

A cess is a tax on tax, or an additional levy earmarked for a specific declared purpose, distinct from general taxation which typically enters a shared or general revenue pool. At the Union level, cesses (such as the Health and Education Cess or the erstwhile GST Compensation Cess) are explicitly excluded from the Article 270 divisible pool that the Finance Commission uses to determine states' shares of central tax revenue, a design that has drawn criticism for shrinking the effective divisible pool over time even as the Union's overall tax collection has grown.

States possess independent power to levy their own cesses within their own taxation domain (here, VAT on petroleum products, since petroleum remains outside GST), and Himachal Pradesh's 60-paise cess, enabled by its 2026 VAT Amendment Bill with a ceiling of Rs 5/litre, is one such state-level instance, earmarked for widow and orphan welfare rather than general revenue.

Q4 🎯 CONCEPT KIT

🔗 **CROSS-PAPER**	GS2 (fiscal federalism, Finance Commission); GS3 (public finance, taxation).
✍️ **MAINS KEYWORDS**	Article 270, divisible pool, cess vs tax, Finance Commission.
⚠️ **COMMON MISTAKE**	assuming cesses are always Union-level instruments; states can levy their own cesses within their own taxation powers.
📌 **EXAM TIP**	anchor "cesses and surcharges are excluded from the Article 270 divisible pool" as a fixed, frequently tested fiscal-federalism fact.
🎤 **INTERVIEW**	does earmarked welfare cess financing represent sound fiscal transparency, or can it become a rhetorical device to insulate ordinary revenue measures from scrutiny?

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Question 5 of 11 Source →

Indian Railways' Kavach system, deployed in its 4.0 version across the Izzatnagar Division, is India's indigenous train-safety technology. What was Kavach previously called, and what specific safety function does it perform?

A "Raksha Kavach"; it detects track fractures using embedded sensors

B **TCAS (Train Collision Avoidance System); it automatically applies brakes if a driver fails to respond to speed or signal restrictions ✓**

C "Suraksha Setu"; it manages level-crossing gate automation only

D ETCS Level 3; it is a European system India adapted without modification

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

EXPLANATION

FACT: Kavach was formerly called TCAS, the Train Collision Avoidance System, and functions as an Automatic Train Protection (ATP) system that automatically applies brakes if a locomotive pilot fails to respond appropriately to speed limits or signal restrictions, preventing collisions caused by human error. ANALYSIS: Version 4.0's specific upgrade is its communication backbone, shifting to LTE technology for more reliable data transmission between trackside infrastructure and locomotives, distinct from being a wholly new safety function.

CONCEPT NOTE

Kavach is an indigenously developed Automatic Train Protection (ATP) system, developed by Indian Railways in partnership with the Research Designs and Standards Organisation (RDSO) and domestic industry partners, and was previously known as TCAS (Train Collision Avoidance System) before rebranding. It works by continuously monitoring train speed and signal aspects via trackside RFID tags and onboard systems, automatically triggering brakes if a locomotive pilot fails to respond to a mandated speed reduction or stop signal, directly targeting human-error-caused collisions, a recurring cause of major rail accidents.

Its nationwide rollout has been prioritised on high-density and high-speed routes following major accidents, with successive versions (Kavach 3.2, 4.0) improving interoperability and communication reliability; Version 4.0's LTE-based backbone is its principal technical upgrade in the current rollout phase.

Q5 🎯 CONCEPT KIT

🔗 CROSS-PAPER	GS3 (science and technology, indigenous defence/infrastructure technology, disaster prevention).
✍️ MAINS KEYWORDS	Kavach, Automatic Train Protection, TCAS, RDSO.
⚠️ COMMON MISTAKE	confusing Kavach with European ETCS systems; Kavach is a distinct, indigenously developed system, not an adapted European one.
📌 EXAM TIP	memorise "Kavach = ATP = automatic braking on driver non-response," formerly TCAS.
🎤 INTERVIEW	given the scale of India's rail network, what trade-offs should govern the sequencing of Kavach's nationwide rollout, high-density routes first, or the most accident-prone routes first?

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Question 6 of 11

Source →

India sourced 52% of its April-June 2026 urea imports from Egypt, Algeria, Nigeria and Georgia, a segment that was zero a year earlier, after West Asian supply routes were disrupted. Under which subsidy framework does the Union government support urea affordability for Indian farmers?

- A Minimum Support Price (MSP) mechanism
- B Price Stabilisation Fund
- C **Nutrient-Based Subsidy (NBS) framework ✓**
- D PM-KISAN direct benefit transfer

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

EXPLANATION

FACT: The Nutrient-Based Subsidy (NBS) framework, in place since 2010, subsidises fertilisers based on their nutrient content (nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, sulphur), though urea itself remains under a separate, statutorily fixed Maximum Retail Price regime outside full NBS decontrol. ANALYSIS: Diversifying import sources to Egypt, Algeria, Nigeria and Georgia is a supply-side response to geopolitical disruption that operates alongside this subsidy architecture, since a disrupted or costlier import pipeline directly affects the government's subsidy burden under the existing pricing framework.

CONCEPT NOTE

India's fertiliser subsidy architecture operates through the Nutrient-Based Subsidy (NBS) framework introduced in 2010, under which subsidy rates are fixed annually per nutrient (N, P, K, S) rather than per fertiliser product, intended to encourage balanced nutrient use. However, urea remains a partial exception: its Maximum Retail Price is statutorily fixed by the government (not fully NBS-decontrolled like DAP and complex fertilisers), with the government bearing the difference between import/production cost and the capped retail price as subsidy.

This structure means disruptions to import cost or supply chains, such as the 2026 West Asia-driven urea sourcing shift toward Egypt, Algeria, Nigeria and Georgia, translate relatively directly into fiscal subsidy pressure, reinforcing the policy case for domestic self-sufficiency levers like Nano Urea and reviving closed PSU fertiliser plants.

Q6 🎯 CONCEPT KIT

🔗 **CROSS-PAPER**	GS3 (agriculture, fertiliser subsidy policy, food security).
✍️ **MAINS KEYWORDS**	Nutrient-Based Subsidy, urea MRP control, import diversification, Nano Urea.
⚠️ **COMMON MISTAKE**	assuming urea is fully covered under NBS like DAP and complex fertilisers; urea's retail price remains separately statutorily capped, not fully NBS-decontrolled.
📌 **EXAM TIP**	distinguish "NBS-decontrolled fertilisers" (DAP, MOP, complex) from "urea," which remains under direct price control.
🎤 **INTERVIEW**	does diversifying import sources solve the underlying fiscal-subsidy exposure problem, or only the supply-disruption risk, leaving the cost burden itself unresolved?

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Question 7 of 11

Source →

Karnataka's newly launched Tathyakosh open-data portal aggregates over 1.5 million datasets from 458 sources. This state-level initiative extends which broader Union government policy movement?

- **A Open Government Data (OGD) movement ✓**
- B Right to Information Act, 2005 implementation
- C National e-Governance Plan, 2006
- D Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 compliance

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

EXPLANATION

FACT: Tathyakosh extends the Open Government Data (OGD) movement, which India formalised through the National Data Sharing and Accessibility Policy (2012) and platforms like data.gov.in, aimed at making non-sensitive government-held data publicly and freely accessible for research and innovation. ANALYSIS: State-level OGD extensions like Tathyakosh complement rather than substitute Union-level India Stack components (Aadhaar, UPI, DigiLocker), representing a distinct, transparency-and-research-oriented layer of India's digital public infrastructure rather than a service-delivery layer.

CONCEPT NOTE

India's Open Government Data (OGD) movement traces to the National Data Sharing and Accessibility Policy (NDSAP), notified in 2012, which mandates proactive disclosure of non-sensitive government datasets through platforms like the Union-level data.gov.in portal, administered by the National Informatics Centre under MeitY. The stated objectives are transparency, accountability, and enabling data-driven research, innovation and policymaking by making raw government datasets (spanning agriculture, health, transport, economy) freely available in machine-readable formats. State-level extensions like Karnataka's Tathyakosh, built by the state's Centre of Excellence in Artificial Intelligence, represent a growing trend of sub-national governments building their own OGD infrastructure tailored to state-specific datasets, complementing rather than duplicating the Union-level platform.

Q7 🎯 CONCEPT KIT

🔗 CROSS-PAPER	GS2 (e-governance, transparency in government); GS3 (digital public infrastructure).
✍️ MAINS KEYWORDS	Open Government Data, NDSAP 2012, data.gov.in, digital public infrastructure.
⚠️ COMMON MISTAKE	conflating the Open Government Data movement with the Right to Information Act; RTI is a citizen-initiated request mechanism, while OGD is proactive, unprompted disclosure of datasets.
📌 EXAM TIP	anchor "NDSAP, 2012" as the policy foundation of India's OGD movement.
🎤 INTERVIEW	does state-level fragmentation of open-data platforms (each state building its own) risk creating inconsistent data standards that undermine cross-state policy research?

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Question 8 of 11

Source →

The NIA's raids in Chennai and Madurai, linked to a 6,016.87-kg methamphetamine seizure from a Myanmar-registered boat in the Andaman Sea, are conducted under a specific statute. What category of offence does the NIA Act, 2008 empower the agency to investigate?

A. Any cognizable offence reported by a state police force, regardless of subject matter

B. **Scheduled offences, including those with terrorism, cross-border or national-security dimensions ✓**

C. Only offences committed by foreign nationals within Indian territory

D. Exclusively cyber-crime offences with an international dimension

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

EXPLANATION

FACT: The National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 empowers the NIA to investigate "scheduled offences," a specific list appended to the Act covering terrorism-related laws, and subsequent amendments (notably in 2019) expanded this schedule to include offences like human trafficking, arms and explosives, cyber-terrorism, and narcotics-linked offences with cross-border or national-security implications. ANALYSIS: The Andaman Sea methamphetamine case, given its transnational trafficking dimension and links to Myanmar-based networks, falls within this expanded post-2019 schedule, distinct from a state police force's general criminal jurisdiction over ordinary narcotics offences under the NDPS Act alone.

CONCEPT NOTE

The National Investigation Agency (NIA) was established under the NIA Act, 2008, enacted in the aftermath of the 2008 Mumbai terror attacks, to serve as India's central counter-terrorism law enforcement agency with suo motu jurisdiction across states for offences listed in the Act's Schedule. The 2019 amendment to the NIA Act significantly expanded this schedule beyond core terrorism offences to include human trafficking, offences related to prohibited weapons, cyber-terrorism, and offences under the Explosive Substances Act, and empowered the agency to investigate offences committed outside India against Indian citizens or affecting Indian interests.

Large-scale, cross-border narcotics trafficking, particularly where it intersects with terror financing or organised transnational criminal networks (as with the Golden Triangle-linked Andaman Sea seizure), is treated as falling within this expanded, national-security-linked mandate rather than ordinary NDPS Act policing alone.

Q8 🎯 CONCEPT KIT

🔗 **CROSS-PAPER**	GS3 (internal security, organised crime-terrorism linkages, national investigation agencies).
✍️ **MAINS KEYWORDS**	NIA Act 2008, scheduled offences, 2019 amendment, narco-terrorism.
⚠️ **COMMON MISTAKE**	assuming the NIA can investigate any serious crime; its jurisdiction is specifically bounded by the Act's Schedule, not general criminal law.
📌 **EXAM TIP**	memorise "NIA Act, 2008, enacted post-26/11; 2019 amendment expanded scheduled offences."
🎤 **INTERVIEW**	does concentrating cross-border narcotics investigation in a central agency strengthen coordination, or does it risk sidelining state police forces' local intelligence networks?

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Question 9 of 11

Source →

President Murmu's assent to the Prevention of Insults to National Honour (Amendment) Act, 2026 extends statutory protection to Vande Mataram. Which Supreme Court precedent establishes that silent non-participation in the singing of a national symbol, on grounds of conscience, does not itself amount to an offence under this framework?

- A Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973)
- B **Bijoe Emmanuel v. State of Kerala (1986) ✓**
- C Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (1978)
- D S.R. Bommai v. Union of India (1994)

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

EXPLANATION

FACT: In Bijoe Emmanuel v. State of Kerala (1986), the Supreme Court held that expelling Jehovah's Witness students for silently standing but not singing the National Anthem violated their fundamental rights, since silent non-participation on grounds of conscience does not amount to disrespect or an offence. ANALYSIS: The 2026 amendment extending Vande Mataram's statutory protection criminalises intentional disruption or prevention of its singing, not mere non-participation, meaning the Bijoe Emmanuel principle remains directly relevant to how the amended law should be interpreted and applied.

CONCEPT NOTE

Bijoe Emmanuel v. State of Kerala (1986) arose when three Jehovah's Witness children were expelled from school in Kerala for standing respectfully but not singing the National Anthem during the morning assembly, citing their religious beliefs against venerating anything other than their faith's deity. The Supreme Court held this expulsion unconstitutional, ruling that Article 19(1)(a) (freedom of speech, which includes the right to silence) and Article 25 (freedom of conscience) protected their conduct, since there was no law requiring anyone to actually sing the anthem, only laws penalising active disrespect or disruption.

This precedent remains the operative interpretive framework for India's national-symbol protection statutes, including the original Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971 and its 2026 amendment extending equivalent protection to Vande Mataram, both of which criminalise active disruption or prevention, not passive non-participation.

Q9 🎯 CONCEPT KIT

🔗 CROSS-PAPER	GS2 (fundamental rights, freedom of conscience, judicial precedent).
✍️ MAINS KEYWORDS	Bijoe Emmanuel, Article 19(1)(a), Article 25, national symbols.
⚠️ COMMON MISTAKE	assuming any failure to actively participate in singing a national symbol is itself punishable; the precedent and the statute both target active disruption, not passive silence.
📌 EXAM TIP	pair "Bijoe Emmanuel, 1986, Jehovah's Witness students, Kerala" as a fixed case-name-to-facts association.
🎤 INTERVIEW	as national-symbol protection laws expand to cover new symbols like Vande Mataram, how should enforcement agencies be trained to distinguish protected silent non-participation from punishable active disruption?

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Question 10 of 11

Source →

The NAVYA programme, which trains adolescent girls in non-traditional vocational trades, is implemented under PMKVY 4.0 through a joint convergence of two ministries. Which two?

A. Ministry of Education and Ministry of Labour and Employment

B. Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Panchayati Raj

C. **Ministry of Women and Child Development and Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship ✓**

D. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and Ministry of Tribal Affairs

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

EXPLANATION

FACT: NAVYA (Nurturing Aspirations through Vocational Training for Young Adolescent Girls) is jointly implemented by the Ministry of Women and Child Development and the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, delivered through PMKVY 4.0. ANALYSIS: This convergence model, welfare ministry plus skilling ministry, is a deliberate design response to the well-documented pattern where women's ITI enrolment concentrates in low-wage trades, since NAVYA specifically targets non-traditional, higher-wage emerging sectors like digital marketing and cybersecurity for adolescent girls, rather than the traditionally feminised trade categories.

CONCEPT NOTE

NAVYA, launched in 2025, targets girls aged 16-18 in underserved, tribal and aspirational districts, aiming to steer participants toward non-traditional and emerging-sector skills (digital marketing, cybersecurity) rather than the conventional trades (tailoring, cosmetology, secretarial work) where women's ITI enrolment has historically concentrated. Alongside vocational training, it includes a mandatory life-skills module covering hygiene, POSH/POCSO awareness and financial literacy.

The programme's pilot phase targets 3,850 girls across 27 districts in 19 states, scaled up from an initial 2025 cohort of roughly nine districts across nine states. The programme directly responds to data showing women comprise a much smaller share of enrolment in core engineering ITI trades (electrician, welder, fitter) than in the sector overall, a gap examined in depth in Ujiyari's coverage of Skill Development Minister Jayant Chaudhary's August 12 op-ed.

Q10 🎯 CONCEPT KIT

🔗 CROSS-PAPER	GS2 (women's empowerment, welfare-scheme convergence models).
✍️ MAINS KEYWORDS	NAVYA, PMKVY 4.0, ministry convergence, non-traditional trades.
⚠️ COMMON MISTAKE	assuming women-focused skilling schemes sit solely under the Ministry of Skill Development; NAVYA is explicitly a joint MWCD-MSDE convergence programme.
📌 EXAM TIP	memorise "NAVYA = MWCD + MSDE, under PMKVY 4.0" as a fixed institutional-convergence fact.
🎤 INTERVIEW	can a training-focused intervention like NAVYA meaningfully shift women into higher-wage trades without matching demand-side employer commitments to actually hire them?

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Question 11 of 11

Source →

August 13 is observed globally as World Organ Donation Day. India separately observes its own National Organ Donation Day on a different date, commemorating a specific medical milestone. What is that date and milestone?

A **August 3, commemorating India's first successful deceased-donor heart transplant in 1994 ✓**

B August 13, the same date, commemorating the first kidney transplant in India in 1971

C November 27, commemorating the founding of NOTTO in 2014

D December 3, commemorating India's first living-donor liver transplant in 1998

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

EXPLANATION

FACT: India observes National Organ Donation Day on August 3 annually, commemorating the country's first successful deceased-donor heart transplant, performed in 1994, distinct from World Organ Donation Day, a separate global observance marked on August 13. ANALYSIS: The two dates are frequently and incorrectly conflated in current-affairs coverage since they share the same broad theme in the same month; a Prelims-level answer should treat them as two separate, independently dated observances, one national and one global.

CONCEPT NOTE

India's National Organ Donation Day, observed August 3, commemorates the country's first successful deceased-donor heart transplant in 1994, and is used by the National Organ and Tissue Transplant Organisation (NOTTO), functioning under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, to raise awareness of organ donation and address India's persistently low deceased-donor donation rates relative to countries like Spain or the United States. World Organ Donation Day, observed globally on August 13, is a separate, internationally recognised observance with its own distinct origin, not tied to any specific Indian medical milestone.

NOTTO itself was established in 2014 as India's apex body coordinating organ procurement and distribution, operating the National Organ and Tissue Transplant programme and maintaining the National Registry.

Q11 🎯 CONCEPT KIT

🔗 CROSS-PAPER	GS2 (health policy, government bodies for health administration).
✍️ MAINS KEYWORDS	NOTTO, National Organ Donation Day, deceased-donor transplant.
⚠️ COMMON MISTAKE	conflating India's National Organ Donation Day (August 3) with the globally observed World Organ Donation Day (August 13); they are distinct observances with different origins.
📌 EXAM TIP	anchor "August 3 equals India-specific, 1994 heart transplant; August 13 equals global observance" as a fixed date-pair fact.
🎤 INTERVIEW	why does India's deceased-donor organ donation rate remain low compared to countries with opt-out consent systems, and would such a system be appropriate for India?

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— Steve Jobs

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