



UPSC & STATE PCS CURRENT AFFAIRS · UJIYARI.COM

DAILY QUIZ — SOLVED

Current Affairs Quiz — April 30, 2026

30 April 2026



CURATED & WRITTEN BY

Bharat Choudhary

UPSC Educator & Content Creator

linkedin.com/in/epicbharat

ALSO FROM THE CREATOR

BharatNotesFree 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

Current Affairs Quiz — April 30, 2026

30 April 2026 · 15 Questions · Answers & Explanations Included

Question 1 of 15

According to the aggregate "poll of polls" for the 2026 West Bengal assembly elections, which party/alliance is predicted to win?

- A TMC (Trinamool Congress) with a clear majority
- B BJP-NDA with approximately 153 seats ✓
- C Hung assembly with no clear majority
- D Left-Congress-ISF alliance comeback

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

EXPLANATION

The aggregate "poll of polls" for West Bengal 2026 predicts BJP-NDA approximately 153 seats against TMC's approximately 134 seats — projecting a BJP majority in a 294-seat house where 148 are needed. If confirmed on May 4, this would be the first-ever BJP state government in West Bengal.

However, one agency (People's Pulse) projects the opposite — TMC 177-187 seats — illustrating the wide uncertainty in Bengal's contested exit polls.

CONCEPT NOTE

Exit polls are predictions, not results. The 2021 WB exit polls largely called TMC correctly but overestimated BJP. The 2024 Lok Sabha exit polls significantly overestimated NDA. West Bengal's high Phase 1 turnout (93.19%) and lower Phase 2 turnout (80.5%) introduce geographic variation that confounds aggregation.

Results on May 4.

Q1  **CONCEPT KIT**

Question 2 of 15

The 2026 exit polls predict TVK (Vijay's party) winning seats in Tamil Nadu. Which of the following best describes TVK's electoral position in this prediction?

- A TVK is predicted to win an outright majority in Tamil Nadu
- B TVK is predicted to win 8-15 seats — a potential debut breakthrough in a 234-seat house ✓**
- C TVK is predicted to win zero seats despite significant vote share
- D TVK is predicted to ally with DMK before May 4

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

Exit polls for Tamil Nadu predict TVK (Tamilaga Vettri Kazhagam), actor Vijay's party, winning approximately 8-15 seats on its debut — a significant result in Tamil Nadu's FPTP system where vote share spread across 234 constituencies often yields zero seats for new parties. The poll of polls aggregate gives TVK around 10 seats. DMK+ is projected at approximately 138 seats (the majority mark is 118). If TVK wins even 5-10 seats, it establishes a genuine third force in Dravidian politics for the first time in decades.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

Compare with Kamal Haasan's MNM — which won zero seats in 2021 despite initial enthusiasm. TVK's predicted performance, if confirmed, marks a structural difference between the two actor-politician experiments. The key test for TVK is whether its distributed vote share can be concentrated enough in specific constituencies to cross FPTP's winner-takes-all threshold.

Q2  **CONCEPT KIT**

Question 3

of 15

The Kerala 2026 exit polls project UDF winning approximately 78-90 seats, which would restore a pattern that was broken in 2021. What was that pattern?

- A LDF and UDF had never won back-to-back terms — the pattern of alternation since 1982 was broken when LDF won consecutively in 2016 and 2021
- B LDF and UDF had alternated power at every election since 1982 — broken in 2021 when LDF won its first consecutive term ✓
- C UDF had always won Kerala elections since Independence until 2021
- D Kerala had alternated between BJP and Congress since 1991 — broken when LDF won in 2021

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

For 40 years from 1982 to 2016, LDF and UDF alternated power in Kerala at every assembly election without exception. In 2021, the LDF under CM Pinarayi Vijayan broke this pattern by winning consecutive terms for the first time in Kerala's post-Independence history.

If exit polls are correct and UDF wins in 2026, the 2021 LDF win was a one-election historical anomaly, and the alternation pattern would be restored.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

The pre-2021 Kerala pattern (LDF wins → UDF wins → LDF wins → ...) was one of the most consistent electoral alternation patterns in Indian state politics. It began with the 1980 election results.

The Pinarayi Vijayan government's COVID-19 management was widely credited with breaking this pattern in 2021.

Q3  **CONCEPT KIT**

Question 4 of 15

BJP is projected to win Assam for a third consecutive term in the 2026 exit polls. Who is the current CM of Assam and BJP's face for the state election?

- A Sarbananda Sonowal
- B Himanta Biswa Sarma ✓
- C Piyush Goyal
- D Rajnath Singh

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

Himanta Biswa Sarma is the Chief Minister of Assam and the BJP's principal face for the 2026 Assam assembly election. He became CM in May 2021 (replacing Sarbananda Sonowal).

Under Sarma's leadership, Assam has seen significant changes in governance including NRC/Citizenship Act implementation, anti-encroachment drives, and economic development in the Northeast. Exit polls project BJP winning 88-100 of 126 Assam seats — a decisive third consecutive term.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

Sarbananda Sonowal was the first BJP CM of Assam (2016-2021). Himanta Biswa Sarma was a Congress leader who joined BJP in 2015.

He is also the convener of North East Democratic Alliance (NEDA) — BJP's regional alliance network in the Northeast. Assam has 126 assembly constituencies; the majority mark is 64.

Q4  **CONCEPT KIT**

Question 5 of 15

The Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations (CISCE) declared results for which examinations on April 30, 2026?

- A NEET-UG and JEE Advanced
- B ICSE (Class 10) and ISC (Class 12) ✓
- C CBSE Class 10 and Class 12
- D NIOS Class 10 and Class 12

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

The CISCE (Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations) declared both ICSE (Indian Certificate of Secondary Education — Class 10) and ISC (Indian School Certificate — Class 12) results on April 30, 2026. Results are available at results.cisce.org and DigiLocker (digilocker.gov.in).

CISCE is one of India's three major national school examination boards alongside CBSE (Central Board of Secondary Education) and NIOS (National Institute of Open Schooling).

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

CBSE operates under the Ministry of Education; CISCE is an autonomous organisation. The ICSE syllabus emphasises English language and arts alongside Sciences.

ISC Class 12 is considered one of India's most rigorous school-leaving examinations. DigiLocker integration for board results was expanded after NEP 2020 to enable digital academic documents.

Q5  **CONCEPT KIT**

Question 6

of 15

The RBI kept the repo rate unchanged at its April 2026 MPC meeting. What was the repo rate maintained at?

A 4.50%

B 5.25% ✓

C 6.00%

D 6.50%

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

✓ EXPLANATION

At its April 8, 2026 Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) meeting, the RBI maintained the repo rate at 5.25% with a neutral stance. CPI inflation at approximately 4.2% gives the RBI headroom to consider rate cuts later in FY27 if global headwinds (Middle East oil shock, US tariff uncertainty) moderate.

The neutral stance means the MPC is data-dependent — neither signalling further hikes nor committing to cuts. This was the second consecutive hold after a rate cut in February 2026.

📌 CONCEPT NOTE

The repo rate trajectory in 2025-26 — RBI cut rates in February 2026 (from 6.50% gradually reduced through 2025) and held in April 2026. The rupee depreciation to 94.25/USD in late April (due to oil shock) complicated rate decision — cutting further would risk accelerating rupee weakness.

This is a classic dual mandate tension between growth and currency stability.

Q6  **CONCEPT KIT**

Question 7

of 15

West Bengal's Phase 1 (April 23) turnout was 93.19% while Phase 2 (April 29) was approximately 80.5%. The difference is often explained by which factor?

- A Phase 1 districts have more registered voters than Phase 2 districts
- B **Urban constituencies (Phase 2) consistently record lower turnout than rural and semi-rural constituencies (Phase 1) ✓**
- C Phase 2 voting faced major EVM failures reducing participation
- D Weather conditions were worse on April 29 compared to April 23

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

The 12-13 percentage point difference between WB Phase 1 (rural, North Bengal, tribal districts — 93.19%) and Phase 2 (urban Kolkata, suburbs — 80.5%) reflects a consistent pattern in Indian elections — urban voters turn out less than rural voters. Urban residents have higher income, more occupational flexibility, and less dependence on political patronage — making voting feel more optional.

In Bengal, rural TMC booth management also contributes to extreme Phase 1 turnout through social mobilisation.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

This urban-rural turnout gap is not unique to Bengal — it appears in virtually every Indian state. Delhi's assembly election turnout (60-65%) is consistently lower than rural UP or Bihar (70-80%).

The FPTP implication — lower urban turnout may hurt parties with urban bases relative to parties with stronger rural mobilisation.

Q7  **CONCEPT KIT**

Question 8

of 15

Which Kerala assembly election first broke the LDF-UDF alternation pattern that had persisted since 1982?

- A 2016 — LDF won after UDF had previously won in 2011
- B 2021 — LDF won consecutively for the first time since the alternation pattern began ✓**
- C 2011 — UDF broke a long LDF streak
- D 2006 — LDF won to begin a new pattern

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

The LDF-UDF alternation pattern — where whichever alliance won one election would lose the next — held consistently from 1982 to 2016. In 2021, the LDF under Pinarayi Vijayan won consecutive terms for the first time since this pattern was established, breaking a 40-year political tradition.

The 2016 LDF win was consistent with the alternation (LDF 2006 → UDF 2011 → LDF 2016). The consecutive 2021 LDF win was the exception.

If exit polls are correct and UDF wins in 2026, the 2021 win was a one-term anomaly.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

The LDF-UDF alternation was sometimes attributed to anti-incumbency, to Kerala's high political awareness and volatility, and to the competitive strength of both alliances. The 2021 exception was widely attributed to Pinarayi Vijayan's COVID-19 crisis management — one of India's most praised state-level pandemic responses.

The pattern's restoration in 2026 would challenge the idea that Kerala has permanently exited alternation mode.

Q8  **CONCEPT KIT**

Question 9 of 15

The poll of polls for all five 2026 state elections is covered by the Representation of the People Act's exit poll prohibition. What is the basis for this prohibition?

- A** Section 126A of the Representation of the People Act ✓
- B** Article 19(2) of the Constitution (reasonable restrictions on free speech)
- C** Election Commission's executive order under Article 324
- D** Section 171H of the Indian Penal Code (election expenditure)

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

Section 126A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 prohibits the conduct of exit polls and the publication of results during the period from the commencement of the poll and up to half an hour after the conclusion of the last polling for the last phase. For the 2026 state elections, the ban lifted at 6:30 PM on April 29 — 30 minutes after West Bengal Phase 2 polls closed.

Violation of Section 126A is a criminal offence.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

Section 126A was inserted by amendment in 1999 specifically to address exit poll publication during multi-phase elections. Before this amendment, exit polls published after Phase 1 could influence Phase 2 voting.

The provision restricts media freedom but is constitutionally valid as a reasonable restriction under Article 19(2) for the conduct of free and fair elections.

Q9

 **CONCEPT KIT**

Question 10 of 15

Puducherry has 33 assembly seats but only 30 go to polls. Why are 3 seats not elected?

- A 3 constituencies were declared uncontested and BJP candidates won unopposed
- B 3 seats are nominated by the Central Government, not elected ✓
- C 3 constituencies had their elections postponed due to violence
- D 3 seats are reserved for Anglo-Indian community members

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

Puducherry's Legislative Assembly has 33 members — 30 are directly elected by voters across its four districts (Puducherry, Karaikal, Mahé, Yanam) and 3 are nominated by the Central Government (as Puducherry is a Union Territory under the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963). The nominated members can vote in the assembly but not in no-confidence motions.

This is unique to Union Territories with legislatures and does not apply to states.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

This structure is specific to Union Territories with legislatures — Puducherry and Delhi. Delhi's 70-member assembly has no nominated members.

J&K's assembly (since the 2019 reorganisation) has a nominated component too. The nominated members in Puducherry have historically been a political issue, as they are appointed by the Centre and can effectively tilt majority calculations.

Q10  **CONCEPT KIT**

Question 11 of 15

IMD issued a heatwave alert for West Rajasthan for May 1-3. What is the IMD's temperature threshold for declaring a heatwave in plains stations?

- A When maximum temperature reaches 38°C or above
- B When maximum temperature reaches 40°C or above and is 4.5°C or more above normal ✓
- C When maximum temperature reaches 45°C or above
- D When maximum temperature is 30°C above the seasonal average

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

IMD declares a heatwave when the maximum temperature of a station reaches at least 40°C for plains and at least 30°C for hilly regions, AND the departure from normal temperature is 4.5°C or more. A severe heatwave is declared when departure from normal is 6.4°C or more.

For coastal stations, the threshold is when the actual maximum temperature is 37°C or more with a departure of 4.5°C or more. The April 30 alert for West Rajasthan (expected 44-48°C) easily meets this threshold.

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

The heatwave definition is important for UPSC. IMD criteria — (1) maximum temperature $\geq 40^\circ\text{C}$ for plains; (2) departure from normal $\geq 4.5^\circ\text{C}$. A severe heatwave requires departure $\geq 6.4^\circ\text{C}$. NDMA's heat action plans require state governments to implement cooling centres, water distribution, and health advisories when IMD issues heatwave warnings.

Q11  **CONCEPT KIT**

Question 12 of 15

The "poll of polls" aggregate in Indian elections is created how?

- A By taking the highest seat prediction among all pollsters
- B By averaging seat predictions across multiple exit poll agencies ✓
- C By a government-mandated post-election survey
- D By the Election Commission of India's official pre-result estimate

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

EXPLANATION

A "poll of polls" aggregates the seat predictions of multiple exit polling agencies — typically by averaging their seat estimates — to produce a more stable forecast than any single agency's prediction. It is not an official ECI exercise; it is created by media organisations and independent analysts.

The logic is that averaging across multiple surveys reduces the idiosyncratic errors of any single poll. However, if all polls share the same systematic bias (e.g., social desirability bias in West Bengal), the aggregate inherits that bias.

CONCEPT NOTE

The poll of polls concept was popularised by Nate Silver's FiveThirtyEight in US elections, adapted by Indian media for state elections. In India, exit poll agencies include Axis-My India, CVoter, Chanakya, Matrize, P-MARQ, and Today's Chanakya.

The ECI does not conduct or endorse any exit poll. The poll of polls has had a mixed track record in India — better on direction (who wins) than on seat counts.

Q12  **CONCEPT KIT**

Question 13 of 15

If the exit poll prediction of a BJP majority in West Bengal (approximately 153 seats) proves correct, which of the following best describes the historical significance?

- A It would be the first time any party other than the Congress or BJP has formed a government in West Bengal
- B It would be the first BJP state government in West Bengal since Independence ✓
- C It would give BJP a clean sweep of all major Indian states for the first time
- D It would mean Tamil Nadu would be BJP's only remaining large state without a government

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

EXPLANATION

If BJP wins West Bengal, it would be the party's first-ever state government there since Independence — West Bengal has been governed by the Left Front from 1977-2011 (34 years), and by TMC since 2011. BJP, despite its surge to 77 seats in the 2021 election and strong Lok Sabha performance, has never formed a West Bengal government.

A BJP West Bengal win would also complete BJP's dominance of India's east — having already won Assam, Tripura, and other northeastern states.

CONCEPT NOTE

The Left Front ruled WB from 1977-2011 under CPI(M) — making it the world's longest-running democratically elected communist government. TMC replaced them in 2011.

BJP's entry as a mass force in WB began with the 2019 Lok Sabha elections when it won 18 of 42 seats. The 2021 assembly election where BJP won 77 seats (up from 3) was the breakthrough that made 2026 credible.

Q13  **CONCEPT KIT**

Question 14 of 15

The Kerala election involves a contest between UDF and LDF. In terms of constituent parties, Congress leads UDF. Which major party leads the LDF?

- A CPI (Communist Party of India)
- B **CPI(M) (Communist Party of India — Marxist) ✓**
- C IUML (Indian Union Muslim League)
- D CPM (Communist Party of Marx)

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

✓ EXPLANATION

The Left Democratic Front (LDF) in Kerala is led by the CPI(M) — Communist Party of India (Marxist), which was formed in 1964 following a split from the undivided Communist Party of India (CPI). The CPI(M) is the dominant partner in the LDF; the CPI is a junior partner in the same alliance.

The United Democratic Front (UDF) is led by the Indian National Congress (INC) with the Indian Union Muslim League (IUML) as a key partner. CM Pinarayi Vijayan (LDF/CPI-M) is seeking his second consecutive term.

📌 CONCEPT NOTE

The distinction between CPI and CPI(M) is important for UPSC — they are separate parties. CPI(M) was formed after the Sino-Soviet split of 1963-64; CPI sided with Moscow, CPI(M) with a more independent line.

Both remain in the LDF alliance in Kerala. The IUML's partnership with Congress in the UDF has been a consistent feature of Kerala politics since the 1960s.

Q14  **CONCEPT KIT**

Question 15 of 15

Exit poll predictions for 2026 state elections will be tested on May 4. Which of the following would represent the MOST surprising result relative to the exit poll consensus?

- A BJP wins Assam with 88-100 seats
- B DMK wins Tamil Nadu comfortably
- C TMC wins West Bengal with 177-187 seats despite poll of polls predicting BJP ✓
- D UDF wins Kerala with 82 seats

ANSWER & ANALYSIS

 **EXPLANATION**

A TMC win with 177-187 seats (as predicted by People's Pulse) against the poll of polls consensus of BJP majority (~153 seats) would be the most surprising result — reversing the direction of the aggregate prediction. The other options are consistent with at least some exit poll agency's predictions.

BJP winning Assam and DMK winning Tamil Nadu are strong consensus predictions. UDF winning Kerala is the majority view.

Only a decisive TMC win in Bengal would contradict the overall exit poll consensus — and history shows such reversals are possible (2004 Lok Sabha being the paradigm case).

 **CONCEPT NOTE**

This is a reasoning question about statistical vs individual predictions. The "poll of polls" represents the central tendency; individual agencies like People's Pulse give extreme predictions.

In a genuinely contested state like WB 2026, the true result could plausibly lie anywhere between BJP 146 and TMC 177. Exit polls have error margins of $\pm 15-20$ seats for large assemblies.

Q15  **CONCEPT KIT**



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)

“Discipline is the bridge between goals and accomplishment.”

— Jim Rohn