



P.L.RAJ IAS & IPS ACADEMY

Building Bureaucrats Since 2006

DAILY UPSC PRILIMS MCQ 27.06.2026

1. With reference to the proposed reforms in India's drug import regulations under the Drugs Rules, 1945, consider the following statements:

- I. The proposed reforms introduce an acknowledgement-based mechanism for importing small quantities of drugs meant for examination, testing and analysis.
- II. The simplified import procedure is applicable to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances used for research purposes.
- III. The proposal replaces the requirement of more than 60% residual shelf life with a minimum residual shelf life of 12 months at the time of import.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one

(b) Only two

(c) All three

(d) None

Answer: (b)

Explanation

Statements I and III are correct, whereas Statement II is incorrect.

- The proposed amendment to the **Drugs Rules, 1945** introduces an **acknowledgement-based import system**, enabling importers to bring in eligible small quantities of drugs after submitting a prior intimation instead of obtaining a separate import licence.
- The simplified procedure is intended for **analytical, quality evaluation and non-clinical testing**.
- The exemption **does not apply** to certain sensitive categories including:
 - **Narcotic and psychotropic substances**
 - **Sex hormones**
 - **Cytotoxic drugs**
 - **Beta-lactam drugs**
 - **Live microorganism-based biologics**
- The proposal also revises the shelf-life norm by prescribing a **minimum residual shelf life of 12 months**, replacing the earlier requirement of more than 60%.

2. Which one of the following categories of drugs continues to require the regular import licensing procedure under the proposed amendments to the Drugs Rules, 1945?

- (a) Drugs imported exclusively for analytical testing
- (b) Beta-lactam drugs**
- (c) Drugs imported for non-clinical laboratory evaluation
- (d) Samples imported for quality assessment

Answer: (b)

Explanation

The proposed regulatory reform seeks to facilitate **research, testing and product evaluation** by simplifying imports of small quantities of eligible drugs. However, owing to their potential safety risks, certain categories remain excluded from the simplified mechanism.

These include:

- **Beta-lactam drugs**
- **Cytotoxic drugs**
- **Sex hormones**
- **Narcotic and psychotropic substances**
- **Biologics containing live microorganisms**

These categories continue to require the **regular regulatory approval and import licensing process**.

3. With reference to Aarogya Setu 2.0, recently launched under the Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM), consider the following statements:

- I. It has been redesigned as a Personal Health Record (PHR) application.
- II. It enables creation and management of Ayushman Bharat Health Accounts (ABHA).
- III. It allows exchange of health records only through mandatory government approval for every transaction.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two**
- (c) All three
- (d) None

Answer: (b)

Explanation

Statements **I** and **II** are correct, while Statement **III** is incorrect.

Aarogya Setu 2.0 has evolved into a **comprehensive Personal Health Record (PHR) platform** under the **Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM)**.

Its features include:

- **Creation and management of ABHA**
- **Consent-based exchange of health information**
- **AI-powered health insights**
- Integration with **PM-JAY services**
- Digital access to empanelled hospitals and beneficiary services

Health data sharing follows the principle of **patient consent** rather than requiring prior government approval for each transaction.

4. Consider the following pairs:

Digital Health Initiative	Primary Purpose
I. Ayushman Sarathi	WhatsApp-based assistance for PM-JAY beneficiaries
II. National Health Claims Exchange (NHCX)	Digital infrastructure for health insurance claims
III. e-Sushrut Clinic	Hospital accreditation framework

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(a) Only one

(b) Only two

(c) All three

(d) None

Answer: (b)

Explanation

Pairs **I** and **II** are correctly matched, whereas Pair **III** is incorrect.

- **Ayushman Sarathi** is a **WhatsApp chatbot** providing information and assistance to PM-JAY beneficiaries.
- **National Health Claims Exchange (NHCX)** establishes a **Digital Public Infrastructure** for seamless processing of health insurance claims.
- **e-Sushrut Clinic** is **not an accreditation framework**. It is a **plug-and-play digital clinic management platform** that streamlines patient registration, clinical workflows, record management and healthcare operations.

5. With reference to the Rewa Sundarja Mango, recently seen in the news, consider the following statements:

- I. It received Geographical Indication (GI) status in 2023.
- II. It is indigenous to the Rewa district of Madhya Pradesh.
- III. Its first commercial export to the United Arab Emirates was facilitated by the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA).

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) I and II only
- (b) II and III only
- (c) I and III only
- (d) I, II and III**

Answer: (d)

Explanation

All three statements are correct.

Rewa Sundarja is a premium mango variety native to the **Rewa district of Madhya Pradesh**. It was granted **Geographical Indication (GI)** status in **2023**, recognising its unique geographical origin and distinctive characteristics.

The variety is known for its:

- **Exceptional sweetness**
- **Rich aroma**
- **Fibreless pulp**
- **Distinctive flavour**

Recently, **APEDA** facilitated its **first commercial export to the United Arab Emirates**, highlighting India's efforts to promote **GI-tagged agricultural products** in international markets.

Value Addition:

APEDA is a **statutory body** established under the **APEDA Act, 1985** and functions under the **Ministry of Commerce and Industry** to promote exports of agricultural and processed food products.

6. With reference to initiatives aimed at strengthening the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) ecosystem in India, consider the following statements:

- I. Udyam Registration serves as the official online registration system for MSMEs.
- II. MSME Samadhaan is an online mechanism for addressing delayed payment grievances of MSMEs.

- III. MSME Sambandh is a portal that monitors procurement by Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) from MSMEs.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

Answer: (c)

Explanation

All three statements are correct.

The Ministry of MSME has developed several digital platforms to improve the ease of doing business for MSMEs.

- **Udyam Registration Portal** provides **online registration** and classification of MSMEs.
- **MSME Samadhaan** facilitates filing and monitoring of complaints relating to **delayed payments** under the MSMED Act, 2006.
- **MSME Sambandh** monitors the procurement made by **Central Ministries, Departments and CPSEs** from MSMEs, thereby promoting implementation of the Public Procurement Policy.

Together, these initiatives improve **formalisation, transparency and market access** for MSMEs.

7. Which one of the following portals is specifically intended to address delayed payments to Micro and Small Enterprises?

- (a) MSME Sambandh
(b) Udyam Assist Platform
(c) MSME Samadhaan
(d) Trade Receivables Discounting System (TReDS)

Answer: (c)

Explanation

MSME Samadhaan is an online grievance redressal portal where **Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs)** can file complaints regarding delayed payments from buyers.

Important distinctions:

- **MSME Samadhaan** → Delayed payment grievance portal.
- **MSME Sambandh** → Procurement monitoring.
- **Udyam Registration** → MSME registration.
- **Udyam Assist Platform** → Formalisation of informal micro enterprises.

- **TReDS** → RBI-regulated electronic platform for financing trade receivables through multiple financiers.

8. Consider the following pairs:

Digital Platform	Primary Purpose
I. Udyam Registration	Online registration of MSMEs
II. MSME Samadhaan	Resolution of delayed payment disputes
III. NHCX	Digital processing of health insurance claims
IV. APEDA	Digital certification of Geographical Indications

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three**
- (d) All four

Answer: (c)

Explanation

Pairs **I, II and III** are correctly matched.

- **Udyam Registration** provides official MSME registration.
- **MSME Samadhaan** handles delayed payment grievances.
- **National Health Claims Exchange (NHCX)** serves as a digital infrastructure for processing health insurance claims.
- **APEDA** promotes exports of agricultural and processed food products. It **does not certify Geographical Indications**. GI registration is administered by the **Geographical Indications Registry** under the Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks.

9. Which one of the following statements best reflects the significance of the recent export of Rewa Sundarja mango?

- (a) It marks India's first export of mangoes to West Asia.
- (b) It demonstrates the role of Geographical Indication products in enhancing agricultural exports and rural branding.**
- (c) It signifies the replacement of Alphonso as India's principal export mango variety.
- (d) It represents the first agricultural product exported under the WTO Agreement on Agriculture.

Answer: (b)

Explanation

The export of **Rewa Sundarja** highlights the growing importance of **GI-tagged agricultural products** in India's export strategy.

Such exports:

- Promote **regional identity and branding**.
- Enhance **farmers' income** through premium pricing.
- Encourage **value addition**.
- Improve **global recognition** of indigenous agricultural products.
- Support the **One District One Product (ODOP)** and **Vocal for Local** initiatives.

The export does **not** represent India's first mango export, nor has it replaced Alphonso as the country's principal export variety.

10. Consider the following statements regarding Geographical Indications (GI):

- I. A Geographical Indication identifies goods originating from a specific geographical region possessing qualities or reputation attributable to that origin.
- II. Registration of a Geographical Indication in India is governed by the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999.
- III. A registered Geographical Indication remains valid for twenty years without renewal.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) I and II only

(b) II and III only

(c) I and III only

(d) I, II and III

Answer: (a)

Explanation

Statements **I** and **II** are correct, whereas Statement **III** is incorrect.

A **Geographical Indication (GI)** identifies goods whose **quality, reputation or other characteristics are essentially attributable to their geographical origin**.

Important facts:

- Governed by the **Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999**.
- The **GI Registry** is located at **Chennai**.
- A GI registration is **valid for 10 years** and may be **renewed periodically**.

- GI protection safeguards traditional knowledge, prevents unauthorised use, enhances export potential and supports livelihoods associated with region-specific products.

The recent export of **Rewa Sundarja** demonstrates how GI recognition can strengthen India's agricultural branding in global markets.