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**DAILY QUIZ — SOLVED**

# Daily Quiz — February 23, 2026

23 February 2026

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## DAILY QUIZ — SOLVED

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23 February 2026 · 10 Questions · Answers &amp; Explanations Included

**Q 1**

India released its first comprehensive counter-terrorism policy framework named Prahaar. Which ministry released it?

- A Ministry of External Affairs
- B Ministry of Defence
- C Ministry of Home Affairs ✓
- D Ministry of Finance

**EXPLANATION**

Prahaar was released by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), which oversees internal security, NIA, Intelligence Bureau, CRPF, BSF, and other central security agencies.

**CONCEPT**

India's internal security architecture is divided between MHA (internal security, police, borders, CRPF, BSF, CISF) and Ministry of Defence (armed forces, external defence). The NIA (National Investigation Agency) was established under NIA Act 2008 after the 26/11 Mumbai attacks and operates under MHA jurisdiction.

**Q 2**

Which of the following is NOT one of the primary threat categories addressed by Prahaar?

- A Drone-based smuggling in Punjab and J&K
- B CBRN (Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear) threats
- C Cyber attacks on critical infrastructure including power grids and railways
- D Nuclear proliferation by state actors ✓

**EXPLANATION**

Nuclear proliferation by state actors is handled through diplomatic and multilateral frameworks (NPT, IAEA) — not a domestic counter-terrorism policy. Prahaar specifically addresses drone threats, CBRN risks from non-state actors, and cyber attacks on nine categories of critical infrastructure.

**CONCEPT**

India is not a signatory to the NPT (Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty) as it acquired nuclear weapons capability before the treaty was open for signature by non-nuclear states. India's nuclear posture is governed by its No First Use doctrine and Minimum Credible Deterrence policy, managed by the Nuclear Command Authority (NCA) under the Cabinet Committee on Security.

**Q 3**

Rob Jetten became the Prime Minister of the Netherlands. What is his party affiliation and what historic distinction does he hold?

- A VVD party; first centre-right PM in 20 years
- B D66 (Democrats 66); youngest-ever Dutch PM and first openly LGBTQ+ PM ✓**
- C CDA party; first PM to form a minority government
- D PVV (Freedom Party); first far-right PM of Netherlands

**EXPLANATION**

Rob Jetten, age 38, leads D66 (Democrats 66), a centrist social-liberal party. He is the youngest-ever Dutch PM and the Netherlands first openly LGBTQ+ Prime Minister. His coalition defeated Geert Wilders PVV party.

**CONCEPT**

The Netherlands is a constitutional monarchy with King Willem-Alexander as the head of state. The parliament (States-General) has two chambers — the Senate (75 seats) and the House of Representatives (150 seats). The Hague is the seat of government and is also home to the ICC, ICJ, OPCW, Europol, and Eurojust — making it one of the most important cities for international law and institutions.

**Q 4**

The 79th BAFTA Awards (2026) were held at which venue, and which film won the most awards?

- A Royal Albert Hall, London — Hamnet (5 awards)
- B Royal Festival Hall, London — One Battle After Another (6 awards) ✓**
- C Odeon Leicester Square, London — Sinners (7 awards)
- D BFI Southbank, London — Frankenstein (4 awards)

**EXPLANATION**

The 79th BAFTA Awards were held at Royal Festival Hall, London. One Battle After Another (directed by Paul Thomas Anderson) won 6 awards including Best Picture, Best Director, Adapted Screenplay, Cinematography, Editing, and Supporting Actor (Sean Penn).

**CONCEPT**

BAFTA (British Academy of Film and Television Arts) was founded in 1947. Its president is Prince William. BAFTA winners often signal Oscar prospects. India has won BAFTA Film Not in English Language category before — RRR won Best Original Score in 2023, and Lagaan was nominated in 2002.

**Q 5**

Indian film Boong won the BAFTA 2026 Best Children and Family Film award. In which Indian language is the film made?

A Assamese

**B Meitei (Manipuri) ✓**

C Nagamese

D Bodo

**EXPLANATION**

Boong is a Manipuri-language (Meitei) film directed by Lakshmi Priya Devi and produced by Ritesh Sidhwani and Farhan Akhtar. It explores racial tensions along the Manipur border through a child's perspective and became the first Manipuri film to win a BAFTA.

**CONCEPT**

Manipuri (Meitei) is one of the 22 languages listed in the 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution. Manipur is a northeastern state bordering Myanmar. The state has faced complex ethnic tensions between Meitei (valley population), Kuki-Zo (hill tribes), and Naga communities. The film industry in regional languages beyond Hindi is called the parallel or regional cinema ecosystem.

**Q 6**

Vaishnavi Adkar became the first Indian woman to reach a W100 singles final since Sania Mirza. How many years is this gap?

A 11 years

B 15 years

**C 17 years ✓**

D 21 years

**EXPLANATION**

Sania Mirza reached a W100 or higher singles final in 2009. Vaishnavi Adkar repeated the achievement in 2026 — a 17-year gap. Adkar entered as a wildcard ranked World No. 690 and lost the final 6-0, 6-1 to Belgium's Hanne Vandewinkel.

**CONCEPT**

Sania Mirza (born 1986, Hyderabad) is India's most successful female tennis player. She won 6 Grand Slam titles (all in doubles and mixed doubles), reached a career-high singles ranking of World No. 27. She received the Padma Bhushan (2016) and Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna (2015). Rohan Bopanna (born 1980, Coorg) is India's top male doubles player — he won the 2024 Australian Open mixed doubles title.

**Q 7**

Palamu Tiger Reserve, where the Vanjeevi Didi initiative was launched, is located in which state and was part of which original set of reserves?

- A Madhya Pradesh — original 9 Project Tiger reserves
- B Jharkhand — original 9 Project Tiger reserves ✓
- C Chhattisgarh — second phase Project Tiger expansion
- D Odisha — third phase Project Tiger expansion

**EXPLANATION**

Palamu Tiger Reserve is located in Jharkhand (Latehar, Garhwa, and Palamu districts) and was one of the original 9 reserves when Project Tiger was launched by PM Indira Gandhi in 1973.

**CONCEPT**

Project Tiger (1973) — the 9 original reserves: Bandipur (Karnataka), Corbett (Uttarakhand), Kanha (MP), Manas (Assam), Melghat (Maharashtra), Palamau/Palamu (Jharkhand), Ranthambore (Rajasthan), Simlipal (Odisha), Sundarbans (West Bengal). Today India has 55 tiger reserves. NTCA (National Tiger Conservation Authority) administers the programme.

**Q 8**

The National Quantum Mission approved in April 2023 has a budget of Rs 6,003 crore and is under which nodal ministry?

- A Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY)
- B Ministry of Science and Technology
- C Department of Science and Technology (DST) ✓
- D DRDO under Ministry of Defence

**EXPLANATION**

The National Quantum Mission (NQM) is under the Department of Science and Technology (DST). Budget: Rs 6,003 crore for 2023-24 to 2030-31. Target: 50-1,000 qubit quantum computers; 2,000 km quantum secure communication by 2031.

**CONCEPT**

DST (Department of Science and Technology) under the Ministry of Science and Technology is the nodal department for multiple National Missions: NQM, National AI Mission, Deep Ocean Mission, etc. It funds organisations like CSIR, ICAR, ICMR (jointly), DBT (Department of Biotechnology), and coordinates India's S&T policy. Principal Scientific Adviser to the Government of India oversees cross-ministry S&T coordination.

**Q 9**

Poland withdrew from the Ottawa Convention (Mine Ban Treaty) in February 2026. When did the Ottawa Convention enter into force?

A December 3, 1997

**B March 1, 1999 ✓**

C January 1, 2000

D September 11, 2001

**EXPLANATION**

The Ottawa Convention (formally: Convention on the Prohibition of Anti-Personnel Mines) entered into force on March 1, 1999. It was opened for signature on December 3-4, 1997 in Ottawa, Canada. Poland withdrew citing the need to deploy anti-personnel mines on its eastern borders facing Russia and Belarus.

**CONCEPT**

The Ottawa Convention requires signatory states to destroy stockpiled mines within 4 years and clear all planted mines within 10 years. Major non-signatories include USA, Russia, China, India, Pakistan, and Israel. Anti-personnel mines (APMs) are covered; anti-tank/anti-vehicle mines are NOT covered by this treaty. India has not signed the Ottawa Convention, citing its border security needs with Pakistan and China.

**Q 10**

Exercise Vajra Prahar is a joint Special Forces exercise between India and which country, held at which location in India?

A India-UK; held at Pahalgam, J&K

B India-France; held at Deolali Field Firing Ranges, Maharashtra

**C India-USA; held at Special Forces Training School, Bakloh, Himachal Pradesh ✓**

D India-Russia; held at Drass, Ladakh

**EXPLANATION**

Exercise Vajra Prahar is an India-USA joint Special Forces exercise. The 16th edition was held at Special Forces Training School, Bakloh, Himachal Pradesh. It focuses on interoperability in counter-terrorism and unconventional warfare.

**CONCEPT**

India conducts joint military exercises with many countries: Yudh Abhyas (India-USA Army), Tiger Triumph (India-USA tri-service amphibious), Malabar (India-USA-Japan-Australia Naval), INDRA (India-Russia), Shakti (India-France), TASMAN SABER (India-Australia), PITCH BLACK (India-Australia Air Force), Vajra Prahar (India-USA Special Forces). These are enabled by agreements like LEMOA, COMCASA, and BECA signed between India and USA.

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