

FLT-001 ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. **Answer: (a)**

Explanation: Statement 1 is correct as per Section 2(m)(i) of the Factories Act, 1948, defining a factory with 10 or more workers using power. Statement 2 is correct under Section 2(m)(ii) for 20 or more without power. Statement 3 is incorrect because while the Act explicitly excludes railway running sheds, it also excludes hotels, restaurants, or eating places outright, regardless of whether manufacturing processes are carried on therein (Section 2(m)).

2. **Answer: (c)**

Explanation: Section 7A mandates provisions for safe plant/systems (a), safe handling/storage/transport (b), information/training/supervision (c), safe maintenance of workplaces with access/egress (d), and safe working environment with welfare facilities (e). Continuous CCTV monitoring is not explicitly required, though general safety arrangements may include surveillance; this makes (c) the non-mandated measure, testing nuanced understanding of "reasonably practicable" duties.

3. **Answer: (a)**

Explanation: Chronology under Sections 4-5: Start with application submission (1), Registrar verification of compliance/minimum members (2), fee payment and objection notice if applicable (4), culminating in registration/entry/certificate (3). Other sequences disrupt procedural flow, testing recall of registration safeguards against hasty approvals.

4. **Answer: (b)**

Explanation: The Act implements Article 15 (non-discrimination on sex) via Section 4 (equal pay for same/similar work). Defence is limited: Productivity claims must relate to work nature, not gender stereotypes (Section 5 prohibits recruitment discrimination except legal restrictions on women). (a) is equality but not specific; (c) is opportunity, less direct; (d) is directive but Act enforces substantive equality. So, for the PRIMARY defence, answer would be (b).

5. **Answer: (b)**

Explanation: Of the four statements, only two are correct: Statement 2 is accurate because the 5-hectare calculation for a plantation excludes timber land as timber is not a scheduled "plantation" crop under the Plantations Labour Act, and Statement 3 correctly distinguishes the employer's mandatory duty to provide medical facilities from the State Government's role in making rules for education. Statement 1 is incorrect as the Act defines a "child" as under fourteen, not eighteen, and Statement 4 is wrong because the power to make rules allowing the employment of women at night rests with the State Government under Section 25, not the Chief Inspector

6. **Answer: (d)**

Explanation: Statement 1 is correct as per Section 2(c) of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, which excludes a mere supplier of goods or articles of manufacture from the definition of "contractor." Statement 2 is incorrect because Section 2(c) expressly includes a "sub-contractor" within the definition of "contractor." Statement 3 is incorrect because Section 2(c) covers both (i) a person who undertakes to produce a given result for an establishment through contract labour (other than a mere supplier) and (ii) a person who supplies contract labour for any work of the establishment; it is therefore not limited only to supplying labour for a specific result.

7. **Answer: (a)**

Explanation: Step 1 comes first as the employer must submit draft standing orders to the Certifying Officer (Section 3). Step 2 follows, where the Certifying Officer invites objections from the trade union/workmen, hears both sides, and adjudicates necessary modifications (Sections 4–5). Step 3 is the certification of the standing orders; they become binding from the date of operation as per the Act, subject to appeal if any (Sections 5–7). Step 4 is the posting of the finally certified standing orders in English and the language understood by the majority of workers at conspicuous places (Section 9).

8. Answer: (a)

Explanation: **Statement 1 is correct:** Death due to a scheduled occupational disease is treated as resulting from an employment injury for dependants' benefit (Sections 2(8) and 52, ESI Act, 1948), even if the death occurs after leaving service, provided the disease arose out of and in the course of the prior employment and schedule conditions are met.

Statement 2 is correct: The widow's share is 3/5 of the full rate, payable for life or until remarriage; "full rate" equals 90% of the deceased's average daily wages (Rule 58, ESI (Central) Rules, 1950).

Statement 3 is correct: A legitimate/adopted son under 25 and an unmarried legitimate/adopted daughter are dependants (Section 2(6A)(i)); an adult son/daughter who has attained 25 years is also a dependant if infirm and wholly dependent at the time of death (Section 2(6A)(ii)). A child born posthumously is treated as if born before the death for dependants' benefit purposes (Explanation to Rule 58).

Statement 4 is incorrect: A "parent other than a widowed mother" (e.g., father) is a dependant if wholly or in part dependent on the deceased at the time of death (Section 2(6A)(iii)).

9. Answer: (b)

Explanation: Compensation for permanent total disablement is 60% of monthly wages multiplied by the relevant factor from Schedule IV under Section 4(1)(b) of the Employees' Compensation Act, 1923, yielding ₹27,36,000 (or ₹1,40,000 minimum, whichever is more). Option (a) misapplies death ceiling; (c) omits the 60% qualifier; (d) fabricates flat rates, testing calculation precision.

10. Answer: (d)

Explanation: **Statement 1 is correct:** "Remuneration" means basic wage/salary and any additional emoluments payable either in cash or in kind, if the terms of the contract of employment are fulfilled (Section 2(g), Equal Remuneration Act, 1976).

Statement 2 is correct: The Act has an overriding effect over anything inconsistent in any other law, award, agreement, or contract of service, whether made before or after its commencement (Section 3).

Statement 3 is correct: No discrimination in recruitment for the same or similar work, except where employment of women is prohibited or restricted by/under any law; further, nothing in Section 5 affects any priority/reservation for Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes (and also ex-servicemen/retrenched employees) (Section 5 and its provisos).

11. Answer: (b) 1, 2 and 3 only

Explanation: post-1991 liberalization marked a shift towards voluntary mechanisms and enterprise-level focus (statements 1 and 2), with the state acting as a facilitator for flexibility (statement 3). However, statement 4 is incorrect, as privatization led to a decline in union density in the organized sector due to contractualization and reduced public employment security.

12. Answer: (b) A workers' cooperative in the handicrafts industry focusing on skill training and market access for members

Explanation: Friendly Unionism, per Hoxie, emphasizes moral, intellectual, and social upliftment beyond economics, such as education and cooperatives, aligning with examples like SEWA in India. Options (a), (c), and (d) correspond to Business, Revolutionary, and Predatory Unionism, respectively.

13. Answer: (b) Pluralist and Systems Approaches

Explanation: The Pluralist Approach views organizations as coalitions with inevitable conflicts resolvable through mediation like works committees, while the Systems Approach analyses interactions of actors (union, management), contexts (technology, markets), and ideology for balanced outcomes. Other pairs lack this comprehensive framing for technological disputes.

14. Answer: (a) A-2, B-4, C-3, D-1

Explanation: Webb's theory stresses "common rules" for reformist democracy (2); Cole's bridges reform-revolution via worker-state control (4); Perlman's highlights job-scarce pragmatism (3); Kerr et al.'s sees unions as protest against industrialization (1). This matching reflects core theoretical emphases without overlap

15. Answer: (b) 1, 2 and 3 only

Explanation: The Commission recommended balanced grievance committees with time-bound decisions (1), 51% ballot support for strikes by recognized agents (2), and 4-year recognition validity for stability (3). Statement 4 is incorrect, as individual disputes follow a tiered process: grievance committee, then conciliation, then adjudication.

16. Answer: (c) Both 1 and 2

Explanation: Article 262 empowers Parliament to:

1. create a machinery/tribunal to settle inter-state water disputes
2. exclude jurisdiction of the Supreme Court/other courts

Implemented by the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956.

17. Answer: (b) Indian Councils Act of 1861

Explanation: This Act vested the Governor-General with the power to promulgate ordinances in urgent situations.

→ It is the first legal introduction of ordinance power.

18. Answer: (c) 1, 3 and 4 only

Explanation:

1. Parliament may amend FRs to implement DPSPs so long as basic structure is not violated (Kesavananda Bharati)
2. DPSPs do not automatically override FRs (Minerva Mills)
3. DPSPs guide constitutional interpretation
4. Article 31C protects laws implementing Art. 39(b),(c) from challenge under Art.14 & 19

19. Answer: (c) Both 1 and 2

Explanation:

1. Original jurisdiction in disputes between States (Article 131)
2. Parliament may enlarge SC jurisdiction by law (Article 138)

20. Answer: (a) 1 only

Explanation:

1. SC can issue writs for enforcement of FRs (Art. 32)
2. High Courts (Art. 226) can issue writs for FRs and other legal rights → wider

21. Answer: (c) Both 1 and 2

Explanation:

1. NCBC is now a constitutional body (102nd Constitutional Amendment, Article 338B)
2. It submits annual reports to the President → laid before both Houses of Parliament

22. Answer: (b) 1 and 2 only

Explanation:

Statement 1 — Correct: President can assume the functions of the State executive when President's Rule is imposed.

Statement 2 — Correct: He may declare that State Legislature powers shall be exercised by Parliament.

Statement 3 — Incorrect: President cannot assume the powers of the High Court.

(Judicial independence is protected.)

23. Answer: (a) 2 only

Explanation:

Statement 1 — Incorrect: Article 1 describes India as a “Union of States”, not federation (though federal features exist).

Statement 2 — Correct: India currently has 28 States and 8 Union Territories.

Statement 3 — Incorrect: Names and extent of States and UTs are in the First Schedule, not Third.

24. Answer: (a) 1 and 2 only

Explanation:

Statement 1 — Correct: State Election Commission prepares electoral rolls for Panchayats (Art. 243-K).

Statement 2 — Correct: Finance Commission may recommend measures to augment State funds for Panchayats (Art. 280(3)(bb)).

Statement 3 — Incorrect: OBC reservation is optional (enabling provision), not compulsory.

Statement 4 — Incorrect: Term of Panchayats cannot exceed 5 years (Art. 243-E).

25. Answer: (c) Only three

Explanation:

Statement 1 — Correct: Preamble is part of the Constitution and aids interpretation.

Statement 2 — Incorrect: “Socialist” and “Secular” were inserted by the 42nd Amendment (1976), not 44th.

Statement 3 — Correct: Preamble can be amended, but not in a way that violates Basic Structure.

Statement 4 — Correct: Liberty, Equality, Fraternity inspired from the French Revolution.

26. Answer: (d) C

27. Answer: (C) 32

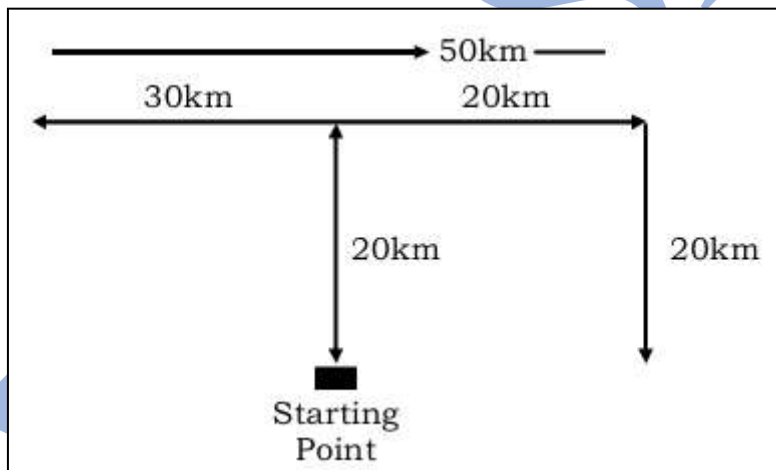
Explanation

FAMILY(6) × LONG(4) = 24

COUPLE(6) × THE(3) = 18

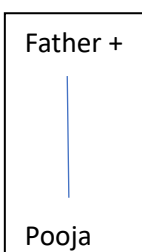
therefore, OVER(4) × HOSPITAL(8) = 32

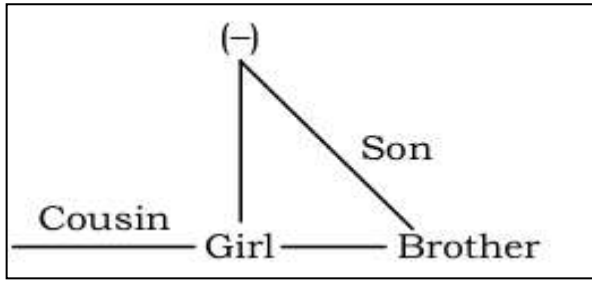
28. Answer: (C) East



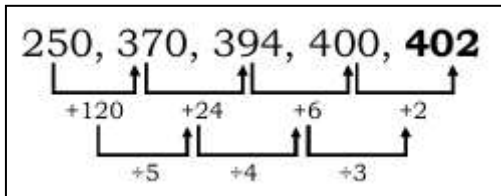
Now that boy is in East direction with respect to his school.

29. Answer: (d) Cousin

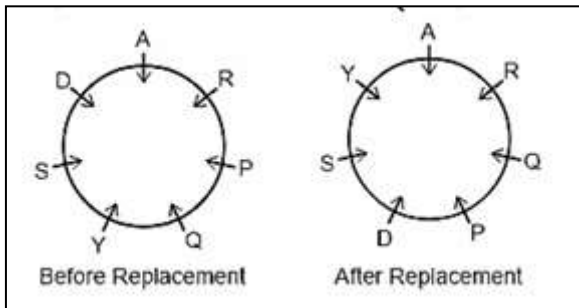




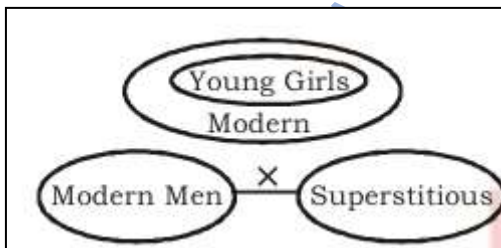
30. Answer: (C) 402



31. Answer: (A) P



32. Answer: (C) neither conclusion I nor II follows.



33. Answer: (d) Neither I nor II is sufficient

Person	Color
M	Green/Grey
N	Black
O	(Yellow)
P	Red
Q	(Yellow)
R	Pink/Purple
S	Pink/Purple

34. Answer: (a) 6783

Explanation:

Hexadecimal → Decimal conversion:
 $1A7F = (1 \times 16^3) + (10 \times 16^2) + (7 \times 16^1) + (15 \times 16^0)$
 $= (1 \times 4096) + (10 \times 256) + (7 \times 16) + (15 \times 1)$
 $= 4096 + 2560 + 112 + 15$
 $= 6783$

35. Answer: (C) PC (Program Counter)

Explanation:

1. PC (Program Counter) holds the address of the next instruction to be fetched.
2. MAR (Memory Address Register) holds the memory address currently being accessed.
3. IR (Instruction Register) holds the current instruction being executed.
4. MBR (Memory Buffer Register) holds the data fetched from or to be sent to memory.

36. Answer: B) C++ and Java

Explanation:

1. **Bottom-up** approach: focuses on building small reusable modules (objects/classes) first and then integrating them → used in **object-oriented programming** (C++, Java, Python).
2. **Top-down** approach: starts with main logic and divides into sub-problems → used in **procedural languages** (C, FORTRAN, Pascal).

37. Answer: (B) name

Explanation:

Internal linking in HTML is done using:

```
<a name="section1"></a>  
<a href="#section1">Go to Section 1</a>
```

1. name attribute creates the internal anchor.
2. href="#section1" links to that anchor.
(Note: In HTML5, id is preferred instead of name.)

38. Answer: (B) Simultaneous Peripheral Operations On-Line

Explanation:

1. **SPOOL** allows multiple I/O operations (like printing) to be queued and executed sequentially while the CPU continues other work.
2. It improves efficiency by **buffering data** before sending it to slower devices (like printers).

39. Answer: (D) Presentation layer

Explanation:

1. **Presentation Layer (Layer 6):** Handles **data translation, compression, and encryption**.
2. **Session Layer (Layer 5):** Manages **dialog control** and sessions between systems.
Hence, for **encryption and data formatting**, the correct layer is **Presentation layer**.

40. Answer: (A) 53.25

Explanation:

Binary → Decimal conversion:
110101.01
 $= (1 \times 32) + (1 \times 16) + (0 \times 8) + (1 \times 4) + (0 \times 2) + (1 \times 1) + (0 \times \frac{1}{2}) + (1 \times \frac{1}{4})$
 $= 32 + 16 + 0 + 4 + 0 + 1 + 0 + 0.25$
 $= 53.25$

41. Answer: (C) Full Duplex

Explanation:

1. **Simplex:** One-way (e.g., Monitor).
2. **Half Duplex:** Both ways but not simultaneously (e.g., Walkie-talkie).
3. **Full Duplex:** Both directions **at the same time** (e.g., Telephone).
Hence, **Full Duplex** allows simultaneous two-way communication.

42. Answer: (c) MAILTO

Explanation:

In HTML, email links use the **mailto:** protocol. Example:
Send Email
When clicked, it opens the default email client with the given address.

43. Answer: (B) Absolute

Explanation:

Relative reference (A1): Changes when copied.
Absolute reference (\$A\$1): Remains constant when copied.
Mixed reference (A\$1 or \$A1): Partially fixed.
Hence, **Absolute** reference remains unchanged

44. Answer: (C) 180 years

Explanation: In 20 years, the principal doubles mean getting 100% profit in 20 years so it would take $20 \times 9 = 180$ years to get 900% profit which is 10 times of the principal

45. Answer: (B) 528

Explanation:

Let A's cost price = x .
 $A \rightarrow B$ at 20% profit \Rightarrow B's cost price = $1.2x$.
 $B \rightarrow C$ at 25% profit \Rightarrow C's price = $1.2x \times 1.25 = 1.5x$.
Given $1.5x = 792 \Rightarrow x = 792/1.5 = 528$.

46. Answer: (D) 70000

Explanation: Average Expenditure = 21000, hence total expenditure will be 42000
Since they save 40% of their income. Therefore Expenditure = 60% = 42000
Hence their total salary = 100% = 70000

47. Answer: (D) 3 days

Explanation:

A's one-day work = $1/15$
B's one-day work = $1/20$
Together, one-day work = $1/15 + 1/20 = (4 + 3)/60 = 7/60$
35% of work = $35/100 = 7/20$
Required days = (Work) / (One-day work)
 $= (7/20) \div (7/60)$
 $= (7/20) \times (60/7)$
 $= 3$ days

48. Answer: (B) 120

Explanation: Let the numbers be $3x, 4x, 5x$. Hence LCM = $60x$ which is 1800, $x = 30$
Therefore, second number = $4x = 120$

49. Answer: (C) 37.5%

Explanation:

Let the original length = L and breadth = B.

Original area = $L \times B$.

If length increases by 60%, new length = 1.6L.

Let the new breadth be xB.

To keep the area same:

$$1.6L \times xB = L \times B$$

$$1.6x = 1$$

$$x = 1 / 1.6 = 0.625$$

That means the breadth becomes 62.5% of the original.

So, decrease = $(100 - 62.5)\% = 37.5\%$.

50. Deleted question

51. Answer: (B) 8km/hr

Explanation:

1/3 distance in 1/3 time meaning no change in speed. Speed would be $6 \div (45/60) = 8$ km/h

52. Answer: (B) 5m/s

Explanation

Difference = $90\text{km/h} - 72\text{km/h} = 18\text{km/h}$ which would be $18 \times 5/18 = 5\text{m/s}$

53. Answer: (A) 29

Explanation

Sum of all 5 numbers = $32 \times 5 = 160$

Sum of last 3 numbers = $34 \times 3 = 102$

Hence Average of first 2 numbers = $(160-102)/2 = 29$

54. Answer: (D) All of the above

Explanation

An Audit Note Book is maintained by the auditor to record important points, observations, and references during the course of audit work. It includes:

1. Dates and references of audit work
2. Details of work done
3. Notes about items needing clarification or explanation

Hence, it contains all of the above.

55. Answer: (B) permanent Employee

Explanation:

An internal auditor is usually a **permanent employee** of the organization.

He or she continuously examines and evaluates the company's internal controls, risk management, and operational efficiency from within the organization.

56. Answer: (c) Board of Directors

Explanation:

According to the **Companies Act, 2013 (Section 139)**, the **first auditor** of a company (other than a government company) is appointed by the **Board of Directors** within **30 days** from the date of incorporation. If the Board fails to appoint within this period, the **shareholders** appoint the auditor within the next 90 days at an extraordinary general meeting

57. Answer: (d) All of the above

Explanation:

A **voucher** is a written document that serves as evidence of a business transaction.

It may relate to **cash receipts, cash payments, or credit transactions** — all types of financial dealings that

need proper authorization and record.

58. Answer: (a) It should offer constructive and timely suggestions to the management

Explanation:

A **good audit report** should be **objective, factual, and useful.**

It must provide **constructive and timely suggestions** to help management improve operations, correct deficiencies, and strengthen internal controls.

59. Answer: (a) Employees

Explanation:

A **Fidelity Guarantee Policy** is an insurance policy that protects an employer from **financial losses caused by dishonest acts, fraud, or embezzlement committed by employees.**

It ensures compensation for losses arising from **employee dishonesty or misconduct.**

60. Answer: (B) Cause Proxima

Explanation:

This is the principle of proximate cause - The nearest (direct) cause of the loss must be an insured peril for the claim to be payable.

61. Answer: (C) Monetary

Explanation:

Insurable interest is a pecuniary or financial stake in the subject matter that is, you would suffer a monetary loss if the insured event occurs.

62. Answer: (B) Pesticide induced health risk

Explanation:

it's an indigenous anti-pesticides bodysuit protecting farmers from pesticides related health Issues; uses advanced fabric to deactivate pesticides

63. Answer: (C) Offer life streaming, tickets for national events

Explanation:

built to enhance citizen engagement; honors Atal Bihari Vajpay; covers republic/independence day information with public face utilities.

64. Answer: (C) Ampere

65. Answer: (B) Photosynthesis

66. Answer: (A) 6

67. Answer: (B) Law of Conservation of Mass

68. Answer: (B) Voltmeter

69. Answer: (B) Virtual and erect

70. Answer: (C) Carbon dioxide

71. Answer: (B) $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$

72. Answer: (C) Liver

73. Answer: (C) Dispersion

74. Answer: (c) Both an art as well as science

Explanation: Bookkeeping involves systematic recording of transactions (**science**) and requires skill and

judgment in maintaining accounts (**art**)

75. Answer: (c) Communication of information

Explanation: After recording, summarizing, and analyzing, the final step is **communicating financial results** to stakeholders.

76. Answer: (c) No sufficient money

Explanation: *NSF* stands for **Not Sufficient Funds**, meaning the drawer's account does not have enough balance to honour the cheque.

77. Answer: (d) Cash book

Explanation: A **Bank Reconciliation Statement (BRS)** compares the bank balance as per the **cash book** with the balance shown in the **bank statement**.

78. Answer: (d) To identify causes of difference between cash book and bank statement

Explanation: The main aim of BRS is to **find and explain differences** between the bank balance in the company's records and the bank's records.

79. Answer: (b) Suspense account

Explanation: A **Suspense Account** is temporarily created to record the **difference in trial balance** until the error is located and corrected.

80. Answer: (d) There may be both two-sided errors and one-sided errors, that are yet to be ascertained

Explanation: If the suspense account still shows a balance, it means **some errors (either one-sided or two-sided)** are still uncorrected.

81. Answer: (a) Suspense account

Explanation: A **suspense account** is temporarily opened to record the difference when **trial balance doesn't tally**.

82. Answer: (d) Straight-line method

Explanation: In the **straight-line method**, depreciation is charged **equally every year** over the asset's useful life.

83. Answer: (d) Accurate level of profit

Explanation: Depreciation ensures **true profit** is shown by accounting for the **reduction in asset value** over time.

84. Answer: (d) Crossed

Explanation: Only **cheques** can be crossed, not bills of exchange. Bills can be **endorsed, accepted, or refused**.

85. Answer: (c) Discounting of Bill

Explanation: When a **bill is cashed early through a bank** before maturity (with some discount), it's called **bill discounting**.

86. Answer: (c) Expenses of a purely financial nature

Explanation: **Operating profit** shows profit from normal operations, so **financial expenses** like interest are excluded.

87. Answer: (a) Fixed Asset

Explanation: **Goodwill** is an **intangible fixed asset** representing the reputation and brand value of a business.

88. answer is (b) Gross profit or Gross loss.

Explanation: A Profit and Loss Account shows the overall profit or loss of a business for a specific period. It takes the Gross Profit (or Gross Loss) from the Trading Account and then further deducts all operating expenses to arrive at the Net Profit (or Net Loss).

89. Answer: (B) It guarantees a fixed pension between ₹1000 and ₹5000 per month after the age of 60.

Explanation:

1. APY was launched in 2015 for citizens aged 18–40 years.
2. It provides a **defined pension** (₹1000–₹5000 per month) after 60 years, depending on contribution.
3. It is administered by the PFRDA (**Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority**), not NABARD

90. Answer: (B) Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana – Life insurance cover of ₹5 lakh.

Explanation:

1. PMJJBY provides **life insurance cover of ₹2 lakh** (not ₹5 lakh).
2. PMSBY provides **accidental insurance of ₹2 lakh**.
3. PM-SYM and PM-KMY are **contributory pension schemes** for unorganised workers and farmers respectively.

91. Answer: (A) 1 and 2 only

Explanation:

Statement 1 Correct – These are key benefits under ESI Act, 1948.

Statement 2 Correct – Applicable to establishments with 10 or more employees (in most states).

Statement 3 Incorrect – The ESI Scheme is administered by **ESIC (Employees' State Insurance Corporation)**, not EPFO.

92. Answer: (B) The simple average of these two middle values

Explanation: For an even number of observations, the median is obtained by taking the simple average (arithmetic mean) of the two middle values after arranging all observations in ascending or descending order.
Example: Data: 4, 6, 8, 10 Two middle values = 6 and 8 Median = $(6 + 8) / 2 = 7$

93. Answer: (a) 0.008

Explanation: We are given:

- Probability that no two students share the same birthday = 0.992

We are asked for:

- Probability that two students share the same birthday.

These two events are complements of each other.

So, $P(\text{two same birthday}) = 1 - P(\text{all different birthdays})$
 $= 1 - 0.992 = 0.008$ Final Answer = 0.008

94. Answer: (b) Allow Indian judges to try European offenders

Explanation: The **Ilbert Bill**, introduced by Viceroy **Lord Ripon**, aimed to give **Indian magistrates** the right to try **European British subjects** in India — a major step toward equality before law.

95. Answer: (c) Provincial autonomy

Explanation: The **1919 Act** introduced **dyarchy** in provinces and a **bicameral legislature**, but **provincial autonomy** came later under the **Government of India Act, 1935**.

96. Answer is (a) Dominion status after World War II.

Explanation:

The August Offer, announced by the British Viceroy Lord Linlithgow in 1940, was an attempt to gain Indian support during World War II. The key provision of the offer was the promise of Dominion Status for India after the war. While it didn't explicitly guarantee complete independence, it was a step towards it.

97. Answer: (b) Subhas Chandra Bose

Explanation: The **Azad Hind Fauj (Indian National Army)** was organized and led by **Subhas Chandra Bose** to fight British rule with Japanese support during World War II.

98. Answer: (c) Grouping of provinces and a federal union

Explanation: The **Cabinet Mission Plan** aimed to keep India united by creating a **federal structure** with **grouped provinces** and a **Union Government** handling defense, foreign affairs, and communications.

99. Answer: (b) Cripps Mission proposals

Explanation: The **Quit India Movement (1942)** was launched by the **Indian National Congress** against the **Cripps Mission's failed proposals**, demanding an immediate end to British rule.

100. Answer: (a) Kautilya

Explanation: The **Artha shastra** was written by **Kautilya (Chanakya)**, the prime minister of Chandragupta Maurya. It deals with **statecraft, economics, and governance**.

101. Answer: (b) Mohenjodaro

Explanation: The **Great Bath**, an important public structure of the **Indus Valley Civilization**, was discovered at **Mohenjodaro**. It is believed to have been used for **ritual bathing**.

102. Answer: (a) Akbar

Explanation: The **Mansabdari system**, introduced by **Emperor Akbar**, organized the Mughal administration and army by assigning **ranks (mansabs)** to officers based on their position and salary.

103. Answer: (b) Buddhism

Explanation: The **Sanchi Stupa**, built by **Emperor Ashoka**, is a famous **Buddhist monument** in Madhya Pradesh symbolizing the life and teachings of Buddha.

104. Answer: (b) Satisfaction gained from consuming such product

Explanation: In economics, utility refers to the satisfaction, pleasure, or benefit a consumer receives from consuming a good or service. It does not necessarily mean usefulness in the ordinary sense. For example, ice-cream has high utility but low usefulness.

So, option (b) is correct.

105. Answer: (d) Demand of X and Y will decrease

Explanation: For complementary goods, both goods are used together (like car–petrol, pen–ink). So if the price of X increases, people buy less of X, and therefore they also buy less of Y.

\uparrow Price of X \rightarrow \downarrow Quantity demanded of X \rightarrow \downarrow Need for its complement Y \rightarrow \downarrow Demand for Y Hence, both demands fall.

106. Answer: (a) Proportionately larger fall in quantity demanded

Explanation: When demand is elastic, it means consumers are very responsive to price changes.

So, if the restaurant raises prices, customers will reduce consumption more than proportionately.

Price \uparrow \rightarrow Quantity demanded falls more than proportionately when demand is elastic. Options (b), (c), and (d) do not match the definition of elastic demand.

107. Answer: (c) Whether the costs do or do not vary with the output produced in the short run

Explanation:

- Fixed Costs: Remain constant in the short run regardless of output (e.g., rent, salaries of permanent staff, insurance).
- Variable Costs: Change with the level of output (e.g., raw materials, wages of temporary labour, electricity for production).

So, the distinction is specifically about how costs behave with output in the short run.

108. Answer: (d) Zero

Explanation: In perfect competition, all firms sell homogeneous (identical) products, and buyers have perfect knowledge.

So, firms do not need to advertise or persuade customers.

Therefore, selling costs (like advertising) are: Because:

- No product differentiation
- No need to attract customers individually
- Consumers already know prices and quality Hence, selling costs are not required in perfect competition.

109. Answer: (C) Increasing MRT

Explanation: A Production Possibility Frontier (PPF) is concave to the origin because of:

- Increasing Marginal Rate of Transformation (MRT)
- Also called increasing opportunity cost

As more of one good is produced, resources less suited to producing that good must be reallocated, causing opportunity cost to rise. Hence, the slope of the PPF becomes steeper, making it concave

110. Answer: None of these

Explanation: National Income includes only factor incomes that are: earned by factors of production; for current, final production within the domestic territory

A factor income must be: Rent, Wages, Interest, Profit paid to households.

(a) Sale of bonds is a Financial transaction, involves No production. Therefore, Not included (b) Interest on national debt is Considered transfer; Paid by Government, not linked to productive services. Therefore, Not included in NI

(d) Transport expenses by a firm is not included because National Income does not include expenditures, it includes only incomes earned by factors of production.

Transport expense is the firm's cost (intermediate cost). We do NOT add intermediate consumption to National Income — otherwise: We double count production. The value of transport service is already counted when: the transport company earns wages/profit (factor incomes); that will be included separately on the producer side. So we do NOT add it again as "transport expense".

Hence, option (d) is NOT counted as it stands in NI.

Therefore, since none of the given items are directly included

111. Answer: (B) Stock

Explanation: Money Supply refers to the total amount of money available in an economy at a particular point of time. Anything measured at a point in time is a stock concept. Examples of stock: Wealth; Capital Whereas flow is measured over a period of time (like income, expenditure).

112. Answer: (B) It creates a liability

Explanation: A capital receipt is received by the government either when: It creates a liability (government has to pay back later) OR It reduces an asset Borrowings (loans taken by the government) must be repaid later, so they increase liability. Therefore: It does not create an asset but it creates a liability

113. Answer: (a) Fourth Plan

Explanation: Fourth Five-Year Plan (1969–74) aimed at:

Growth with stability
Progressive achievement of self-reliance

114. Answer: (a) Each of the boys were → Error

Correction: “Each” is **singular**, so the verb should be **was**, not *were*.

✓ Correct sentence: *Each of the boys was given a prize for their performance.*

115. Answer: (b) since three hours → Error

Explanation: “Since” is used for **point of time**, while “for” is used for **period of time**.

✓ Correct sentence: *He has been working for three hours continuously.*

116. Answer: (b) are → Error

Explanation: “Neither” is **singular**, so the verb should also be **singular** (“is”).

✓ Correct sentence: *Neither of the statements is correct.*

117. Answer: (b) Temporary

Explanation: *Transient* means something **short-lived** or **lasting for a brief time**.

118. Answer: (a) Clear

Explanation: *Obscure* means **unclear or hidden**, so its opposite is **clear**.

119. Answer: (b) Accommodate

Explanation: The correct spelling has **double “c”** and **double “m”** — *Accommodate*.

120. Answer: (a) Bibliophile

Explanation: *Bibliophile* = a **lover of books**; *Philanthropist* = lover of mankind; *Anthropologist* = studies humans; *Lexicographer* = compiles dictionaries.