

OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

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Daily MCQs: 28-01-2026

- 1) Consider the following statements regarding Initial Public Offerings (IPOs):
1. An IPO is the process by which a company offers its shares to the public for the first time.
 2. High Net-Worth Individuals are not allowed to participate in an IPO.
 3. The Companies Act governs the legal and compliance requirements for issuing shares in an IPO.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 3 only
- (b) 1 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: (A)

Statement 1 is correct:

- IPO (Initial Public Offering) is the **first sale of a company's shares to the public**.
- Once shares are sold via IPO, the company becomes a **publicly listed company** on stock exchanges like **NSE or BSE**.
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Statement 2 is incorrect:

High Net-Worth Individuals (HNIs) **can participate** in IPOs.

SEBI divides IPO allotment into categories:

1. **Retail investors** (small investors)
2. **Institutional investors** (mutual funds, insurance companies)
3. **High Net-Worth Individuals (HNIs)** – typically investing above ₹2 lakh

Statement 3 is correct:

- The Companies Act ensures **legal compliance, prospectus filing, and director accountability**.
- SEBI regulates the **process, pricing, and investor protection**, but without Companies Act compliance, the IPO cannot legally proceed.

- 2) With regarding Deuterium , Consider the following statements:

1. Deuterium is an isotope of hydrogen.
2. India is a net exporter of heavy water in the global market.
3. It is used as a fuel in nuclear fusion reactions.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 3 only

Answer: (B)

Explanation:

Deuterium, a stable isotope of hydrogen with one proton and one neutron in its nucleus (unlike protium's single proton), constitutes about 0.0156% of natural hydrogen and forms heavy water (D₂O) when combined with oxygen. **Hence, Statement 1 is correct.**

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In simple terms, Deuterium is a special type of hydrogen atom. It has an extra neutron inside, making it heavier than normal hydrogen.

India produces heavy water (D₂O) for its PHWR nuclear reactors and has a surplus production capacity. This allows India to export heavy water to other countries under strict regulations. India is thus one of the few net exporters globally, making it strategically important in the nuclear sector. **Hence, Statement 2 is correct.**

Deuterium also serves as a primary fuel in nuclear fusion reactions, notably the deuterium-tritium (D-T) process, which promises abundant clean energy, like trying to make the sun's energy on Earth. **Hence, Statement 3 is correct.**

3) Consider the following statements:

1. The Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) was set up under the Energy Conservation Act, 2001, under the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.
2. CAFE norms, implemented under the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), set minimum fuel efficiency standards for vehicles to reduce fuel consumption and emissions.
3. The BEE Star Label programme has aided India in reducing energy consumption by promoting energy-efficient appliances.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 2 and 3 only

Answer: (D)

Statement 1: Incorrect

The Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) is indeed a statutory body established under the Energy Conservation Act, 2001. However, it functions under the **Ministry of Power**, not the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy. The ministry mentioned in the statement is therefore incorrect.

Statement 2: Correct

CAFE (Corporate Average Fuel Efficiency) norms, implemented by BEE under the Energy Conservation Act, 2001, set a sales-weighted fuel efficiency standard for automakers to reduce CO₂ emissions.

- Phase II (2022–27): Fleet average 113 g/km CO₂.
- CAFE 3 (2027): Proposed 91.7 g/km CO₂.
- Enforcement: BEE sets standards; MoRTH monitors compliance.

Statement 3: correct

The BEE Star Label program has significantly reduced India's energy consumption, cutting approximately 3.5% of national energy use and 306 million tonnes of CO₂. In 2026, the program was expanded to include LPG stoves, UHD TVs, and solar inverters, while efficiency norms for refrigerators and fans were tightened. All labels now feature QR codes for instant verification, alongside a "name-and-shame" policy for non-compliant brands.

4) Consider the following statements regarding elections in India

1. The Election Commission of India derives its powers directly from Article 326.

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2. The right to vote under Article 326 is a Fundamental Right under Part III of the Constitution
3. The voting age was reduced from 21 to 18 by 61st Constitutional amendment act, 1988.

Choose the correct answer from the above statement

- a. Only one
- b. Only two
- c. Only three
- d. None

Answer A

Statement 1 is Incorrect: The Election Commission of India (ECI) derives its power primarily from Article 324, not Article 326. Article 324 vests the superintendence, direction, and control of elections to Parliament, State Legislatures, and the offices of President/Vice-President in the ECI. **Article 326 specifically establishes adult suffrage (voting rights for citizens 18+).**

Statement 2 is incorrect: The right to vote is not a Fundamental Right. **It is a constitutional right**, derived from Article 326. It is also a **statutory right, regulated by, Representation of the People Act, 1950 and Representation of the People Act, 1951**. The Supreme Court View that , Right to vote is subject to reasonable restrictions imposed by law, referencing cases like **N.P. Ponnuswami (1952) and Kuldip Nayar (2006)**.

Statement 3 is correct: The 61st Constitutional Amendment Act of 1988, which came into force on March 28, 1989, reduced the minimum voting age for Lok Sabha and State **Legislative Assembly elections from 21 to 18 years**. This amendment modified Article 326 of the Constitution, aiming to increase democratic participation among young citizens.

5) Consider the following statements:

- 1) Despite being a major crude oil importer, India's petroleum products form one of the top items in its export basket.
- 2) India's Strategic Petroleum Reserves (SPRs) are sufficient to meet domestic demand for about 90 days.
- 3) In 2025, major gas discoveries in the Andaman-Nicobar Basin indicate it may contain resources comparable to major global finds.
- 4) The Ministry of Petroleum manages the allocation of coal and gas to power plants to ensure a continuous electricity supply.

Select the correct answer using the code below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 3 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

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Answer: (B)

Explanation:

- India imports crude but exports petroleum products, which are among its top export items. **Statement 1 is correct**
- Strategic reserves (5.33 MMT at Visakhapatnam, Mangaluru, Padur) cover only **9–10 days** of consumption, not 90 days. **Statement 2 is incorrect**
- In late 2025, major gas discoveries were made in the Vijayapuram-2 well, Andaman-Nicobar Basin. Estimates suggest this basin could hold resources comparable to major global finds, potentially containing billions of barrels of oil. **Statement 3 is correct**
- The responsibility is split between three distinct ministries rather than just one:
Coal: Allocated by the **Ministry of Coal** (via the SHAKTI scheme).
Gas: Allocated by the **Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas**.
Electricity Supply: The **Ministry of Power** is the actual body responsible for ensuring the grid remains stable and supply is uninterrupted. So **Statement 4 is incorrect**.
Hence Statement 1 and 3 is correct

