



UPSC & STATE PCS CURRENT AFFAIRS · UJIYARI.COM

DAILY QUIZ — SOLVED

Daily Quiz, June 30, 2026

30 June 2026



CURATED & WRITTEN BY

Bharat Choudhary

UPSC Educator & Content Creator

[linkedin.com/in/epicbharat](https://www.linkedin.com/in/epicbharat)

ALSO FROM THE CREATOR

BharatNotes

Free UPSC notes, MCQs, PYQ analysis. **100% Free.**

bharatnotes.com →

ADVERTISE

Advertise with Ujiyari

Reach thousands of UPSC aspirants daily.

epicbharat@gmail.com

DAILY QUIZ — SOLVED ANSWER KEY

Daily Quiz, June 30, 2026

30 June 2026 · 15 Questions · Answers & Explanations Included

Question 1

of 15

[Source →](#)

Lt Gen Dhiraj Seth took over as the 31st Chief of the Army Staff. The Chief of the Army Staff (COAS) is distinct from the Chief of Defence Staff (CDS). Which statement is correct?

- A The COAS heads the Department of Military Affairs, while the CDS heads the Army
- B The COAS heads the Indian Army; the CDS is the single-point military adviser and heads the Department of Military Affairs ✓
- C Both posts are the same, held by one officer
- D The CDS heads the Army while the COAS advises on nuclear command

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: The COAS is the professional head of the Indian Army and a member of the Chiefs of Staff Committee, while the CDS heads the Department of Military Affairs and is the single-point military adviser to the government.

ANALYSIS: The CDS post was announced in 2019 and the first CDS took office on January 1, 2020; the role drives jointness and the theatreisation of the armed forces, distinct from the service chiefs.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

Lt Gen Dhiraj Seth, previously Vice Chief of Army Staff, assumed charge as the 31st COAS on June 30, 2026, succeeding General Upendra Dwivedi. He was commissioned into the Armoured Corps in 1986.

Service chiefs are appointed by the President. The CDS also functions as Permanent Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff Committee.

The distinction between the operational chain (moving toward theatre commands) and the service chiefs (who raise, train and sustain forces) is a recurring exam theme.

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

GS3 security (defence organisation, higher defence management).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

theatreisation, jointness, Chiefs of Staff Committee, CDS.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

conflating the COAS with the CDS.

 **EXAM TIP**

CDS announced 2019, first CDS took office Jan 1, 2020; heads the Department of Military Affairs.

 **INTERVIEW**

Will theatre commands strengthen or complicate the chain of command?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 2

of 15

[Source →](#)

Aarogya Setu was relaunched as a Personal Health Record app. Under which mission does it now operate, and what unique identity does that mission provide?

- A The National Health Mission, providing a ration card number
- B The Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission, providing an ABHA number ✓
- C The Digital India Mission, providing an Aadhaar number
- D The Poshan Abhiyaan, providing a POSHAN ID

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: Aarogya Setu 2.0 operates under the Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM), which gives every citizen an Ayushman Bharat Health Account (ABHA) number to store and share health records. **ANALYSIS:** The relaunch converts a COVID-era contact-tracing app into a piece of digital public infrastructure for health, enabling interoperable, consent-based records.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

ABDM was launched in 2021 to create a national digital-health ecosystem. The June 29, 2026 launch bundled the Ayushman App, an Ayushman Sarathi WhatsApp chatbot, the National Health Claims Exchange (NHCX) for insurance claims, and the Unified Health Interface (UHI).

The ecosystem reports 90-plus crore ABHA accounts and over 100 crore linked health records. Data handling is governed by the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023, making privacy and consent central to the design.

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


GS2 governance (health), GS3 science and technology (DPI).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

digital public infrastructure, interoperability, ABHA, consent, data privacy.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing ABHA (health account) with Aadhaar.

 **EXAM TIP**

ABDM launched 2021; ABHA is the health ID.

 **INTERVIEW**

How do we balance digital health efficiency with data privacy?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 3

of 15

[Source →](#)

Haryana and Rajasthan signed a Yamuna water-sharing agreement operationalising a long-pending pact. From which structure will water be drawn for Rajasthan?

- A Tehri Dam
- B Hathnikund Barrage ✓
- C Bhakra Dam
- D Sardar Sarovar Dam

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: About 580 million cubic metres of water will flow to Rajasthan via underground pipelines from the Hathnikund Barrage through the Western Yamuna Canal, operationalising the 1994 Upper Yamuna River Board Agreement.

ANALYSIS: The pact illustrates cooperative federalism resolving a decades-old inter-State water issue.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The Yamuna is the largest tributary of the Ganga, rising at Yamunotri in Uttarakhand. The Upper Yamuna River Board functions under the Ministry of Jal Shakti.

Inter-State river-water disputes are governed by Article 262 of the Constitution and the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956, which allows Parliament to bar the jurisdiction of courts in such disputes. The agreement is also expected to expedite the Renuka, Kishau and Lakhwar multipurpose dam projects on the Yamuna basin.

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

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

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

cooperative federalism, Article 262, river boards, water-sharing.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing the Hathnikund Barrage with a dam on another river.

 **EXAM TIP**

Article 262 + Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956.

 **INTERVIEW**

Why do inter-State water disputes persist for decades?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 4

of 15

[Source →](#)

June 30 is observed as Hul Diwas. It commemorates which historical event?

- A The Munda rebellion led by Birsa Munda
- B The Santhal rebellion (Hul) of 1855 ✓
- C The Kol uprising of 1831
- D The Bhil revolt of 1818

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

EXPLANATION

FACT: Hul Diwas marks the Santhal Hul, the rebellion that began on June 30, 1855, led by Sidhu and Kanhu Murmu against the zamindari system, moneylenders and East India Company revenue policies. **ANALYSIS:** The revolt predated the 1857 uprising by two years and led the British to create the separate Santhal Parganas with administrative safeguards.

CONCEPT NOTE

The Santhal Hul took place in the Damin-i-Koh region of the then Bengal Presidency, in present-day Jharkhand. It was led by the Murmu brothers Sidhu, Kanhu, Chand and Bhairav, with sisters Phoolo and Jhano. "Hul" means liberation in Santhali. It belongs to the tradition of tribal and peasant uprisings against colonial rule, alongside the Kol uprising (1831), the Munda Ulgulan led by Birsa Munda (1899-1900), and the Bhil revolts. The modern legacy of tribal self-governance includes the Fifth and Sixth Schedules, PESA (1996) and the Forest Rights Act (2006).

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


GS1 modern history (tribal and peasant movements).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

tribal resistance, Damin-i-Koh, Santhal Parganas, colonial revenue policy.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing the Santhal Hul (1855) with the Munda Ulgulan (Birsa Munda).

 **EXAM TIP**

Santhal Hul = 1855, led by Sidhu-Kanhu; predates 1857.

 **INTERVIEW**

How should modern India honour tribal freedom struggles?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 5

of 15

[Source →](#)

The DRDO Delegation of Financial Powers 2026 (DFP-2026) primarily aims to:

- A Privatising the DRDO
- B Fast-track defence research and development and procurement approvals ✓
- C Merge the DRDO with ISRO
- D Transfer defence R&D to the private sector entirely

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

EXPLANATION

FACT: DFP-2026 empowers the Department of Defence R&D with dedicated funds and delegated powers to fast-track trials, pre-project R&D and schemes such as the Technology Development Fund, while a companion DFPDS-2026 speeds armed-forces procurement. **ANALYSIS:** The reform is aimed at reducing delays and advancing self-reliance (Aatmanirbhar Bharat) in defence technology.

CONCEPT NOTE

The DRDO, founded in 1958 under the Ministry of Defence, is India's premier defence-research agency. DFP-2026 segregates financial powers for Extra-Mural Research, the Defence Innovation Accelerator Centres of Excellence (DIA-CoE) and the Technology Development Fund (TDF), which funds private industry and start-ups to develop defence technologies.

The reform strengthens the civil-military-industry-academia innovation linkage and complements schemes such as iDEX (Innovations for Defence Excellence). Faster financial sanction is meant to shorten the long development cycles that have historically slowed indigenous projects.

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

GS3 defence (indigenisation, science and technology).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

Aatmanirbhar Bharat, TDF, iDEX, defence R&D.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

reading the reform as privatisation; it is delegation of financial powers.

 **EXAM TIP**

DRDO founded 1958; TDF funds industry/start-ups.

 **INTERVIEW**

Why has indigenous defence R&D been slow, and how can it speed up?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 6

of 15

[Source →](#)

The Index of Eight Core Industries has the largest individual weight assigned to which sector?

A Steel

B Electricity

C Refinery Products ✓

D Coal

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

EXPLANATION

FACT: Refinery Products carry the highest individual weight (about 28%) in the Index of Eight Core Industries, followed by Electricity and Steel. The eight core industries together have a weight of about 40.27% in the Index of Industrial Production.

ANALYSIS: Because of this large weight, movements in refining and energy sectors strongly influence the headline core-sector and industrial-growth numbers.

CONCEPT NOTE

The eight core industries are Coal, Crude Oil, Natural Gas, Refinery Products, Fertilizers, Steel, Cement and Electricity. The index is compiled by the Office of the Economic Adviser in the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT).

For May 2026, core-sector output grew a muted 0.5% year-on-year, with cement, electricity and steel expanding while coal, crude oil, natural gas and refinery products contracted. The core sector is a closely watched leading indicator of industrial and infrastructure activity.

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

GS3 economy (industry, indicators).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

core sector, IIP, infrastructure output, leading indicator.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

assuming steel or electricity has the highest weight; refinery products lead.

 **EXAM TIP**

8 core industries = 40.27% of IIP; refinery highest single weight.

 **INTERVIEW**

What do core-sector numbers tell us about the economy?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 7

of 15

[Source →](#)

Who led the Santhal Hul of 1855, commemorated on Hul Diwas?

A Birsa Munda and Gaya Munda

B Sidhu and Kanhu Murmu ✓

C Tilka Manjhi and Buddhu Bhagat

D Rani Gaidinliu and Jadonang

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The Santhal Hul of 1855 was led by the brothers Sidhu and Kanhu Murmu, along with Chand and Bhairav, and their sisters Phoolo and Jhano. **ANALYSIS:** The leadership of the Murmu brothers has made them enduring icons of tribal resistance to colonial exploitation.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The Santhal rebellion arose in the Damin-i-Koh region against the triple oppression of zamindars, mahajans (moneylenders) and the East India Company. Tilka Manjhi led an earlier Santhal resistance in the late eighteenth century and is sometimes remembered separately.

Birsa Munda led the later Munda Ulgulan (1899-1900). Distinguishing these leaders and their movements is a common prelims requirement.

The Hul's suppression nevertheless forced colonial administrative concessions, including the creation of the Santhal Parganas.

Q7

 CONCEPT KIT **CROSS-PAPER**


GS1 modern history (tribal movements).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

tribal leadership, colonial exploitation, Santhal Parganas.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

attributing the 1855 Hul to Birsa Munda or Tilka Manjhi.

 **EXAM TIP**

Sidhu-Kanhu Murmu led the 1855 Santhal Hul.

 **INTERVIEW**

Why are tribal uprisings central to the anti-colonial story?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 8

of 15

[Source →](#)

Digital India completed 11 years in 2026. In which year was the programme launched?

A 2014

B 2015 ✓

C 2016

D 2009

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: Digital India was launched on July 1, 2015, and thus completes 11 years in 2026. **ANALYSIS:** It has evolved from a connectivity and e-governance drive into the foundation of India's Digital Public Infrastructure and, more recently, its AI and semiconductor push.

📌 CONCEPT NOTE

Digital India, under the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), rests on pillars including broadband highways (BharatNet), universal mobile access, e-governance, and electronics manufacturing. Its signature successes include Aadhaar-enabled services and the Unified Payments Interface (UPI), which handles a very large share of global real-time payments.

The recent pivot toward the India Semiconductor Mission and the IndiaAI Mission reflects a shift from delivering connectivity to building frontier digital and hardware capability.

Q8

 CONCEPT KIT **CROSS-PAPER**

GS2 governance (e-governance), GS3 science and technology.

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

Digital Public Infrastructure, UPI, BharatNet, semiconductors.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

dating Digital India to 2014 or 2016.

 **EXAM TIP**

Digital India launched July 1, 2015, under MeitY.

 **INTERVIEW**

Has Digital India narrowed or widened the digital divide?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 9

of 15

[Source →](#)

The Indian Army is operationalising Integrated Battle Groups (IBGs). An IBG is best described as:

- A A ceremonial regiment for parades
- B A self-contained, agile combined-arms formation for rapid deployment ✓
- C A purely logistics and supply unit
- D A cyber-warfare command

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

EXPLANATION

FACT: An Integrated Battle Group is a self-contained, agile combined-arms formation, usually commanded by a Major General, that integrates infantry, artillery, armour, engineers, signals and air defence for rapid mobilisation.

ANALYSIS: IBGs mark a shift from large, slower divisions toward leaner formations that can deploy within roughly 48 hours.

CONCEPT NOTE

The IBG concept is part of the Indian Army's transformation toward integrated, network-centric warfare and complements the wider push for jointness and theatre commands. Each IBG is tailored to its terrain and task, whether along the western or northern borders.

By combining multiple arms under a single commander, IBGs reduce the coordination delays of the traditional structure and enable faster, more flexible responses. The reform sits alongside other modernisation steps such as specialised battalions and integrated fire units.

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


GS3 security (defence restructuring).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

combined arms, jointness, rapid deployment, theatreisation.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

treating an IBG as a single-arm or logistics unit.

 **EXAM TIP**

IBG = combined-arms, led by a Major General, ~48-hour deployment.

 **INTERVIEW**

How do leaner formations change modern warfare?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 10

of 15

[Source →](#)

The RBI Financial Stability Report (FSR) is released at what frequency, and what emerging risk did the June 2026 edition flag?

- A Monthly; rising gold prices
- B Biannually; AI-enabled cyberattacks ✓
- C Annually; foreign portfolio outflows
- D Quarterly; a real-estate bubble

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

✓ EXPLANATION





FACT: The FSR is a biannual report (June and December) assessing the resilience of and risks to the financial system; the June 2026 edition flagged AI-enabled cyberattacks as an emerging near-term risk. **ANALYSIS:** It also noted that the banking system remains resilient, with gross non-performing assets at a multi-decade low.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The FSR reflects the collective assessment of the sub-committee of the Financial Stability and Development Council (FSDC), which the RBI Governor chairs at that level. The FSDC itself is chaired by the Union Finance Minister and coordinates among financial-sector regulators (RBI, SEBI, IRDAI, PFRDA).

The report covers macro-financial risks, banking-sector health, and stress-test results. Flagging AI-enabled cyber threats reflects the growing intersection of technology risk and financial stability.

Q10  **CONCEPT KIT**

 CROSS-PAPER	GS3 economy (financial regulation, banking).
 MAINS KEYWORDS	systemic risk, FSDC, non-performing assets, cyber risk.
 COMMON MISTAKE	thinking the FSR is monthly or quarterly; it is biannual.
 EXAM TIP	FSR is biannual (June and December); FSDC coordinates regulators.
 INTERVIEW	How should regulators handle AI-driven financial risks?

[Read Full Article →](#)

Question 11

of 15

[Source →](#)

International Asteroid Day, observed on June 30, marks the anniversary of which event?

- A The Chelyabinsk meteor of 2013
- B The 1908 Tunguska event ✓
- C The Chicxulub impact
- D The first flyby of an asteroid by a spacecraft

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

EXPLANATION

FACT: International Asteroid Day marks the anniversary of the 1908 Tunguska event in Siberia, the largest recorded asteroid or comet impact in modern history, which flattened a vast area of forest. **ANALYSIS:** The day, designated by the UN in 2016, raises awareness of asteroid-impact hazards and planetary defence.

CONCEPT NOTE

The Tunguska event released energy estimated in the megatonne range, though it caused an airburst rather than a crater. Planetary-defence efforts are coordinated through bodies such as the UN Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA) and the International Asteroid Warning Network.

Missions such as NASA's DART have tested the deflection of asteroids. For India, ISRO tracks near-Earth objects and participates in international space-situational-awareness efforts.

The day connects space science with disaster-risk awareness.

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

GS3 science and technology (space).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

planetary defence, near-Earth objects, UNOOSA, space situational awareness.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing Tunguska (1908) with Chelyabinsk (2013).

 **EXAM TIP**

Asteroid Day = June 30; marks the 1908 Tunguska event.

 **INTERVIEW**

Should planetary defence be a global spending priority?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 12

of 15

[Source →](#)

An editorial argued India needs a dedicated Integrated Rocket Force to counter China. Such a force would primarily provide India with:

- A Nuclear-only second-strike capability
- B Credible conventional deterrence through massed, precise missile firepower ✓
- C A replacement for the Indian Air Force
- D A civilian space-launch capability

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: A dedicated Integrated Rocket Force would give India credible conventional deterrence by concentrating precise, long-range missile firepower under unified command, countering China's large conventional missile arsenal.

ANALYSIS: It addresses the gap between India's dispersed assets and an adversary with a coercive conventional-missile edge.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

India's official position holds that Aksai Chin and Arunachal Pradesh are integral parts of India. China's People's Liberation Army Rocket Force operates a large inventory of conventional and nuclear missiles.

Proponents argue a unified Indian rocket force would improve targeting, survivability and deterrence against both conventional and sub-conventional threats. India already fields systems such as the Agni and Pralay missiles; the debate is about organising them under an integrated command rather than across services, echoing broader theatreisation reforms.

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

GS3 security (deterrence, defence organisation), GS2 IR (India-China).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

conventional deterrence, rocket force, theatreisation, missile arsenal.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

framing a rocket force as purely nuclear.

 **EXAM TIP**

Pralay is a conventional short-range ballistic missile.

 **INTERVIEW**

Does India need a separate rocket force or better joint structures?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 13

of 15

[Source →](#)

An editorial argued that lower fuel prices offer India a window to prepare for tougher times. What did it recommend India do with this window?

- A Maximise short-term consumption through fuel subsidies
- B Rebuild fiscal buffers, rationalise energy taxes and prepare for future shocks ✓
- C Fix fuel prices permanently at the lower level
- D Halt all investment in renewable energy

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The editorial urged using the breathing room from softer crude prices to rebuild fiscal buffers, rationalise energy taxes and prepare for future oil-price and external shocks, rather than spending it on short-term consumption gains. **ANALYSIS:** It reflects a counter-cyclical, prudence-first view of managing commodity-price windfalls.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

India imports over 80% of its crude oil, so global price movements strongly affect its fiscal deficit, current-account balance and inflation. Lower prices ease the subsidy burden and give room to build Strategic Petroleum Reserves and rationalise the excise-and-cess structure on fuel.

Windfalls from low prices can be saved or invested rather than consumed, cushioning the economy when prices rebound. The argument connects to macroeconomic stability, energy security and fiscal prudence.

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


GS3 economy (fiscal policy, energy).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

counter-cyclical policy, fiscal buffers, energy taxes, oil-import dependence.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

treating cheap oil as a reason to expand subsidies.

 **EXAM TIP**

India imports over 80% of crude; prices drive the fiscal and current-account balance.

 **INTERVIEW**

How should governments handle commodity-price windfalls?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 14

of 15

[Source →](#)

An editorial on "AI's hidden footprint" stressed that AI is also physical infrastructure. Which resource concern did it highlight for data centres?

- A Only the cost of software licences
- B Their heavy demand for electricity and water, and e-waste ✓
- C A shortage of programmers
- D Excessive use of paper records

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
 **EXPLANATION**

FACT: The editorial argued that AI depends on physical infrastructure, with data centres consuming large amounts of electricity and water for cooling and generating electronic waste. **ANALYSIS:** It cautioned that data-centre growth in water- and power-stressed states needs environmental disclosures, energy planning and water-use accounting.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

Data centres are the backbone of AI and cloud computing, and their power use rivals that of some countries. Cooling requires significant water, straining regions already facing scarcity.

India is promoting data-centre investment, so integrating environmental safeguards, renewable-energy sourcing and efficient cooling is important. The issue connects AI policy with climate and resource management, and with the broader debate on sustainable growth of digital infrastructure.

It also links to e-waste rules and the circular economy.

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


GS3 science and technology, environment (sustainability).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

data centres, energy and water use, e-waste, sustainable AI.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

treating AI as purely virtual with no physical footprint.

 **EXAM TIP**

data centres are water- and energy-intensive.

 **INTERVIEW**

How can India grow AI infrastructure sustainably?

 [Read Full Article →](#)

Question 15

of 15

[Source →](#)

With reference to inter-State river-water disputes in India, which constitutional Article specifically empowers Parliament to provide for their adjudication?

A Article 262 ✓

B Article 263

C Article 356

D Article 371

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: Article 262 empowers Parliament to provide by law for the adjudication of disputes relating to the waters of inter-State rivers and river valleys, and to bar the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court or other courts in such disputes.

ANALYSIS: Parliament exercised this power through the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956, the basis for water tribunals.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The Haryana-Rajasthan Yamuna agreement is a negotiated settlement that avoids the tribunal route, illustrating cooperative federalism. Article 263 is different: it provides for an Inter-State Council to coordinate between States, a consultative rather than adjudicatory body.

River boards can also be set up under the River Boards Act, 1956. Understanding the distinct roles of Article 262 (adjudication), Article 263 (coordination) and negotiated agreements is important for questions on federal water governance.

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

GS2 polity (federalism, Centre-State water governance).

 **MAINS KEYWORDS**

Article 262, water tribunals, cooperative federalism, Inter-State Council.

 **COMMON MISTAKE**

confusing Article 262 (water disputes) with Article 263 (Inter-State Council).

 **EXAM TIP**

Article 262 + Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956.

 **INTERVIEW**

Are tribunals or negotiated settlements better for water disputes?

 [Read Full Article →](#)



CURATED & WRITTEN BY

Bharat Choudhary

UPSC Educator & Content Creator

[LinkedIn](#)[Read Full Edition](#)**ALSO FROM THE CREATOR**

BharatNotes

Free UPSC study platform — notes across all 4 GS papers, MCQs, PYQ analysis & progress tracking. **100% Free.**

bharatnotes.com →**ADVERTISE WITH UJIYARI**

Reach **thousands of UPSC & State PCS aspirants** daily through our PDFs, website & social channels.

Coaching • EdTech • Publishers • Exam apps

[✉ epicbharat@gmail.com](mailto:epicbharat@gmail.com)

“The beautiful thing about learning is that no one can take it away from you.”

— B.B. King