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Daily Quiz, July 29, 2026

29 July 2026



CURATED & WRITTEN BY

Bharat Choudhary

UPSC Educator & Content Creator

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DAILY QUIZ — SOLVED ANSWER KEY

Daily Quiz, July 29, 2026

29 July 2026 · 12 Questions · Answers & Explanations Included

Question 1

of 12

 [Source](#) →

India's National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA), marked by International Tiger Day on July 29, was constituted through which legal instrument?

- ☐ A The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, as originally enacted
- ☒ B The Wildlife (Protection) Amendment Act, 2006 ✓
- ☐ C The Biological Diversity Act, 2002
- ☐ D An executive order of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The NTCA was constituted by the Wildlife (Protection) Amendment Act, 2006, which inserted Chapter IV-B into the parent Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, giving Project Tiger, launched in 1973, a dedicated statutory regulator for the first time. **ANALYSIS:** Before 2006, Project Tiger operated only as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme without independent statutory backing, which limited its ability to enforce standards or approve reserve management plans with legal force.

CONCEPT NOTE

Project Tiger was launched on 1 April 1973 at Corbett National Park, Uttarakhand, when India's tiger population had fallen to 1,827 from roughly 40,000 around 1900. India now has 58 Tiger Reserves across 18 states, covering about 84,500 sq km, or 2.56 per cent of India's geographical area.

The NTCA also oversees the All India Tiger Estimation, conducted every four years using camera-trap and DNA-based methodology. As reserve populations recover, "beyond reserve" management, protecting corridors and managing human-tiger conflict outside reserve boundaries, has emerged as the next major policy challenge.

Q1 **CONCEPT KIT**

 CROSS-PAPER	GS3 conservation and biodiversity; institutional design of statutory wildlife bodies.
 MAINS KEYWORDS	Project Tiger, NTCA, tiger corridors, beyond-reserve management.
 COMMON MISTAKE	assuming Project Tiger itself created the NTCA in 1973; the NTCA is a 2006 statutory creation, over three decades later.
 EXAM TIP	remember the Chapter IV-B insertion as the specific legal mechanism, a detail UPSC has tested for other statutory bodies too.
 INTERVIEW	does landscape-level corridor protection require a different institutional design than reserve-centred protection?

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Question 2

of 12

[Source →](#)

The Joint Parliamentary Committee examining the Constitution (129th Amendment) Bill, 2024 on simultaneous elections had its tenure extended on July 29, 2026. Which Article of the Constitution currently sets a State Legislative Assembly's normal term, the provision most directly implicated by synchronising election cycles?

A Article 172 ✓

B Article 83

C Article 356

D Article 174

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: Article 172 sets the normal term of a State Legislative Assembly at five years from its first sitting, and has historically been read as protecting State-level electoral autonomy; synchronising this with the Lok Sabha's cycle under the 129th Amendment Bill requires directly amending this provision. **ANALYSIS:** The federalism concern is not that synchronisation is impossible, but that a State Assembly dissolved prematurely mid-cycle poses a design problem, whether it gets a short unexpired-term election or the whole national cycle must wait, that the JPC has not yet resolved after repeated extensions.

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

The Constitution (129th Amendment) Bill, 2024, with the companion Union Territories Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2024, proposes synchronising Lok Sabha and State Assembly elections. The examining JPC has 41 members, chaired by P.P. Chaudhary, and its tenure was extended on 29 July 2026 to the last week of the Winter Session.

The JPC stated on 11 July 2026 that the ONOE framework "conforms to the Constitution." Federalism has been held a basic feature of the Constitution in *Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala* (1973) and *S.R. Bommai v. Union of India* (1994), which is why any amendment argued to substantially alter Centre-State electoral balance invites heightened scrutiny. Stated rollout is phased: about 20 State Assemblies aligned with the 2029 Lok Sabha election first, with full nationwide synchronisation including local bodies discussed for 2034.

Q2
 **CONCEPT KIT**

CROSS-PAPER

GS2 Indian Constitution, Centre-State relations, federalism as a basic feature.


MAINS KEYWORDS

simultaneous elections, Article 172, premature dissolution, basic structure.


COMMON MISTAKE

confusing Article 172 (State Assembly term) with Article 83 (Parliament's term) when discussing which provision synchronisation actually amends.


EXAM TIP

pair Kesavananda Bharati (1973) and S.R. Bommai (1994) whenever a federalism-basic-structure argument is tested.


INTERVIEW

should a constitutional amendment this consequential require State Assembly ratification beyond a simple Parliamentary majority?


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Question 3

of 12

[Source →](#)

The Status of Policing in India Report (SPIR) 2025, cited alongside the Supreme Court's order on NEET protest minors, is published by which organisations?

- ☐ A National Human Rights Commission and Bureau of Police Research and Development
- ☒ B Common Cause and Lokniti-CSDS ✓
- ☐ C Ministry of Home Affairs and National Crime Records Bureau
- ☐ D Law Commission of India and National Law University, Delhi

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: SPIR 2025, themed "Police Torture and (Un)Accountability," was published by Common Cause and Lokniti-CSDS, surveying 8,276 police personnel across 82 locations in 17 states. **ANALYSIS:** Its finding that about a quarter of surveyed personnel strongly support using force against suspects is frequently read alongside incidents like the RAF diary confirming unacknowledged pellet-gun use as evidence that the accountability mechanisms envisaged in the 2006 Prakash Singh directives have not translated into a changed operational culture nearly two decades on.

📌 CONCEPT NOTE

A Supreme Court bench led by CJI Surya Kant, with Justices Joymalya Bagchi and V. Mohana, ordered States to release all under-18 detainees without criminal antecedents arrested during NEET-UG 2026 paper-leak protests, barred further coercive action, and directed preservation of digital evidence. SPIR 2025 found over 30 per cent of personnel justify third-degree methods in serious crimes, and only 41 per cent say arrest procedures are always followed, with Karnataka showing about 70 per cent non-compliance against Kerala's 94 per cent adherence.

The doctrinal reference for police reform remains Prakash Singh v. Union of India (2006), whose directives include fixed DGP tenure, a State Security Commission, a Police Establishment Board, and a Police Complaints Authority.

Q3
 **CONCEPT KIT**

CROSS-PAPER

GS2 police reform, judiciary, fundamental rights of juveniles.


MAINS KEYWORDS

Prakash Singh directives, Police Complaints Authority, custodial accountability.


COMMON MISTAKE

citing the National Human Rights Commission as SPIR's publisher; SPIR is a civil-society survey, not a statutory body's report.


EXAM TIP

SPIR is a recurring, periodic survey series, distinct from one-off incident inquiries; know its publishers by name.


INTERVIEW

can survey-based attitude data on police culture drive reform as effectively as incident-based inquiries?


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Question 4

of 12

[Source →](#)

The Cauvery Water Regulation Committee's July 2026 order directing Karnataka to release water to Tamil Nadu operates under the institutional framework established following which event?

- ☐ A The original 2007 Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal award, unmodified
- ☒ B **The Supreme Court's 2018 final verdict modifying the CWDT award ✓**
- ☐ C A fresh Presidential reference under Article 143
- ☐ D A bilateral Memorandum of Understanding between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The Cauvery Water Management Authority (CWMA) and its technical sub-body, the Cauvery Water Regulation Committee (CWRC), which issued the July 2026 release order, were constituted following the Supreme Court's 2018 final verdict modifying the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal's 2007 award. **ANALYSIS:** The order illustrates a structural tension in nearly every inter-state river dispute: a fixed-share award calibrated for a normal monsoon year provides only an approximate answer when the upper riparian State's own reservoirs are themselves significantly below average, as Karnataka's were this year.

📌 CONCEPT NOTE

The CWRC ordered 3,500 cusecs release at the Biligundlu gauge for 15 days from 29 July 2026, after Karnataka's reservoir inflows ran 65.86 per cent below the 30-year average for 1 June to 27 July 2026, and Tamil Nadu claimed a 9.46 tmc ft backlog as of 26 July 2026. Article 262 empowers Parliament to provide for adjudication of inter-state river disputes and to bar Supreme Court jurisdiction over them by law; the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956 is the enabling statute.

Biligundlu is the Karnataka-Tamil Nadu border gauge station used to verify compliance.

Q4
 **CONCEPT KIT**

CROSS-PAPER

GS2 federalism and inter-state relations; GS3 water resource management.


MAINS KEYWORDS

Cauvery Water Management Authority, distress-sharing formula, Article 262.


COMMON MISTAKE

treating the 2007 CWDT award as still operative in its original form; it was modified by the Supreme Court in 2018, and the CWMA/CWRC implement the modified version.


EXAM TIP

remember Biligundlu as the specific enforcement gauge point, not just "the Karnataka-Tamil Nadu border" generically.


INTERVIEW

should river-water tribunal awards build in automatic, formula-based drought adjustments rather than requiring fresh committee orders each time?


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Question 5

of 12

[Source →](#)

The seventh draft Eco-Sensitive Area notification for the Western Ghats, issued on July 27, 2026, traces its recommended area most directly to which committee's report?

- ☐ A The Madhav Gadgil Committee (2011), unmodified
- ☒ B **The K. Kasturirangan Committee (2013) ✓**
- ☐ C The T.S.R. Subramanian Committee (2014)
- ☐ D The Second Administrative Reforms Commission

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The seventh draft's proposed area of 56,825.7 sq km is based broadly on the narrower K. Kasturirangan Committee (2013) recommendation of about 37 per cent of the Western Ghats, roughly 60,000 sq km, rather than the Madhav Gadgil Committee's (2011) far broader recommendation covering the entire Western Ghats landscape, about 1,29,037 sq km. **ANALYSIS:** The Kasturirangan report was itself commissioned partly in response to State and local pushback against Gadgil's scope, yet even this narrower approach has taken over a decade and seven drafts to approach finalisation, reflecting the persistent tension between ecological-risk and livelihood framings.

📌 CONCEPT NOTE

The seventh draft covers 56,825.7 sq km across Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu, with a 60-day objection window from the 27 July 2026 gazette publication. It bans new mining, quarrying and sand mining, and new or expanded thermal power plants, within the ESA; existing mining must cease on lease expiry or within 5 years, whichever is earlier.

The legal basis is Section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The process was revived after the 2024 Wayanad landslide renewed attention on landslide risk in ecologically degraded terrain.

Q5
 **CONCEPT KIT**

CROSS-PAPER

GS3 conservation, environmental impact assessment, disaster risk.


MAINS KEYWORDS

Eco-Sensitive Area, Gadgil vs Kasturirangan, Section 3 EPA 1986.


COMMON MISTAKE

assuming the ESA notification bans all human activity within its boundary; it targets specific extractive activities like mining and new thermal power, not habitation or agriculture generally.


EXAM TIP

know the approximate area figures for both committees, since UPSC tests the Gadgil-Kasturirangan contrast specifically.


INTERVIEW

does a decade of repeated redrafting indicate a genuine consultative process, or a policy that lacks the political will to be finalised?


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Question 6

of 12

[Source →](#)

The existing 10 per cent cap on an airport operator's stake in an airline, now under review by the Ministry of Civil Aviation, originates from which regulatory episode?

- ☐ A The 2016 National Civil Aviation Policy
- ☒ B The 2006 Delhi and Mumbai airport privatisation agreements ✓
- ☐ C The Airports Economic Regulatory Authority Act, 2008
- ☐ D The 2003 open-skies bilateral agreements

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The 10 per cent cross-ownership cap was written into the operator agreements when Delhi and Mumbai airports were first privatised in 2006, to prevent an airport operator from also controlling an airline that depends on the same airport's slot, gate and ground-handling decisions. **ANALYSIS:** The competition-boosting counter-argument notes that IndiGo and Air India already hold about 90 per cent of domestic capacity, so a well-capitalised new entrant, even one airport-operator-backed, could inject competitive pressure, but this depends on whether operational firewalls can genuinely separate airport decision-making from airline-affiliated ownership interests.

📌 CONCEPT NOTE

The Ministry of Civil Aviation is examining relaxing the cap, reportedly following a request from the Adani Group, which operates several major Indian airports; Adani Enterprises has formally denied plans to launch an airline. Any change requires Law Ministry clearance and Union Cabinet approval.

IndiGo's Managing Director has termed airport-airline cross-ownership a "massive conflict of interest" with no global precedent. The Competition Act, 2002 prohibits abuse of a dominant position, and AERA regulates airport tariffs.

Q6
 **CONCEPT KIT**

CROSS-PAPER

GS3 infrastructure, civil aviation, competition policy.


MAINS KEYWORDS

vertical integration, self-preferencing, Competition Act 2002.


COMMON MISTAKE

treating this as a new rule being introduced; it is an existing 2006-origin cap under review for relaxation, not a fresh restriction being proposed.


EXAM TIP

remember the specific figure, 10 per cent, and its 2006 Delhi/Mumbai privatisation origin, both frequently tested details.


INTERVIEW

can operational firewalls genuinely prevent self-preferencing, or does structural separation remain the only reliable safeguard?


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Question 7

of 12

[Source →](#)

An ICMR-linked study found all four dengue serotypes co-circulating across at least eight Indian states in 2026. Which immunological mechanism explains why a second dengue infection with a different serotype is more likely to become severe?

- ☐ A Cytokine storm syndrome
- ☒ B Antibody-dependent enhancement ✓
- ☐ C Autoimmune cross-reactivity
- ☐ D Herd immunity failure

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: Antibody-dependent enhancement (ADE) occurs when antibodies from a first dengue infection, instead of neutralising a different serotype encountered later, actually help that new virus enter cells more efficiently, making a second infection with a different serotype statistically far more likely to become severe dengue than a first infection.

ANALYSIS: Hyper-endemic co-circulation of all four serotypes in the same states and season removes the natural limit on ADE risk that exists where only one serotype dominates, since a person previously infected with any one serotype now faces a materially higher chance of encountering a different one.

📌 CONCEPT NOTE

The study found DENV-1 through DENV-4 co-circulating in at least eight states, a hyper-endemic pattern distinct from the single- or dual-serotype dominance patterns seen historically. India has approved the Qdenga dengue vaccine, but a vaccine's real-world effectiveness in a hyper-endemic setting depends on how balanced its protection is across all four serotypes, since uneven protection could leave a vaccinated but seronegative person at elevated ADE-related risk for the serotypes it protects against less well.

India's vector-control umbrella programme is the National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP).

Q7
 **CONCEPT KIT**

CROSS-PAPER

GS2 public health governance; GS3 biotechnology and immunology awareness.


MAINS KEYWORDS

hyper-endemicity, antibody-dependent enhancement, serotype-specific surveillance.


COMMON MISTAKE

confusing ADE with a simple reinfection risk; ADE is a specific mechanism where prior antibodies worsen, not merely fail to prevent, a subsequent different-serotype infection.


EXAM TIP

know all four serotype names (DENV-1 to DENV-4) as a Prelims-ready fact.


INTERVIEW

should India move from outbreak-triggered fogging to sustained, serotype-specific genomic surveillance as a standing public health investment?


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Question 8

of 12

[Source →](#)

Skyroot Aerospace became India's first spacetechn unicorn in 2026. Which body, distinct from ISRO and NSIL, grants regulatory authorisation for private space activity in India?

- A IN-SPACe ✓**
- B Department of Space
- C Indian National Satellite Programme
- D Antrix Corporation

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: IN-SPACe, the Indian National Space Promotion and Authorisation Centre, established in 2020, is the regulatory body that authorises and facilitates private-sector space activity, distinct from ISRO's research and development role and NSIL's role as ISRO's commercial arm handling launches and technology transfer. **ANALYSIS:** This three-way institutional split, ISRO for research, NSIL for commercialising ISRO's own technology, and IN-SPACe for authorising wholly private ventures, is the structural basis that allowed firms like Skyroot to develop and launch privately-built rockets within India's regulatory framework.

📌 CONCEPT NOTE

India's spacetechn sector has raised about \$871 million across 241 funding rounds involving 285 companies as of July 2026. Skyroot Aerospace, valued at about \$1.1 billion following a May 2026 round, is the first Indian spacetechn unicorn. Other notably funded firms include Digantara (\$50 million, space situational awareness), Bellatrix Aerospace (\$20 million, propulsion) and AgniKul Cosmos (\$17 million, launch vehicles), reflecting investment spread across multiple spacetechn sub-sectors rather than concentrated in one niche. The sector opened to private participation in 2020.

Q8
 **CONCEPT KIT**

CROSS-PAPER

GS3 science and technology, indigenisation, achievements of Indians in S&T.


MAINS KEYWORDS

IN-SPACE, NSIL, New Space Policy, unicorn valuation.


COMMON MISTAKE

conflating IN-SPACE (regulator) with NSIL (ISRO's commercial arm); they perform distinct functions in the post-2020 structure.


EXAM TIP

remember the year 2020 as the liberalisation milestone and the three-body split (ISRO/NSIL/IN-SPACE) as a frequently tested institutional-design question.


INTERVIEW

is early-stage venture funding a reliable predictor of a spacetechnology firm's eventual commercial viability?


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Question 9

of 12

[Source →](#)

Under the Registration of Births and Deaths (Amendment) Bill, 2026, introduced on July 29, delayed registration beyond two years now requires which authority's order?

- ☐ A A District Magistrate
- ☐ B A Sub-Divisional Magistrate
- ☒ C A Judicial Magistrate First Class ✓
- ☐ D The Registrar General of India

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: The Bill amends Section 13(3) of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969, so that registration delayed beyond two years now requires an order from a Judicial Magistrate First Class, replacing the earlier administrative approval route; delays of one to two years continue to require District Magistrate, Sub-Divisional Magistrate or Executive Magistrate approval. **ANALYSIS:** Requiring judicial rather than administrative sign-off for long-delayed registrations raises the evidentiary bar, aimed at curbing fraudulent age or identity claims, but raises access-to-justice concerns for rural and low-income citizens who may find a judicial order harder to obtain than an administrative one.

📌 CONCEPT NOTE

MoS Home Affairs Nityanand Rai introduced the Bill in the Lok Sabha on 29 July 2026; the Union Cabinet had approved the amendments on 20 July 2026. The parent Act was last substantively amended in 2023, introducing the National Register of Births and Deaths and digitisation measures.

The tightening responds to concerns that delayed civil registration has been used as a route for building fraudulent identity documentation, including Aadhaar-linked claims, on an uncertain underlying birth record.

Q9 **CONCEPT KIT**

 CROSS-PAPER	GS2 civil registration governance, identity documentation policy.
 MAINS KEYWORDS	Section 13(3), judicial versus administrative approval, access to justice.
 COMMON MISTAKE	assuming all delayed registrations now need a judicial order; only delays beyond two years do, while one-to-two-year delays remain an administrative approval.
 EXAM TIP	pair this with the 2023 amendment (National Register of Births and Deaths) to show the Act's recent amendment history.
 INTERVIEW	does raising the evidentiary bar for delayed registration disproportionately burden citizens who lack easy access to courts?

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Question 10

of 12

[Source →](#)

India's Index of Industrial Production (IIP) grew 7.3 per cent in June 2026, its fastest pace in 23 months. Which sub-sector recorded the highest growth rate that month?

- ☐ A Mining
- ☐ B Manufacturing (overall)
- ☒ C Electricity and gas supply ✓
- ☐ D Water supply, sewerage and waste management

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: Electricity and gas supply grew 10.6 per cent in June 2026, the fastest among the three broad IIP sub-sectors, driven by heatwave-linked demand, ahead of manufacturing's 7.8 per cent and mining's 1.0 per cent growth.

ANALYSIS: Because the fastest-growing component was weather-driven electricity demand rather than capital-goods or core-manufacturing output, the headline 23-month-high growth figure should be read alongside sector-level detail rather than treated as evidence of broad-based structural acceleration on its own.

📌 CONCEPT NOTE

MoSPI released the data on 28 July 2026; May growth was revised to 5.0 per cent. Of 23 NIC two-digit manufacturing sub-sectors, 19 posted positive growth, led by electrical equipment (34.0 per cent), motor vehicles and trailers (17.5 per cent), and food products (10.8 per cent).

The IIP uses 2011-12 as its base year.

Q10
 **CONCEPT KIT**

CROSS-PAPER

GS3 Indian economy, industrial growth indicators.


MAINS KEYWORDS

IIP, base year, sub-sector composition, weather-driven demand.


COMMON MISTAKE

treating the headline 7.3 per cent figure as evidence of uniformly strong manufacturing growth without checking which sub-sector actually drove it.


EXAM TIP

know the IIP's 2011-12 base year and its three broad sub-sectors, mining, manufacturing, and electricity, as a standing Prelims fact.


INTERVIEW

how should policymakers distinguish weather-driven demand spikes from durable structural growth in monthly industrial data?


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Question 11

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[Source →](#)

A Center for Global Development report found New Delhi has the highest share of schools near toxic sites among world capitals studied. Which industrial activity is identified as the primary source of urban lead contamination in low- and middle-income countries?

- ☐ A Vehicle exhaust emissions
- ☒ B Lead-acid battery recycling and manufacturing ✓
- ☐ C Paint manufacturing
- ☐ D Construction and demolition waste

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: Lead-acid battery recycling and manufacturing accounts for about 86 per cent of global lead consumption and is identified as the primary source of urban lead contamination in low- and middle-income countries, including the toxic sites found near about 91 per cent of schools studied in New Delhi. **ANALYSIS:** The report's finding that pollution exposure in developing-country capitals is significant even in affluent areas complicates the standard assumption that pollution burden correlates primarily with poverty, suggesting broader, less-targeted regulatory enforcement is needed.

📌 CONCEPT NOTE

The report covered seven countries with school-level enrolment data, finding over 12 per cent of pupils, roughly 43 million, near a documented toxic site. In India, lead-acid battery handling is governed by the Battery Waste Management Rules, 2022.

Childhood lead exposure causes irreversible cognitive and IQ effects even at low exposure levels, making school-siting audits and stricter recycling-sector enforcement a public-health as well as an environmental priority.

Q11 **CONCEPT KIT**

 CROSS-PAPER	GS3 environmental pollution; GS2 child health equity.
 MAINS KEYWORDS	Battery Waste Management Rules 2022, lead exposure, school-siting audits.
 COMMON MISTAKE	assuming pollution exposure in developing-country capitals tracks neighbourhood income levels the way it typically does in wealthier nations; the report found the opposite in Delhi's case.
 EXAM TIP	remember the approximate 91 per cent figure for Delhi and the 86 per cent global lead-consumption share for lead-acid batteries as paired Prelims facts.
 INTERVIEW	should school-site approval processes mandate a soil and pollution audit as a standard precondition, similar to environmental clearance for industrial projects?

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Question 12

of 12

[Source →](#)

Gulveer Singh won India's first-ever Commonwealth Games medal in which athletics event at the 2026 Glasgow Games?

- ☐ A Men's 5,000m
- ☒ B Men's 10,000m ✓
- ☐ C Men's marathon
- ☐ D Men's 3,000m steeplechase

ANSWER & ANALYSIS
✓ EXPLANATION

FACT: Gulveer Singh won silver in the men's 10,000m at the 2026 Commonwealth Games in Glasgow with a timing of 27:49.78, India's first-ever Commonwealth Games medal in that specific event, finishing behind Australia's Ky Robinson. **ANALYSIS:** The result builds on Gulveer Singh's existing profile as the reigning Asian 10,000m champion and Indian national record holder, showing sustained improvement from his 2023 Asian Games bronze to a Commonwealth Games podium finish in 2026.

📌 CONCEPT NOTE

Gulveer Singh holds the Indian national record in the event at 27:00.22 and won bronze at the 2023 Asian Games. President Droupadi Murmu congratulated Gulveer Singh and fellow silver medallist Harjinder Kaur following the result.

Q12 **CONCEPT KIT**

 CROSS-PAPER	Prelims-facing sports current affairs.
 MAINS KEYWORDS	none (fact-recall item).
 COMMON MISTAKE	confusing the 10,000m result with other CWG 2026 middle- and long-distance events also in the news around the same period.
 EXAM TIP	note that this is India's first-ever CWG medal in this specific event, a detail UPSC-style Prelims questions often test precisely because it is a "first".
 INTERVIEW	none.

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CURATED & WRITTEN BY

Bharat Choudhary

UPSC Educator & Content Creator

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