



Daily MCQ: 07.09.2026

- 1) Consider the following statements regarding FPI in India:
1. An FPI can invest in Indian securities without necessarily acquiring management control over the underlying company.
 2. An individual FPI's investment in an Indian company can exceed 10% of its paid-up equity capital without the investment being reclassified as FDI.
 3. FPI flows can be relatively volatile because portfolio investors can enter or exit financial markets more easily than direct investors.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

- 2) Consider the following statements:

Statement-I: The Asian-Pacific Postal Union (APPU) functions as a specialized restricted union under the framework of the Universal Postal Union (UPU).

Statement-II: All member countries of the United Nations are automatically inducted as permanent members of the Asia-Pacific Postal Union regardless of geographic location.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (c) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect
- (d) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

- 3) Consider the following statements regarding the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis:

1. The Commission can examine whether the safeguards provided for Safai Karamcharis are being effectively implemented.
2. The Commission may take suo motu notice of matters relating to the non-implementation of safeguards for Safai Karamcharis.
3. It has the power to impose criminal penalties directly on authorities found responsible for violating such safeguards.

Which one of the following conclusions based on the above statements is correct?

- (a) There are two correct statements, that include Statement 3.
- (b) There are two correct statements, that are Statements 1 and 2.
- (c) There is only one correct statement.
- (d) All three statements are correct.

- 4) Consider the following countries:

1. Argentina
2. Indonesia
3. Ethiopia
4. Nigeria
5. Iran



As of 2026, which of the above countries are full member countries of the BRICS grouping?

- (a) 1, 3 and 5 only
- (b) 2, 3 and 5 only
- (c) 2, 4 and 5 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

5) Consider the following statements with reference to inter-State water disputes in India:

1. The Supreme Court has original jurisdiction over inter-State water disputes, while High Courts do not exercise such jurisdiction.
2. Parliament may provide for the adjudication of inter-State water disputes through tribunals.
3. The Supreme Court has no appellate jurisdiction over the decisions of inter-State water dispute tribunals.

Which one of the following conclusions based on the above statements is correct?

- (a) All three statements are correct.
- (b) There is no correct statement.
- (c) There are two correct statements that include statement 1.
- (d) There is only one correct statement that includes statement 2.

Explanation

1) Answer: (A)

- **Statement 1 is Correct:** FPI is investment in financial securities without necessarily seeking management control.
- **Statement 2 is Incorrect:** Under the FPI framework, the individual holding limit is generally **10%**. If an FPI exceeds the prescribed threshold, the excess must be dealt with as prescribed; otherwise the investment can be treated as FDI.
- **Statement 3 is Correct:** FPI is relatively mobile and therefore can respond quickly to changes in global interest rates, risk perception and market conditions.
- **Hence ,option A is the correct answer.**

2) Answer: (C)

- **Statement-I is correct:** The APPU is officially recognized as a restricted union under Article 8 of the Universal Postal Union (UPU), serving to coordinate regional postal ties.
- **Statement-II is incorrect:** Membership in the APPU is not open to all UN members automatically; it is strictly restricted to countries belonging to the Asia-Pacific region, comprising a specific total of 32 member states.
- **Therefore ,option C is the correct answer.**

3) Answer: (B)

- The National Commission for Safai Karamcharis (NCSK) can examine whether the **safeguards provided for Safai Karamcharis are being effectively implemented** and can monitor the implementation of welfare measures. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- The Commission can **take suo motu notice** of matters relating to the non-implementation of safeguards meant for Safai Karamcharis. This enables it to examine issues even without waiting for a formal complaint. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**



- The NCSK is a **statutory monitoring and advisory body**; it does not have the power to directly impose criminal penalties on authorities. Criminal liability, where applicable, has to be determined and enforced through the appropriate legal process. **Hence, statement 3 is incorrect.**
- **Therefore, statements 1 and 2 are correct, while statement 3 is incorrect. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.**

4) Answer: (B)

- **Argentina (1) is incorrect:** Although invited to join the bloc, Argentina formally declined full membership under its administration.
- **Indonesia (2) is correct:** Indonesia officially joined the BRICS bloc as a full member.
- **Ethiopia (3) is correct:** Ethiopia joined the bloc as a full member during the expansion phase.
- **Nigeria (4) is incorrect:** Nigeria holds the status of a BRICS partner country rather than a full member.
- **Iran (5) is correct:** Iran is a full member country of the expanded BRICS bloc.

5) Answer: (D)

- **Statement 1 is Incorrect:** The Supreme Court does **not** have ordinary original jurisdiction over inter-State water disputes covered by **Article 262**. Article 262 provides a special mechanism for adjudicating such disputes, and Parliament has enacted the **Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956** for this purpose. Section 11 of the Act excludes the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and other courts over such water disputes.
- **Statement 2 is Correct:** Under **Article 262(1)**, Parliament may provide by law for the adjudication of disputes relating to the use, distribution or control of waters of any inter-State river or river valley. Parliament has done so through the **Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956**, which provides for tribunals.
- **Statement 3 is Incorrect:** It is incorrect to say that the Supreme Court has **no appellate jurisdiction whatsoever** over tribunal decisions. Although the Court's jurisdiction over the underlying water dispute is excluded, the Supreme Court can exercise its jurisdiction under **Article 136** through a Special Leave Petition against a tribunal award.
- **Therefore, option D is the correct answer.**