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DAILY QUIZ — SOLVED

Current Affairs Quiz — April 25, 2026

25 April 2026



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DAILY QUIZ — SOLVED ANSWER KEY

Current Affairs Quiz — April 25, 2026

25 April 2026 · 15 Questions · Answers & Explanations Included

Question 1 of 15

The Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2026 decriminalises provisions across how many Central Acts?

- A 42 Acts, 183 provisions
- B 62 Acts, 500 provisions
- C 79 Acts, 784 provisions ✓
- D 100 Acts, 1,000 provisions

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

EXPLANATION

The Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Act, 2026 amends 79 Central Acts across 23 Ministries, covering 784 provisions — 717 proposed for decriminalisation and 67 for improving ease of living. It was introduced in Lok Sabha on March 27, 2026 by MoS Commerce Jitin Prasada.

CONCEPT NOTE

Phase 1 (2023) covered 42 Acts, 183 provisions. Phase 2 (2026) is roughly 4x larger.

Q1  **CONCEPT KIT**

Question 2 of 15

The Jan Vishwas Act 2026 introduces a 'graded enforcement mechanism'. What is the correct order of response for a first-time contravention?

A Criminal prosecution

B Monetary penalty

C Advisory ✓

D Immediate imprisonment

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

The graded enforcement mechanism under Jan Vishwas Act 2026 provides for an Advisory for the first contravention, a Warning for the second, and a civil monetary penalty for subsequent violations. Criminal prosecution is retained only for serious, intentional offences.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

This proportionate enforcement model is designed to distinguish between minor technical defaults and genuine criminal conduct.

Q2  **CONCEPT KIT**

Question 3

of 15

According to the World Bank's South Asia Economic Update (April 2026), what is India's projected GDP growth for FY 2025-26?

A 6.2%

B 6.6%

C 7.1%

D 7.6% ✓

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

The World Bank's South Asia Economic Update (April 2026), themed 'Working with Industrial Policy', projects India's GDP growth at 7.6% for FY2025-26 — the fastest among major economies. Growth is expected to moderate to 6.6% in FY2026-27 due to Middle East conflict-driven energy price pressures.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

The 6.6% figure is the FY27 projection, not FY26. Don't confuse the two in exam questions.

Q3  **CONCEPT KIT**

Question 4 of 15

Japan amended its 'Three Principles on Transfer of Defence Equipment and Technology' in April 2026. What is the key effect of this amendment?

- A Japan banned all defence exports to non-NATO countries
- B Transfers of all defence equipment became permissible in principle ✓
- C Japan restricted exports to India specifically
- D Japan opened defence exports to FDI from China

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

Japan's April 21, 2026 amendment to the Three Principles moved from a whitelist model (only named categories/partners) to a default-permissive model — transfers of all defence equipment are now permissible in principle, with end-use monitoring retained. India welcomed this as a boost to the Special Strategic and Global Partnership.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

Japan also proposed co-production of Mogami-class stealth frigates (30FFM) in Indian shipyards — the first such foreign co-production offer.

Q4  **CONCEPT KIT**

Question 5 of 15

The Jawaharnagar landfill in Secunderabad (Hyderabad) ranked 4th globally in a 2025 methane emissions study. Which satellites/instruments provided the data for this study?

- A Sentinel-5P (ESA) and GOSAT (JAXA)
- B Tanager-1 (Planet Labs) and EMIT (NASA, ISS) ✓
- C Cartosat-3 (ISRO) and OCO-2 (NASA)
- D WorldView-4 (Maxar) and TanSat (China)

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

The UCLA study on the world's top 25 landfill methane plumes (2025) used data from Tanager-1 (a commercial satellite by Planet Labs equipped with a methane spectrometer) and NASA's EMIT (Earth Surface Mineral Dust Source Investigation) instrument aboard the International Space Station.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

Hyderabad's Jawaharnagar site emits 5.9 tonnes/hour of methane (4th globally); Mumbai emits 4.9 t/hr (12th globally).

Q5  **CONCEPT KIT**

Question 6 of 15

The operator of the Jawaharnagar (Hyderabad) landfill — ranked 4th globally in methane emissions — is:

A GHMC (Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation)

B Antony Waste Handling Cell Ltd

C Ramky Enviro Engineers Ltd ✓

D IL&FS Environmental Infrastructure

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

The UCLA study identified Ramky Enviro Engineers Ltd as the operator of the Jawaharnagar landfill in Secunderabad (Hyderabad), which emits 5.9 tonnes/hour of methane — ranking 4th globally. Antony Waste Handling Cell Ltd operates the Mumbai landfill site (12th globally, 4.9 t/hr).

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

Methane has a Global Warming Potential (GWP) of 28x CO₂ over 100 years and 80x over 20 years.

Q6  **CONCEPT KIT**

Question 7

of 15

The SHANTI Act stands for:

- A Strategic Harnessing and Advancement of Nuclear Technologies for India
- B Sustainable Harnessing and Advancement of Nuclear Energy for Transforming India ✓
- C Scientific Handling and Administration of Nuclear Technology for India
- D Systematic Harmonisation of Atomic and Nuclear Technologies for India

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

✓ EXPLANATION

SHANTI stands for Sustainable Harnessing and Advancement of Nuclear Energy for Transforming India. It was passed by Parliament in late 2025 and replaces the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 and the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act (CLNDA), 2010 — enabling private Indian companies to enter the nuclear power sector for the first time.

📄 CONCEPT NOTE

FDI into nuclear power remains prohibited under SHANTI. Only Indian private companies can participate.

Q7  **CONCEPT KIT**

Question 8 of 15

India's current nuclear power capacity (as of 2026) is approximately 8.8 GW. What is the target set by the CEA Chairperson for 2047?

- A 40 GW
- B 63 GW
- C 100 GW ✓
- D 150 GW

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

CEA (Central Electricity Authority) Chairperson Ghanshyam Prasad announced India's target to expand nuclear capacity from 8.8 GW to 100 GW by 2047 — an over 11-fold increase. The legal foundation is the SHANTI Act, which now enables private sector participation.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

India's nuclear power currently accounts for ~3% of total electricity generation. Achieving 100 GW would require massive scale-up including private players and SMRs.

Q8  **CONCEPT KIT**

Question 9 of 15

Which of the following is **NOT** a stage in India's three-stage nuclear programme?

A Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWR) using natural uranium

B Fast Breeder Reactors (FBR) using plutonium

C Advanced Heavy Water Reactors (AHWR) using thorium

D Boiling Water Reactors (BWR) using enriched uranium ✓

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

India's three-stage nuclear programme (designed by Homi J. Bhabha) consists of Stage 1 (PHWR + natural uranium — operational), Stage 2 (FBR + plutonium — prototype at Kalpakkam), and Stage 3 (AHWR + thorium/U-233 — R&D). Boiling Water Reactors (BWR) are not a designated stage in India's programme, though two BWRs operate at Tarapur (supplied by the US in 1969).

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

India has the world's second-largest thorium reserves (~25% of global reserves) — the main rationale for the three-stage programme.

Q9

 **CONCEPT KIT**

Question 10 of 15

The Thrissur Pooram fireworks explosion (April 21, 2026) occurred at which location?

A Thekkinkadu Maidan, Thrissur

B Mundathikode, Thrissur district ✓

C Paramekkavu temple premises

D Chalakudy, Thrissur district

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

The explosion occurred at Mundathikode, on the outskirts of Thrissur city, where a fireworks assembly unit was preparing crackers for Thiruvambady Devaswom's participation in Thrissur Pooram. Thekkinkadu Maidan is the main festival ground, not the site of the explosion.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

The death toll rose to 15 after the licensee, Mundathikode Satheesh, succumbed to over 80% burns. Thrissur Pooram 2026 was subsequently conducted without fireworks.

Q10  **CONCEPT KIT**

Question 11 of 15

PESO, which regulates explosives licensing in India, functions under which Ministry?

- A Ministry of Home Affairs
- B Ministry of Commerce and Industry ✓
- C Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
- D Ministry of Mines

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

The Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation (PESO) functions under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. It administers the Explosives Act, 1884 and the Petroleum Act, 1934, and issues licenses for manufacture, storage, transport, and use of explosives and petroleum products.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

The Explosives Act, 1884 — over 140 years old — carries a maximum fine of ₹5,000, widely criticised as having no deterrent value in the context of industrial safety.

Q11  **CONCEPT KIT**

Question 12 of 15

The Online Gaming Authority of India (OGAI) is constituted under which legislation?

- A IT Act, 2000 (as amended)
- B Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023
- C **Promotion and Regulation of Online Gaming (PROGA) Act, 2025** ✓
- D Consumer Protection Act, 2019

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

OGAI is constituted under the Promotion and Regulation of Online Gaming (PROGA) Act, 2025. MeitY notified the PROGA Rules 2026 on April 22, 2026, with OGAI becoming operational from May 1, 2026.

It is chaired by the Additional Secretary, MeitY.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

The IT Act 2000's 2023 amendments had created an interim SRO-based framework for online gaming, which PROGA Act now replaces with a statutory authority.

Q12  **CONCEPT KIT**

Question 13 of 15

In Indian law, the distinction between 'skill-based gaming' and 'chance-based gambling' is constitutionally significant because:

- A Gambling is a Union List subject while skill-based games fall under State List
- B Skill-based games are protected under Article 19(1)(g) as a legitimate profession; chance-based wagering is not ✓
- C The 73rd Amendment mandated that Panchayats regulate local gambling
- D Article 21 protects the right to play games of chance

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

Skill-based games (where outcomes depend substantially on the player's skill) are constitutionally protected under Article 19(1)(g) — the right to practise any profession or carry on any business. Courts have upheld fantasy sports, rummy, and poker as skill-based.

Chance-based gambling is not protected and can be regulated or banned by states under Entry 34 of the State List.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

Public gambling is a State List subject (Entry 34). The Union can regulate online gaming through the IT Act or specific legislation like PROGA.

Q13  **CONCEPT KIT**

Question 14 of 15

The SCO Defence Ministers' meeting in April 2026 is hosted by which country?

- A China (Beijing)
- B Russia (Moscow)
- C Kyrgyzstan (Bishkek) ✓
- D Kazakhstan (Astana)

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

Defence Minister Rajnath Singh will attend the SCO Defence Ministers' meeting in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, on April 28, 2026. Kyrgyzstan holds the SCO Presidency in 2026 and will also host the SCO Summit later in the year.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

The SCO has 10 full members (China, Russia, India, Pakistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Iran, and Belarus).

Q14  **CONCEPT KIT**

Question 15 of 15

The methane GWP (Global Warming Potential) over a 100-year timeframe is approximately how many times that of CO₂?

A 7x

B 14x

C 28x ✓

D 56x

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

✓ EXPLANATION

Methane (CH₄) has a Global Warming Potential (GWP) of approximately 28 times that of CO₂ over a 100-year horizon (IPCC AR6). Over a 20-year horizon, the GWP is approximately 80x — because methane is more potent but shorter-lived (~12 years in atmosphere vs centuries for CO₂).

📖 CONCEPT NOTE

Despite its shorter atmospheric lifetime, methane is responsible for approximately 0.5°C of observed global warming — making landfill methane reduction a high-leverage climate intervention.

Q15  **CONCEPT KIT**



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— Franklin D. Roosevelt