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DAILY QUIZ — SOLVED

Current Affairs Quiz — April 27, 2026

27 April 2026



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DAILY QUIZ — SOLVED ANSWER KEY

Current Affairs Quiz — April 27, 2026

27 April 2026 · 15 Questions · Answers & Explanations Included

Question 1 of 15

The India-New Zealand FTA signed on April 27, 2026 provides what level of market access for India's exports to New Zealand?

- A 85% tariff lines duty-free
- B 95% tariff lines duty-free
- C 100% tariff lines duty-free ✓
- D 75% tariff lines duty-free

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

The India-New Zealand FTA grants 100% duty-free access across all tariff lines for India's exports to New Zealand — covering textiles, leather, footwear, gems and jewellery, engineering goods, and processed foods. This is among the most comprehensive market access India has secured in any bilateral trade agreement.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

Market access percentage is a common MCQ variable — ASEAN FTA (2009) gave India less than 100%; India-UAE CEPA (2022) gave UAE near-100% access for India's goods. India-NZ is the most recent 100% access deal.

Q1  **CONCEPT KIT**

Question 2 of 15

The India-New Zealand FTA includes a dedicated annex on Health and Traditional Medicine — a first for any New Zealand trade agreement. Which Indian medical system is specifically mentioned in this annex?

- A Only Homeopathy and Unani
- B Ayurveda, Yoga, and AYUSH systems ✓
- C Only Allopathic medicine
- D Siddha medicine only

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

The FTA's Health and Traditional Medicine annex specifically opens New Zealand's regulated healthcare market to Ayurveda practitioners, yoga instructors, and Indian wellness systems under the AYUSH umbrella. This is the first time New Zealand has included such a provision in any trade agreement — creating a regulatory pathway for Indian traditional health professions in a developed, English-speaking country.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

AYUSH stands for Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha, Sowa Rigpa, and Homeopathy — it was expanded to include Sowa Rigpa (Tibetan medicine) in 2020.

Q2  **CONCEPT KIT**

Question 3 of 15

Under the India-New Zealand FTA, how many temporary work visas per year will New Zealand provide for Indian professionals in sectors like IT, engineering, healthcare, and AYUSH?

A 1,000

B 2,500

C 5,000 ✓

D 10,000

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

New Zealand will provide 5,000 temporary work visas annually for Indian professionals in skilled occupations — including IT, engineering, healthcare, AYUSH practitioners, yoga instructors, Indian chefs, and music teachers — with a stay of up to three years per visa. An additional 1,000 working holiday visas will be available for young Indians to live and work in New Zealand for up to one year.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

The distinction between the 5,000 skilled work visas (up to 3 years, sector-specific) and the 1,000 working holiday visas (up to 1 year, any work) is a common exam trap. Both are under the India-NZ FTA.

Q3  **CONCEPT KIT**

Question 4 of 15

Which Indian product category has been completely EXCLUDED from concessions in the India-New Zealand FTA to protect domestic producers?

A Textiles and garments

B Dairy products ✓

C Pharmaceuticals

D IT software services

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

India excluded dairy products entirely from its concession schedule under the India-NZ FTA — milk, cream, whey, yoghurt, and cheese will not get duty-free entry into India from New Zealand. This was essential to protect India's approximately 8 crore dairy farmers, as New Zealand is one of the world's most competitive dairy exporters. Similar dairy exclusions exist in India-UAE CEPA (2022) and India-Australia ECTA (2022).

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

Dairy exclusion is India's standard red line in FTA negotiations with dairy-surplus countries (NZ, Australia, EU). In contrast, India offers textiles/leather access to partner countries because those are Indian export strengths, not import threats.

Q4  **CONCEPT KIT**

Question 5 of 15

PM Modi visited Sikkim on April 27-28, 2026, to participate in celebrations marking which milestone?

- A 40th Year of Sikkim Statehood
- B 50th Year of Sikkim Statehood ✓
- C 75th Year of Indian Independence, Sikkim chapter
- D Sikkim's 25th year as a full state

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

PM Modi's visit marked Sikkim's 50th Year of Statehood. Sikkim merged with India as the 22nd state through the 36th Constitutional Amendment Act, with the merger taking effect on May 16, 1975.

The 2026 celebrations mark 50 years since Sikkim's formal integration into the Indian Union, making it one of India's most significant northeast state anniversaries.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

Sikkim was the 22nd state. India currently has 28 states and 8 UTs (after the J&K Reorganisation Act 2019 bifurcated J&K into 2 UTs).

Sikkim's merger was unique — it was preceded by a referendum and was the first (and so far only) time India absorbed an independent protectorate as a full state.

Q5  **CONCEPT KIT**

Question 6

of 15

The Integrated Sowa Rigpa Hospital inaugurated by PM Modi in Sikkim practices which medical system?

- A Traditional Siddha medicine from South India
- B Tibetan Buddhist traditional medicine ✓
- C Ancient Greek Unani medicine
- D Ayurvedic medicine from Kerala tradition

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

Sowa Rigpa is the traditional Tibetan Buddhist medical system practiced in Sikkim, Ladakh, Arunachal Pradesh, and Himalayan communities. Rooted in ancient Tibetan texts (particularly Gyushi — the Four Medical Tantras), it is based on three humours — rLung (wind), mKhris (bile), and Bad-kan (phlegm).

Sowa Rigpa was included under the AYUSH umbrella in 2020; the Ministry of AYUSH now oversees its promotion and regulation.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

Sowa Rigpa was included in AYUSH in 2020, expanding the acronym to cover Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha, Sowa Rigpa, and Homeopathy. The National Research Institute of Sowa Rigpa is in Leh, Ladakh.

Q6  **CONCEPT KIT**

Question 7 of 15

Ladakh's LG Vinai Kumar Saxena approved the creation of 5 new districts in Ladakh on April 27, 2026. Which of the following is **NOT** among the five newly created districts?

- A Nubra
- B Changthang
- C Sham
- D Kargil ✓

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

The five new districts approved in Ladakh are Nubra, Sham, Changthang, Zaskar, and Drass. Kargil is NOT a new district — it was one of the original two districts of Ladakh UT (along with Leh) before this reorganisation. After the creation of 5 new districts, Ladakh now has 7 total districts.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

The original two districts were Leh and Kargil. The 5 new districts with headquarters — Nubra (Diskit), Sham (Khaltsi), Changthang (Nyoma), Zaskar (Padum), Drass (Drass). Changthang is strategically critical — it borders China (LAC) and includes the Pangong Tso area.

Q7  **CONCEPT KIT**

Question 8

of 15

Ladakh is a Union Territory WITHOUT a legislature. Under which constitutional provision/act did Ladakh become a UT?

- A 69th Constitutional Amendment, 1991
- B Jammu & Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019 ✓
- C Jammu & Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2014
- D 100th Constitutional Amendment, 2015

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

EXPLANATION

The Jammu & Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019 bifurcated the erstwhile state of Jammu & Kashmir into two Union Territories — J&K (with legislature) and Ladakh (without legislature). The act came into effect on October 31, 2019. Ladakh is administered by a Lieutenant Governor (LG) directly under the Central Government, with no elected legislative assembly — a unique governance structure among India's Union Territories (most UTs either have no legislature, like Chandigarh, or have a legislature, like Delhi and Puducherry).

CONCEPT NOTE

Article 239AA provides special provisions for Delhi; Puducherry has powers under the Government of Union Territories Act 1963. Ladakh has no equivalent — it is governed by the LG with the help of the Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Councils (LAHDC) for Leh and Kargil, which have limited devolved powers.

Q8  **CONCEPT KIT**

Question 9

of 15

At the SCO Defence Ministers' Meeting in Bishkek, India's Defence Minister Rajnath Singh reiterated India's stance of "zero tolerance" for which specific threat?

- A Nuclear proliferation
- B Terrorism and extremism ✓
- C Cyber warfare
- D Maritime piracy

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

India's consistent SCO position is zero tolerance for terrorism and extremism — framed within the SCO's official security mandate against the "Three Evils" (terrorism, separatism, extremism). India has particularly pushed against state-sponsored cross-border terrorism, an agenda that creates friction with Pakistan (a fellow SCO member that India holds responsible for supporting anti-India terror groups).

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

The SCO's RATS (Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure, based in Tashkent) is the operational body for counter-terrorism. India's post-Operation Sindoor posture has added weight to its counter-terrorism messaging at multilateral forums including the SCO.

Q9

 **CONCEPT KIT**

Question 10 of 15

The SCO Defence Ministers' Meeting 2026 was held in Bishkek, the capital of which country that holds the SCO's current chairmanship?

A Kazakhstan

B Uzbekistan

C Kyrgyzstan ✓

D Tajikistan

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

Bishkek is the capital of Kyrgyzstan, which holds the SCO chairmanship for 2025-26. The SCO chairmanship rotates among member states, and the hosting country organises the major meetings during its chairmanship year.

Kyrgyzstan is one of the SCO's founding members (as part of the original Shanghai Five/SCO process from 1996-2001).

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

SCO founding members in 2001 — China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan. India and Pakistan joined in 2017.

Iran joined in 2023. Belarus joined in 2024.

Total SCO members — 10.

Q10  **CONCEPT KIT**

Question 11 of 15

The US Department of Commerce imposed a 123.04% preliminary anti-dumping duty on which Indian product in April 2026?

- A Steel and iron products
- B Solar cells and modules ✓
- C Pharmaceutical generic drugs
- D Textile fabrics

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

The US Department of Commerce imposed a 123.04% preliminary anti-dumping duty on solar cells and modules imported from India — adding to existing countervailing duties of over 125%, pushing the combined tariff burden beyond 200%. This followed a complaint filed in July 2025 by the US Solar Energy Industries Association, alleging that Indian manufacturers (including Mundra Solar and Premier Energies) were selling below fair market value. The final determination is expected within 75 days.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

India's solar exports to the US were approximately \$2.2 billion annually — this duty effectively closes the US market to Indian solar manufacturers. India has ongoing WTO disputes with the US over solar tariffs; India won at the DSB in 2022 on the earlier Section 201 safeguard tariffs.

Q11  **CONCEPT KIT**

Question 12 of 15

Raghu Rai, who passed away in April 2026, was the first Indian photographer to become a member of Magnum Photos. He was nominated by which legendary photographer?

- A Dorothea Lange
- B Henri Cartier-Bresson ✓
- C Robert Capa
- D Sebastiao Salgado

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

Raghu Rai was nominated for Magnum Photos membership in 1977 by Henri Cartier-Bresson — one of the co-founders of Magnum Photos and widely regarded as the father of modern photojournalism. Cartier-Bresson's recognition of Rai placed him in the most prestigious photographic cooperative in the world. Rai went on to document the Bangladesh Liberation War, Bhopal Gas Tragedy, and the Emergency.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

Magnum Photos was co-founded in 1947 by Henri Cartier-Bresson (France), Robert Capa (Hungary), David Seymour (Poland), and George Rodger (UK). Robert Capa is the founder, not the one who nominated Rai — distinguish carefully. Sebastiao Salgado is a prominent Magnum photographer but did not nominate Rai.

Q12  **CONCEPT KIT**

Question 13 of 15

Raghu Rai's photographs of which industrial disaster — the world's worst — are considered among the most powerful images in the history of journalism?

A Chernobyl nuclear disaster (1986)

B Bhopal Gas Tragedy (1984) ✓

C Fukushima nuclear disaster (2011)

D Vizag gas leak (2020)

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

Raghu Rai arrived in Bhopal within hours of the December 2-3, 1984 disaster — when methyl isocyanate gas leaked from the Union Carbide plant, killing 3,787 people officially (with estimates of 8,000-16,000 total deaths). His image of a dead child being held by a father, with open sightless eyes, became one of the defining photographs of the 20th century and continues to be used in advocacy for Bhopal survivors' justice.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

The Bhopal Gas Tragedy is the world's worst industrial disaster by death toll — not Chernobyl (which was a nuclear accident). The responsible company Union Carbide (later acquired by Dow Chemical) and its chairman Warren Anderson faced Indian legal proceedings; the case for justice by survivors continues to this day.

Q13  **CONCEPT KIT**

Question 14 of 15

The Supreme Court's uniform ICU standards mandate a specific nurse-to-patient ratio for ventilated patients. What is that ratio?

- A 1 nurse for every 4 patients
- B 1 nurse for every 2 patients
- C 1 nurse for every patient (1:1) ✓
- D 2 nurses for every patient (2:1)

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

The Supreme Court's ICU guidelines mandate a 1:1 nurse-to-patient ratio for ventilated patients — meaning one dedicated nurse per ventilated ICU patient. For non-ventilated ICU patients, the minimum ratio is 1:2.

This standard is consistent with international critical care benchmarks (ICU nurse ratios in the US and UK are typically 1:1 to 1:2 for ICU). The guidelines also mandate tele-ICU and e-ICU systems for smaller centres where intensivists are unavailable.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

This 1:1 ratio for ventilated patients is significantly higher than India's current average ICU staffing. India has approximately 2.3 ICU beds per 100,000 population vs WHO recommendation of 10-15 — the court's order addresses both quantity and quality gaps simultaneously.

Q14  **CONCEPT KIT**

Question 15 of 15

The India-New Zealand FTA includes a bilateral investment target. What is the FDI commitment New Zealand has made to India under the agreement?

- A \$5 billion over 5 years
- B \$10 billion over 10 years
- C \$20 billion over 15 years ✓
- D \$50 billion over 20 years

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

New Zealand has committed to invest \$20 billion in FDI in India over 15 years as part of the FTA package. The bilateral trade target is to double trade to \$5 billion in 5 years (from approximately \$2.5 billion currently). These are commitment figures — not guarantees — but they create a diplomatic benchmark for tracking the agreement's economic implementation.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

The \$20 billion FDI target over 15 years averages approximately \$1.3 billion per year — modest relative to India's total FDI inflows (~\$70-80 billion annually) but significant for a bilateral agreement with a country of New Zealand's size (~\$260 billion GDP). For comparison, India-UAE CEPA (2022) targeted \$100 billion bilateral trade.

Q15  **CONCEPT KIT**



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“Knowing is not enough; we must apply. Willing is not enough; we must do.”

— Johann Wolfgang von Goethe