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DAILY QUIZ — SOLVED

Daily Quiz — February 25, 2026

25 February 2026

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DAILY QUIZ — SOLVED

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25 February 2026 · 10 Questions · Answers & Explanations Included

Q 1 The Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) was established jointly by which two institutions?

A ICMR and Ministry of Health

B CSIR and Ministry of AYUSH ✓

C DST and Ministry of Culture

D DBT and Ministry of Science

EXPLANATION

TKDL was established in 2001 jointly by CSIR (Council of Scientific and Industrial Research) and the Ministry of AYUSH. It digitises India's traditional knowledge in 5 languages to serve as prior art at international patent offices.

CONCEPT

TKDL covers approximately 9 lakh (900,000) formulations from Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, Sowa Rigpa, and Yoga in English, German, French, Japanese, and Spanish. The landmark cases it helped prevent include the turmeric wound-healing patent (USPTO, 1997) and challenges to the neem patent at the EPO (European Patent Office).

Q 2 India signed a TKDL cooperation arrangement with Brazil's which institution?

A FIOCRUZ (Oswaldo Cruz Foundation)

B CNPq (National Council for Scientific Research)

C INPI (National Institute of Industrial Property) ✓

D EMBRAPA (Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation)

EXPLANATION

India's CSIR signed the TKDL cooperation arrangement with Brazil's INPI (Instituto Nacional da Propriedade Industrial — National Institute of Industrial Property), which is Brazil's patent office equivalent.

CONCEPT

The TKDL access model works through bilateral agreements with patent offices worldwide. Current partners include USPTO (USA), EPO (Europe), UKIPO, Canadian IPO, Australian IPO, and German Patent Office. Brazil's INPI is the latest addition. These agreements allow patent examiners to check TKDL as prior art before granting patents on traditional Indian knowledge.

Q 3 Lenacapavir, the twice-yearly HIV prevention injection rolled out in Zimbabwe, belongs to which drug class?

- A Integrase inhibitor
- B Protease inhibitor
- C Reverse transcriptase inhibitor
- D Capsid inhibitor ✓

EXPLANATION

Lenacapavir is a capsid inhibitor — the first drug in this class approved for HIV. It disrupts the HIV capsid protein at multiple stages of viral replication, preventing assembly, transport, and integration into host cell DNA.

CONCEPT

Other HIV drug classes: Integrase inhibitors (dolutegravir, bictegravir), protease inhibitors (darunavir, lopinavir), reverse transcriptase inhibitors (tenofovir, lamivudine), entry inhibitors (maraviroc). CIPLA's affordable ARVs (\$1/day, 2001) made HIV treatment accessible in Africa — India supplies ~80% of low-income country HIV medicine needs.

Q 4 The PURPOSE 1 clinical trial for Lenacapavir was conducted among which population group?

- A Cisgender men who have sex with men in North America
- B Intravenous drug users in Southeast Asia
- C Cisgender women and adolescent girls in Africa ✓
- D Healthcare workers in high-burden countries

EXPLANATION

PURPOSE 1 enrolled 5,338 cisgender women and adolescent girls in Uganda and South Africa. It showed approximately 100% efficacy (later 99.9%) — zero HIV infections in the Lenacapavir arm versus 16 in the daily oral TDF/FTC arm.

CONCEPT

Young women aged 15-24 in sub-Saharan Africa have 3x higher HIV prevalence than young men due to biological vulnerability (cervical tissue susceptibility) and gender power imbalances. UNAIDS 95-95-95 targets: 95% of HIV+ people know their status; 95% of diagnosed on treatment; 95% on treatment virally suppressed — by 2025.

Q 5

The Banglar Yuva Sathi Scheme 2026, providing Rs 1,500 per month to unemployed youth, was launched by which state?

A Odisha

B Bihar

C Jharkhand

D West Bengal ✓

EXPLANATION

West Bengal launched the Banglar Yuva Sathi Scheme 2026, offering Rs 1,500 per month as transitional financial support to unemployed educated youth. The scheme launches April 1, 2026, and was announced during the state interim budget.

CONCEPT

Several Indian states run youth unemployment support schemes. Rajasthan had a Yuva Sambal Yojana providing unemployment allowance. Such schemes differ from active employment generation programmes (MGNREGS) as they are direct income support without work requirement. Critics argue they create dependency; supporters see them as safety nets during job market transitions.

Q 6

The Delhi CM Jan Sunwai Portal uses a three-tier grievance redressal system. What is the central government equivalent of this grievance portal?

A PRAGATI (Pro-Active Governance and Timely Implementation)

B CPGRAMS (Centralised Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System) ✓

C MyGov Portal

D PM Gati Shakti Portal

EXPLANATION

CPGRAMS (Centralised Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System) is the central government equivalent, managed by DARPG (Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances). The Delhi CM Jan Sunwai Portal uses helpline number 1902 and a mobile app alongside the web portal.

CONCEPT

PRAGATI is a different system — it is a monthly video-conferencing platform launched by PM Modi in 2015 for reviewing government programmes and grievances at the highest level. CPGRAMS handles routine citizen grievances across all central ministries and departments. Both are e-governance tools under Digital India.

Q 7 The newly discovered blossom midge *Contarinia icardiflores* was discovered by which ICAR institute?

- A ICAR-IARI (Indian Agricultural Research Institute), New Delhi
- B ICAR-NBPGR (National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources)
- C **ICAR-DFRI (Directorate of Floricultural Research), Pune ✓**
- D ICAR-NRCF (National Research Centre on Fungi)

EXPLANATION

Contarinia icardiflores was discovered by scientists at ICAR-DFRI (Directorate of Floricultural Research) in Pune. The species name 'icardiflores' honours the institute's contributions to floricultural research. The larvae attack flower buds of marigold, chrysanthemum, and jasmine.

CONCEPT

Cecidomyiidae (gall midges) is the family of flies containing blossom midges. ICAR (Indian Council of Agricultural Research) has 103 institutes and national bureaus. The floriculture sector in India is worth approximately Rs 15,000 crore; Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Maharashtra, and Andhra Pradesh are leading producer states.

Q 8 India's Nagoya Protocol ratification governs which aspect of biological resource use?

- A Setting international standards for GMO crop approval
- B **Access to genetic resources and fair sharing of benefits with source communities ✓**
- C Regulation of transboundary movement of hazardous biological waste
- D Setting emission limits for biological pollutants in air and water

EXPLANATION

The Nagoya Protocol (2010) is the Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) protocol under the Convention on Biological Diversity. India ratified it in 2012. It requires users of genetic resources (including traditional knowledge) to obtain prior informed consent and share benefits fairly with the source country or community.

CONCEPT

India's domestic implementation is through the Biological Diversity Act (2002), which established the National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) in Chennai. The Act was amended in 2023. People's Biodiversity Registers (PBRs) at local level document community biodiversity knowledge — these are maintained by Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs).

Q 9

PEPFAR, which funds HIV treatment access in Africa and is a major purchaser of Indian generic ARVs, was launched in which year?

 A 1996

 B 2000

 C 2003 ✓

 D 2008

EXPLANATION

PEPFAR (President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief) was launched in 2003 by US President George W. Bush. It is the world's largest bilateral global health programme, having invested over \$100 billion in HIV/AIDS response and saved an estimated 25 million lives.

CONCEPT

India's pharmaceutical companies — particularly CIPLA (after Yusuf Hamied announced \$1/day ARVs in 2001), Sun Pharma, and Aurobindo — supply approximately 80% of HIV medicines used in low-income countries. The Medicines Patent Pool (MPP), a UN-backed body, negotiates voluntary licences with innovator companies like Gilead to enable generic manufacturing for developing countries.

Q 10

India is classified as a mega-diversity country. How many mega-diversity countries are recognised globally?

 A 7

 B 12

 C 17 ✓

 D 25

EXPLANATION

There are 17 mega-diversity countries globally, housing more than 70% of the world's species. India is one of them, with approximately 7-8% of the world's species. Other mega-diversity countries include Brazil, China, Colombia, Australia, Indonesia, and Mexico.

CONCEPT

India has 4 global biodiversity hotspots out of 36 worldwide: Western Ghats, Himalaya, Indo-Burma region, and Sundaland (Nicobar Islands). The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD, 1992) and its Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF, adopted 2022) set 30x30 targets — protecting 30% of land and oceans by 2030.

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