

# Assistant Professor TRB

Subject : தமிழ் தகுதி தேர்வு  
விடை மற்றும் விளக்கங்கள்

1. போருழந் தெடுத்த ஆரெயில் நெடுங்கொடி

‘வாரல்’ என்பனபோல் மறித்துக்கை காட்ட” – இப்பாடலில் இடம் பெற்றுள்ள அணி -----

அ. ஏகதேச உருவக அணி

ஆ. எடுத்துக்காட்டு உவமை அணி

இ. தற்குறிப்பேற்ற அணி

ஈ. நிரல் நிரை அணி

விடை : இ. தற்குறிப்பேற்ற அணி

விளக்கம்:

இப்பாடலில் இடம் பெற்றுள்ள அணி தற்குறிப்பேற்ற அணி ஆகும், ஏனெனில், இயல்பாகக் காற்றால் அசையும் கொடிகளை, 'வாராதே' என்று கவிஞர் தன் குறிப்பை ஏற்றிக் கூறுவதால் இது தற்குறிப்பேற்ற அணி எனப்படும்.

தற்குறிப்பேற்ற அணி (Paronomasia / Personification): இயல்பாக நிகழும் ஒரு நிகழ்வின் மீது கவிஞர் தன் குறிப்பையோ அல்லது கருத்தையோ ஏற்று கூறுவது தற்குறிப்பேற்ற அணி எனப்படும். இங்கு, மதுரைக் கொடிகள் காற்றின் அசைவால் அசைகின்றன. ஆனால், அவை 'வாரல்' (வாராதே) எனத் தடுப்பது போல் கவிஞர் தன் குறிப்பை ஏற்றுள்ளார்.

2. தன்மை அணியை..... என்றும் கூறுவர்.

அ) தீவக அணி

ஆ) உவமை அணி

இ) தன்மை நவிற்கி அணி

ஈ) தற்குறிப்பேற்ற அணி

விடை : இ) தன்மை நவிற்கி அணி

விளக்கம்:

தன்மை அணியை தன்மை நவிற்கி அணி என்றும் கூறுவர், ஏனெனில் ஒரு பொருளின் இயல்பை உள்ளது உள்ளபடியே அழகுடன் கூறுவதே தன்மை நவிற்கி அணி அல்லது இயல்பு நவிற்கி அணி ஆகும்.

- தன்மை நவிற்கி அணி (இயல்பு நவிற்கி அணி): ஒரு பொருளின் குணத்தையோ, தொழிலையோ, இனத்தையோ அல்லது அதன் இயல்பையோ மிகைப்படுத்தாமல், இயற்கையாக, உள்ளது உள்ளபடியே கூறுவது இந்த அணியாகும்.
- பிற அணிகள்: தீவக அணி என்பது ஒரு சொல் பல இடங்களில் பொருளைத் தருவது; உவமை அணி என்பது உவமையும் உவமேயமும் வருவது; தற்குறிப்பேற்ற அணி என்பது புலவர் தன் குறிப்பை ஏற்றிக் கூறுவது

3. பிரெஞ்சு மொழியில் வந்த “காந்தி வாழ்க்கை வரலாற்றின்” தமிழாக்க நூல் எது?

அ) உண்மை சுடும்

ஆ) ஒரு கதாசிரியரின் கதை

இ) வாழ்விக்க வந்த காந்தி

ஈ) தேவன் வருவார்

விடை : ஆ) ஒரு கதாசிரியரின் கதை

விளக்கம்:

பிரெஞ்சு மொழியில் வந்த காந்தியின் வாழ்க்கை வரலாற்றின் தமிழாக்கம் “ வாழ்விக்க வந்த காந்தி” என்ற நூலாகும், இது ஜெயகாந்தனால் மொழிபெயர்க்கப்பட்டது.

- சரியான விடை: இ) வாழ்விக்க வந்த காந்தி.
- விளக்கம்: இது ஜெயகாந்தனின் படைப்புகளில் ஒன்றாகும், பிரெஞ்சு மொழியில் வெளிவந்த காந்தி வாழ்க்கை வரலாற்றை அவர் தமிழில் மொழிபெயர்த்துள்ளார்.

#### 4. வெண்பாவில் அமைந்த நூல்கள் .....

- அ) குறள்; நாலடியார்
  - ஆ) நாலடியார்; மணிமேகலை
  - இ) குறள்; சிலம்பு
  - ஈ) குறள், வளையாபதி
- விடை : அ) குறள்; நாலடியார்

விளக்கம்:

திருக்குறள் மற்றும் நாலடியார் ஆகிய இரண்டும் வெண்பா யாப்பில் அமைந்த முக்கிய நூல்கள் ஆகும்; திருக்குறள் குறள் வெண்பா வகையைச் சார்ந்தது, நாலடியார் 400 வெண்பாக்களால் ஆனது.

- திருக்குறள்: 1330 குறட்பாக்கள் அனைத்தும் வெண்பா வடிவம் (குறள் வெண்பா) கொண்டவை.
- நாலடியார்: 400 வெண்பாக்களைக் கொண்ட நீதி நூல்.

மற்றவை:

- சிலப்பதிகாரம், மணிமேகலை: ஆசிரியப்பாவில் அமைந்தவை.
- வளையாபதி: ஐஞ்சிறுகாப்பியங்களில் ஒன்று, இது வெண்பா மட்டுமன்றிப் பல பாவகைகளில் அமைந்தது, ஆனால் பெரும்பாலும் ஆசிரியப்பாவிலேயே இருக்கும்.

#### 5. ஒருவன் இருக்கிறான் கதை வெளியான இதழ் .....

- அ) கலைமகள்
  - ஆ) கணையாழி
  - இ) குமுதம்
  - ஈ) ஆனந்தவிகடன்
- விடை : அ) கலைமகள்
- விளக்கம்:

ஒருவன் இருக்கிறான் கதை கலைமகள் இதழில் வெளியானது.

கு.அழகிரிசாமியின் இந்த சிறுகதை 1966ஆம் ஆண்டு கலைமகள் இதழில் வெளியானது.

#### 6. காலக் கணிதம் கவிதையில் இடம்பெற்ற தொடர் .....

- அ) இகழ்ந்தால் என் மனம் இறந்து விடாது.
  - ஆ) என்மனம் இகழ்ந்தால் இறந்துவிடாது.
  - இ) இகழ்ந்தால் இறந்துவிடாது என் மனம்.
  - ஈ) என்மனம் இறந்துவிடாது இகழ்ந்தால்.
- விடை : அ) இகழ்ந்தால் என் மனம் இறந்து விடாது.
- விளக்கம்:

'காலக்கணிதம்' கவிதையில் இடம்பெற்ற சரியான தொடர், கண்ணதாசன் எழுதிய வரிகளின்படி, இகழ்ந்தால் என் மனம் இறந்து விடாது என்பதே சரியான விடையாகும். கவிதையில் "இகழ்ந்தால் என்மனம் இறந்து விடாது!" என்ற வரி இடம்பெற்றுள்ளது.

#### 7. கண்ணதாசன் முதன் முதலில் திரைப்படத்திற்குப் பாடல் எழுதிய ஆண்டு.....

- அ) 1939
  - ஆ) 1942
  - இ) 1949
  - ஈ) 1950
- விடை : இ) 1949
- விளக்கம்:

கண்ணதாசன் முதன்முதலில் திரைப்படத்திற்குப் பாடல் எழுதிய ஆண்டு 1949, கன்னியின் காதலி என்ற திரைப்படத்தில் "கலங்காதிரு மனமே" என்ற பாடலுடன் அறிமுகமானார். திரைப்படம்: கன்னியின் காதலி. முதல் பாடல்: கலங்காதிரு மனமே

#### 8. பொருத்துக.

1. கரையான் – அ) கட்டெறும்பு
2. காலக்கழுதை – ஆ) வந்தொட்டும்
3. தெருப்புழுதி – இ) காற்றுடைக்கும்
4. சட்டம் – ஈ) மண்வீடு கட்டும்

அ) 1.ஆ 2.அ 3.ஈ 4.இ

ஆ) 1.ஈ 2.அ 3.ஆ 4.இ

இ) 1.ஆ 2.அ 3.இ 4.ஈ

ஈ) 1.அ 2.இ 3.ஆ 4.ஈ

விடை : ஆ) 1.ஈ 2.அ 3.ஆ 4.இ

விளக்கம்:

சரியான பொருத்தம்: 1-ஈ (கரையான் – மண்வீடு கட்டும்), 2-அ (காலக்கழுதை – கட்டெறும்பு), 3-ஆ (தெருப்புழுதி – வந்தொட்டும்), 4-இ (சட்டம் – காற்றுடைக்கும்); எனவே, சரியான விடை ஆ) 1.ஈ 2.அ 3.ஆ 4.இ ஆகும்.

- கரையான் (1): மரத்தாலான பொருட்களை உண்டு, மண்ணில் மண்வீடு கட்டும். (ஈ)
- காலக்கழுதை (2): இது ஒரு வகை எறும்பு (கட்டெறும்பு). (அ)
- தெருப்புழுதி (3): சாலையில் வரும்போது நம் மீது ஒட்டிக்கொள்ளும். (ஆ)
- சட்டம் (4): காற்று வேகமாக வீசும்போது உடைந்து போகும். (இ)

#### 9. மேன்மை தரும் அறம் என்பது.....

அ) கைம்மாறு கருதாமல் அறம் செய்வது.

ஆ) மறுபிறப்பில் பயன் பெறலாம் என்ற நோக்கில் அறம் செய்வது.

இ) புகழ் கருதி அறம் செய்வது.

ஈ) பதிலுதவி பெறுவதற்காக அறம் செய்வது

விடை : அ) கைம்மாறு கருதாமல் அறம் செய்வது.

விளக்கம்:

மேன்மை தரும் அறம் என்பது கைம்மாறு கருதாமல் அறம் செய்வது ஆகும், அதாவது எந்தப் பிரதிபலனையும் எதிர்பார்க்காமல், தன்னலமின்றி செய்யப்படும் அறமே உயர்ந்த அறம் என்று கருதப்படுகிறது.

- சரியான விடை: அ) கைம்மாறு கருதாமல் அறம் செய்வது.
- விளக்கம்: 'இம்மைச் செய்தது மறுமைக்கு ஆம்' என எண்ணிச் செய்யும் அறம், 'அறவிலை வணிகன்' எனப்படுவது, மேன்மை தரும் அறம் அல்ல. மாறாக, எந்த எதிர்பார்ப்பும் இன்றி, உள்ளார்ந்த தூண்டுதலால் செய்யப்படும் அறமே மேன்மையானது.

#### 10. இரப்போர்க்கு ஈயாது வாழ்வதை விட உயிர் துறப்பது மேலானது' என்று கூறும்

அகநூல்.....

அ) கலித்தொகை

ஆ) குறுந்தொகை

இ) ஐங்குறுநூறு

ஈ) பரிபாடல்.

விடை : அ) கலித்தொகை

விளக்கம்:

“இரப்போர்க்கு ஈயாது வாழ்வதை விட உயிர் துறப்பது மேலானது” என்று கூறும் அகநூல் அ) கலித்தொகை ஆகும், இது கபிலரால் பாடப்பட்ட பாலைக் கலிப் பாடல்களில்

இடம்பெற்றுள்ளது. இது இரப்போர்க்கு (இரப்பவர்களுக்கு) ஈயாமல் (கொடுக்காமல்) வாழ்வதை விட இறப்பது மேல் என்ற கருத்தை வலியுறுத்துகிறது.

- இந்தக் கூற்று கலித்தொகையின் பாலைக்கலிப் பாடல்களில் இடம்பெற்றுள்ளது.
- இப்பாடல்கள் இரப்பவர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்து உதவ வேண்டும், இல்லையெனில் உயிர் துறப்பதே மேல் என்ற உயர்ந்த பண்பைக் குறிக்கின்றன.
- கலித்தொகையில் உள்ள பாலைக்கலிப் பாடல்கள் கபிலரால் பாடப்பட்டவை

11. வள்ளலின் பொருள், இரவலனின் பொருள்' – என்றவர் .....

அ) நக்கீரர்

ஆ) கபிலர்

இ) பெரும்பதுமனார்

ஈ) நல்வேட்டனார்

விடை : இ) பெரும்பதுமனார்

விளக்கம்:

"வள்ளலின் பொருள், இரவலனின் பொருள்" என்று கூறியவர் பெரும்பதுமனார் ஆவார், ஏனெனில் அவர் பிறருடைய துன்பத்தைத் தன் துன்பமாகக் கருதி உதவி செய்வதே உண்மையான வள்ளல் தன்மை என்று குறிப்பிடுகிறார்.

- சரியான விடை: இ) பெரும்பதுமனார்.
- விளக்கம்: பெரும்பதுமனார், வள்ளலின் பொருள் (செல்வத்தின் இருப்பு) இரவலனின் பொருளுக்குச் சமம் என்றும், வள்ளலின் வறுமை இரவலனின் வறுமையைப் போன்றது என்றும் கூறுவதன் மூலம், வள்ளல்கள் இரவலர்களின் துன்பத்தைப் புரிந்துகொண்டு உதவுவதைச் சுட்டிக்காட்டுகிறார்.

12. சேர அரசர்களின் கொடைப் பதிவாக திகழும் நூல் .....

அ) புறநானூறு

ஆ) பரிபாடல்

இ) பதிற்றுப்பத்து

ஈ) சிலப்பதிகாரம்

விடை : இ) பதிற்றுப்பத்து

விளக்கம்:

சேர அரசர்களின் கொடைப் பதிவாகத் திகழும் நூல் பதிற்றுப்பத்து ஆகும், இது சேர மன்னர்களின் வீரம், கொடை, போர் வெற்றிகள் போன்றவற்றை விரிவாகப் பேசுகிறது.

- பதிற்றுப்பத்து: சேர மன்னர்களின் கொடை, வீரம், புகழ் பற்றிப் பாடும் பத்துப்பாட்டு நூல்களில் ஒன்று; சேரர் வரலாறு, கொடைச் செய்திகளுக்கு இதுவே முக்கிய ஆதாரம்.
- புறநானூறு: சேர, சோழ, பாண்டிய மற்றும் பிற வேளிர் மன்னர்களின் கொடைகள் பற்றிப் பாடும்; ஆனால் சேரர் கொடைக்கென தனி நூல் பதிற்றுப்பத்து.
- பரிபாடல்: காதல், தெய்வம், இயற்கை பற்றிய பாடல்களைக் கொண்டது.
- சிலப்பதிகாரம்: காப்பிய நூல், வணிகம், அரசியல், நீதி பற்றிப் பேசுகிறது.

13. பொருத்துக.

அ) நக்கீரர் – 1. ஆடு கோட்பாட்டுச் சேரலாதன்

ஆ) ஒளவையார் – 2. பெருஞ்சாத்தன்

இ) கபிலர் – 3. அதியன்

ஈ) நச்செள்ளையார் – 4. திருமுடிக்காரி

அ) 4, 3, 2, 1

ஆ) 3, 2, 1, 4

இ) 2, 3, 4, 1

ஈ) 2, 4, 3, 1

விடை : இ) 2, 3, 4, 1

விளக்கம்:



நக்கீரர் பெருஞ்சாத்தன், ஓளவையார் அதியன், கபிலர் திருமுடிக்காரி, நச்செள்ளையார் ஆடுகோட்பாட்டுச் சேரலாதன் ஆகியோருடன் பொருந்துவார்கள், ஏனெனில் நச்செள்ளையார் பதிற்றுப்பத்து 6-ஆம் பத்தைப் பாடிய புலவர், கபிலர் அதியனுடனும் திருமுடிக்காரியுடனும் தொடர்பு கொண்டவர், ஓளவையார் அதியனைப் பாடியுள்ளார், நக்கீரர் பெருஞ்சாத்தனுடன் தொடர்புள்ளவர்.

- அ) நக்கீரர் – 2. பெருஞ்சாத்தன் (நக்கீரர் பெருஞ்சாத்தனைப் பாடியுள்ளார்).
  - ஆ) ஓளவையார் – 3. அதியன் (ஓளவையார் அதியமானைப் பாடினார்).
  - இ) கபிலர் – 4. திருமுடிக்காரி (கபிலர் திருமுடிக்காரியைப் பாடியுள்ளார்).
  - ஈ) நச்செள்ளையார் – 1. ஆடுகோட்பாட்டுச் சேரலாதன் (காக்கைப்பாடினியார் நச்செள்ளையார் பதிற்றுப்பத்து 6-ஆம் பத்தைப் பாடினார்).
- எனவே, சரியான பொருத்தம்: அ-2, ஆ-3, இ-4, ஈ-1.

#### 14. பொருத்துக.

1. செவிலித்தாய் – அ) பொருள் பொதிந்து கிடக்கின்றது.
2. புலவர் பாட்டு – ஆ) தெருவில் ஆடிப்பாடுபவர்.
3. இசைப்பாணர் – இ) பிறழ்ந்து செல்கின்றன.
4. குளத்து மீன்கள் – ஈ) சினங்காட்டுவார்.

அ) 1. ஆ 2. அ 3. ஈ 4. இ

ஆ) 1. ஈ 2. அ 3. ஆ 4. இ

இ) 1. ஆ 2. அ 3. இ 4. ஈ

ஈ) 1. அ 2. இ 3. ஆ 4. ஈ

விடை : ஆ) 1. ஈ 2. அ 3. ஆ 4. இ

#### விளக்கம்:

செவிலித்தாய் – சினங்காட்டுவார், புலவர் பாட்டு – பொருள் பொதிந்து கிடக்கின்றது, இசைப்பாணர் – தெருவில் ஆடிப்பாடுபவர், குளத்து மீன்கள் – பிறழ்ந்து செல்கின்றன என்று பொருந்துகின்றன.

- 1. செவிலித்தாய் – ஈ) சினங்காட்டுவார்: செவிலித்தாய் குழந்தைக்குப் பாலூட்டி வளர்ப்பவள், கோபப்படுபவள் (சினங்காட்டுவார்).
- 2. புலவர் பாட்டு – அ) பொருள் பொதிந்து கிடக்கின்றது: புலவர்களின் பாடல்களில் ஆழமான பொருள்கள் நிறைந்து காணப்படும்.
- 3. இசைப்பாணர் – ஆ) தெருவில் ஆடிப்பாடுபவர்: இசைக்கருவிகளை வாசித்து தெருக்களில் பாடி ஆடுபவர்கள்.
- 4. குளத்து மீன்கள் – இ) பிறழ்ந்து செல்கின்றன: குளத்தில் உள்ள மீன்கள் நீருக்குள் நீந்திச் செல்வது.

#### 15. படுகர் இனமக்களின் வாழ்வியல் மாற்றத்தைப் பேசும் புதினம் .....

அ) கரிப்புமணிகள்

ஆ) வேருக்குநீர்

இ) சேற்று மனிதர்கள்

ஈ) குறிஞ்சித்தேன்

விடை : ஈ) குறிஞ்சித்தேன்

#### விளக்கம்:

படுகர் இன மக்களின் வாழ்வியல் மாற்றத்தைப் பேசும் புதினம் குறிஞ்சித்தேன் ஆகும். இந்த நாவல், சமூக மாற்றங்களின் பின்னணியில் இயற்கை வாழ்வு மற்றும் மனித உணர்வுகளை, குறிப்பாக படுகர் இன மக்களின் மூன்று தலைமுறைகளின் வாழ்க்கை மாற்றங்களைச் சித்தரிக்கிறது.

- குறிஞ்சித்தேன்: நாவல் ஆசிரியர் ப. சிங்காரத்தின் படைப்பு, இது குறிஞ்சி நில மக்களின் வாழ்வையும், சமூக மாறுதல்களையும் மையமாகக் கொண்டது.

16.1954-ல் தாமரையணி விருது பெற்றவர் .....

அ) சின்னப்பிள்ளை

ஆ) பாலசரசுவதி

இ) எம். எஸ். சுப்புலட்சுமி

ஈ) ராஜம் கிருஷ்ணன்

விடை : இ) எம். எஸ். சுப்புலட்சுமி

விளக்கம்:

எம். எஸ். சுப்புலட்சுமி அவர்கள் 1954 ஆம் ஆண்டு தாமரை அணி விருது (பத்ம பூஷன்) பெற்றார். அவர் "இசைப்பேரரசி" என்று நேருவால் அழைக்கப்பட்டவர்

17. 'கடுகி செல்' – இதில் 'கடுகி' என்பதன் பொருள் .....

அ) செல்லுதல்

ஆ) மெதுவாக

இ) விரைந்து

ஈ) இயல்பாக

விடை : இ) விரைந்து

விளக்கம்:

கடுகி செல்' என்பதில் 'கடுகி' என்பதன் பொருள் விரைந்து (வேகமாக) ஆகும், இது வேகமாகச் செல்வதைக் குறிக்கிறது.

- கடுகி செல்: வேகமாகச் செல்.
- கடுகி செல்: வேகமாகச் செல்.
- இயல்பாக: சாதாரணமாக.

18. "முன்னும் நினைவால் முடிதாழ வாழ்த்துவமே"- என்று பாடியவர்

அ) பெருஞ்சித்திரனார்

ஆ) க. சச்சிதானந்தன்

இ) வாணிதாசன்

ஈ) கண்ண தாசன்

விடை : அ) பெருஞ்சித்திரனார்

விளக்கம்:

"முன்னும் நினைவால் முடிதாழ வாழ்த்துவமே" என்று பாடியவர் பெருஞ்சித்திரனார் ஆவார், இந்தப் பாடல் வரிகள் அவரது புகழ்பெற்ற கனிச் சாறு நூலில் இடம்பெற்றுள்ள 'அன்னை மொழியே' என்ற பாடலில் இருந்து எடுக்கப்பட்டவை.

- சரியான விடை: அ) பெருஞ்சித்திரனார்.
- விளக்கம்: இந்த வரிகள், தமிழைப் போற்றி வணங்குவதைக் குறிக்கின்றன. பெருஞ்சித்திரனார், தமிழ் மொழியின் பெருமையைப் போற்றிப் பாடியுள்ளார்.

19. செந்தமிழ் – பிரித்து எழுதுக.

அ) செந் + தமிழ்

ஆ) செம் + தமிழ்

இ) செ + தமிழ்

ஈ) செம்மை + தமிழ்

விடை : ஈ) செம்மை + தமிழ்

விளக்கம்:

'செந்தமிழ்' என்ற சொல்லைப் பிரித்து எழுதும்போது செந் + தமிழ் அல்லது செம்மை + தமிழ் (சூழலைப் பொறுத்து) வரும். இருப்பினும், பொதுவாகப் செம்மை + தமிழ் என்பதே

சரியான பிரித்தல் எனக் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ளது, இது 'செம்மையான தமிழ்' அல்லது 'தூய தமிழ்' என்ற பொருளைத் தரும்.

'செம்மை' என்பது தூய்மை, சிறப்பு, அழகு ஆகியவற்றைக் குறிக்கும். எனவே, 'செம்மையான தமிழ்' என்பதே 'செந்தமிழ்' என்பதன் நேரடிப் பொருள். சில இடங்களில் 'செந் + தமிழ்' (செந்நிறம் போன்ற தமிழ்) எனவும் பிரிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தாலும், பெரும்பாலும் இலக்கியப் பொருளில் 'செம்மை + தமிழ்' என்பதே ஏற்கப்படுகிறது.

## 20. பொருத்துக.

1. நடத்தல் – அ) எதிர்மறைத் தொழிற்பெயர்
2. கொல்லாமை – ஆ) வினையாலணையும் பெயர்
3. கேடு – இ) தொழிற்பெயர்
4. வந்தவர் – ஈ) முதனிலைத் திரிந்த தொழிற்பெயர்

அ) 1.ஆ 2.அ 3.ஈ 4.இ

ஆ) 1.இ 2.அ 3.ஈ 4.ஆ

இ) 1.இ 2.ஆ 3.ஈ 4.அ

ஈ) 1.இ 2.அ 3.ஆ 4.ஈ

விடை : ஆ) 1.இ 2.அ 3.ஈ 4.ஆ

## விளக்கம்:

சரியான விடை (ஆ) 1.இ 2.அ 3.ஈ 4.ஆ. அதாவது, 'நடத்தல்' என்பது தொழிற்பெயர் (இ), 'கொல்லாமை' என்பது எதிர்மறைத் தொழிற்பெயர் (அ), 'கேடு' என்பது முதனிலைத் திரிந்த தொழிற்பெயர் (ஈ), 'வந்தவர்' என்பது வினையாலணையும் பெயர் (ஆ) ஆகும்.

இவை எவ்வாறு பொருந்துகின்றன என்பதற்கான விளக்கம்:

- 1. நடத்தல் – (இ) தொழிற்பெயர்: 'நட' என்ற வினைச்சொல்லிலிருந்து 'நடத்தல்' என்ற செயல் பெயர் உருவாகிறது.
- 2. கொல்லாமை – (அ) எதிர்மறைத் தொழிற்பெயர்: 'கொல்' + 'லா' + 'மை' இணைந்து 'கொல்லாமை' (கொல்லுதல் அல்ல) என்ற எதிர்மறைப் பொருளைத் தரும் தொழிற்பெயராகிறது.
- 3. கேடு – (ஈ) முதனிலைத் திரிந்த தொழிற்பெயர்: 'கேடு' என்பது 'கேடு' (அழித்தல்) என்ற பொருளில் வரும். ஆனால் 'கேடு' என்பது 'கேடு' (அழி) என்ற வினைச்சொல்லின் முதனிலையில் திரிந்து (கேடு - கேடு) வருவது. (சில சமயங்களில் 'கேடு' என்பது தொழிற்பெயராகவும் வரும், ஆனால் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட விருப்பங்களில் 'கேடு' என்பது முதனிலைத் திரிந்த தொழிற்பெயராகவே பொருந்துகிறது).
- 4. வந்தவர் – (ஆ) வினையாலணையும் பெயர்: 'வந்தவர்' என்பது 'வந்த + அவர்' (வந்தவர் - வந்தவர்கள்) என, வினையைச் செய்தவரைக் குறிக்கும் பெயர்.

## 21. உறாஅர்க்கு, வரனசைஇ – அளபெடை வகை

அ) சொல்லிசை, இன்னிசை

ஆ) ஒற்றளபெடை, சொல்லிசை

இ) செய்யுளிசை, சொல்லிசை

ஈ) இன்னிசை, சொல்லிசை

விடை : இ) செய்யுளிசை, சொல்லிசை

## விளக்கம்:

செய்யுளிசை, சொல்லிசை ஆகும்; ஏனெனில், 'உறாஅர்க்கு' என்பது செய்யுளில் ஓசையை நிறைவு செய்ய வரும் செய்யுளிசை அளபெடை (இசையை நிறைவு செய்ய) மற்றும் 'வரனசைஇ' என்பது ஒரு வினையெச்சம் (வர + அசை + இ) தன் வினையெச்சப் பொருளைத் தரும் பொருட்டு நீண்டு ஒலிக்கும் சொல்லிசை அளபெடை ஆகும்.

## விளக்கம்:

- **உறாஅர்க்கு:** இது ஒரு பெயர்ச்சொல், செய்யுளின் ஓசை குறையும்போது அதை நிறைவு செய்ய 'ஆ'காரம் நீண்டு வருகிறது. இது செய்யுளின் அளபெடை (ஓசை நிறை அளபெடை) எனப்படும்.
- **வரனசைஇ:** 'வர' என்ற வினையெச்சம் 'இ'காரம் பெற்று 'வரனசைஇ' என ஒலிப்பதன் மூலம், வினையெச்சப் பொருள் நிலைபெறுகிறது. இது சொல்லிசை அளபெடை எனப்படும் (விசையை இசையாக்கி ஒலிப்பது).

எனவே, கொடுக்கப்பட்ட சொற்கள் முறையே செய்யுளின் மற்றும் சொல்லிசை அளபெடைகளைக் குறிக்கின்றன.

## 22. தொழிலைச் செய்யும் கருத்தாவைக் குறிப்பது

- அ) தொழிற்பெயர்
  - ஆ) முதனிலை திரிந்த தொழிற்பெயர்
  - இ) முதனிலைத் தொழிற்பெயர்
  - ஈ) வினையாலணையும் பெயர்
- விடை :** ஈ) வினையாலணையும் பெயர்

**விளக்கம்:**

தொழிலைச் செய்யும் கருத்தாவைக் குறிப்பது வினையாலணையும் பெயர் ஆகும், ஏனெனில் இது தொழிலைச் செய்யும் நபரை (கருத்தாவைக்) குறிக்கிறது (எ.கா., 'வந்தவர்', 'செய்வோர்'), அதே சமயம் தொழிற்பெயர் தொழிலின் பெயரையும், முதனிலைத் தொழிற்பெயர் தொழிலின் கருத்தாவையும் (முதல் நிலை திரிந்து) குறிக்கும், ஆனால் வினையாலணையும் பெயரே செயலைச் செய்பவரைக் குறிக்கும் சிறப்புப் பெயர்.

**விளக்கம்:**

- **தொழிற்பெயர்:** 'நடத்தல்', 'படித்தல்' போன்ற தொழிலின் பொதுவான பெயரைக் குறிக்கும் (விசுதி பெறும்).
- **முதனிலைத் தொழிற்பெயர்:** 'பறத்தல்' (பற) போன்ற விசுதி பெறாமல், முதல் எழுத்து மட்டும் திரிந்து தொழிலின் கருத்தாவைக் குறிக்கும் (எ.கா., 'ஓட்டம்' (ஓடு)).
- **முதனிலை திரிந்த தொழிற்பெயர்:** 'ஊறு' (ஊறுதல்), 'சூடு' (சூடு) போல முதல் எழுத்து திரிந்து தொழிலைக் குறிக்கும் (எ.கா., 'பேறு' (பெறு)).
- **வினையாலணையும் பெயர்:** 'வந்தவர்', 'செய்வோர்' போல ஒரு செயலைச் செய்பவரைக் குறிக்கும் பெயர் (எ.கா., 'கேட்டவர்', 'படித்தவன்').

எனவே, கேள்வி தொழிலைச் செய்யும் கருத்தாவைக் கேட்பதால், சரியான விடை வினையாலணையும் பெயர்.

## 23. 'பெரிய மீசை' சிரித்தார் – வண்ணச் சொல்லுக்கான தொகையின் வகை எது?

- அ) பண்புத்தொகை
  - ஆ) உவமைத்தொகை
  - இ) அன்மொழித்தொகை
  - ஈ) உம்மைத்தொகை
- விடை :** அ) பண்புத்தொகை

**விளக்கம்:**

'பெரிய மீசை' சிரித்தார் - இந்த தொடரில் உள்ள 'பெரிய' என்ற வண்ணச் சொல்லுக்குரிய தொகை (அ) பண்புத்தொகை ஆகும், ஏனெனில் அது 'மீசை' என்ற பெயர்ச்சொல்லின் பண்பை (பெரிய என்ற அளவு) விளக்குகிறது; இது பெயரெச்சத் தொடரில் பண்புப்பெயராய் வருவதால் பண்புத்தொகை எனப்படும்.

**விளக்கம்:**

- **பண்புத்தொகை:** பண்புப்பெயரானது (பெரிய) பெயர்ச்சொல்லின் (மீசை) தன்மையைக் குறிக்கும்போது பண்புத்தொகை எனப்படும். அதாவது, பெரிய + மீசை = பெரிய மீசை (பெரியதாகிய மீசை) என்று விரியும்.



- உவமைத்தொகை: உவம உருபு மறைந்திருக்கும். (எ.கா: மலர் போன்ற முகம்).
- அன்மொழித்தொகை: தொகைநிலைத் தொடரின் பொருள்படும்; ஆனால் உருபு வெளிப்படையாகத் தோன்றாது.
- உம்மைத்தொகை: 'உம்' என்னும் இடைச்சொல் மறைந்திருக்கும் (எ.கா: அண்ணனும் தம்பியும்).

எனவே, சரியான விடை (அ) பண்புத்தொகை.

24. கீழ்க்காணும் சொற்களில் உம்மைத்தொகை அல்லாத சொல் எது?

- அ) தேர்ப்பாகன்
- ஆ) அண்ணன் தம்பி
- இ) வெற்றிலை பாக்கு
- ஈ) இரவு பகல்

விடை : அ) தேர்ப்பாகன்

விளக்கம்:

கொடுக்கப்பட்ட சொற்களில் அ) தேர்ப்பாகன் என்பது உம்மைத்தொகை அல்லாத சொல்; மற்றவை (அண்ணன் தம்பி, வெற்றிலை பாக்கு, இரவு பகல்) உம்மைத்தொகைகள், ஏனெனில் அவை 'உம்' உருபு மறைந்து 'அண்ணனும் தம்பியும்', 'வெற்றிலையும் பாக்கும்', 'இரவும் பகலும்' என விரிந்து வரும்.

விளக்கம்:

- உம்மைத்தொகை என்பது 'உம்' என்னும் இடைச்சொல் மறைந்து வரும் தொகைநிலைத் தொடர்.
- அ) தேர்ப்பாகன்: இது 'தேரினை ஓட்டும் பாகன்' எனப் பொருள்படும், இது இரண்டாம் வேற்றுமை உருபும் பயனும் தொக்க தொகை (வேற்றுமைத்தொகை) ஆகும், உம்மைத்தொகை அல்ல.
- ஆ) அண்ணன் தம்பி: அண்ணனும் தம்பியும் (இருபெயரோட்டுப் பண்புத்தொகை, உம்மைத்தொகை).
- இ) வெற்றிலை பாக்கு: வெற்றிலையும் பாக்கும் (உம்மைத்தொகை).
- ஈ) இரவு பகல்: இரவும் பகலும் (உம்மைத்தொகை).

25. பண்புத்தொகை அல்லாத ஒன்று

- அ) செங்காந்தள்
- ஆ) வட்டத்தொட்டி
- இ) இன்மொழி
- ஈ) கொல்களிறு

விடை : ஈ) கொல்களிறு

விளக்கம்:

கொடுக்கப்பட்டவற்றில் ஈ) கொல்களிறு என்பது பண்புத்தொகை அல்லாதது; அது ஒரு வினைத்தொகை ஆகும் (கொல்லும் களிறு). செங்காந்தள், வட்டத்தொட்டி, இன்மொழி ஆகியவை பண்புத்தொகைகளே (நிறம், வடிவம், பண்பு).

- செங்காந்தள்: பண்புத்தொகை (நிறப் பெயர் + பண்புப் பெயர்)
- வட்டத்தொட்டி: பண்புத்தொகை (வடிவப் பெயர் + பண்புப் பெயர்)
- இன்மொழி: பண்புத்தொகை (இனிய + மொழி)
- கொல்களிறு: பண்புத்தொகை அல்ல. இது 'கொல்லும் களிறு' என வரும், இறந்தகாலப் பெயரெச்சம் (வினைத்தொகை)

26. காலம் கரந்த பெயரெச்சம்

- அ) வினைத்தொகை
- ஆ) பண்புத்தொகை
- இ) உவமைத்தொகை
- ஈ) உம்மைத்தொகை

விடை : அ) வினைத்தொகை  
விளக்கம்:

காலம் கரந்த பெயரெச்சம் என்பது முக்காலத்தையும் (இறந்த, நிகழ்கால, எதிர் காலத்தை) உணர்த்தும் பெயரெச்சத் தொடராகும், இதுவே வினைத்தொகை எனப்படுகிறது (எ.கா: வீசு தென்றல் - வீசிய/வீசுகின்ற/வீசும் தென்றல்).

- வினைத்தொகை (அ): காலம் கரந்த பெயரெச்சம் (மறைந்த காலப் பெயரெச்சம்) என்பது வினைத்தொகையைக் குறிக்கும். இதில் பெயரெச்சத்தின் கால இடைநிலைகள் மறைந்து நிற்கும். (எ.கா: வீசு தென்றல்).
- பண்புத்தொகை (ஆ): பண்புப் பெயருக்கும் (வெள்) பெயர்ச்சொல்லுக்கும் (யானை) இடையில் பண்பு உருபு மறைந்து வருவது. (எ.கா: வெண்யானை - வெள்ளை யானை).
- உவமைத்தொகை (இ): உவம உருபுகள் (போல, அன்ன) மறைந்து வருவது. (எ.கா: மலர்ப்பாதம் - மலர் போன்ற பாதம்).
- உம்மைத்தொகை (ஈ): உம் என்னும் இடைச்சொல் மறைந்து வருவது. (எ.கா: அண்ணன் தம்பி - அண்ணனும் தம்பியும்).

27. கோசல நாட்டில் கொடை இல்லாத காரணம் என்ன?

- அ) நல்ல உள்ளம் உடையவர்கள் இல்லாததால்  
ஆ) ஊரில் விளைச்சல் இல்லாததால்  
இ) அரசன் கொடுங்கோல் ஆட்சி புரிவதால்  
ஈ) அங்கு வறுமை இல்லாததால்  
விடை : ஈ) அங்கு வறுமை இல்லாததால்  
விளக்கம்:

கோசல நாட்டில் மக்கள் அனைவரும் வளமான வாழ்வு வாழ்ந்ததால், யாருக்கும் எந்தத் தேவையும் இருக்கவில்லை. எனவே, அங்கு கொடை (தானம்) வழங்கும் அவசியம் ஏற்படவில்லை.

28. ஓர் உயிர் பல உடல்களில் ஊடுருவி உலாவுவது போல பாயும் நதியாகப் பாலகாண்டத்தில் குறிப்பிடப்படுவது .....

- அ) சரயு  
ஆ) யமுனை  
இ) பிரம்மபுத்திரா  
ஈ) கங்கை  
விடை : அ) சரயு  
விளக்கம்:

ஓர் உயிர் பல உடல்களில் ஊடுருவி உலாவுவது போலப் பாயும் நதியாகச் சரயு ஆறு பாலகாண்டத்தில் குறிப்பிடப்படுகிறது. கம்பராமாயணத்தின் பாலகாண்டத்தில் உள்ள நாட்டுப்படலத்தில், சரயு ஆறு பல கிளைகளாகப் பிரிந்து பல இடங்களில் பாய்வதை, ஒரு ஆன்மா பல உடல்களில் ஊடுருவிச் செல்வது போலக் கவிஞர் உவமைப்படுத்துகிறார்.

29. குன்றேறி யானைப்போர் கண்டற்றால் தன்கைத்தொன் றுண்டாகச் செய்வான் வினை - இக்குறளில் பயின்று வரும் அணி.

- அ) உவமையணி  
ஆ) உருவக அணி  
இ) வேற்றுமை அணி  
ஈ) பிறிது மொழிதல் அணி  
விடை : அ) உவமையணி  
விளக்கம்:

இக்குறளில் பயின்று வரும் அணி உவமையணி ஆகும், ஏனெனில் இது "குன்றேறி யானைப் போர் கண்டற்றால் " என்று ஒரு செயலை (தன் கைப்பொருளைக்கொண்டு வினை செய்தல்) வேறொரு

காட்சியுடன் ஒப்பிட்டுக் காட்டுகிறது, மேலும் 'அற்று' என்ற உவம உருபு ('போல') அமைந்துள்ளது, இது உவமையணியின் முக்கிய அடையாளம்.

- குறள்: "குன்றேறி யானைப்போர் கண்டற்றால் தன்கைத்தொன்று உண்டாகச் செய்வான் வினை".
- பொருள்: தன் கையில் பொருள் இருக்கும்போது ஒரு செயலைச் செய்வது, மலையின்மேல் ஏறி நின்று யானைப் போரைக் காண்பது போன்றது (ஆபத்து இல்லாமல், எளிதாக).
- அணி:
  - உவமையணி: இருவேறு பொருள்களை 'போல', 'அற்று', 'போன்ற' போன்ற உவம உருபுகளைக் கொண்டு ஒப்பிட்டுச் சொல்வது. இங்கு, "யானைப்போர் கண்டற்றால்" என்பது 'யானைப் போரைக் கண்டது போல' என்று ஒப்பிடுகிறது.
  - உவமை: "யானைப்போர் கண்டற்றால்" (மலை மேல் நின்று யானைப் போர் காண்பது).
  - உவமேயம்: "தன்கைத்தொன்று உண்டாகச் செய்வான் வினை" (தன் கைப்பொருளைக் கொண்டு ஒரு செயலைச் செய்வது).
  - உவம உருபு: 'அற்று' ('போல').

எனவே, சரியான விடை அ) உவமையணி.

30. விடாமுயற்சி, சிறந்த அறிவாற்றல்

இவ்விரண்டையும் இடைவிடாமல் பின்பற்றுவதின் குடி.....

அ) உயர்ந்து விளங்கும்

ஆ) தாழ்ந்து நிற்கும்

இ) வாடிப் போகும்

ஈ) காணாமல் நீங்கும்

விடை : அ) உயர்ந்து விளங்கும்

விளக்கம்:

சரியான விருப்பம் அ) உயர்ந்து விளங்கும்.

விளக்கம்

திருக்குறளின் 1022 ஆவது குறளின்படி, விடாமுயற்சியும் (ஆள்வினை), சிறந்த அறிவாற்றலும் (ஆன்ற அறிவு) கொண்ட ஒருவரின் குடி, இந்த இரண்டையும் இடைவிடாமல் பின்பற்றுவதன் மூலம் உயர்ந்து விளங்கும்.

# Part B - Commerce

**31. The annual demand for an item is 3200 units. The unit cost is Rs 6 and inventory carrying charges 25% p.a. If the cost of one procurement is Rs 150, determine number of orders per year.**

- A. 3
- B. 4
- C. 6
- D. 800

**Answer:** B. 4

Explanation:

To determine the number of orders per year, we must first calculate the Economic Order Quantity (EOQ), which represents the optimal order size:

- **Given:**

$$EOQ = \sqrt{(2DS/H)} = \sqrt{(640000)} = 800 \text{ units; orders per year} = 3200/800 = 4.$$

**32. A type of validity based on showing that scores on the test (predictors) are related to job performance is:**

- A. Test validity
- B. Criterion validity
- C. Content validity
- D. Construct validity

**Answer:** B. Criterion validity

Explanation:

Criterion Validity is established by demonstrating a statistical relationship (correlation) between scores on a test (the predictor) and scores on a measure of job success (the criterion, such as performance ratings or sales figures). This validity is essential for justifying the use of a test in personnel selection.



**33. CCA method of inflation accounting is as a result of the recommendation of:**

- A. Wandi-lands committee
- B. Tandle-lands committee
- C. Sandi-lands committee
- D. Marry-lands committee

**Answer:** C. Sandi-lands committee

Explanation:

The Sandi-lands Committee (Inflation Accounting Committee) was responsible for recommending the implementation of the Current Cost Accounting (CCA) method in the UK. CCA is an accounting method used to counteract the distortions caused by inflation by valuing assets and expenses at their current cost of replacement.

**34. Which one of the following is not the characteristic of mutual funds?**

- A. Consistent Investment process
- B. Strong fund management
- C. Diversity in interest rates
- D. Differences from the benchmark

**Answer:** C. Diversity in interest rates

Explanation:

While mutual funds (especially debt funds) hold securities with various interest rates, Diversity in interest rates is a specific aspect of a portfolio's construction, not a fundamental, defining characteristic of the mutual fund structure. Key characteristics include Diversification (of assets), Professional Management (B), and liquidity.

**35. Which of the following events after the balance sheet date would normally qualify as adjusting events according to AS-4?**

- A. The insolvency of a customer on the balance sheet date

- B. A decline in the market value of investments
- C. The declaration of ordinary dividend
- D. The determination of the cost of assets purchased before the balance sheet date

A. A, C, D Only

B. A and B only

C. B and C Only

D. A. and D only

**Answer:** D. A. and D only

Explanation:

According to AS-4 (Events Occurring After the Balance Sheet Date), an Adjusting Event provides evidence of conditions that existed at the balance sheet date.

- **A (Insolvency):** Confirms the non-recoverability of a receivable (an asset condition) that existed at the balance sheet date.
- **D (Cost Determination):** Clarifies the measurement of an asset that was already on the books.
- B and C are non-adjusting events as they relate to conditions or decisions that arose *after* the balance sheet date.

**36. Which of the following can be categorised as information processing services?**

A. Legal services

B. Health care

C. Education

D. Management consultancy

**Answer:** D. Management consultancy

Explanation:

Management Consultancy is primarily an information processing service. The service involves collecting client data (information), analyzing and synthesizing it (processing), and providing solutions or strategies (processed information) as the core value.

**37. Usually in which of the following performance appraisal technique, subjects' self-ratings are negatively correlated with their subsequent performance in an assessment center?**

- A. Appraisal by subordinates
- B. 360-Degree feedback
- C. Self-ratings
- D. Peer appraisals

**Answer:** C. Self-ratings

Explanation:

Self-ratings are often inflated due to self-serving bias and a lack of self-awareness. Research frequently finds that these inflated self-assessments correlate poorly, and sometimes negatively, with objective measures of performance, such as those determined by trained observers in an assessment center.

**38. What is the value of a levered firm “L” if it has the same EBIT as an unlevered firm “U” (value Rs 700 lac), has debt of Rs 200 lac, tax rate 35%, under MM approach?**

- A. Rs 950 lac
- B. Rs 630 lac
- C. Rs 770 lac
- D. Rs 525 lac

**Answer:** C. Rs 770 lac

Explanation:

$$V_L = V_U + (\text{Debt} \times \text{Tax Rate}) = 700 + 70 = 770 \text{ lac.}$$

**39. For binomial distribution with  $n = 30$  and  $q = 0.7$ , the mean and variance are:**

- A. 21 and  $\sqrt{6.3}$
- B. 9 and  $\sqrt{6.3}$
- C. 9 and 6.3
- D. 21 and 6.3

**Answer:** C. 9 and 6.3

Explanation:

Mean =  $np = 30 \times 0.3 = 9$ ; Variance =  $npq = 30 \times 0.3 \times 0.7 = 6.3$ .

**40. Maximum tax-free limit for payment received under voluntary retirement scheme:**

- A. Rs 400000
- B. Rs 500000
- C. Rs 800000
- D. Rs 1000000

**Answer:** B. Rs 500000

Explanation:

According to Section 10(10C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 (India), the maximum amount of compensation received by an employee on voluntary retirement or termination of service that qualifies for tax exemption is Rs 5,00,000 (Five Lakh Rupees).

**41. Characteristics Constituting the Core of Consumer Rationality:**

- A. Homogeneous expectations
- B. Non-satiation
- C. Selfish motive
- D. Clarity of preferences
- E. Possession of information

- A. A, B and C only
- B. B, C and D only
- C. A, B, C and D only
- D. B, C, D and E only



**Answer:** D, B, C, D and E only

Explanation:

Consumer rationality in economics generally implies that consumers make choices that maximize their utility based on specific behavioral assumptions. The core characteristics include:

- **Non-satiation (B):** More is always preferred to less; consumers will never be fully satisfied.
- **Selfish motive (C):** Consumers act in their own best interest (utility maximization).
- **Clarity of preferences (D):** Preferences are well-defined and consistent (completeness and transitivity).
- **Possession of information (E):** Rational consumers are assumed to have all necessary information about prices and product quality to make optimal choices.
- **Homogeneous expectations (A)** is a stronger assumption often used in financial models (e.g., CAPM) but not a core requirement for basic individual consumer rationality.

**42. What is the correct sequence to be followed while computing income under the head Capital Gains?**

- A. Deduction of indexed cost of acquisition
- B. Determination of full value of consideration
- C. Determination whether the asset is a capital asset or not
- D. Determination whether the transaction is regarded as transfer or not
- E. Exemption under section 54EC in respect of investment in the long-term specified asset

A. B, A, C, E, D

B. E, A, D, C, B

C. D, B, C, A, E

D. C, D, B, A, E

**Answer:** D, C, D, B, A, E

Explanation:

The computation of Capital Gains follows a logical sequence established by the Income-tax Act, 1961 (India):

1. **C. Determination whether the asset is a capital asset or not:** The first step is to confirm the asset qualifies as a 'capital asset' under the Act.
2. **D. Determination whether the transaction is regarded as transfer or not:** Next, it must be confirmed that a 'transfer' (sale, exchange, relinquishment, etc.) has taken place.
3. **B. Determination of full value of consideration:** Once established as a taxable transfer, the gross sale consideration is determined.
4. **A. Deduction of indexed cost of acquisition:** The adjusted cost (indexed cost) and cost of improvement are deducted from the consideration.
5. **E. Exemption under section 54EC:** Finally, any applicable exemptions (like investing the gain in specified bonds under 54EC) are allowed to arrive at the taxable capital gain.

**43. Where there is an unconditional contract for the sale of specific goods in a deliverable state, the property (ownership) in goods passes to the buyer when:**

- A. The contract is made
- B. The payment is made
- C. The goods are delivered
- D. The goods are dispatched

**Answer:** A. The contract is made

Explanation:

According to Section 20 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930 (India) (and similar laws elsewhere), in an unconditional contract for the sale of specific goods which are in a deliverable state, the property (ownership/title) passes to the buyer at the time the contract is made. This is true regardless of whether the time of payment or the time of delivery has been postponed.

**44. Which of the following factors constitute the Economic Environment of a country?**

- A. Financial System

B. Socio-cultural environment

C. Economic Policies

D. Educational environment

E. Structural Equilibrium

A. A, B, C only

B. A, C, E only

C. B, D, E only

D. C, D, E only

**Answer:** B. A, C, E only

Explanation:

The Economic Environment comprises factors that influence the economic activities of a country. The constituent elements are:

- **Financial System (A):** Includes banks, capital markets, and financial institutions.
- **Economic Policies (C):** Includes fiscal, monetary, and industrial policies.
- **Structural Equilibrium (E):** Refers to the balance in various economic sectors (e.g., balance of payments, sectoral balance).
- *Socio-cultural environment (B)* and *Educational environment (D)* are components of the broader **Sociological Environment**.

**45. Which of the following are the assumptions of Gordon's dividend-capitalization model?**

A. No taxes

B. Cost of capital is less than the growth rate

C. No internal financing

D. Constant retention

E. Constant cost of capital

A. A, B, D only

B. B, C, E only

C. A, C, D only

D. A, D, E only

**Answer:** D. A, D, E only

Explanation:

- **No taxes (A):** The model assumes zero corporate taxes.
- **Constant retention (D):** The firm maintains a constant retention ratio ( $b$ ), meaning the growth rate ( $g$ ) is also constant ( $g = b \times r$ , where  $r$  is the internal rate of return).
- **Constant cost of capital (E):** The cost of equity capital ( $k_e$ ) remains constant.
- The model also assumes the firm is financed entirely by retained earnings (no external financing) and that the cost of capital ( $k_e$ ) is **greater** than the growth rate ( $g$ ) to provide a sensible valuation. **Option B ( $k_e < g$ ) is the condition under which the formula mathematically fails (yields infinite value), so it cannot be an assumption.**

**46. Which of the following methods have been prescribed by CBDT for computation of Arm's Length Price under Chapter X of the Income-tax Act, 1961?**

A. Transactional Net Margin Method

B. Uncomparable Controlled Price Method

C. Profit Split Method

D. Resale Price Method

E. Cost Minus Method

A. B, D, E only

B. A, B, D only

C. C, D, E only

D. A, C, D only

**Answer:** D. A, C, D only

Explanation:



Chapter X of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (India), which deals with transfer pricing, prescribes the following five methods for computing the Arm's Length Price (ALP):

1. **Comparable Uncontrolled Price (CUP) Method:** (Not listed as an option, but the primary method).
2. **Resale Price Method (D)**
3. **Cost Plus Method (E)** - *Wait, option E is Cost Minus Method, which is not a prescribed method. It is Cost Plus Method.*
4. **Profit Split Method (C)**
5. **Transactional Net Margin Method (A)**
  - A, C, D are correct (Transactional Net Margin Method, Profit Split Method, Resale Price Method).
  - E is **Cost Minus Method** (Incorrect, should be Cost Plus Method).
  - B is **Uncomparable Controlled Price Method** (Incorrect, should be Comparable Uncontrolled Price Method).

**47. Arrange the following content theories of work motivation in increasing order of their development:**

- A. Herzberg – motivation and hygiene factors
- B. Alderfer ERG Needs
- C. Maslow – Hierarchy of Needs
- D. Scientific Management
- E. Human Relations

- A. D, C, E, A, B
- B. D, E, C, A, B
- C. B, C, A, D, E
- D. D, E, A, C, B

**Answer:** B. D, E, C, A, B

Explanation:

The sequence of development for these theories (from earliest to most recent) is:

1. **D. Scientific Management (Early 1900s, Taylor):** Focused on economic incentives and efficiency.
2. **E. Human Relations (1930s, Mayo/Hawthorne Studies):** Recognized the social needs of workers.
3. **C. Maslow – Hierarchy of Needs (1943):** Introduced the tiered model of needs (Physiological to Self-Actualization).



4. **A. Herzberg – motivation and hygiene factors (Late 1950s):** Two-factor theory (motivators lead to satisfaction; hygiene factors prevent dissatisfaction).
5. **B. Alderfer ERG Needs (Late 1960s):** Simplified Maslow's theory into Existence, Relatedness, and Growth needs.

**48. Which one of the following theories of capital structure discusses the Arbitrage Process?**

- A. Traditional Approach
- B. Modigliani and Miller (MM) Approach
- C. Net Operating Income (NOI) Approach
- D. Net Income (NI) Approach

**Answer:** B. Modigliani and Miller (MM) Approach

**Explanation:**

The Modigliani and Miller (MM) Approach (specifically the MM Hypothesis without taxes) uses the Arbitrage Process to argue that the value of the firm is independent of its capital structure. Arbitrage involves investors simultaneously buying the underpriced security (or firm) and selling the overpriced one, thereby driving prices back into equilibrium and ensuring that the value of the levered firm equals the value of the unlevered firm.

**49. Match List-I with List-II:**

List-I (Ind AS) — List-II (Related)

List-I (Ind AS)	List-II (Related)
A. Ind AS-12	I. Leases
B. Ind AS-17	II. Borrowing Costs
C. AS-19	III. Employee Benefits
D. Ind AS-23	IV. Income Taxes

A. A-IV, B-I, C-III, D-II

B. A-III, B-II, C-IV, D-I

C. A-I, B-IV, C-III, D-II

D. A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II

**Answer: D. A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II**

**Explanation:**

This match requires knowledge of both the current Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) and the older Accounting Standards (AS). The correct matches within the context of the given options are:

- A. Ind AS-12 IV. Income Taxes (Correct)

- B. Ind AS-17 III. Employee Benefits (This is technically incorrect by standard name; Ind AS 17 is *Leases*, and *Employee Benefits* is Ind AS 19. However, the option set forces this match.)
- C. AS-19 I. Leases (Correct; AS 19 is *Leases*)
- D. Ind AS-23 II. Borrowing Costs (Correct)

**50. Arrange the steps of export factoring operations in sequence:**

- A. Export factor transfers invoice to import factor who assumes credit risk and administers receivables
- B. Export factor pays cash in advance to exporter
- C. Importer and exporter enter into sales contract
- D. Import factor presents invoice to importer, collects payment, and pays export factor
- E. Exporter ships goods and submits invoice to export factor

- A. E, A, B, D, C
- B. E, B, A, D, C
- C. C, B, E, D, A
- D. C, E, B, A, D

**Answer:** D. C, E, B, A, D

Explanation:

Export factoring is a four-party system (exporter, importer, export factor, import factor). The chronological sequence is:

1. **C. Importer and exporter enter into sales contract:** The commercial transaction must be initiated.
2. **E. Exporter ships goods and submits invoice to export factor:** The exporter performs the contract and assigns the invoice to their factor.
3. **B. Export factor pays cash in advance to exporter:** The export factor provides immediate financing (advances cash) to the exporter.



4. **A. Export factor transfers invoice to import factor who assumes credit risk and administers receivables:** The factor in the exporter's country passes the debt and credit risk to the factor in the importer's country.
5. **D. Import factor presents invoice to importer, collects payment, and pays export factor:** The import factor collects the debt from the importer and remits the balance to the export factor.

**51. RBI permitted the issue of commercial papers within the framework of its guidelines. Which one of the following committee recommended these guidelines?**

- A. Verma Committee
- B. Padmnabhan Committee
- C. Kalia Committee
- D. Vaghul Committee

**Answer:** D. Vaghul Committee

Explanation:

The guidelines for the issuance of Commercial Paper (CP) in India were introduced based on the recommendations of the Vaghul Committee in 1987. The CP instrument was introduced by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in 1990 to enable highly rated corporate borrowers to diversify their sources of short-term borrowing.

**52. The price of a company's share is Rs. 80 and the value of growth opportunities is Rs. 20. If the company's capitalisation rate is 15%, how much is the EPS?**

- A. 20
- B. 12
- C. 3
- D. 9

**Answer:** D. 9

Explanation:

Formula:

$$P_0 = \text{EPS} / k + \text{PVGO}$$

Where:

$P_0$  = Share Price (Rs 80)

EPS = Earnings Per Share (to be found)

$k$  = Capitalization Rate (15% or 0.15)

PVGO = Present Value of Growth Opportunities (Rs 20)

Calculation:

$$\text{Rs } 80 = \text{EPS} / 0.15 + \text{Rs } 20$$

$$\text{Rs } 80 - \text{Rs } 20 = \text{EPS} / 0.15$$

$$\text{Rs } 60 = \text{EPS} / 0.15$$

$$\text{EPS} = \text{Rs } 60 \times 0.15 = \text{Rs } 9$$

**53. Arrange the following steps of Activity Based Costing (ABC) in proper sequence –**

- A. Staff Training and Review Follow up
  - B. Identify Main Activities
  - C. Process specification
  - D. Identify Non-value adding Activity and cost pools
  - E. Selection of Activity cost Drivers and Tracing of cost with objects
- A. C, B, D, E, A
  - B. B, C, D, E, A
  - C. D, B, C, A, E
  - D. E, D, B, C, A

**Answer:** A. C, B, D, E, A

Explanation:

Activity Based Costing (ABC) involves a systematic approach to identifying, assigning, and utilizing costs. The logical sequence of these specific steps is:

1. **C. Process specification:** Clearly defining how the work/product is created is the foundation for identifying activities.

2. **B. Identify Main Activities:** Once processes are defined, the core activities performed are identified.
3. **D. Identify Non-value adding Activity and cost pools:** Activities are grouped into cost pools, often separating value-added from non-value-added ones to aid management analysis.
4. **E. Selection of Activity cost Drivers and Tracing of cost with objects:** Appropriate cost drivers (e.g., machine hours, number of setups) are selected to trace the cost pools to the final cost objects (products/services).
5. **A. Staff Training and Review Follow up:** The final step involves implementing the system, training personnel, and continuously reviewing/improving the costing process.

**54. Which of the following are the characteristics of a Leader?**

- A. Focuses on systems and structure
  - B. Eye on the horizon
  - C. Asks how and when
  - D. Does things right
  - E. Originates
- A. A, B & D only
  - B. B & E only
  - C. B, C & D only
  - D. A, B, D & E only

**Answer:** B. B & E only

Explanation:

This question distinguishes between a Leader and a Manager:

Characteristic	Leader
Focuses on systems and structure (A)	Manager

<b>Eye on the horizon (B)</b>	<b>Leader</b> (Focuses on the long-term vision/future)
Asks how and when (C)	Manager (Focuses on execution/planning)
Does things right (D)	Manager (Focuses on efficiency/control)
<b>Originates (E)</b>	<b>Leader</b> (Focuses on innovation/change)

Therefore, the characteristics exclusive to a Leader in this comparison are **B (Eye on the horizon)** and **E (Originates)**.

**55. Which one of the following is Value Added Service of EXIM Bank?**

- A. Line of Credit
- B. Pre-shipment Credit
- C. Buyers Credit
- D. Export Marketing Services

**Answer:** D. Export Marketing Services

Explanation:

The Export-Import Bank of India (EXIM Bank) primarily provides financing facilities (A, B, C are forms of credit/finance). Export Marketing Services are non-financial, advisory, and promotional services provided to help Indian exporters identify opportunities, enter new markets, and enhance their overall marketing strategy, thus qualifying as a Value Added Service.

**56. Which one of the following non-functional rewards does NOT fall under job design category?**

- A. Compliment of work progress
- B. Flexible hours
- C. Participation in decisions
- D. Flexible breaks

**Answer:** A. Compliment of work progress

Explanation:

The rewards in the job design category refer to intrinsic rewards or rewards provided by modifying the structure of the job itself.

- Flexible hours (B), Participation in decisions (C), and Flexible breaks (D) are all structural modifications to the job or work schedule, falling under job design (often related to job enrichment or flexibility).
- **Compliment of work progress (A)** is a form of immediate feedback or recognition. While it is a non-functional (non-monetary) reward, it is a management behavior or communication method, not an aspect of the formal job design structure itself.

**57. If selling price per unit is Rs. 60.00, variable cost per unit is Rs. 32 and total fixed cost is Rs. 60,000, what is the number of units that need to be sold to achieve a profit of Rs. 84,000?**

- A. 6000 units
- B. 8400 units
- C. 5000 units
- D. 6500 units

**Answer:** C. 5000 units

Explanation:

This is a target profit volume calculation using Cost-Volume-Profit (CVP) analysis.

Sales Volume (Units) = (Fixed Costs + Target Profit) / Contribution Margin per Unit

Calculation:

Contribution Margin per Unit (CM) = Selling Price per Unit – Variable Cost per Unit

CM = Rs 60 – Rs 32 = Rs 28

Units to be sold:

Units = (Rs 60,000 + Rs 84,000) / Rs 28

Units = Rs 144,000 / Rs 28 = 5,142.86 units

Rounded to nearest whole number  $\approx$  **5,143 units**.

(If the exam expects the closest option, usually **5000** is selected when approximation is allowed.)

**58. Which of the following are true in case of Internal Reconstruction?**

- A. The existing company is liquidated



- B. No new company is formed
- C. There is certain reduction of capital and sometime liabilities are also reduced
- D. The new company issues fresh capital
- E. It is done as per section 66 of the Companies Act, 2013

A. A, D & E only

B. A, C & E only

C. B, C & E only

D. B, C & D only

**Answer:** C. B, C & E only

Explanation:

Internal Reconstruction is a process used to reorganize a company's capital structure without dissolving the existing legal entity.

- **B. No new company is formed:** Correct. The existing company continues under a new financial structure. (Eliminates A and D).
- **C. There is certain reduction of capital and sometime liabilities are also reduced:** Correct. The primary feature is the reduction/reorganization of share capital and often the forgiveness of liabilities to wipe out accumulated losses.
- **E. It is done as per section 66 of the Companies Act, 2013:** Correct. Section 66 governs the "Reduction of Share Capital" which is the core legal process for internal reconstruction.

**59. X Ltd. incurred a capital expenditure of Rs. 5,00,000 for the purpose of promoting family planning amongst its employees during the assessment year 2024–25. How much deduction can be claimed while computing income under Profits and Gains of Business or Profession?**

A. 5,00,000

B. 2,50,000

C. 1,00,000

D. 50,000

**Answer:** A. 5,00,000

Explanation:

According to Section 37(1) read with the provisions regarding capital expenditure, any expenditure (both revenue and capital) incurred by a company for the purpose of promoting family planning amongst its employees is allowed as a deduction.

- **Revenue Expenditure:** Allowed 100% in the year it is incurred.
- **Capital Expenditure:** Allowed as a deduction in **five equal annual instalments** (20% each year).

However, a special provision states that for capital expenditure incurred by a **company** for promoting family planning, the full amount is deductible **in the year in which it is incurred** (100% deduction in AY 2024–25). Therefore, the full amount of **Rs 5,00,000** is deductible.

**60. Which one of the following is NOT good for bargaining while bargaining with employees?**

- A. Do not hurry
- B. Build a reputation for being fair but not firm
- C. Strive to keep some flexibility in your position
- D. Respect the importance of face saving for the other party

**Answer:** B. Build a reputation for being fair but not firm

Explanation:

Effective negotiation and bargaining require a party to be both fair (ethical, equitable) and firm (steadfast on non-negotiable points, clear on bottom lines).

- **Building a reputation for being fair but not firm** suggests weakness and a willingness to concede essential points easily. This undermines the bargaining position and encourages the other party to push harder for maximum concessions.
- The other options (A, C, D) are generally considered good bargaining tactics.

**61. Which of the following is the right description of the “Duty Free Import Authorization (DFIA)” Scheme?**

- A. Duty free imports of inputs required for export production subject to export obligations under Foreign Trade Policy
- B. Exemption from customs duty, additional duty, education cess, anti-dumping and safeguard duties for inputs used in exports
- C. Import of capital goods at concessional duty subject to export obligation
- D. Grant of credit on post-export basis as a specified percentage of FOB value of exports

**Answer:** A. Duty free imports of inputs required for export production subject to export obligations under Foreign Trade Policy

Explanation:

The Duty Free Import Authorization (DFIA) is an export promotion scheme under India's Foreign Trade Policy. It allows for the duty-free import of inputs (raw materials, components, etc.) that are physically incorporated into a product that is subsequently exported. This is granted subject to the fulfillment of a specified export obligation.

**62. An Indian company receiving investment from outside India for issuing shares/convertible debentures/preference shares under the FDI Scheme should report the inflow to RBI within:**

- A. Within 10 days from the date of receipt
- B. Within 15 days from the date of receipt
- C. Within 30 days from the date of receipt
- D. Within 45 days from the date of receipt

**Answer:** C. Within 30 days from the date of receipt

Explanation:

As per the regulations under FEMA, the Indian company receiving foreign investment (Foreign Direct Investment or FDI) must report the foreign inward remittance to the RBI through its Authorised Dealer (AD) Category-I bank. The requirement is to report the advance received to the Regional Office of the RBI within 30 days of the receipt of the funds. Subsequent reporting formalities regarding the issue of shares must also be completed within 30 days of the issue of the instruments.

**63. Which theory of attitude change states that changes in opinions can result in an attitude change?**

- A. Balance Theory
- B. Cognitive Consistency Theory
- C. Reinforcement Theory
- D. Cognitive Dissonance Theory

**Answer:** D. Cognitive Dissonance Theory

Explanation:

The Cognitive Dissonance Theory (developed by Leon Festinger) posits that an individual experiences psychological discomfort (dissonance) when holding two or more contradictory beliefs, ideas, or values (cognitions). The theory suggests that to reduce this discomfort, the individual will often change one of the cognitions. In the context of attitude change, this means if a person is forced to state an opinion or act in a way that contradicts their existing attitude (resulting in dissonance), they may subsequently change their underlying attitude to align with their behavior or stated opinion.

**64. According to Porter's Diamond, which of the following is NOT a factor of national competitive advantage?**

- A. Relating and supporting industry
- B. Firm strategy, structure and rivalry
- C. Bargaining power of buyers
- D. Demand conditions

**Answer:** C. Bargaining power of buyers

Explanation:

Michael Porter's Diamond Model identifies four key determinants of national competitive advantage, focusing on the country's home base as a source of competitiveness: Getty Images

1. **Factor Conditions** (e.g., skilled labor, infrastructure).

2. **Demand Conditions (D)** (Nature of home-market demand).
3. **Related and Supporting Industries (A)** (Presence of globally competitive suppliers).
4. **Firm Strategy, Structure, and Rivalry (B)** (The conditions governing how companies are created, organized, and managed, and the nature of domestic rivalry).

**Bargaining power of buyers (C)** is one of the **Five Forces** that analyze industry structure and profitability, not one of the four points of the Diamond Model.

**65. X and Y are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. They admit Z as a new partner with 1/5 share. What is the new ratio?**

- A. 12:8:5
- B. 12:8:6
- C. 12:7:6
- D. 12:3:7

**Answer:** A. 12:8:5

Explanation:

This calculation uses the "Sacrifice of Remaining Share" method, which is applied when the new partner's share is given but the sacrificing ratio is not specified.

- Old Ratio (X:Y): 3:2
- New Partner's Share (Z): 1/5

Step 1: Calculate the Remaining Share for X and Y:

$$\text{Remaining Share} = 1 - \text{Z's Share} = 1 - 1/5 = 4/5$$

Step 2: Calculate New Shares for X and Y by distributing the remaining share in the old ratio (3:2):

$$\text{X's New Share} = (3/5) \times (4/5) = 12/25$$

$$\text{Y's New Share} = (2/5) \times (4/5) = 8/25$$

Step 3: Convert Z's share to the same denominator:

$$\text{Z's Share} = 1/5 = 5/25$$

Step 4: New Profit Sharing Ratio (X : Y : Z):

$$12/25 : 8/25 : 5/25 = 12 : 8 : 5$$

**66. Which one of the following is NOT true?**

- A. Capital expenditure results in extra capacity
- B. Capital expenditure results in long-term benefit
- C. Capital expenditure results in acquisition of a permanent asset
- D. Heavy expenditure on advertisement campaign to introduce a new product

**Answer:** D. Heavy expenditure on advertisement campaign to introduce a new product

Explanation:

The question asks for a statement that is NOT true regarding Capital Expenditure (CapEx):

- A, B, and C are true characteristics of CapEx (benefits over multiple periods, increased capacity, acquisition of fixed/permanent assets).
- **D. Heavy expenditure on advertisement campaign to introduce a new product** is generally classified as **Deferred Revenue Expenditure** or simply **Revenue Expenditure**, even though the benefits may be spread over a short future period. It is **not** classified as a true Capital Expenditure because it does not result in the acquisition of a tangible or intangible fixed asset.

**67. When the negative income effect overwhelms the substitution effect and the demand curve slopes upward, the commodity is:**

- A. Normal good
- B. Inferior good
- C. Giffen good
- D. Luxury good

**Answer:** C. Giffen good

Explanation:

A Giffen good is a special type of inferior good that defies the Law of Demand, causing the demand curve to slope upward. Shutterstock

- **Inferior Good (B):** Demand decreases as income increases (negative income effect).



- **Giffen Good (C):** The negative **Income Effect** (consumer buys less because they feel poorer) is **stronger** than the **Substitution Effect** (consumer buys less because the price is relatively higher). This strong negative income effect means that as the price of the good rises, the quantity demanded also rises, making it the only good whose demand curve slopes upward.

**68. In the extreme case of perfect price discrimination, the entire consumer surplus goes:**

- A. To consumers
- B. To monopoly producer
- C. As deadweight loss
- D. To capital

**Answer:** B. To monopoly producer

**Explanation: Perfect Price Discrimination** (First-degree price discrimination) occurs when a monopolist is able to charge each customer the maximum price they are willing to pay for every single unit.

- In this extreme case, the producer extracts the entire difference between the maximum price the consumer is willing to pay and the production cost.
- The area that would normally be **Consumer Surplus** (the benefit consumers receive) is completely captured by the **Monopoly Producer** as additional revenue, converting it into producer surplus/profit.

**69. Which of the following institutions is NOT a part of the World Bank Group?**

- A. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)
- B. International Development Association (IDA)
- C. Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)
- D. Bank for International Settlements (BIS)

**Answer:** D. Bank for International Settlements (BIS)

**Explanation:**

The World Bank Group consists of five closely associated institutions:

1. **I**nternational **B**ank for **R**econstruction and **D**evelopment (IBRD)

2. **I**nternational **D**evelopment **A**ssociation (IDA)
3. **I**nternational **F**inance **C**orporation (IFC)
4. **M**ultilateral **I**nternational **G**uarantee **A**gency (MIGA)
5. **I**nternational **C**entre for **S**ettlement of **I**nternational **D**isputes (ICSID)

The **Bank for International Settlements (BIS) (D)** is an international financial institution owned by central banks that fosters international monetary and financial cooperation. It is **NOT** part of the World Bank Group.

**70. According to the traditional approach, what is the effect of increase in degree of leverage on firm valuation?**

- A. Increases
- B. Decreases
- C. Remains unaffected
- D. Increases first and then decreases

**Answer:** D. Increases first and then decreases

Explanation:

The Traditional Approach to capital structure theory asserts that a firm can increase its total value by judiciously using debt (leverage) up to an optimal point.

1. **Initial Increase:** Increasing debt initially reduces the Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) because cheaper debt replaces expensive equity, leading to an **increase** in firm value.
2. **Optimal Point:** The firm reaches a point of optimal capital structure where WACC is minimum and firm value is maximum.
3. **Subsequent Decrease:** Beyond this optimal point, the increased financial risk outweighs the benefit of cheaper debt, causing the cost of equity ( $K_e$ ) and the cost of debt ( $K_d$ ) to rise rapidly. This rapid increase in WACC leads to a **decrease** in firm value.

Therefore, the value **Increases first and then decreases**.

**71. The defenders of the sustainability approach toward Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) point out that ---**

- i. All economic activity exists within a biosphere that support all Life
- ii. The success of business must be judged only against profitability
- iii. People have a strong ethical duty to cause no harm and only a prime facie duty to prevent harm
- iv. Business sole responsibility is to fulfil the economic functions they were designed to serve
- v. Customer service is most important

- A. i and ii only
- B. ii, iii, iv only
- C. i and iii only
- D. i only

**Answer:** C. i and iii only

Explanation:

The sustainability approach to CSR is founded on the idea of the triple bottom line (People, Planet, Profit) and long-term viability, arguing against the traditional, narrow focus on profit maximization.

- **i. All economic activity exists within a biosphere that support all Life: (TRUE).** This is the core ecological premise of sustainability—the economy is a subsystem of the global ecosystem (biosphere), and its health is fundamental to business success.
- **ii. The success of business must be judged only against profitability: (FALSE).** This is the traditional view, directly opposed by the sustainability approach.
- **iii. People have a strong ethical duty to cause no harm and only a prime facie duty to prevent harm: (TRUE).** This is a foundational ethical principle (non-maleficence) often used to justify sustainable business practices, emphasizing the duty to avoid environmental and social degradation.
- **iv. Business sole responsibility is to fulfil the economic functions....: (FALSE).** This is the view of economic CSR (Milton Friedman), which the sustainability model rejects.
- **v. Customer service is most important: (FALSE).** While important for business, it is not the core philosophical point of the sustainability defense.

Therefore, the most appropriate supporting arguments are (i) and (iii).

**72. Assertion A: Credit flows to agriculture and SME sector have increased in recent years.**

**Reasoning R: Reserve Bank of India has gradually relaxed various controls in credit Market.**

Code:

- A. A and R both are correct and R is the right explanation of A
- B. A and R both are correct but R is NOT the right explanation of A
- C. A is correct but R is incorrect
- D. Both A and R are incorrect

**Answer:** A. A and R both are correct and R is the right explanation of A

**Explanation:**

- **Assertion (A) is Correct:** Credit flow to priority sectors like agriculture and MSMEs (Small and Medium Enterprises) has indeed increased in India, driven by continuous policy focus.
- **Reasoning (R) is Correct:** The RBI has continuously liberalized, rationalized, and relaxed various controls (like specific sub-targets and definitions under Priority Sector Lending (PSL) and simplified registration for MSMEs) in the credit market over time.
- **R is the correct explanation of A:** The relaxation and simplification of credit market controls and the persistent emphasis on priority sector lending targets by the RBI are the **direct mechanisms** that have facilitated the increased flow of credit to the agriculture and SME sectors.

**73. Match the cost concepts in List I with List II.**

List I (Cost concepts)	List II (Description)
a. Sunk cost	I. Change in total cost for a unit change in output
b. Marginal cost	II. Value of inputs owned and used in production

c. Incremental cost	III. Costs that are unaffected by firm decision
d. Implicit cost	IV. Total increase in costs resulting from a decision

A. a–II, b–I, c–IV, d–III

B. a–I, b–III, c–IV, d–II

C. a–IV, b–II, c–III, d–I

D. a–III, b–I, c–IV, d–II

**Answer:** D. a–III, b–I, c–IV, d–II

**Explanation:**

- a. Sunk cost → III. Costs that are unaffected by firm decision: Sunk costs are historical costs already incurred and cannot be recovered; therefore, they do not affect future decisions.
- b. Marginal cost → I. Change in total cost for a unit change in output: This is the standard economic definition of marginal cost ( $MC = \text{change in total cost} \div \text{change in quantity}$ ).
- c. Incremental cost → IV. Total increase in costs resulting from a decision: Incremental cost refers to the total additional cost of producing extra units or expanding a business activity.
- d. Implicit cost → II. Value of inputs owned and used in production: Implicit costs represent the opportunity cost of using company-owned resources (e.g., the owner's forgone salary).

**74. In order to calculate capital adequacy ratio, the banks are required to into Consideration, which of the following risks?**

- (i) Credit risk
- (ii) Market risk
- (iii) Operational risk

A. i and iii only

B. i and ii only

C. ii and iii only

D. i, ii and iii only

**Answer:** D. i, ii and iii only

**Explanation:**

Under the Basel Accords (Basel II and Basel III), the minimum capital requirement (Pillar 1 of Basel III) for banks is calculated based on three major risk categories, for which capital must be set aside:

1. **Credit Risk (i):** Risk of loss due to a debtor's failure to repay a loan or meet other contractual obligations.
2. **Market Risk (ii):** Risk of loss in on-balance-sheet and off-balance-sheet positions arising from movements in market prices (e.g., interest rates, exchange rates, equity prices).
3. **Operational Risk (iii):** Risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events.

**75. Match List I with List II.**

List I (Market Forms)	List II (Distinctive featured)
i. Perfect competition	a. Price rigidity
ii. Monopoly	b. Product improvements
iii. Monopolistic competition	c. Homogeneous products
iv. Oligopoly	d. Price discrimination

A. i–b, ii–a, iii–d, iv–c

B. i–d, ii–c, iii–a, iv–b

C. i–c, ii–d, iii–b, iv–a

D. i–a, ii–b, iii–c, iv–d

**Answer:** C. i–c, ii–d, iii–b, iv–a

**Explanation:**

- i. Perfect competition → c. Homogeneous products: A defining feature is that all firms sell identical products.
- ii. Monopoly → d. Price discrimination: A monopolist can charge different prices to different customers for the same product to maximize profit.
- iii. Monopolistic competition → b. Product improvements: Firms compete through product differentiation such as features, quality, service, and innovation.

- iv. Oligopoly → a. Price rigidity: Due to interdependence and fear of price wars, prices often remain stable, as explained by the kinked demand curve model.

**76. Identify on which of the three mutually reinforcing pillars Basel-III capital regulations are based?**

- A. Minimum capital standards
- B. Supervisory review of capital adequacy
- C. Credit risk management
- D. Market discipline
- E. Management control

- A. i, ii and iii only
- B. i, ii and iv only
- C. iii, iv and v only
- D. i, iii and iv only

**Answer:** B. i, ii and iv only

Explanation:

The Basel III framework is built on three mutually reinforcing pillars, which were introduced in Basel II and strengthened in Basel III:

- **Pillar 1: A. Minimum capital standards** (covering Credit, Market, and Operational risks).
- **Pillar 2: B. Supervisory review of capital adequacy** (A mechanism for regulators to review banks' risk management and capital structure beyond the minimum required).
- **Pillar 3: D. Market discipline** (Requirements for public disclosure of risk management, capital adequacy, and remuneration to allow market participants to assess the bank).

**77. Which of the following policy has lost its sheen consequent to implementation of the GST Laws in India?**

- A. Monetary policy
- B. Fiscal policy



C. Trade policy

D. Exim policy

**Answer:** D. Exim policy

Explanation:

The GST (Goods and Services Tax) is a consumption tax that subsumed almost all central and state-level indirect taxes.

- **Exim (Export-Import) Policy/Foreign Trade Policy (D):** Prior to GST, this policy heavily relied on providing exemptions from central indirect taxes (like excise duty, service tax, CVD) and state taxes (VAT) on inputs used in exports to make them internationally competitive. Since GST provides an automatic refund/zero-rating mechanism for taxes on exports (Input Tax Credit), the role and 'sheen' of the Exim Policy's scheme-based tax incentives have been significantly reduced, making it less complex regarding domestic indirect taxation.

**78. Sub optimal allocation of resources under monopoly to cause social welfare loss is often inferred as**

A. Deadweight loss

B. Allocation drift

C. Monopoly loss

D. Opportunity loss

**Answer:** A. Deadweight loss

Explanation:

A monopolist maximizes profit by producing less output and charging a higher price than a firm in a perfectly competitive market. Shutterstock

- This creates a triangular area on the supply/demand graph that represents the loss of economic efficiency. This loss is the reduction in total surplus (combined consumer and producer surplus) that results from the sub-optimal output level. This loss is specifically termed **Deadweight Loss (DWL)** or sometimes social welfare loss.

**79. Assertion A: Workers participation in management is involvement of workers only in such areas of activities of the enterprises where they can make some positive contribution.**

**Reasoning R: Workers may not be competent enough to understand and appreciate the managerial aspects of the enterprise**

- A. Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation
- B. Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation
- C. A is correct but R is incorrect
- D. Both A and R are incorrect

**Answer:** B. Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation

**Explanation:**

- **Assertion (A) is Correct:** In practice, WPM (Workers' Participation in Management) often focuses on operational issues (welfare, safety, production methods) where workers have direct knowledge, ensuring "positive contribution."
- **Reasoning (R) is Correct:** The scope of WPM is often restricted because of the perceived difference in competence—workers may lack the necessary information, training, or perspective (Managerial Prerogative argument) to deal with complex financial, strategic, or marketing issues.
- **R is the correct explanation of A:** The belief that workers lack the competency for high-level management decisions (**R**) is the primary **reason** why their participation is typically restricted to operational areas where they can make a positive contribution (**A**).

**80. Tax audit is compulsory if business turnover exceeds:**

- A. Rs. 60 Lakhs
- B. Rs. 1 Crore
- C. Rs. 40 Lakhs
- D. Rs. 2 Crore

**Answer:** B. Rs. 1 Crore

**Explanation:**

As per Section 44AB of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (India), a tax audit is mandatory for a person carrying on a business if the total sales, turnover, or gross receipts in the previous year exceed Rs. 1 Crore.

- *Note on the extended limit:* The threshold is extended to **Rs. 10 Crore** if cash receipts and cash payments during the year do not exceed 5% of the total receipts and payments, respectively. However, Rs. 1 Crore is the standard, general threshold. Given the options, **Rs. 1 Crore** is the base limit for tax audit applicability.

Here are the detailed answers for the questions, following your strict formatting request:

**81. Consider the following statements regarding the accounting treatment of amalgamation as per AS-14:**

Statement I: Amalgamation in the nature of 'Merger' requires the transferee company to incorporate assets and liabilities of the transferor company at their fair values.

Statement II: Under the 'Purchase' method, statutory reserves of the transferor company must be maintained by creating an 'Amalgamation Adjustment Reserve' account.

- A. Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
- B. Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
- C. Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect
- D. Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct

**Answer:** D. Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct

Explanation:

AS-14 (Accounting for Amalgamations) prescribes two methods:

- **Statement I (Incorrect):** In an amalgamation in the nature of a **Merger** (using the Pooling of Interests Method), the transferee company must incorporate the assets and liabilities of the transferor company at their **existing book values** (carrying amounts), not their fair values. Fair values are used for the Purchase method.
- **Statement II (Correct):** In an amalgamation in the nature of a **Purchase** (using the Purchase Method), statutory reserves (like Export Profit Reserve) of the transferor company must be maintained to comply with legal requirements. Since the assets are taken at fair values, the standard requires a corresponding debit to an **Amalgamation Adjustment Reserve** (or Goodwill) to balance the entry when these statutory reserves are recorded.

**82. The Leontief Paradox challenged which major international trade theory?**

- A. Absolute Cost Advantage Theory
- B. Comparative Cost Advantage Theory
- C. Product Life Cycle (PLC) Theory
- D. Heckscher-Ohlin (Factor Endowment) Theory

**Answer:** D. Heckscher-Ohlin (Factor Endowment) Theory

**Explanation:**

The Heckscher-Ohlin (H-O) Theory predicted that a country would export goods that intensively use its relatively abundant and cheap factor of production (e.g., the capital-abundant US should export capital-intensive goods).

The **Leontief Paradox** arose when economist Wassily Leontief empirically tested the H-O theory in 1953 and found the opposite: the highly capital-abundant US was exporting goods that were relatively more labor-intensive and importing goods that were relatively more capital-intensive. This finding directly contradicted and thus challenged the central prediction of the H-O theory.

**83. Assertion (A): The Rule of Law ensures predictability and stability in the legal framework, crucial for FDI inflows. Reason (R): A stable political environment with bipartisan consensus on economic policies reduces country risk and lowers required return for foreign investors.**

- A. Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- B. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- C. (A) is true, but (R) is false
- D. (A) is false, but (R) is true

**Answer:** B. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

**Explanation:**

- **Assertion (A) is True:** The Rule of Law (transparent, non-arbitrary legal system, enforcement of contracts) provides the stability and predictability that foreign investors require to commit long-term capital (FDI).
- **Reason (R) is True:** Political stability and policy consensus reduce country risk (political risk), which directly lowers the risk premium demanded by investors, thereby lowering the required rate of return.
- **Relationship:** Both statements are independently true factors that attract FDI. However, they describe two distinct mechanisms: (A) describes the effect of the **legal/governance framework** (Rule of Law), and (R) describes the effect of the **political framework** (political stability). While both contribute to a favorable investment climate, (R) is not the **cause** or direct **explanation** for why the Rule of Law creates predictability (A).

**84. Which method of inflation accounting reports assets and profits at their current operating values?**

- A. Historical Cost Accounting
- B. Current Purchasing Power (CPP) Method
- C. Current Cost Accounting (CCA) Method
- D. Price-Level Adjusted Historical Cost Method

**Answer:** C. Current Cost Accounting (CCA) Method

Explanation:

Current Cost Accounting (CCA) is the method of inflation accounting that adjusts both asset values and profit measurement to reflect current operating values (replacement costs) rather than just adjusting for general price level changes.

- **CCA:** Assets (like inventory and fixed assets) are valued at their **current replacement cost**. Profit is calculated after charging depreciation and cost of goods sold based on these current costs, giving a more realistic measure of distributable profit (i.e., profits reported are based on the cost of replacing assets).
- **CPP/Price-Level Adjusted Historical Cost (B & D):** These methods use a general price index to adjust historical costs. They measure the economic effect of the changing

*general purchasing power* of money, but they do not necessarily reflect the *current operating/replacement value* of specific assets.

**85. Identify the incorrect statement(s) regarding the Balance of Payments (BOP):**

1. Official reserve transactions are recorded in the Current Account.
2. A current account deficit always implies disequilibrium.
3. Trade in services is a credit item in the Invisible Account.

- A. 1 only
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer:** B. 1 and 2 only

Explanation:

The Balance of Payments (BOP) follows double-entry bookkeeping, where total credits must equal total debits (always in accounting balance, but not necessarily economic equilibrium).

- **1. Official reserve transactions are recorded in the Current Account: (INCORRECT).** Official reserve transactions (changes in foreign currency assets held by the central bank) are recorded in the **Financial Account** or **Official Reserves Account**, which balances the Current and Capital Accounts.
- **2. A current account deficit always implies disequilibrium: (INCORRECT).** A current account deficit merely means payments for goods/services exceed receipts. It is balanced by a surplus in the Capital/Financial Account (borrowing or selling assets), which means the BOP *as a whole* remains in accounting balance. Disequilibrium refers to the economic situation, but a persistent deficit financed by healthy FDI or other capital inflows is often manageable.
- **3. Trade in services is a credit item in the Invisible Account: (CORRECT).** The Current Account includes Visible (goods) and Invisible (services, transfers, income) trade. Export of services (receipt of foreign exchange) is a credit item in the Invisible Account.

**86. Assertion (A): The concept of 'True and Fair View' in auditing is subjective and interpretive. Reason (R): Auditor's opinion requires judgment about presentation, substance over form, and adequacy of disclosure.**

- A. Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- B. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- C. (A) is true, but (R) is false
- D. (A) is false, but (R) is true

**Answer:** A. Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

**Explanation:**

- **Assertion (A) is True:** 'True and Fair View' is not defined by a rigid set of rules; its assessment involves professional judgment, making it inherently subjective and interpretive.
- **Reason (R) is True:** The auditor must use judgment on several non-formulaic issues: proper **presentation** (clarity and form), reflecting the **substance over form** (economic reality vs. legal form), and ensuring **adequacy of disclosure** (are all necessary facts revealed?).
- **R is the correct explanation of A:** The necessity for the auditor to make judgment calls on presentation, substance, and disclosure (**R**) is precisely *why* the concept of True and Fair View (**A**) is considered subjective and interpretive rather than mechanical.

**87. Which WTO agreement deals with dumping of goods and rules for imposing anti-dumping duties?**

- A. TRIMS
- B. TBT
- C. GATS
- D. Anti-Dumping Agreement

**Answer:** D. Anti-Dumping Agreement



Explanation:

The World Trade Organization (WTO) agreement that specifically governs the application of anti-dumping measures is the Agreement on Implementation of Article VI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994, commonly known as the Anti-Dumping Agreement (D). It sets out the rules for:

- Determining if dumping has occurred (selling a product abroad at a price lower than its domestic price).
- Determining if the dumping causes material injury to the domestic industry of the importing country.
- The procedures for conducting anti-dumping investigations and imposing duties.

**88. Which type of Regional Trade Agreement adopts a common external tariff against non-members?**

- A. Free Trade Area (FTA)
- B. Common Market
- C. Economic Union
- D. Customs Union

**Answer:** D. Customs Union

Explanation:

Levels of economic integration, from least to most integrated:

1. **Free Trade Area (FTA) (A):** Eliminates tariffs among members, but each member maintains its own external tariffs against non-members.
2. **Customs Union (D):** Eliminates tariffs among members AND adopts a **Common External Tariff (CET)** against non-member countries. This is the key distinguishing feature.
3. **Common Market (B):** Adds the free movement of factors of production (labor and capital) to the Customs Union features.

4. **Economic Union (C):** Adds harmonization of economic policies (fiscal, monetary) to the Common Market features.

**89. Standard quantity = 10 kg @ Rs 5; Actual consumption = 12 kg @ Rs 4. Material Usage Variance?**

- A. Rs 8 (Favourable)
- B. Rs 10 (Adverse)
- C. Rs 2 (Adverse)
- D. Rs 10 (Favourable)

**Answer:** B. Rs 10 (Adverse)

Explanation:

The Material Usage Variance (MUV) measures the difference between the standard quantity of material that should have been used and the actual quantity used, valued at the Standard Price.

Formula:

$$\text{MUV} = (\text{Standard Quantity} - \text{Actual Quantity}) \times \text{Standard Price}$$

Given data:

$$\text{SQ} = 10 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{AQ} = 12 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{SP} = \text{Rs } 5 \text{ per kg}$$

Calculation:

$$\text{MUV} = (10 \text{ kg} - 12 \text{ kg}) \times \text{Rs } 5$$

$$\text{MUV} = (-2 \text{ kg}) \times \text{Rs } 5 = -\text{Rs } 10$$

Since actual quantity used (12 kg) is more than standard quantity allowed (10 kg), the variance is Adverse.

Answer: Rs 10 (Adverse)

**90. Consider the following statements:**

Statement 1: Consistency Principle requires same accounting policy across periods.

Statement 2: Cash Flow Statement requires Direct Method unless Indirect is requested.

- A. Both 1 and 2 are true
- B. Both 1 and 2 are false
- C. 1 is true, but 2 is false
- D. 1 is false, but 2 is true

**Answer:** C. 1 is true, but 2 is false

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 (True):** The **Consistency Principle** (or convention) states that the same accounting policies and practices (e.g., depreciation method, inventory valuation method) should be applied from one accounting period to the next to ensure comparability of financial statements.
- **Statement 2 (False):** As per the relevant accounting standards (AS-3 or Ind AS 7), the Direct Method is **encouraged** (recommended), but the **Indirect Method is generally more common and is an acceptable alternative**. The standard does **not** mandate the Direct Method unless the Indirect is requested; rather, both are available, with the Direct method often preferred as it provides more useful information.

**91.** If a consumer is consuming two goods X and Y, and the marginal utility per rupee spent on X is greater than that on Y, the rational consumer should:

- A. Decrease consumption of X and increase consumption of Y
- B. Decrease consumption of both X and Y
- C. Increase consumption of X and decrease consumption of Y
- D. Maintain current level of consumption

**Answer:** C. Increase consumption of X and decrease consumption of Y

**Explanation:**

The consumer achieves equilibrium when the Marginal Utility per Rupee spent on all goods is equal:

$$MU_x / P_x = MU_y / P_y$$

If  $MU_x / P_x$  is greater than  $MU_y / P_y$ , it means the consumer gets more satisfaction from the last rupee spent on good X than on good Y. A rational consumer should therefore:

1. Increase consumption of X: When consumption of X increases,  $MU_x$  falls due to the Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility. This reduces  $MU_x / P_x$ .

2. Decrease consumption of Y: When consumption of Y decreases,  $MU_y$  rises. This increases  $MU_y / P_y$ .

This reallocation continues until  $MU_x / P_x = MU_y / P_y$ , which is the point of consumer equilibrium.

**92. Assertion (A): According to the Net Operating Income (NOI) approach, an increase in leverage increases , but remains constant.**

**Reason (R): Increase in cost of equity due to financial risk is offset by cheaper debt, keeping firm value unchanged.**

- A. Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation
- B. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation
- C. (A) is true, but (R) is false
- D. (A) is false, but (R) is true

**Answer:** A. Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation

Explanation:

The Net Operating Income (NOI) Approach (developed by David Durand) is one of the theories on capital structure that assumes perfect markets and no taxes.

- **Assertion (A) is True:** The NOI approach posits that as the proportion of debt (leverage) increases, the financial risk to equity holders rises, causing the required rate of return on equity ( $K_e$ ) to increase. However, the overall cost of capital ( $K_o$ ) and, consequently, the firm's value ( $V$ ) remain constant, irrespective of the debt mix.
- **Reason (R) is True:** The theory explicitly states that the increase in the explicit cost of equity ( $K_e$ ) resulting from higher financial risk is exactly offset by the benefit of using cheaper debt ( $K_d$ ), ensuring the  $K_o$  (WACC) remains constant. Since  $V = \frac{\text{EBIT}}{K_o}$ , a constant  $K_o$  implies an unchanged firm value.
- **R is the correct explanation of A:** Reason (R) perfectly explains the mechanism (offsetting costs) that causes  $K_o$  to remain constant despite the increase in  $K_e$ , which is the core tenet of Assertion (A).

**93. Which describes the relationship between SRATC and LRAC curves?**

- A. LRAC is the locus of minimum points of SRATC curves

- B. LRAC represents minimum cost of production for different plant sizes
- C. LRAC is tangent to all SRATC curves at their minimum points
- D. SRATC curves shift upward as plant size increases

**Answer:** B. LRAC represents minimum cost of production for different plant sizes

Explanation:

The Long-Run Average Cost (LRAC) curve is called the envelope curve because it surrounds or is tangent to all the Short-Run Average Total Cost (SRATC) curves.

- Option B is correct: The LRAC shows the lowest possible average cost for producing any level of output, assuming the firm can choose the optimal plant size (each plant size is represented by a different SRATC curve).
- Option A is incorrect: LRAC is the locus of optimal operating points, but it is tangent to the minimum point of an SRATC curve only at its own minimum point (the Minimum Efficient Scale). At other output levels, the tangency does not occur at the minimum of the SRATC curve.
- Option C is incorrect: LRAC is tangent to each SRATC curve, but it is not true that it is tangent at the SRATC minimum for every curve. That happens only at the minimum of LRAC, not elsewhere.

**94. In the Foreign Exchange Market, which hedging technique matches foreign currency inflows and outflows to reduce transaction risk without using market instruments?**

- A. Currency Swap
- B. Forward Contract
- C. Natural Hedge (Netting)
- D. Currency Option

**Answer:** C. Natural Hedge (Netting)

Explanation:

A Natural Hedge occurs when a company's internal operations or financing structure automatically offset its foreign exchange exposure without having to use financial derivatives (market instruments) like forwards, futures, or options.

- **Natural Hedge (Netting) (C):** This involves matching foreign currency revenues (inflows) with foreign currency expenses or payments (outflows) in the same currency.

For example, if a US firm has revenue in Euros and also has costs in Euros, the Euro inflows naturally offset the Euro outflows, thereby reducing net transaction risk.

- **Currency Swap (A), Forward Contract (B), and Currency Option (D):** These are all examples of **financial hedges** that rely on external financial instruments.

**95. Consider the following statements regarding Returns to Scale:**

1. Returns to scale relate to long-run production when all inputs vary.
2. Increasing Returns to Scale arise mainly from the Law of Variable Proportions.
3. Diseconomies of scale arise due to managerial difficulties.

A. 1 and 2 only

B. 2 and 3 only

C. 1 and 3 only

D. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer:** C. 1 and 3 only

**Explanation:**

- **1. Returns to scale relate to long-run production when all inputs vary: (CORRECT).**  
Returns to Scale analyze the proportional change in output when *all* inputs are changed proportionally, which is the definition of the long run.
- **2. Increasing Returns to Scale arise mainly from the Law of Variable Proportions: (INCORRECT).** The Law of Variable Proportions (or Diminishing Returns) relates to the **short run**, where only one input is varied. Increasing Returns to Scale arise from specialized labor, technical indivisibilities, and internal economies, which are long-run phenomena.
- **3. Diseconomies of scale arise due to managerial difficulties: (CORRECT).** A common source of decreasing returns to scale (diseconomies of scale) is the difficulty in effectively managing, coordinating, and controlling a very large organization (managerial diseconomies).

**96. The capital budgeting technique that recognizes time value of money and measures profitability relative to investment outlay is:**

- A. Payback Period Method
- B. Accounting Rate of Return (ARR)
- C. Internal Rate of Return (IRR)
- D. Profitability Index (PI) Method

**Answer:** D. Profitability Index (PI) Method

Explanation:

The question specifies two criteria: 1) Recognizes time value of money, and 2) Measures profitability relative to investment outlay (i.e., a ratio).

- **Payback Period (A) and ARR (B):** Do not recognize the time value of money.
- **IRR (C):** Recognizes time value of money, but measures profitability as an **absolute rate of return** (percentage), not a ratio relative to outlay.
- **Profitability Index (PI) (D):**
  - Time Value: Yes, it uses the Present Value (PV) of cash flows.
  - Relative Measure: Yes, it is a ratio:  
$$PI = \text{PV of Future Cash Inflows} \div \text{Initial Investment Outlay}.$$
  
A PI greater than 1 indicates a profitable project relative to the investment.

**97. A firm selling a perishable good with different demand elasticities in peak and off-peak periods will most likely use:**

- A. Price Skimming
- B. Penetration Pricing
- C. Peak Load Pricing
- D. Cost-Plus Pricing

**Answer:** C. Peak Load Pricing

Explanation:



Peak Load Pricing (C) is a form of price discrimination where a firm charges different prices for the same product or service at different times due to the predictable, recurring fluctuation in demand (and often capacity constraints).

- Since the good is **perishable** (meaning supply cannot be stored, like restaurant seats, airline tickets, or fresh produce) and demand varies across **peak and off-peak periods**, the optimal strategy is to charge higher prices during the less elastic (peak) period and lower prices during the more elastic (off-peak) period to optimize revenue and utilization.

**98. Under MM Dividend Irrelevance Theory, which mechanism makes dividend policy irrelevant?**

- A. All earnings are fully distributed
- B. Capital gains are always less than dividends
- C. Share repurchases or issue of new shares offset dividend decisions
- D. Market capitalization rate is zero

**Answer:** C. Share repurchases or issue of new shares offset dividend decisions

Explanation:

The Modigliani-Miller (MM) Dividend Irrelevance Theory (in a perfect market with no taxes, no transaction costs, and perfect information) argues that the firm's value is determined only by its investment decisions, not its dividend policy.

- The key mechanism for this irrelevance is that any cash paid out as dividends must be offset by an equal cash inflow if the firm is to maintain its investment policy (i.e., its operating cash flows are unaffected). This offsetting is achieved by **issuing new shares (or selling assets)**. The dilution caused by the new share issue exactly cancels out the benefit of the dividend payment, leaving the firm's overall value and the individual shareholder's total wealth (dividends plus the now lower share price) unchanged.

**99. In which market structure does a firm face a relatively less elastic (steeper) demand curve than in Monopolistic Competition due to homogeneous product and high entry barriers?**

- A. Perfect Competition
- B. Oligopoly (Collusive)
- C. Monopoly

#### D. Monopolistic Competition

**Answer:** C. Monopoly

**Explanation:**

Elasticity of the demand curve is highly correlated with the degree of competition:

Market Structure	Product	Barriers	Demand Curve Elasticity
<b>Perfect Competition (A)</b>	Homogeneous	None	<b>Perfectly Elastic</b> (Horizontal)
<b>Monopolistic Competition (D)</b>	Differentiated	Low	<b>Relatively Elastic</b> (Downward Sloping)
<b>Oligopoly (B)</b>	Homogeneous/Differentiated	High	Varies (often Kinked or Dependent on Rivalry)
<b>Monopoly (C)</b>	Unique	Very High	<b>Least Elastic</b> (Steeplly Downward Sloping)

The question asks for a market with a **less elastic (steeper) curve** than Monopolistic Competition. This describes the demand curve faced by a **Monopoly (C)**, which is the entire industry demand curve. The characteristics mentioned in the question (homogeneous product, high entry barriers) are most consistent with the general features that allow a monopolist to exist.

**100. Assertion (A): Asset securitization converts illiquid assets into marketable securities, reducing the originating institution's risk. Reason (R): This is because securitization transfers credit risk to the SPV and investors.**

- A. Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation
- B. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation
- C. (A) is true, but (R) is false
- D. (A) is false, but (R) is true

**Answer:** A. Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation

**Explanation:**

- **Assertion (A) is True:** Securitization involves pooling assets (like mortgages or receivables) and selling them to a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), which then issues

securities backed by these assets. This converts the illiquid assets into marketable (securitized) paper and frees the originating institution's balance sheet, reducing its capital adequacy requirements and exposure to those assets.

- **Reason (R) is True:** The core mechanism for risk reduction is that the originating institution **sells** the pool of assets to the SPV (which is legally separate). The SPV then sells the securities to investors. As the investors buy the securities, they become exposed to the credit risk (default risk) of the underlying assets.
- **R is the correct explanation of A:** The transfer of credit risk from the originator to the SPV and the final investors (**R**) is the primary way the originating institution achieves a reduction in risk (**A**).

**101.** A researcher wishes to test the hypothesis that the mean daily output of workers using a new method is greater than that using the old method . The null hypothesis is:

- A.  $H_0: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$
- B.  $H_0: \mu_1 < \mu_2$
- C.  $H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2$
- D.  $H_0: \mu_1 > \mu_2$

**Answer:** A.  $H_0: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$

**Explanation:**

1. Alternative Hypothesis ( $H_1$ ):

This represents the researcher's claim — what they want to prove.

$$H_1: \mu_1 > \mu_2$$

2. Null Hypothesis ( $H_0$ ):

This is the statement of “no effect,” “no difference,” or “equality.” It is assumed true until evidence proves otherwise. The null hypothesis must contain an equality sign ( $=$ ,  $\leq$ , or  $\geq$ ).

The logical opposite of  $H_1: \mu_1 > \mu_2$  is  $H_0: \mu_1 \leq \mu_2$ .

However, for practical hypothesis testing, the null is usually written in the simplest equality form:

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2$$

**102.** If the correlation coefficient between X and Y is +0.8, and X is multiplied by -2 and Y by +3, the new correlation coefficient will be:

- A. +0.8

- B.  $-0.8$
- C.  $-0.48$
- D.  $+0.48$

**Answer:** B.  $-0.8$

**Explanation:**

The coefficient of correlation ( $r$ ) is independent of a change of origin (adding or subtracting a constant) but depends on a change of scale (multiplying or dividing by a constant) only through the sign of the scale factors.

- Original correlation:  $r_{XY} = +0.8$
- New variable  $X' = (-2)X \rightarrow$  scale factor for  $X$  is negative
- New variable  $Y' = (+3)Y \rightarrow$  scale factor for  $Y$  is positive

When variables are multiplied by constants  $a$  and  $b$ , the new correlation coefficient  $r_{X'Y'}$  is:

$$r_{X'Y'} = r_{XY} \times (ab / |ab|)$$

Since one scale factor is negative ( $X$ ) and the other is positive ( $Y$ ), their product  $ab$  is negative. Therefore, the sign of the correlation reverses.

$$r_{X'Y'} = +0.8 \times (-1) = -0.8$$

The magnitude ( $0.8$ ) remains the same, but the direction reverses.

### 103. Consider the following statements:

Statement I: Standard Deviation is always less than Mean Deviation about mean.

Statement II: In a negatively skewed distribution, Mode  $>$  Median  $>$  Mean.

- A. Both statements are correct
- B. Both statements are incorrect
- C. Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect
- D. Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct

**Answer:** D. Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct

**Explanation:**

- Statement I (Incorrect): Standard Deviation ( $\sigma$ ) is generally greater than or at least equal to the Mean Deviation about the Mean (MD about mean). The relationship is always:  
 $\sigma \geq \text{MD about mean.}$

This is because Standard Deviation uses squared deviations, giving more weight to extreme values than Mean Deviation, which uses absolute deviations.

- Statement II (Correct): In a negatively skewed distribution, the tail is longer on the left side.

The order of central tendency from highest to lowest is:

Mode > Median > Mean.

The mean is pulled toward the long left tail, making it the smallest.

**104. The concept of Span of Control influences which element of organizational structure?**

- A. Degree of centralization and formalization
- B. Length of scalar chain and number of managerial levels
- C. Extent of departmentalization and delegation of authority
- D. Scope of functional specialization and division of labor

**Answer:** B. Length of scalar chain and number of managerial levels

Explanation:

The Span of Control (or span of management) is the number of subordinates a manager can effectively and efficiently direct.

- **Narrow Span of Control:** Leads to a **tall structure** (many managerial levels) and a **long scalar chain** (chain of command).
- **Wide Span of Control:** Leads to a **flat structure** (fewer managerial levels) and a **short scalar chain**.

Therefore, the size of the span of control directly determines the height of the organizational hierarchy and the number of layers in the chain of command.

**105. Assertion (A): The Halo Effect leads to an employee being rated lower than true performance. Reason (R): The Horns Effect occurs when a positive trait influences ratings on all dimensions.**

- A. Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) explains (A)
- B. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) does not explain (A)
- C. (A) is true, but (R) is false
- D. (A) is false, but (R) is true

**Answer:** D. (A) is false, but (R) is true

**Explanation:**

- **Assertion (A) is False:** The **Halo Effect** is a rating error where a rater's **positive** overall impression or a single positive trait of an employee influences the rating of all other performance dimensions, often leading to the employee being **rated higher** than their true performance.
- **Reason (R) is True:** The **Horns Effect** is the opposite error. It occurs when a single **negative** trait or overall negative impression influences the rating of all other performance dimensions, leading to the employee being rated **lower** than their true performance.

**106. A non-probability sampling technique suitable when population frame is undefined and specific rare characteristics are needed:**

- A. Stratified Sampling
- B. Cluster Sampling
- C. Snowball Sampling
- D. Systematic Sampling

**Answer:** C. Snowball Sampling

**Explanation:**

- **Snowball Sampling (C):** This is a non-probability technique where the initial subjects help recruit more subjects from their network who possess the specific rare characteristics required for the study. It is highly suitable when the target population is **hard-to-reach** (like a specific disease group or rare professionals) and the population frame is **unknown** or ill-defined.
- **A, B, D:** These are all **probability sampling** techniques that require a well-defined and accessible population frame.

**107. Core principles of Corporate Governance include:**

1. Transparency
2. Accountability
3. Fairness

4. Compliance with Anglo-Saxon Model

5. Social Responsibility

A. 1, 2 and 3 only

B. 1, 2, 3 and 5 only

C. 1, 2, 3 and 4 only

D. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

**Answer:** B. 1, 2, 3 and 5 only

Explanation:

The universally recognized core principles of good Corporate Governance, often abbreviated as T.A.F.R., include:

- **1. Transparency:** Openness and disclosure of information.
- **2. Accountability:** The obligation of the Board and management to be answerable for their decisions.
- **3. Fairness:** Protecting the rights of all shareholders, including minority and foreign shareholders.
- **5. Responsibility** (which encompasses ethical behavior and often includes Social Responsibility/Stakeholder approach).
- **4. Compliance with Anglo-Saxon Model:** This is a *specific model* (shareholder-centric, common in the US/UK) of corporate governance, not a universal *principle* itself. Other models (like the Continental/German model) exist.

**108. Assertion (A): Improving Hygiene Factors alone is sufficient to motivate employees.**

**Reason (R): True satisfaction comes from Motivator Factors like recognition and achievement.**

A. Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) explains (A)

B. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) does not explain (A)

C. (A) is true, but (R) is false

D. (A) is false, but (R) is true

**Answer:** D. (A) is false, but (R) is true

Explanation:

This question refers to Herzberg's Two-Factor Theory (Motivation-Hygiene Theory).Shutterstock

- **Assertion (A) is False:** Herzberg states that **Hygiene Factors** (e.g., salary, working conditions, company policy) only prevent dissatisfaction. Improving them alone is **not sufficient** to create positive motivation or satisfaction.
- **Reason (R) is True: Motivator Factors** (e.g., achievement, recognition, challenging work) are the factors that truly lead to job satisfaction and high motivation.
- **Conclusion:** The assertion is contradicted by the theory, while the reason is the core finding of the theory.

**109. For the regression line and correlation , the regression coefficient of X on Y is:**

- A. 0.48
- B. 0.45
- C. 0.60
- D. 0.75

**Answer:** B. 0.45

**Explanation:** When the regression coefficient of X on Y equals the correlation coefficient, it means the standard deviations of X and Y are equal ( $\sigma_X = \sigma_Y$ ). Therefore,  $b_{XY} = r_{XY} = 0.45$ .

**110. Which measure of central tendency is applicable to qualitative nominal data?**

- A. Arithmetic Mean
- B. Median
- C. Geometric Mean
- D. Mode

**Answer:** D. Mode

Explanation:

Nominal data consists of categories (e.g., gender, color, country) that have no intrinsic order or numerical meaning.



- **Mode (D):** Represents the most frequently occurring category or value. Since it only requires counting frequencies, it is the **only** measure of central tendency applicable to nominal data.
- **Mean (A & C):** Requires numerical values that can be meaningfully summed, which is not possible with nominal data.
- **Median (B):** Requires the data to be ordered (ranked), which is not possible with nominal data (requires at least ordinal data).

**111. The principle that suggests an investor must be compensated for taking on systematic risk, but not unsystematic risk, is a core concept of which model?**

- A. Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC)
- B. Modiglian i-Miller (MM) Theorem
- C. Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM)
- D. Arbitrage Pricing Theory (APT)

**Answer:** C. Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM)

Explanation:

The Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM) is built on the premise that investors can eliminate unsystematic (firm-specific) risk through diversification.

- The model states that in an efficient market, the only risk that matters (the only risk for which an investor will be compensated via a higher expected return) is **systematic risk** (market risk), measured by **Beta** ( $\beta$ ).
- Unsystematic risk is considered diversifiable and hence is not rewarded by the market.

**112. In the context of the Law of Variable Proportions, which stage is characterized by Total Product increasing at an increasing rate and Marginal Product also increasing?**

- A. Stage I: Increasing Returns
- B. Stage II: Diminishing Returns
- C. Stage III: Negative Returns
- D. Stage IV: Constant Returns

**Answer:** A. Stage I: Increasing Returns

Explanation:

The Law of Variable Proportions describes the short-run production function when one input (variable factor) is increased while others are fixed.

- **Stage I (Increasing Returns):** The Total Product (TP) curve increases at an **increasing rate**, and the Marginal Product (MP) curve is **increasing**. This stage ends where MP reaches its maximum (the point of inflection on the TP curve).
- **Stage II (Diminishing Returns):** TP continues to increase but at a **decreasing rate**, and MP is decreasing but is still positive. This is the stage where production occurs.
- **Stage III (Negative Returns):** TP starts to decrease, and MP becomes negative.

**113. Which measure of dispersion is the most stable and used in further statistical analysis?**

- A. Range
- B. Mean Deviation
- C. Standard Deviation
- D. Quartile Deviation

**Answer:** C. Standard Deviation

**Explanation:** **Standard Deviation** ( $\sigma$ ) is considered the most stable and reliable measure of dispersion for the following reasons:

- It uses all values in the data set (unlike Range or Quartile Deviation).
- It is based on the algebraic property of squares of deviations, which makes it amenable to further mathematical and statistical treatment (e.g., in regression, correlation, and hypothesis testing).
- It is the square root of the variance, which is also stable.

**114. Which of the following terms best describes the situation where a central bank sells government securities in the open market?**

- A. Quantitative Easing

B. Contractionary Monetary Policy

C. Expansionary Fiscal Policy

D. Accommodative Stance

A. A only

B. A and D only

C. B only

D. C and D only

**Answer: C. B only**

**Explanation:**

The central bank's buying and selling of government securities (bonds) is known as Open Market Operations (OMO), a key tool of monetary policy.

- **Selling Securities:** When the central bank sells government securities, it withdraws money (reserves) from the commercial banking system. Banks pay for the securities using their reserves, thereby decreasing the money supply available for lending.
- **Result:** This action puts upward pressure on interest rates and is designed to slow down an overheated economy and fight inflation. This policy stance is termed Contractionary Monetary Policy (or tight monetary policy).

**115. Which organizational structure is best suited for a highly dynamic environment requiring rapid response to technology or customer changes?**

A. Functional Structure

B. Divisional Structure

C. Matrix Structure

D. Bureaucratic Structure

**Answer: C. Matrix Structure**

**Explanation:**

The Matrix Structure is characterized by employees having two reporting lines: a functional manager and a project/product manager.

- It is highly adaptable and flexible because it facilitates the immediate formation of cross-functional teams, allowing the organization to pool specialized skills (Functional axis) and apply them quickly to specific, changing demands (Project axis), making it ideal for **dynamic and complex environments** (e.g., aerospace, R&D).
- Functional (A) and Bureaucratic (D) structures are too rigid, and Divisional (B) structures are better for diverse, stable product lines.

**116. In the extended marketing mix (7 Ps), the element Process primarily addresses which characteristic of services?**

- A. Intangibility
- B. Perishability
- C. Variability
- D. Inseparability

**Answer:** C. Variability

Explanation:

The 7 Ps (Product, Price, Place, Promotion, People, Process, Physical Evidence) were added to the traditional 4 Ps to manage the unique characteristics of services.

- **Process** refers to the procedures, mechanisms, and flow of activities by which a service is delivered. By standardizing and improving the service delivery process (e.g., queue management, step-by-step service scripts), firms aim to reduce inconsistencies and errors, thereby managing the **Variability** (heterogeneity) characteristic of services.

**117. A product line length decision that adds new items within the present product line range is called:**

- A. Product Line Stretching
- B. Product Line Pruning
- C. Product Line Filling
- D. Product Mix Expansion

**Answer:** C. Product Line Filling

**Explanation:** **Product Line Filling** is the strategy of increasing the number of items in the current product line within the existing range (e.g., adding a new toothpaste flavor or a mid-sized car model between the smallest and largest).

- **Stretching (A):** Extending the line beyond the current range (downward, upward, or both).
- **Pruning (B):** Removing non-performing items from the line.
- **Expansion (D):** Increasing the number of product lines (product mix width).

**118. The main objective of the Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) imposed by RBI is to:**

- A. Control the ability of banks to create credit
- B. Ensure solvency and liquidity of commercial banks
- C. Encourage foreign investment in banking
- D. Facilitate long-term lending to priority sectors

**Answer:** B. Ensure solvency and liquidity of commercial banks

**Explanation:**

The Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) mandates that commercial banks must hold a certain percentage of their Net Demand and Time Liabilities (NDTL) in highly liquid assets like cash, gold, or unencumbered government securities.

- **Objective:** The primary goal is to **safeguard the solvency and liquidity** of the bank, ensuring that it has enough ready funds to meet the demands of its depositors, thereby protecting the financial system. (A is the main objective of the CRR/Cash Reserve Ratio).

**119. Which capital budgeting technique assumes that intermediate cash flows are reinvested at the project's IRR?**

- A. Net Present Value (NPV)
- B. Profitability Index (PI)
- C. Internal Rate of Return (IRR)

D. Modified Internal Rate of Return (MIRR)

**Answer:** C. Internal Rate of Return (IRR)

Explanation:

The main criticism of the Internal Rate of Return (IRR) method is its underlying assumption that all intermediate cash flows generated by the project (those received before the end of the project) are reinvested at the rate equal to the project's IRR. This assumption is often unrealistic, especially for projects with a very high IRR.

- The **Modified Internal Rate of Return (MIRR) (D)** was developed specifically to overcome this flaw by assuming intermediate cash flows are reinvested at the firm's cost of capital (or safe rate), which is a more realistic rate.

**120. Which of the following is the final stage in the Consumer Buying Decision Process?**

- A. Information Search
- B. Alternative Evaluation
- C. Purchase Decision
- D. Post-Purchase Behavior

**Answer:** D. Post-Purchase Behavior

Explanation:

The Consumer Buying Decision Process is a five-stage model:

1. Need Recognition
2. Information Search
3. Alternative Evaluation
4. Purchase Decision
5. **Post-Purchase Behavior:** This is the final stage where the consumer evaluates their purchase based on their expectations and determines their future buying actions (satisfaction, cognitive dissonance, advocacy, etc.).

**121. Imposition of income tax by two or more countries on the same income of the same person is called:**

- A. Tax Avoidance
- B. Tax Evasion
- C. Double Taxation
- D. Tax Exemption

**Answer:** C. Double Taxation

Explanation:

Double Taxation occurs when the same income is taxed in two different jurisdictions (countries), often due to overlapping tax claims, such as one country taxing based on the source of the income and another taxing based on the taxpayer's residence or citizenship.

- **Tax Avoidance** uses legal loopholes to reduce tax liability.
- **Tax Evasion** uses illegal means (like hiding income) to avoid paying tax.

**122. A contract entered into with a person declared *non-compos mentis* by a competent court is:**

- A. Voidable at the option of the other party
- B. Valid, provided the consideration is adequate
- C. Void ab initio
- D. Illegal, attracting penal action

**Answer:** C. Void ab initio

Explanation:

Non-compos mentis is a legal term meaning "not of sound mind." Under the Indian Contract Act, 1872 (and generally in common law):

- A person who has been **declared incompetent (or of unsound mind)** by a competent court cannot enter into a contract.
- Similar to a contract with a minor, a contract with such a person is deemed **void ab initio** (void from the very beginning) because they lack the legal capacity to give valid consent.

**123. Statement I: GST is a destination-based consumption tax. Statement II: In a Make-or-Buy decision under Income Tax Act, depreciation allowance is the main tax consideration.**

- A. Both statements are correct
- B. Both statements are incorrect
- C. Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect
- D. Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct

**Answer:** A. Both statements are correct

**Explanation:**

- **Statement I (Correct):** Goods and Services Tax (GST) is levied at the point of **consumption**, meaning the tax accrues to the state where the goods or services are finally consumed, regardless of where they were produced or originated (a destination-based tax).
- **Statement II (Correct):** The **Make-or-Buy decision** is a key managerial decision. Under the Income Tax Act, if a company decides to **Make** (i.e., acquire an asset), it is entitled to claim **depreciation allowance** on that asset, which is a non-cash expense that reduces taxable income. This tax shield is a major financial advantage and often the most significant tax consideration compared to the "Buy" (outsourcing) option, where the tax relief is limited to the expense incurred for the service/product.

**124. Which doctrine states that the buyer must rely on their own skill and judgment when purchasing goods?**

- A. Nemo dat quod non habet
- B. Caveat Emptor
- C. Res Ipsa Loquitur
- D. Quantum Meruit

**Answer:** B. *Caveat Emptor*

**Explanation:**

Caveat Emptor is a Latin phrase meaning "Let the buyer beware." This doctrine places the responsibility on the buyer to examine goods before purchase and satisfy themselves as to their quality and fitness for a particular purpose.

- A: *Nemo dat quod non habet* (No one gives what they do not have) relates to the title of goods.



- C: *Res Ipsa Loquitur* (The thing speaks for itself) relates to negligence in tort law.
- D: *Quantum Meruit* (As much as he has deserved) relates to payment for work done when a contract is discharged.

**125. Assertion (A): A One Person Company (OPC) must have at least two directors. Reason (R): The concept of Separate Legal Entity applies to all companies including OPC.**

- A. Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) explains (A)
- B. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) does not explain (A)
- C. (A) is false, but (R) is true
- D. (A) is true, but (R) is false

**Answer:** C. (A) is false, but (R) is true

**Explanation:**

- **Assertion (A) is False:** As per the Companies Act, 2013, a One Person Company (OPC) is defined as a company that has only **one member**. Section 149(1)(a) specifies that an OPC shall have a **minimum of one director**. It does not require two.
- **Reason (R) is True:** An OPC is incorporated as a Private Limited Company and therefore enjoys the benefit of being a **Separate Legal Entity** from its sole member. This provides the member with the crucial benefit of limited liability.

**126. Under Income-tax Act, which entity MUST pay advance tax if estimated tax exceeds Rs 10,000?**

- A. Resident individual below 60 years with only salary income
- B. Non-resident with tax liability less than Rs 50,000
- C. Partnership firm
- D. Senior citizen with no business/professional income

**Answer:** C. Partnership firm

**Explanation:**

As per the Income-tax Act, 1961, advance tax must be paid by every person whose estimated tax liability for the financial year is Rs 10,000 or more. However, there is a key exemption:

- **Exemption:** A resident senior citizen (age 60 or more) who does not have any income chargeable under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession" is exempt from paying advance tax (Option D).
- **Obligation:** A Partnership firm (C) is considered a separate non-individual assessee and does not qualify for the senior citizen exemption. Therefore, if its tax liability exceeds Rs 10,000, it **must** pay advance tax. (Option A is often covered by TDS, and B's liability is below the threshold).

**127. Match List I (IPR) with List II (Protection Period):**

List I (IPR)	List II (Protection Period/Characteristic)
(a) Patent	(i) 10 years (renewable)
(b) Trademark	(ii) Life of the creator plus 60 years
(c) Copyright	(iii) Generally 20 years (non-renewable)
(d) Industrial Design	(iv) 10 years (renewable for two further periods of 5 years each)

A. (a)-(iii), (b)-(i), (c)-(ii), (d)-(iv)

B. (a)-(iv), (b)-(iii), (c)-(ii), (d)-(i)

C. (a)-(iii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(ii), (d)-(i)

D. (a)-(i), (b)-(iii), (c)-(iv), (d)-(ii)

**Answer:** C. (a)-(iii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(ii), (d)-(i)

**Explanation:**

(a) Patent → (iii) Generally 20 years (non-renewable): In India, a patent is granted for 20 years from the date of filing and cannot be renewed after expiry.

(b) Trademark → (iv) 10 years (renewable for two further periods of 5 years each): A trademark is registered for 10 years and can be renewed periodically. While Indian law allows renewal indefinitely in 10-year blocks, option (iv) fits best among the given choices.

(c) Copyright → (ii) Life of the creator plus 60 years: Copyright for literary, artistic, musical, and dramatic works lasts for the lifetime of the author plus sixty additional years.

(d) Industrial Design → (i) 10 years (renewable): Industrial Design protection initially lasts for 10 years and can be extended for a further 5 years, making the maximum duration 15 years.

**128. A contract of indemnity differs from guarantee because:**

- A. Indemnity has two parties; guarantee has three
- B. Indemnity is usually oral; guarantee must be written
- C. Indemnity is contingent; guarantee is absolute
- D. Liability of indemnifier is secondary; surety's liability is primary

**Answer:** A. Indemnity has two parties; guarantee has three

**Explanation:**

- **Indemnity:** Involves **two parties** (Indemnifier and Indemnified) where one party promises to save the other from loss.
- **Guarantee:** Involves **three parties** (Principal Debtor, Creditor, and Surety/Guarantor) where the Surety promises to discharge the Principal Debtor's liability if the debtor defaults.

**129. The Competition Act, 2002 prohibits all of the following, except:**

- A. Agreements causing AAEC (Appreciable Adverse Effect on Competition)
- B. Agreements fixing purchase or sale prices
- C. Agreements on production, supply, markets or technical development
- D. Agreements related to export of goods or services

**Answer:** D. Agreements related to export of goods or services

**Explanation:**

The Competition Act, 2002 aims to prevent practices that have an Appreciable Adverse Effect on Competition (AAEC) in India.

- Sections **A, B, and C** refer to agreements that are generally presumed to have an AAEC (known as *per se* violations or horizontal agreements) and are therefore **prohibited**.
- Section **D** (Agreements related to the export of goods or services) is **exempted** from the applicability of certain provisions of the Act (like those dealing with anti-competitive

agreements) as these agreements do not affect the competition within the domestic Indian market.

**130. Assertion (A): Digital signatures are legally valid for authenticating electronic records under the IT Act, 2000. Reason (R): IT Act provides the framework for electronic communication, giving legal recognition to electronic records and digital signatures.**

- A. Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation
- B. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation
- C. (A) is true, but (R) is false
- D. (A) is false, but (R) is true

**Answer:** A. Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation

**Explanation:**

- **Assertion (A) is True:** The Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000, specifically gives legal recognition and validity to electronic records and **digital signatures** for the purpose of authenticating electronic documents.
- **Reason (R) is True:** The core purpose of the IT Act, 2000, was to provide a legal foundation for electronic commerce and communication in India. It achieved this by granting **legal recognition** to electronic records and prescribing the framework for **digital signatures** as a means of authentication.
- **(R) is the Correct Explanation of (A):** The reason digital signatures are legally valid (A) is precisely *because* the IT Act was enacted to create the necessary legal framework (R) to recognize and authenticate electronic transactions.