

Sol. 1	(a) A private limited company can open its branch office overseas.																				
Sol. 2	(a) Shares are movable assets (if held as investment).																				
Sol. 3	(b) In case of over-subscription of shares, subscribed capital can exceed paid up share capital.																				
Sol. 4	(a) Discount on issue of share is a capital loss																				
Sol. 5	(d) Divisible profits includes credit balance of Profit and loss Account, general reserve and reserve fund.																				
Sol. 6	(c) Preference shares can be redeemed out of- (i) Available divisible profit, proceeds of fresh issue of share capital or both.																				
Sol. 7	(a) Transfer to CRR can be from profit and loss A/c.																				
Sol. 8	(d) Discount on – re-issue of share forfeited cannot exceed the amount forfeited since it represents the amount already received on the forfeited shares.																				
Sol. 9	(d) Entry Goodwill A/c Dr. To share capital																				
Sol. 10	(b) In case of debenture underwriting comm 2.5%																				
Sol. 11	(c)																				
Sol. 12	(a)																				
Sol. 13	(a)																				
Sol. 14	(b) Avg. Profit = $\frac{42,000+39,000+45,000}{3} = \text{Rs. } 42,000$ Goodwill = $42,000 \times 2 = \text{Rs. } 84,000$																				
Sol. 15	(c) Z's share = $\frac{1}{6}th$ Full value of Goodwill = $4,500 \times \frac{6}{1} = \text{Rs. } 27,000$																				
Sol. 16	(c) Closing capital employed = total liabilities – outside liabilities = $10,00,000 - 5,00,000 = \text{Rs. } 5,00,000$ Weighted Avg profits <table border="1" data-bbox="181 1697 1359 1877"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Profits</th> <th>Weight</th> <th>Product</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2002-03</td> <td>42,500</td> <td>1</td> <td>42,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2003-04</td> <td>56,000</td> <td>2</td> <td>1,12,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2004-05</td> <td>68,000</td> <td>3</td> <td>2,04,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td></td> <td>6</td> <td>3,58,500</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Weighted Avg. profit = $\frac{3,58,500}{6} = 59,750$ Avg. Capital = $\frac{59,750}{10\%} = \text{Rs. } 5,97,500$ Goodwill = Avg. Capital – closing capital Employed	Year	Profits	Weight	Product	2002-03	42,500	1	42,500	2003-04	56,000	2	1,12,000	2004-05	68,000	3	2,04,000	Total		6	3,58,500
Year	Profits	Weight	Product																		
2002-03	42,500	1	42,500																		
2003-04	56,000	2	1,12,000																		
2004-05	68,000	3	2,04,000																		
Total		6	3,58,500																		

	$= 597500 - 5,00,000 = 97500$		
Sol. 17	(b) Calculation of new ratio $= \frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$ $A = \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{2}{5} = \frac{6}{20}$; $B = \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{9}{20}$; $C = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{5}{5} = \frac{5}{20}$ New Ratio = 6:9:5 ; Sacrificing Ratio = old - New $A = \frac{2}{5} - \frac{6}{20} = \frac{8-6}{20} = \frac{2}{20}$; $B = \frac{3}{5} - \frac{9}{20} = \frac{12-9}{20} = \frac{3}{20}$ Sacrificing Ratio = 2:3.		
Sol. 18	(a) $A = \frac{1}{7} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{21}$; $\frac{3}{6} - \frac{1}{21} = \frac{63-6}{126} = \frac{57}{126}$ $B = \frac{1}{7} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{21}$; $\frac{2}{6} - \frac{1}{21} = \frac{42-6}{126} = \frac{36}{126}$ $C = \frac{1}{7} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{21}$; $\frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{21} = \frac{21-6}{126} = \frac{15}{126}$ $D = \frac{1}{7} \times \frac{18}{18} = \frac{18}{126}$; New Ratio = 57:36:15:18 = 19:12:5:6		
Sol. 19	(b) Surrender Value		
Sol. 20	(a) In case of retirement, surrender value is distributed among partners.		
Sol. 21	(C) $AFC = \frac{TFC}{Q}$ TFC = 240Rs. So AFC = $\frac{240}{2} = 120$		
Sol. 22	(C) The sacrificing amount is known as Opportunity cost.		
Sol. 23	(B) AFC can never be "U" shaped because TFC is fixed and when units of quantity are increased, AFC reduces but never increases.		
Sol. 24	(B) TFC = 1000Rs. TVC = 500Rs. Q = 100 units AC = ? TC = TFC + TVC TC = 1000+500 TC = 1500 We know AC = $\frac{TC}{Q}$ Hence AC = $\frac{1500}{100} = 15Ans.$		
Sol. 25	(C) Output	TC	MC $\left(\frac{\Delta TC}{\Delta Q} \right)$
	0	240	-

	1	330	90
	2	410	80
	3	480	70
	4	540	60
	5	610	70
	6	690	80
	Diminishing marginal returns is there where the marginal cost starts rising and it is between 4 to 5 units.		
Sol. 26	(A)	LAC is called planning curve as in the long run all the factors of production can be planned.	
Sol. 27	(C)	Because TFC can never be zero and it is always fixed Hence AFC can never be zero	
Sol. 28	(C)	Since after the point of inflexion the rate of increase of TP is diminishing.	
Sol. 29	(B)	Since there is inverse relationship between production and cost hence when the returns are increasing the cost would be diminishing per unit.	
Sol. 30	(D)	Production function measures the relationship between inputs and output.	
Sol. 31	(D)	Since in short run at least one factor is fixed and others are variable because there is lack of time period.	
Sol. 32	(C)	Since production is having inverse relationship with cost hence at diminishing marginal returns there would be increasing marginal cost.	
Sol. 33	(A)	Since in short run when fixed factors are kept fixed and units of variable factors are increased.	
Sol. 34	(C)	Since the supply of land is perfectly inelastic from the point of view of the economy.	
Sol. 35	(A)	Since it operates with one fixed factor and other variable factors.	
Sol. 36	(B)	$Z_y = a+b = x$ Here: $y = x-10$ $Z_y = 23-10 = 13$	
Sol. 37	(A)		
Sol. 38	(A)	$\frac{x}{2} + \frac{x}{3} = 10$ (Average of two middle terms) $\frac{x}{2} + \frac{x}{3} = 10 \times 2$ $\frac{3x+2x}{6} = 20 \Rightarrow x = \frac{20 \times 6}{5} = 24$	
Sol. 39	(A)	$\bar{X} - Z = 3(\bar{X} - Me)$ $3.57 - 2.13 = 3(3.57 - Me)$ $\frac{1.44}{3} = 3.57 - Me$ $Me = 3.54 - 0.48 = 3.09$	
Sol. 40	(B)		

	$\bar{U} = 10 + 5\bar{x}$ $10 + 5(50)$ 260
Sol. 41	<p>(B)</p> $\boxed{a, b, c, d, e}, f, \boxed{g, h, i, j, k} = 11 \times 30$ $(25 \times 5) + f + (28 \times 5) = 330$ $125 + f + 140 = 330$ $f = 65$
Sol. 42	<p>(D)</p> <p>2,4,6,8,11,13,15,18</p> <p>Median $\Rightarrow \frac{8+11}{2} = 9.5$</p>
Sol. 43	<p>(B)</p> <p>Given : $2x + 3y + 4 = 0$</p> <p>\therefore SD of x is 6</p> <p>\therefore SD of y = $\frac{2}{3} \times 6 = 4$</p>
Sol. 44	<p>(A)</p> <p>\therefore For two Numbers a and b</p> <p>Range = $a - b$</p> <p>and S.D. = $\frac{ a - b }{2}$</p> <p>Hence Range is always twice the S.D.</p>
Sol. 45	<p>(B) Coefficient of Mean Deviation = 0.44</p> <p>and the mean deviation from Mean = 5.77</p> <p>\therefore Coefficient of Mean Deviation = $\frac{\delta \bar{X}}{\bar{X}}$</p> $\Rightarrow 0.44 = \frac{5.77}{\bar{X}}$ $\Rightarrow \bar{X} = \frac{5.77}{0.44} = 13.11$
Sol. 46	<p>(B) $\therefore 4(\text{SD}) = 5(\text{MD}) = 6(\text{QD})$</p> <p>Hence $4(\text{SD}) = 6(\text{QD})$</p> <p>$\therefore \text{QD} = \frac{4}{6} (\text{SD})$</p> <p>$\text{QD} = \frac{2}{3} (\text{SD})$</p>
Sol. 47	<p>(B)</p> <p>Given SD = 4</p> <p>n = 10</p> <p>$\sum x = 160$</p>

	$\therefore \bar{X} = \frac{\sum x}{n} = \frac{160}{10} = 16$ $\therefore \text{Coefficient of Variation} = \frac{SD}{\bar{X}} \times 100$ $= \frac{4}{16} \times 100$ $= 25\%$
Sol. 48	(B) False ∴ Standard Deviation is always positive.
Sol. 49	(A) If all the observations of the series are equal (Let K,K,K,---) then $\bar{X} = M = Z = K$ Range = SD = MD = QD = Zero
Sol. 50	(d) Coefficient of variation = $\frac{S.D.}{\bar{X}} \times 100$ $50 = \frac{S.D.}{10} \times 100$ $S.D. = \frac{50 \times 10}{100} = 5$ ∴ Variance = (S.D.)² = 5² = 25
Sol. 51	(c) Frown; it is a gesture which is a part of informal communication.
Sol. 52	(a) Prejudices
Sol. 53	(D) None of the above; Emily Greene Balch.
Sol. 54	(B) Phonogram
Sol. 55	(B) Feedback
Sol. 56	(B) Intra-Departmental
Sol. 57	(A) Disciplinary
Sol. 58	(A) Press
Sol. 59	(A) Press Release
Sol. 60	(B) Pro → Public Relation Officer
Sol. 61	(D) Prof. Hicks has given the above definition.
Sol. 62	(C) Prof. Henry Fayol defined management by this definition.
Sol. 63	(B) Philip kotler has given the definition of planning.
Sol.	(D)

64	Since planning contains all the given functions.
Sol. 65	(D) Since all are the features of organizing.
Sol. 66	(D) Since it helps in achieving all the Above mentioned.
Sol. 67	(A) Since in formal organization all the positions are well defined.
Sol. 68	(A) Since personnel management is specific in nature.
Sol. 69	(B) Since HRM is related to workforce.
Sol. 70	(D) Since all are the features of personnel management.
Sol. 71	(D) Since all are features of business environment.
Sol. 72	(D) "CPP" stands for "captive power plant".
Sol. 73	(C) Since under HUF registration is not required.
Sol. 74	(D) Since all of the above statements are correct.
Sol. 75	(D) Since all are examples of public enterprises.
Sol. 76	(B) There were 3 departmental enterprises railways, post and telegraphs and defense production.
Sol. 77	(A) It was the first five year plan after independence.
Sol. 78	(B) "BPO" means Business Process Outsourcing.
Sol. 79	(D) Since Text, Sound, Visual images all are covered under transmission of data.
Sol. 80	(B) B2B means Business to business
Sol. 81	(B)
Sol. 82	(A)
Sol. 83	(A)
Sol. 84	(A)
Sol. 85	(B)
Sol. 86	(A)
Sol. 87	(B)
Sol. 88	(A)
Sol.	(A)

89	
Sol. 90	(D)
Sol. 91	(C) Creativity
Sol. 92	(A) Baliyatra festival; after independence the first international trade started in Orissa through this festival.
Sol. 93	(D) Joseph Schumpeter
Sol. 94	(D) Joseph Schumpeter
Sol. 95	(C) Peter Drucker
Sol. 96	(D) Creativity
Sol. 97	(A) Determination
Sol. 98	(B) Flexibility
Sol. 99	(C) Passion
Sol. 100	(B) Self-Confidence