

**007/2026**

Question Booklet  
Alpha Code

**A**

Question Booklet  
Serial Number

Total No. of questions : 100

Time : 1 Hour 30 Minutes

Maximum : 100 Marks

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

1. The question paper will be given in the form of a Question Booklet. There will be four versions of question booklets with question booklet alpha code viz. A, B, C & D.
2. The Question Booklet Alpha Code will be printed on the top left margin of the facing sheet of the question booklet.
3. The Question Booklet Alpha Code allotted to you will be noted in your seating position in the Examination Hall.
4. If you get a question booklet where the alpha code does not match to the allotted alpha code in the seating position, please draw the attention of the Invigilator IMMEDIATELY.
5. The Question Booklet Serial Number is printed on the top right margin of the facing sheet. If your question booklet is un-numbered, please get it replaced by new question booklet with same alpha code.
6. The question booklet will be sealed at the middle of the right margin. Candidate should not open the question booklet, until the indication is given to start answering.
7. Immediately after the commencement of the examination, the candidate should check that the question booklet supplied to him contains all the 100 questions in serial order. The question booklet does not have unprinted or torn or missing pages and if so he/she should bring it to the notice of the Invigilator and get it replaced by a complete booklet with same alpha code. This is most important.
8. A blank sheet of paper is attached to the question booklet. This may be used for rough work.
9. **Please read carefully all the instructions on the reverse of the Answer Sheet before marking your answers.**
10. Each question is provided with four choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and darken the bubble corresponding to the question number using Blue or Black Ball-Point Pen in the OMR Answer Sheet.
11. **Each correct answer carries 1 mark and for each wrong answer 1/3 mark will be deducted. No negative mark for unattended questions.**
12. No candidate will be allowed to leave the examination hall till the end of the session and without handing over his/her Answer Sheet to the Invigilator. Candidates should ensure that the Invigilator has verified all the entries in the Register Number Coding Sheet and that the Invigilator has affixed his/her signature in the space provided.
13. Strict compliance of instructions is essential. Any malpractice or attempt to commit any kind of malpractice in the Examination will result in the disqualification of the candidate.



# 007/2026

Maximum : 100 marks

Time : 1 hour and 30 minutes

1. For a Multi-State Co-operative Society, the method of recruitment, revise or regulate the scale of pay and allowances to the officers are determined by :
  - (A) The Ministry of Cooperation
  - (B) The Central Registrar of Co-operative Societies
  - (C) The Bye-laws of the Multi-State Co-operative Society
  - (D) The Central Government's Ministry of Finance
2. Which of the following is/are correct about Kerala State Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank?
  - (i) Act as the apex body for Primary Cooperative Agricultural and Rural Development Banks in the state
  - (ii) Offers long-term loans for agricultural and rural development activities.
  - (iii) Raising funds from NABARD, issuing debentures/bonds, and securing government guarantees
    - (A) (i) only
    - (B) (i) and (ii) only
    - (C) (ii) and (iii) only
    - (D) Both (i), (ii) and (iii)
3. Economies of scale in co-operation means :
  - (A) Cost advantages a business gains due to limited production
  - (B) Reduction in cost because goods are purchased and sold collectively
  - (C) Increase in profit due to individual effort
  - (D) Government subsidies to co-operatives
4. A social structure where all property is held in common is referred to as :

(A) Capitalism	(B) Socialism
(C) Communism	(D) Feudalism

5. The purpose of limiting dividend payments in a co-operative society is primarily to :

- (A) Encourage reinvestment for member welfare
- (B) Reduce government oversight
- (C) Reduce competition among members
- (D) Increase capital market value

6. Registration of a partnership firm is :

- (A) Mandatory under the Partnership Act, 1932
- (B) Required for claiming tax benefits under the Income Tax Act
- (C) Optional, but it affects the enforceability of legal rights
- (D) Compulsory when the firm's capital exceeds a prescribed limit

7. Which of the following was NOT an explicit principle of the Rochdale Pioneers but emerged in later ICA statements?

- (A) Concern for community
- (B) Cash trading
- (C) Open and voluntary membership
- (D) Democratic control

8. Which of the following best explains the distinction between co-operative values and co-operative principles?

- (A) Co-operative values are legally enforceable rules, while co-operative principles are voluntary guidelines.
- (B) Co-operative values represent the underlying beliefs and ethics, whereas co-operative principles are the practical guidelines for applying those values
- (C) Co-operative values reflect individual member attitudes, while co-operative principles reflect government-prescribed operational norms for co-operatives
- (D) Co-operative values guide internal behaviour, while co-operative principles regulate external relations

9. Constitutional recognition was granted to co-operative societies in India through the :

- (A) 29<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment
- (B) 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment
- (C) 97<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment
- (D) 42<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional Amendment

10. The primary objective of integrating District Co-operative Banks into Kerala Bank was to :

- (A) Reduce government regulations
- (B) Promote privatisation of the co-operative sector
- (C) Expand foreign operations
- (D) Strengthen capital base and efficiency

11. Which among the following is NOT a recommendation of the Maclagan Committee, 1915?

- (A) Emphasis on education and training of co-operative personnel
- (B) Strengthening audit and supervision of co-operative societies
- (C) Promotion of rural credit through co-operative institutions
- (D) Nationalisation of major co-operative credit institutions

12. Which Five-Year Plan systematically emphasised the adoption of the co-operative approach to address all aspects of community development?

- (A) First five-year plan
- (B) Second five-year plan
- (C) Third five-year plan
- (D) Fourth five-year plan

13. Which of the following is an example of an agricultural non-credit co-operative?

- (A) Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank
- (B) Primary Agricultural Credit society
- (C) Co-operative Farming society
- (D) District Central Co-operative Bank

14. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- (i) All non-agricultural co-operatives are non-credit institutions
- (ii) Credit co-operatives may exist in both agricultural and non-agricultural sectors
- (iii) Urban co-operative banks are examples of non-agricultural credit co-operatives
- (iv) Credit co-operatives are restricted only to rural areas

- (A) Only (ii)
- (B) Only (iii)
- (C) (i) and (ii)
- (D) (ii) and (iii)

15. The co-operative movement in Denmark is especially renowned for its :

- (A) Urban Consumer Co-operatives
- (B) Dairy Co-operatives
- (C) Land Development Co-operatives
- (D) Credit Societies

16. Which of the following best describes the difference between the co-operative movements in England and Germany?

- (A) England focused on urban consumer co-operatives; Germany pioneered rural credit co-operatives
- (B) Germany focused on consumer co-operatives; England pioneered rural credit societies
- (C) Both focused exclusively on urban credit institutions
- (D) England adopted the Raiffeisen model, while Germany followed the Rochdale principles

17. Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) were primarily set up to :

- (A) Offer short-term credit to urban industries
- (B) Mobilize deposits from international investors
- (C) Act as an apex bank for district-level banks
- (D) None of the above

18. Which of the following statements correctly describes the function of NABARD?

- (A) NABARD directly controls the administration of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS)
- (B) NABARD supervises Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) but does not provide refinance to them
- (C) NABARD supports both credit and non-credit aspects of rural development
- (D) NABARD operates exclusively as a commercial bank for rural borrowers

19. The share capital of KSCARDB is contributed mainly by :

- (A) The State Government and Urban Co-operative Banks
- (B) The State Government, Primary Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Banks and members
- (C) Commercial banks and Regional Rural Banks
- (D) Local self-government institutions

20. According to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, rural credit problems should be addressed mainly through :

- (A) Government subsidies
- (B) Commercial banks
- (C) Co-operative credit institutions
- (D) Regional Rural Banks

**21.** Which one of following is correct and complete statement in respect of Accounting Cycle?

- (i) Accounting Cycle begins after identification of financial transactions
- (ii) An accounting cycle is a complete sequence beginning with recording of transactions and ending with the preparation of final accounts.
- (iii) Sequential Steps involved in Accounting Cycle are Journalising-Posting-Balancing- Trail Balance-Income Statement and Position Statement
- (iv) Accounting Cycle systematically documents all business activities, converting raw data into meaningful financial statements
  - (A) (i), (ii) and (iii) only
  - (B) (i), (ii) and (iv) only
  - (C) (ii), (iii) and (iv) only
  - (D) All of the above

**22.** The following facts are related to the process of book keeping and accounting. Which one of the following steps are only included in Book Keeping?

- (i) Identifying the transactions and events
- (ii) Measuring the identified transactions and events in Common Measuring Unit
- (iii) Recording the identified and measured transactions and events in Proper books of Accounts
- (iv) Classifying the recorded transactions and events in the ledger.
- (v) Summarising the classified transactions
  - (A) (i), (ii) and (iii) only
  - (B) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) only
  - (C) (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v) only
  - (D) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v) only

**23.** The application of accounting techniques for providing information for the purpose of planning, controlling and decision making is referred to as:

- (A) Social Responsibility Accounting
- (B) Human Resource Accounting
- (C) Cost Accounting
- (D) Management Accounting

**24.** You are given the characteristics of Double entry system of book keeping. Which one of the following is(are) not the correct characteristics of Double entry system of book keeping?

- (i) The account which receives the benefit is credited and the account which gives the benefit is debited
- (ii) Both Personal and impersonal aspects of transactions are recorded.
- (iii) There is greater possibility of committing errors and mistakes as the system is complex
- (iv) As each transaction is recorded in books in two stages (journal and ledger) and two sides (debit and credit), it results in increase of number and size of books of account
  - (A) (i) and (iii) Only
  - (B) (i), (iii) and (iv) Only
  - (C) (ii) and (iv) Only
  - (D) (i) Only

**25.** Based on the following transactions, identify which of the following options are correct and complete as per accounting equation?

Transaction	Accounting Equation effect
(i) Purchased goods for cash Rs. 5000 and on credit Rs. 2000	– Deduct cash by Rs. 5000, Add to Creditors Rs. 2000 and add stock by Rs. 3000
(ii) Sold goods for cash Rs. 4000 costing Rs. 2400	– Deduct cash Rs. 4000 and Deduct stock Rs. 2400, increase capital by Rs. 1600
(iii) Rent paid Rs. 1000 and rent outstanding Rs. 200	– Deduct Cash Rs. 1000, Deduct Outstanding rent Rs. 1000 and add Rs. 200 to Capital
(A) (i) Only	(B) (ii) Only
(C) (iii) Only	(D) None of the above

**26.** Which of the following expenses are debited to trading account?

- (i) Wages paid for installation of asset
- (ii) Carriage on sale of goods
- (iii) Royalty (production basis)
- (iv) Consumable Stores
  - (A) (ii) Only
  - (B) (iii) Only
  - (C) (ii) and (iii) Only
  - (D) (iii) and (iv) Only

27. Assertion: Balance sheet is a summary of whole of the accounting record.

Reason: It is because nominal accounts are transferred to Revenue accounts and revenue account is closed by shifting the balance to the balance sheet

Which of the option is correct?

- (A) Assertion is correct and Reason is also Correct
- (B) Assertion is correct but Reason is not correct explanation of Assertion
- (C) Assertion is wrong but reason is correct
- (D) Both Assertion and reason are incorrect

28. Which of the following items are correct explanations as to capital and revenue?

- (i) Rs.500 spent on repairing a second hand machine and Rs.25 paid on cartage. While Rs.500 spent to repair is capital, Rs.25 paid on cartage is revenue expenditure.
- (ii) Rs.1000 spent in raising temporary huts for the workers during the construction of a factory building and Rs.40 on demolishing the huts. Both are capital expenditure.
- (iii) Legal expenses incurred in an action for violation of trademark. Treat as capital expenditure as related to maintenance of fixed asset.
  - (A) (ii) Only
  - (B) (iii) Only
  - (C) (i) and (iii) Only
  - (D) (ii) and (iii) Only

29. The following facts are related to registration of cooperative societies. Identify which of the following is correct as to registration process of cooperative societies?

- (i) The application shall be accompanied by 5 copies of proposed by Laws of society.
- (ii) When all the applicants are individuals, the number of applicants must not be less than twenty-five of such persons being a member of same or different family.
- (iii) The registrar may accept registration after satisfying the conditions within 60 days from the date of receipt of the application.
- (iv) Where the registrar refuses to register a society, he shall communicate the order of refusal together with reasons within 7 days to such of the applicants.
  - (A) (i) Only
  - (B) (iii) Only
  - (C) (i) and (iv) Only
  - (D) (ii) and (iii) Only

30. With respect to amendment of bye laws of cooperative societies, identify facts conform to cooperative societies Act and rules 1961:

- (i) On receipt of application for amendment of bye law, office of registrar has to adjudicate within a period of 90 days from the date of receipt of bye law.
- (ii) Amendments to bye laws regarding share capital and share value duly registered by registrar — validity can be challenged by any member on the ground of procedural defects in holding meeting.
- (iii) The bye laws of a cooperative society can be amended retrospectively to enable the society to increase its share capital and regularize the admission of persons as members of the society from the date of admission.
- (iv) Merely because an amendment was approved by general body, that doesn't bring about an amendment to existing bye laws unless and until same is approved by Registrar of Cooperative Societies and a certificate of registration is issued under section 12(4).
  - (A) (i) Only
  - (B) (ii) and (iv) Only
  - (C) (i) and (iii) Only
  - (D) (ii) and (iii) Only

31. You are required to identify the incorrect statement regarding admission of member of cooperative society.

- (i) Section 16 of the KCS act make it electable that it is for the Managing Committee of the bank to take a final decision to grant or reject membership to an applicant.
- (ii) Membership depend upon payments to society in respect of membership.
- (iii) Where a person is refused admission as a member in society, the decision refusing admission together with the reasons thereof shall be communicated by the society to that person within a period of 7 days from the date of the decisions.
- (iv) A member who has acted adversely to the interest of society may be expelled from the society as per Sec 17, Rule 18 as per 2/3rd vote of general body convened for the purpose.
  - (A) (i) and (ii) Only
  - (B) (ii) and (iii) Only
  - (C) (iii) and (iv) Only
  - (D) (ii) and (iv) Only

32. Which of the following facts are correct with respect to duties and responsibilities of authorities of cooperative society and auditor as to preparation and submission of audit report?

- (i) Within 3 months of completion of financial year, the financial statements and other statutory statements as required by auditors shall be prepared by the chief executive of the society and submit it before managing committee and the fact shall be reported to director of cooperative audit.
- (ii) It shall be the duty of the managing committee of every society to ensure the accuracy of financial and other statutory statements.
- (iii) The managing committee shall submit the financial statements and other statutory statements for audit within one month of date of receipt of above statements.
- (iv) Within three months from the date of receipt of the audit report, the director of cooperative audit shall issue an audit certificate to the concerned society with a copy of audit memorandum.
  - (A) (i) and (ii) Only
  - (B) (ii) and (iii) Only
  - (C) (iii) and (iv) Only
  - (D) (ii) and (iv) Only

33. Which of the following statements are as per provisions of Kerala Cooperative Societies Act and Rules in respect of execution of awards, decree orders and decisions?

- (i) No order shall be issued unless the member, past member or nominee or legal representative of deceased member has been served with a notice of application if he has not failed to pay the debt or outstanding debt within 45 days from the date of such service.
- (ii) No order shall be issued unless the member, past member or nominee or legal representative of deceased member has been served with a notice of application if he has not failed to pay the debt or outstanding debt within 30 days from the date of such service
- (iii) When the order is for recovery of money, it shall be executed according to law and under the rules for the time being in force for the recovery of arrears of public revenue due on land, application for such recovery shall be made to registrar accompanied by a certificate signed by the Collector or by any person authorized by him in this behalf.
- (iv) When the order is for recovery of money, it shall be executed according to law and under the rules for the time being in force for the recovery of arrears of public revenue due on land, application for such recovery shall be made to Collector accompanied by a certificate signed by the Registrar or by any person authorized by him in this behalf.
  - (A) (i), and (iii) only
  - (B) (ii) and (iv) only
  - (C) (ii) only
  - (D) (iv) only



40. The CTS system in banking is related to which of the following?

- (A) Foreign exchange transactions
- (B) Cheque Truncation System for clearing cheques
- (C) Cross-border remittances
- (D) Credit transfer services

41. Who can file a complaint with the Banking Ombudsman?

- (A) Any individual customer of a bank
- (B) Only corporate entities
- (C) Only government entities
- (D) Foreign nationals

42. Which regulatory body oversees the G-Sec market in India?

- (A) Securities and Exchange Board of India
- (B) Reserve Bank of India
- (C) Ministry of Finance
- (D) National Stock Exchange

43. Which of the following is not qualifying as an open/closed Prepaid Payment Instrument (PPI)?

- (A) Overdraft
- (B) Gift Card
- (C) Mobile Wallet
- (D) Metro Rail Card

44. What type of transaction would typically be conducted using NEFT?

- (A) Real-time transactions
- (B) Deferred payment transactions
- (C) Immediate payments
- (D) International money transfers

45. What does UPI-Pay Now Linkage facilitate?

- (A) Cross-border payments between India and Singapore
- (B) Faster NEFT transactions
- (C) Domestic remittance services
- (D) Loan disbursement

46. The concept of OPC was introduced in India by:

- (A) Companies Act 1956
- (B) SEBI guidelines
- (C) Companies Act 2003
- (D) Companies Act 2013

47. The first clause in the MOA:

- (A) Capital clause
- (B) Liability clause
- (C) Object clause
- (D) Name clause

48. 'Turquand Rule' is otherwise Known as:

- (A) Doctrine of Ultra Vires
- (B) Doctrine of Indoor Management
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None of these

49. Which of the following statements are correct with regard to prospectus?

- (i) Is a circular or newspaper advertisement
- (ii) Published by promoters after the formation of a company
- (iii) Document inviting deposit from the public
- (iv) Issued by a private company for raising capital
  - (A) All are correct
  - (B) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
  - (C) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct
  - (D) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct

50. Statutory meeting is not compulsory for:

- (A) A Private Company
- (B) Unlimited Company
- (C) Company Limited By Guarantee
- (D) All of these

51. A contract where both parties to the contract have still to perform their respective obligation is:

- (A) Express Contract
- (B) Implied Contract
- (C) Executed Contract
- (D) Executory Contract

52. 'Quid-pro-quo' stands for:

- (A) Consideration
- (B) Agreement
- (C) Contract
- (D) None of these

53. A finder of goods is entitled to the possession of goods as against everyone except the:

- (A) True owner
- (B) Bailee
- (C) Bailor
- (D) None of these

54. The number of contracts in a contract of guarantee is:

- (A) One
- (B) Two
- (C) Three
- (D) Four

55. Substitution of a new contract for the existing one is:

- (A) Waiver
- (B) Novation
- (C) Rescission
- (D) Remission

56. Great India Ltd. has current liabilities of Rs.2,00,000 and a current ratio of 3 : 1. How much shall be its current assets?

(A) 3,00,000/- (B) 4,00,000/-  
 (C) 6,00,000/- (D) 1,00,000/-

57. A company is considering the purchase of a machine costing Rs.1,00,000. The machine is expected to generate net annual cash inflows of Rs.25,000 for the next 8 years. What is the payback period for investing in this machine?

(A) 1 year (B) 2 years  
 (C) 8 years (D) 4 years

58. Capital rationing occurs in a firm when:

(A) The firm has unlimited funds for investment  
 (B) The firm accepts all projects with positive NPV  
 (C) The firm faces a constraint on the availability of funds  
 (D) All of the above

59. A dividend paid by a company is:

(A) The interest paid on debentures  
 (B) The share of divisible profits distributed to shareholders  
 (C) An amount set aside for contingencies  
 (D) Same as earning per share

60. What should be the optimum Dividend pay-out ratio, when  $r = 18\%$  and  $Ke = 12\%$   
 [ $r$  = Internal rate of return of the firm and  $Ke$  = Cost of equity capital for the firm]

(A) 100% (B) 50%  
 (C) 0% (D) 3%

61. According to the Net Income (NI) Approach, the value of a firm can be maximized by:

(A) Increasing the proportion of equity capital in the capital structure  
 (B) Increasing the proportion of debt in the capital structure  
 (C) Maintaining a constant capital structure  
 (D) Increasing dividend pay-out ratio

62. Weighted Average Cost of Capital represents:

(A) Cost of the most expensive source of finance  
 (B) Average cost of various debt funds of the firm  
 (C) Overall cost of capital of a firm, weighted by the proportion of each source of finance  
 (D) Cost of debt before tax

63. The concept of Time Value of Money states that:

- (A) A unit of money received in the future is worth more than a unit of money received today
- (B) A unit of money received today is worth more than a unit of money received in the future
- (C) Money has no value over time
- (D) Money is invaluable

64. The cost of equity represents:

- (A) The interest rate a firm pays on its borrowings
- (B) The return expected by equity shareholders on their investment in the firm
- (C) The cost of total dividend paid to all shareholders
- (D) Overall cost of capital of a firm, weighted by the proportion of each source of finance

65. According to the risk-return relationship, an investor expects:

- (A) Higher returns for lower risk
- (B) Higher returns for higher risk
- (C) Same return regardless of risk
- (D) Lower returns for higher risk

66. Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) is used to determine:

- (A) The maximum inventory level a firm can hold
- (B) The optimal order quantity that minimizes total inventory costs, by balancing the holding and ordering cost of inventory.
- (C) The reorder point for placing orders
- (D) The lead time for inventory delivery

67. Efficiency ratios are used to measure:

- (A) How well a firm utilizes its assets to generate sales
- (B) The profitability of a firm
- (C) How well the firm can pay off its short term obligations
- (D) How well the firm can pay off its long term obligations

68. A common size financial statement is one where:

- (A) All items are shown in absolute numbers only
- (B) Each item is expressed as a percentage of a base figure, such as total sales or total assets
- (C) Only common items are highlighted
- (D) Items are compared against a benchmark

69. In simple regression used for linear forecasting, the dependent variable is:

- (A) The variable used to predict the independent variable
- (B) The variable that is being forecasted or explained
- (C) Always a categorical variable
- (D) Ignored in the regression equation

70. The primary objective of receivables management is to:

- (A) Minimize the level of cash in the firm
- (B) Maximize the amount of inventory held
- (C) Ensure timely collection of credit sales while maintaining good customer relations
- (D) Reduce the cost of debt financing

71. A new café hires staff but is unsure what tasks each role should perform. The manager wants a document listing duties and responsibilities of each job. Which document is most appropriate?

- (A) Job evaluation
- (B) Job specification
- (C) Job description
- (D) None of the above

72. A firm wants to reward employees based on the number of units they produce rather than the hours worked.

Which wage system fits this situation?

- (A) Time rate system
- (B) Profit-sharing
- (C) Group bonus plan
- (D) Piece rate system

73. A company hires new engineers at salaries close to what senior engineers currently earn. This situation is best described as :

- (A) Broadbanding
- (B) Pay Discrimination
- (C) Pay equity
- (D) Pay Compression

74. The relative worth of a job is known as :

- (A) Job analysis
- (B) Job design
- (C) Job evaluation
- (D) Job enrichment

75. BARS stands for:

- (A) Behaviorally Assessed Rating System
- (B) Behaviorally Anchored Rating Scale
- (C) Benchmarking and Rating System
- (D) Balanced Appraisal Rating Scale

76. Which performance appraisal method aligns employee goals with the organizational strategic plan?

(A) MBO (B) BARS  
(C) 360-degree feedback (D) Forced distribution method

77. For training on crisis decision-making in oil rigs, the most valid method would be :

(A) Vestibule training  
(B) Simulation with scenario-based drills  
(C) Lecture-based orientation  
(D) Job rotation

78. Moonlighting refers to :

(A) Working overtime in the same job  
(B) Taking paid leave for personal work  
(C) Holding a second job outside regular working hours  
(D) Working from home

79. HR Analytics primarily helps organisations to :

(A) Monitor attendance  
(B) Make data-driven HR decisions  
(C) Reduce training costs  
(D) Increase paperwork

80. Markov analysis is primarily used in HRM for :

(A) Training needs assessment  
(B) Conducting performance appraisal  
(C) Designing compensation plans  
(D) Predicting employee movement across job categories

81. If a company needs 5 hires and has a 20% selection ratio, how many candidates must be interviewed?

(A) 5 (B) 10  
(C) 25 (D) 50

82. Which is the correct order of dispute settlement?

(A) Arbitration → Conciliation → Adjudication  
(B) Conciliation → Arbitration → Adjudication  
(C) Conciliation → Adjudication → Arbitration  
(D) Adjudication → Arbitration → Conciliation

83. Stress caused by positive experiences is called :

- (A) Eustress
- (B) Hyper stress
- (C) Hypostress
- (D) Distress

84. The geocentric staffing approach focuses on :

- (A) Hiring people only from headquarters
- (B) Hiring only from host country
- (C) Hiring the best talent globally irrespective of nationality
- (D) Hiring regionally

85. Which of the following best differentiates job enrichment from enlargement?

- (A) Job enrichment adds autonomy; job enlargement adds similar tasks
- (B) Job enlargement increases responsibility; job enrichment decreases workload
- (C) Job enlargement decreases autonomy, whereas job enrichment narrows skill variety
- (D) Job enrichment adds routine tasks, whereas job enlargement adds planning responsibilities

86. Identify the correct option among the following:

- (i) According to Ivor Jennings, Administrative Law is the law relating to administration
- (ii) According to MP Jain, Administrative Law is the law relating to control of governmental power
- (iii) According to KC Davis, Administrative law concerns powers and procedures of administrative agencies including especially law governing judicial review of administrative action

- (A) (i) and (ii) are correct
- (B) (i) and (iii) are correct
- (C) (ii) and (iii) are correct
- (D) Only (ii) is correct

87. Find out the correct answer :

- (i) Doctrine of Legitimate Expectation was applied in Schmidt v. Secy of State (1969) 1 All ER 904
- (ii) Doctrine of Legitimate Expectation applies to both Legislative actions and Administrative actions
- (iii) Decisions of Administrative authorities affecting Legitimate Expectation are subject to judicial review
  - (A) (i) and (iii) are correct
  - (B) (i) and (ii) are correct
  - (C) (ii) and (iii) are correct
  - (D) Only (i) is correct

88. Which of the following will not come under permissible delegation?

- (A) Supplying details
- (B) Extension of applicability to other areas
- (C) Repeal of law
- (D) Exempting operation of statute to certain persons or territories etc.

89. In Rammanohar Lohia v. State of Bihar (AIR 1966 SC 740), petitioner was detained for preventing him from acting in a manner prejudicial to maintenance of 'law and order' while the relevant rules empowered authority to detain a person to prevent subversion of 'public order'. Which of the following circumstance is applicable in this case?

- (A) Absence of Power
- (B) Exceeding Jurisdiction
- (C) Malafide exercise of power
- (D) Irrelevant considerations

90. The principle 'audi alteram partem' was applied in which of the following cases?

- (i) Ridge v. Baldwin
- (ii) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
- (iii) Cooper v. Wandsworth Board of Works
  - (A) (i) and (ii)
  - (B) (i) and (iii)
  - (C) (i), (ii) and (iii)
  - (D) (ii) and (iii)



**96.** Which of the following statements are true?

- (i) Tax is a compulsory payment and refusal to pay tax is a punishable offence.
- (ii) Tax payers can claim immediate benefit against the amount paid by them.
- (iii) Tax is a payment for an indirect service to be rendered by the government to the community.
  - (A) Only (i) and (ii)
  - (B) Only (ii) and (iii)
  - (C) All of the above (i), (ii) and (iii)
  - (D) Only (i) and (iii)

**97.** Which statement is true about Direct Tax?

- (A) Increase in rates of direct taxes leads to increase in costs and prices of goods
- (B) There is no shifting of tax burden
- (C) These do not discriminate between rich and poor
- (D) Imposition of direct taxes creates imbalance in the use of productive resources

**98.** CBDT (Central Board of Direct Taxes) functions under which ministry :

- (A) Commerce and Industry
- (B) Finance
- (C) Corporate Affairs
- (D) Education

**99.** GST is destination based tax. Which of the following statement best explains this?

- (A) Tax will be payable in the state in which goods and services are finally consumed
- (B) Tax will be payable in the state in which goods are produced
- (C) Tax will be payable in the state in which goods are stored
- (D) None of the above

**100.** Who is the Chairperson of the GST Council?

- (A) President of India
- (B) Prime Minister
- (C) Union Finance Minister
- (D) State Chief Minister

**SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK**

**SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK**