

# SEBI GRADE A 2020

PHASE 1 PAPER 2

## Memory Based Paper and Analysis





# EduTap Hall of Fame



**NABARD Grade A 2021**

**62 Selections Out of 74**



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Sushant Sanjay



Suvarna



Vivek Sharma



Shweta Meena

**Q.1) BSE is headquartered at \_\_\_\_\_**

Static or Current – **STATIC**

Subject – **FINANCE**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **Primary and Secondary Markets – Equity Markets**

**Options:**

- (a) Nariman Point, Mumbai
- (b) Dalal Street, Mumbai
- (c) Colaba, Mumbai
- (d) Churchgate, Mumbai
- (e) Connaught Place, New Delhi

**Answer: (b) Dalal Street, Mumbai**

**Explanation:**

BSE Limited, also known as the Bombay Stock Exchange, is an Indian stock exchange located on Dalal Street in Mumbai. Established in 1875, it is Asia's oldest stock exchange.

**Q.2 DT in DTAA stands for \_\_\_\_\_**

Static or Current – **STATIC**

Subject – **FINANCE**

Difficulty Level – **Easy**

Topic – **Direct and Indirect Taxes and GST**

**Options:**

- (a) Double Taxation
- (b) Direct Tax
- (c) Discounted Tax
- (d) Designated Tax
- (e) None of the above

**Answer: (a) Double Taxation**

**Explanation:**

DTAA stands for Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement. The Double Tax Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) is a tax treaty signed between two or more countries to help taxpayers avoid paying double taxes on the same income. A DTAA becomes applicable in cases where an individual is a resident of one nation but earns income in another. India has comprehensive double taxation avoidance agreement with 88 countries, out of which 85 have entered into force. This means that there are agreed rates of tax and jurisdiction on specified types of income arising in a country to a tax resident of another country. Under the Income Tax Act 1961 of India, there are two provisions, Section 90, and Section 91, which provide specific relief to taxpayers to save them from double taxation. Section 90 (bilateral relief) is for taxpayers who have paid the tax to a country with which India has signed double taxation avoidance agreements, while Section 91 (unilateral relief) provides benefit to tax payers who have paid tax to a country with which India has not signed an agreement. Thus, India gives relief to both kinds of taxpayers. The rates differ from country to country.

**Q.3) Tally Software is used for \_\_\_\_\_**

Static or Current – **STATIC**

Subject – **Commerce and Accounts**

Difficulty Level – **Easy**

Topic – **Accounting as Financial Information System**

**Options:**

- (a) **Price Determination**
- (b) **Accounting**
- (c) **Customer Acquisition**
- (d) **Understanding Market Penetration**
- (e) **None of the above**

**Answer: (b) Accounting**

**Explanation:**

Tally is an ERP accounting software package that is used to record day to day business data of a company. The latest version of Tally is Tally ERP 9. Tally ERP 9 Software is one of the

most financial accounting systems used in India. For small and medium enterprises, it is complete enterprise software.

**Q.4) NBFCs are regulated by \_\_\_\_\_**

Static or Current – **STATIC**

Subject – **Finance**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **Financial Institutions - RBI, SEBI, NABARD, SIDBI etc.**

**Options:**

- (a) SEBI
- (b) RBI
- (c) Ministry of Finance
- (d) NABARD
- (e) NHB

**Answer: (b) RBI**

**Explanation:**

Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) are regulated and governed by Reserve bank of India (RBI). As per section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, an NBFC cannot carry on non-banking financial activities unless it has certificate of registration and net owned fund of 2 crore.

**Q.5) Which of the following campaigns is aimed to improve the efficiency of welfare services intended for girls in India?**

Static or Current – **Schemes**

Subject – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **Moderate**

Topic – **Miscellaneous (Out of Syllabus as it is from Schemes)**

**Options:**

- a) Sukanya Samridhi Yojana
- b) Integrated Child Development Services
- c) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao
- d) Both A and B
- e) None of the above

**Answer: (c) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao**

**Explanation:**

Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao is a campaign of the Government of India that aims to generate awareness and improve the efficiency of welfare services intended for girls in India.

**Q.6) JIT is used in \_\_\_\_\_**

Static or Current – **STATIC**

Subject – **COSTING**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **Lean System and Innovation**

**Options:**

- a) Scheduling
- b) Marketing
- c) Inventory Management
- d) Overheads Treatment
- e) None of the above

**Answer: (c) Inventory Management**

**Explanation:**

The just-in-time (JIT) inventory system is a management strategy that aligns raw-material orders from suppliers directly with production schedules. Companies employ this inventory strategy to increase efficiency and decrease waste by receiving goods only as they need them for the production process, which reduces inventory costs. This method requires producers to forecast demand accurately.

**Q.7) During the registration of a company, the CRC issues \_\_\_\_\_**

Static or Current – **STATIC**

Subject – **COMPANY LAW**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **Miscellaneous (From Chapter II - Incorporation of Company in company law which is out of syllabus)**

**Options:**

- (a) Direction Identification Number

- (b) Corporate Identification Number
- (c) Company Helpline Number
- (d) Tax Identification Number
- (e) None of the above

**Answer: (b) Corporate Identification Number**

**Explanation:**

During the incorporation of a company, the CRC issued Corporate Identification Number to a company.

**Q.8) Which type of Tax is handled by the CBDT?**

Static or Current – **STATIC**  
Subject – **FINANCE**  
Difficulty Level – **EASY**  
Topic – **Direct and Indirect Taxes and GST**

**Options:**

- (a) Direct Tax
- (b) Indirect Tax
- (c) Both A and B
- (d) None of A and B
- (e) There is no such body/organisation as CBDT

**Answer: (a) Direct Tax**

**Explanation:**

The Direct Taxes are handled by the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT). The Income Tax Department (also referred to as IT Department or ITD) is a government agency undertaking direct tax collection of the Government of India. It functions under the Department of Revenue of the Ministry of Finance. Income Tax Department is headed by the apex body Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT).

**Q.9) GSTIN is allotted based on \_\_\_\_\_**

Static or Current – **STATIC**  
Subject – **FINANCE**  
Difficulty Level – **Easy**

Topic – **Direct and Indirect Taxes and GST**

**Options:**

- (a) Passport
- (b) Aadhaar Card
- (c) Driving Licence
- (d) PAN
- (e) None of the above

**Answer: (d) PAN**

**Explanation:**

GSTIN, known as GST Identification Number, is assigned to every GST registered person. Each taxpayer is assigned a state-wise PAN-based 15-digit Goods and Services Taxpayer Identification Number (GSTIN).

- The first two digits represent the state code as per Indian Census 2011. Every state has a unique code. For instance,
  - State code of Karnataka is 29
  - State code of Delhi is 07
- The next ten digits will be the PAN number of the taxpayer
- The thirteenth digit will be assigned based on the number of registrations within a state
- The fourteenth digit will be "Z" by default
- The last digit will be for check code. It may be an alphabet or a number.

**Q.10) As per the Constitution of India, when a bill is presented in the Parliament of India, who decides whether a Financial Bill is a money bill or ordinary bill?**

Static or Current – **STATIC**

Subject – **Finance**

Difficulty Level – **DIFFICULT**

Topic – **MISCELLANEOUS (The definition of "Money Bill" is given in Article 110 of The Constitution of India which is out of Syllabus)**

**Options:**

- (a) Prime Minister of India
- (b) Finance Minister of India
- (c) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- (d) Leader of the Opposition in Lok Sabha



(e) None of the above

**Answer: (c) Speaker of the Lok Sabha**

**Explanation:**

The definition of "Money Bill" is given in Article 110 of The Constitution of India. A financial bill is not a Money Bill unless it fulfills the requirements of Article 110.

The Speaker of the Lok Sabha certifies if a financial bill is a Money Bill or not.

**Q.11) Bill of exchange drawn in parts is known as \_\_\_\_\_**

Static or Current – **STATIC**

Subject – **Commerce and Accounts**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **Miscellaneous /Bills of Exchange** (Question from chapter on Bills of Exchange which is not part of Syllabus but this is basics of Commerce and Accounts and is covered in EduTap Course)

**Options:**

- (a) Bill in Sets
- (b) Bill in Quarters
- (c) Bill in Bricks
- (d) Bill in Parts
- (e) Bill in Cases

**Answer: (a) Bill in Sets**

**Explanation:**

Bills are sometimes drawn in several parts. All the parts so drawn are referred as bill 'drawn in sets'. The drawer of the 'bills in sets' has to sign all the parts and deliver all the parts but the acceptance should be written only on one part.

**Q.12) If partnership deed is not there, then how the profit is distributed among partners?**

Static or Current – **STATIC**

Subject – **Commerce and Accounts**

Difficulty Level – **Moderate**

Topic – **Miscellaneous /Partnership** Accounts (Question from Partnership chapter which is out of Syllabus, but this is very famous topic of Commerce and Accounts and is covered in EduTap Course)

**Options:**

- (a) As per the mutual understanding of the Partners
- (b) As per the profit-sharing ratio of the Partners
- (c) As per the seniority of the Partners
- (d) Equally Distributed among the Partners.
- (e) None of the above

**Answer: (d) Equally Distributed among the Partners**

**Explanation:**

In accordance with the provisions of the partnership deed, the profits and losses made by the firm are distributed among the partners. However, sharing of profit and losses is equal among the partners, if the partnership deed is silent.

**Q.13) Agriculture comes under which list?**

Static or Current – **STATIC**

Subject –**UNRELATED TO SYLLABUS**

Difficulty Level – **DIFFICULT**

Topic – **MISCELLANEOUS (This question is from general studies which is out of syllabus)**

**Options:**

- (a) Union List
- (b) State List
- (c) Concurrent List
- (d) None of the above
- (e) Restricted List

**Answer: (b) State List**

**Explanation:**

Under the State List, “agriculture” is mentioned in entry 14. So, states are entirely competent to enact laws on agriculture. Entry 18 mentions, inter-alia, “transfer and alienation of agricultural land”

**Q.14) Which section of IT Act, 1961 act is known as charging section?**

Static or Current – **STATIC**

Subject – **FINANCE**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **Miscellaneous (This question is from IT Act which is not part of Syllabus)**

**Options:**

- (a) Section 10
- (b) Section 2
- (c) Section 4
- (d) Section 139
- (e) Section 141

**Answer: (c) Section 4**

**Explanation:**

Section 4 of the Income Tax Act, 1961 (the Act), is the basic charging section under which income-tax is chargeable on the total income of every person.

**Q.15) Which of the following is a non-negotiable instrument?**

Static or Current – **STATIC**

Subject – **Finance**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **Banking and Financial System in India**

**Options:**

- (a) Hundi
- (b) Currency Note
- (c) Bills of Exchange
- (d) Promissory Note
- (e) Cheque

**Answer: (b) Currency Note**

**Explanation:**

Currency is a legal tender which gives the holder the right to receive the value of its denomination on exchange. So “holding” determines the entitlement. A holder of a negotiable instrument, if he is not the payee, is entitled to receive the payment only from

the transferor. So, if the title of the transferor is defective, then holder's title also become defective unless he is a holder in due course. In which case he has to prove that he has obtained the instrument for a valuable consideration and in good faith before maturity. A negotiable instrument is something in lieu of currency, which makes it a form of credit. Whereas currency is used for current payment.

**Q.16) Performance approach through rewards and punishment is called \_\_\_\_\_**

Static or Current – **STATIC**

Subject – **MANAGEMENT**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **MOTIVATION**

**Options:**

- (a) MBO
- (b) Carrots and Stick Approach
- (c) Transformational Approach
- (d) Eclectic Motivation

**Answer: (b) Carrots and Stick Approach**

**Explanation:**

Carrot and stick motivation is a motivational approach that involves offering a “carrot” (a reward—for good behavior) and a “stick” (a negative consequence for poor behavior). It motivates staff by creating actionable goals and desirable rewards for employees who can alter their behavior and performance.

**Q.17) Market for Gold and silver is known as \_\_\_\_\_**

Static or Current – **STATIC**

Subject – **FINANCE**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **Derivatives (Futures and Forwards)**

**Options:**

- (a) Gold and Silver Market
- (b) Bullion Market
- (c) Metal Market
- (d) Sona Market
- (e) Shine market

**Answer: (b) Bullion**

**Explanation:**

A bullion market is a market through which buyers and sellers trade gold and silver as well as associated derivatives. The bullion market is the primary source of gold and silver trading quotes throughout the day. Multiple bullion markets exist across the globe.

**Q.18) Statistics of population is known as \_\_\_\_\_**

Static or Current – **STATIC**

Subject – **Economics**

Difficulty Level – **Easy**

Topic – **Miscellaneous (From Demographic Trends which is out of syllabus)**

**Options:**

- (a) Demography
- (b) Sociology
- (c) Anthropology
- (d) Ecology
- (e) None of the above

**Answer: (a) Demography**

**Explanation:**

Demography is the statistical study of populations, especially human beings. Demographic analysis can cover whole societies or groups defined by criteria such as education, nationality, religion, and ethnicity.

**Q.19) Rent Expenses were charged to the books of accounts for 11 months but it was not charged in the 12th month. Which type of error is this?**

Static or Current – **STATIC**

Subject – **Commerce and Accounts**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **Miscellaneous/Trial Balance and Rectification of Errors**

**Options:**

- (a) Errors of Commission
- (b) Errors of Omission
- (c) Errors of Principle
- (d) There is no error

(e) None of the above

**Answer: (b) Errors of Omission**

**Explanation:**

The error of omission refers to the error in which a transaction is not at all recorded in the books, either completely or partially.

**Q.20) Which animal is displayed in the Make in India logo?**

Static or Current – **Static (Schemes)**

Subject – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **Miscellaneous** (From Schemes which is out of syllabus)

**Options:**

- (a) Tiger
- (b) Giraffe
- (c) Lion
- (d) Deer
- (e) None of Above

**Answer: (c) Lion**

**Explanation:**

The Make in India logo is the silhouette of a lion on the prowl, made entirely of cogs, symbolizing manufacturing, strength, and national pride.

**Q.21) While calculating income from house property, Municipal Taxes are treated on \_\_\_\_\_basis**

Static or Current – **STATIC**

Subject – **Commerce and Accounts**

Difficulty Level – **DIFFICULT**

Topic – **Miscellaneous (From INCOME TAX which is Out of Syllabus)**

**Options:**

- (a) Due
- (b) Not Deductible
- (c) Payment
- (d) Both A and C

(e) None of the above

**Answer: (c) Payment**

**Explanation:**

Municipal taxes paid: Any taxes paid to the Government during the financial year (for which the income is being computed) on the property owned, such as house tax, are allowed for deduction from the Gross Annual Value which is calculated on the basis of the total rent receivable/received/deemed rent for the property.

**Q.22) O in SWOT Stands for \_\_\_\_\_**

Static or Current – **STATIC**  
Subject – **Management**  
Difficulty Level – **EASY**  
Topic – General Management

**Options:**

- (a) Organisation
- (b) Opportunity
- (c) Outstanding
- (d) Outright
- (e) None of the above

**Answer: (b) Opportunity**

**Explanation:**

SWOT = Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunity, Threats

**Q.23) Which of the following is also known as lender of last resort?**

Static or Current – **STATIC**  
Subject – **FINANCE**  
Difficulty Level – **EASY**  
Topic – **Functions of RBI**

**Options:**

- (a) SBI
- (b) HDFC Bank

- (c) RBI
- (d) NABARD
- (e) ICICI Bank

**Answer: (c) RBI**

**Explanation:**

A lender of last resort is whoever you turn to when you urgently need funds and you've exhausted all your other options. Banks typically turn to their lender of last resort (the Central Bank of the country) when they cannot get the funding they need for their daily business.

RBI is the official lender of the last resort in India. Lender of the last resort means Central bank coming to the rescue of other banks in times of financial crisis.

**Q.24) Which of the following organisation is responsible for promotion and financing of MSMEs?**

Static or Current – <b>STATIC</b> Subject – <b>FINANCE</b> Difficulty Level – <b>EASY</b> Topic – <b>FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS</b>
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**Options:**

- (a) SEBI
- (b) RBI
- (c) NHB
- (d) SIDBI
- (e) NABARD

**Answer: (d) SIDBI**

**Explanation:**

The SIDBI (Small Industries Development Bank of India) is a wholly-owned subsidiary of IDBI (Industrial Development Bank of India), established under the special Act of the Parliament 1988 which became operative from April 2, 1990.

SIDBI was made responsible for administering Small Industries Development Fund and National Equity Fund that were administered by IDBI before. SIDBI is the Primary Financial Institution for promoting, developing and financing MSME (Micro, Small and



Medium Enterprise) sector. Besides focussing on the development of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise sector, SIDBI also promotes cleaner production and energy efficiency.

SIDBI helps MSMEs in acquiring the funds they require to grow, market, develop and commercialize their technologies and innovative products. The bank provides several schemes and also offers financial services and products for meeting the individual's requirement of various businesses.

**Q.25) GST is applicable to \_\_\_\_\_**

Static or Current – **STATIC**  
Subject – **FINANCE**  
Difficulty Level – **Moderate**  
Topic – **Direct and Indirect Taxes and GST**

**Options:**

- (a) Whole of India
- (b) Whole of India excluding the Union Territories of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh
- (c) Whole of India excluding the north-eastern states
- (d) Whole of India excluding the Union Territories of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh and the north-eastern states
- (e) None of above

**Answer: (a) Whole of India**

**Explanation:**

After the enactment of various GST laws, Goods and Services Tax was launched all over India with effect from 1 July 2017. The Jammu and Kashmir state legislature (then a full state) passed its GST act on 7 July 2017, thereby ensuring that the entire nation is brought under a unified indirect taxation system.

**Q.26) If the total Assets are – Rs 36,000; Liabilities are – Rs 16,000; What is the amount of Equity?**

Static or Current – **STATIC**  
Subject – **Commerce and Accounts**  
Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – Income Statement and Balance Sheet

**Options:**

- (a) Rs 20,000
- (b) Rs 52,000
- (c) Rs 56,000
- (d) Rs 10,000
- (e) None of Above

**Answer: (a) Rs 20,000**

**Explanation:**

Fundamental Accounting Equation – Assets = Liabilities + Equity

=> Rs 36,000 = Rs 16,000 + Equity

=> Rs 36,000 – Rs 16,000 = Equity

Or; Rs 20,000 = Equity

**Q.27) What is the full form of CPM?**

Static or Current – **STATIC**

Subject – **MANAGEMENT**

Difficulty Level – **Easy**

Topic – **General Management (Fundamentals of Management)**

**Options:**

- (a) Consumer Price Movement
- (b) Critical Path Method
- (c) Customer Priority Mechanism
- (d) Cost Profit Measurement
- (e) None of the above

**Answer: (b) Critical Path Method**

**Explanation:**

Critical path method (CPM) is a resource-utilization algorithm for scheduling a set of project activities. The essential technique for using CPM is to construct a model of the project that includes the following: A list of all tasks required to complete the project. The dependencies between the tasks.

**Q.28) If the Contribution is = Rs 40,000; Sales is = Rs 2,00,000. What is the P/V Ratio?**

Static or Current – **STATIC**

Subject – **COSTING**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **MARGINAL COSTING**

**Options:**

- (a) 5%
- (b) 20%
- (c) 80%
- (d) 500%
- (e) None of Above

**Answer: (b) 20%**

**Explanation:**

$P/V \text{ Ratio} = (\text{Contribution} / \text{Sales}) * 100 = (\text{Rs } 40,000 / \text{Rs } 2,00,000) * 100 = 20\%$

**Q.29) What is the total number of schedules in the Companies Act,2013?**

Static or Current – **STATIC**

Subject – **COMPANY LAW**

Difficulty Level – **Easy**

Topic – **Miscellaneous/Basics of Company Law** (From chapter I - Preliminary which is not in syllabus but this is very basic topic of Commerce and Accounts and is covered in EduTap Course)

**Options:**

- (a) 5
- (b) 6
- (c) 7
- (d) 2
- (e) 3

**Answer: (c) 7**

**Explanation:**

The Companies Act,2013 is divided into 29 chapters containing 470 sections as against 658 Sections in the Companies Act, 1956 and has 7 schedules.

**Q.30) Which of the following would be given least priority at the time of liquidation of company?**

Static or Current – **STATIC**

Subject – **FINANCE**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **Primary and Secondary Markets – Equity Markets**

**Options:**

- (a) Preference Shareholders
- (b) Debenture Holders
- (c) Both A and B
- (d) Equity Shareholders
- (e) Environment

**Answer: (d) Equity Shareholders**

**Explanation:**

At the time of liquidation of companies, The Creditors or Debenture Holders would be given the first priority for payment of their money, then the preference would be given to Preference Shareholders and the Equity Shareholders would be given the least priority.

**Q.31) Which of the following is a computer related crime?**

Static or Current – **STATIC**

Subject – **Computer**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **MISCELLANEOUS (From Computer which is out of syllabus)**

**Options:**

- (a) Arms Trafficking
- (b) Tax Evasion
- (c) Burglary
- (d) Cyber Crime
- (e) None of the above

**Answer: (d) Cyber Crime**

**Explanation:**

Cyber-crime - crimes done by computer. Examples of cyber-crime include:

Computer hacking (where a person breaks into a computer using another computer, and steals information)

Cyber stalking (following someone all the time, using a computer, to make them feel scared)

E-mail fraud (for example, emailing people asking to send money in scams)

Spam (where "spammers" get email addresses for thousands of people and send them all unwanted ads)

**Q.32) ITNS 281 challan form is used for \_\_\_\_\_**

Static or Current – **STATIC**

Subject – **FINANCE**

Difficulty Level – **Moderate**

Topic – **Direct and Indirect Taxes and GST**

**Options:**

- (a) E-filing of taxes of individual taxpayer
- (b) Depositing Advance Tax every quarter
- (c) Refund of taxes
- (d) Depositing TDS/TCS amount
- (e) None of the above

**Answer: (d) Depositing TDS/TCS amount**

**Explanation:**

Challan number /ITNS 281 is used to deposit Tax deducted at source (TDS) or Tax collected at source (TCS). TDS challan status can be filled by corporate or non- corporate entities. Any taxpayer can do the income tax challan 281 payment online on the TIN NSDL website.

**Q.33) Labour Turnover = \_\_\_\_\_**

Static or Current – **STATIC**

Subject - **COSTING**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **Miscellaneous/Labor Costs (From Labor Costs which is not part of syllabus directly but it is basic of Costing and is covered in EduTap’s Course)**

**Options:**

- (a) The number of people working in the current period
- (b) The number of people who left the organisation in the previous period
- (c) Rate of change of labour force
- (d) The rate of the change in the wages of the labour force
- (e) None of the above

**Answer: (c) Rate of change of labour force**

**Explanation:**

Labour turnover may be defined as the number of workers replaced during a given period relative to the average labour force during the period. It is the number of workers who left the job during a period relative to the average labour force during the period.

**Q.34) The full form of BPO is \_\_\_\_\_**

Static or Current – **STATIC**  
Subject – **UNRELATED TO SYLLABUS**  
Difficulty Level – **EASY**  
Topic – **MISCELLANEOUS**

**Options:**

- (a) Business Productivity Optimisation
- (b) Business Process Outsourcing
- (c) Business Producing Operations
- (d) Batch Production Order
- (e) None of the above

**Answer: (b) Business Process Outsourcing**

**Explanation:**

Business process outsourcing (BPO) is a method of subcontracting various business-related operations to third-party vendors.

**Q.35) The partner will open a current account when partner has \_\_\_\_\_**

Static or Current – **STATIC**

Subject – **Commerce and Accounts**

Difficulty Level – **DIFFICULT**

Topic – **Miscellaneous/Partnership Accounts** (Question from Partnership chapter which is out of Syllabus but this is very famous topic of Commerce and Accounts and is covered in EduTap Course)

**Options:**

- (a) Fixed Capital
- (b) Fluctuating Capital
- (c) Leveraged Capital
- (d) All of the above
- (e) None of the above

**Answer: (a) Fixed Capital**

**Explanation:**

A current account is opened when the capital of partners is fixed. In such a case, all transactions relating to (except introduction and withdrawal of capital) interest on capital, interest on drawings, salary to partners, etc. are done from/through the current account.

**Q.36) Which language is used for creating web page?**

Static or Current – **STATIC**

Subject – **UNRELATED TO SYLLABUS**

Difficulty Level – **Easy**

Topic – **MISCELLANEOUS** (From Computer which is out of syllabus)

**Options:**

- (a) C++
- (b) SQL
- (c) Python
- (d) HTML

(e) None of the above

**Answer: (d) HTML**

**Explanation:**

HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) is the code that is used to structure a web page and its content. For example, content could be structured within a set of paragraphs, a list of bulleted points, or using images and data tables.

**Q.37) Start or Re-start of computer is known as \_\_\_\_\_**

Static or Current – **STATIC**

Subject – **UNRELATED TO SYLLABUS**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **MISCELLANEOUS (From Computer which is out of syllabus)**

**Options:**

- (a) Firewall
- (b) Adware
- (c) Booting
- (d) Formatting
- (e) None of the above

**Answer: (c) Booting**

**Explanation:**

Start or re-start of computer is known as Booting

**Q.38) Debenture holders are paid \_\_\_\_\_**

Static or Current – **STATIC**

Subject – **FINANCE**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **Primary and Secondary Markets (Debt Markets)**

**Options:**

- (a) Dividends



- (b) Interest
- (c) Tax
- (d) Both A and B
- (e) None of the above

**Answer: (b) Interest**

**Explanation:**

Debenture holders are paid interest on their lent money at a fixed / agreed rate.

**Q.39) If there is no consideration, then the agreement is \_\_\_\_\_**

Static or Current – **STATIC**

Subject – **UNRELATED TO SYLLABUS**

Difficulty Level – **DIFFICULT**

Topic – **MISCELLANEOUS (From Contract Act which is out of Syllabus)**

**Options:**

- (a) Void
- (b) Voidable
- (c) Legally Enforceable
- (d) Both A and B
- (e) None of the above

**Answer: (a) Void**

**Explanation:**

A contract is an agreement enforceable by law. A void agreement is one which cannot be enforced by law. Sometimes an agreement which is enforceable by law, i.e., a contract, can become void. Void agreements are different from voidable contracts, which are contracts that may be nullified. An agreement to carry out an illegal act is an example of a void agreement. For example, an agreement between drug dealers and buyers is a void agreement simply because the terms of the contract are illegal. In such a case, neither party can go to court to enforce the contract. A void agreement is void ab initio, i.e., from the beginning while a voidable contract can be voidable by one or all of the parties. A voidable contract is not void ab initio, rather, it becomes void later due to some changes

in condition. In sum, there is no scope of any discretion on the part of the contracting parties in a void agreement. The contracting parties do not have the power to make a void agreement enforceable.

**Q.40) If there is charge against company properties, it is registered with \_\_\_\_\_**

Static or Current – **STATIC**

Subject – **COMPANY LAW**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **MISCELLANEOUS (From chapter VI - Registrar of Companies of company law which is out of syllabus)**

**Options:**

- (a) SEBI
- (b) RBI
- (c) Registrar of Companies
- (d) Central Government
- (e) None of the above

**Answer: (c) Registrar of Companies**

**Explanation:**

Section 77 to 87 of the Companies Act 2013 provides the procedure for the registration of Charges.

Every company, creating or modifying a Charge on its property, assets or undertakings, whether it is tangible or intangible situated within or outside India, shall register the particular of Charge with the Registrar within 30 days of such creation by applying Form No. CHG-1 (for other than debentures) and Form No. CHG-9 (for debentures).

Along with the Form CHG-1 or CHG-9 as the case may be, the documents such as a certified true copy of every instrument evidencing creation or modification of the Charge, particular of other Charge holders in case of joint Charge and consortium finance, and in case of acquisition of property which is already subject to Charge instrument evidencing such acquisitions, are filed.

**Q.41) Narayan Murthy is the founder of \_\_\_\_\_**

Static or Current – **STATIC**

Subject – **UNRELATED TO SYLLABUS**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **MISCELLANEOUS**

**Options:**

- (a) Infosys
- (b) TCS
- (c) Tech Mahindra
- (d) WIPRO
- (e) None of the above

**Answer: (a) Infosys**

**Explanation:**

Infosys was founded in 1981 by seven engineers- N. R. Narayana Murthy, Nandan Nilekani, N. S. Raghavan, S. Gopalakrishnan, S. D. Shibulal, K. Dinesh, and Ashok Arora in Pune, India.

**Q.42) Full form of NAV is terms of Mutual Fund is \_\_\_\_\_**

Static or Current – **STATIC**

Subject - **FINANCE**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **Miscellaneous/MUTUAL FUNDS (Question from Mutual Funds chapter which is out of Syllabus, but this is very Basic topic of Finance and is covered in EduTap Course)**

**Options:**

- (a) Net Acquired Value
- (b) Non-Attractive Valuation
- (c) Net Appraised Value
- (d) Net Asset Value
- (e) None of the above

**Answer: (d) Net Asset Value**

**Explanation:**

Net Asset Value (NAV) is calculated as the current value of total assets minus the total value of all liabilities, divided by the total number of outstanding units. NAV allows an investor to track the performance of a fund.

**Q.43) What is the meaning of C in LCR?**

Static or Current – **STATIC**

Subject – **FINANCE**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **Miscellaneous/Risk Management (From Risk Management which is not part of syllabus but very basic topic of finance and is covered in EduTap's Course)**

**Options:**

- (a) Coverage
- (b) Conditional
- (c) Counter
- (d) Carriage
- (e) None of the above

**Answer: (a) Coverage**

**Explanation:**

LCR = Liquidity Coverage Ratio. The liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) refers to the proportion of highly liquid assets held by financial institutions, to ensure their ongoing ability to meet short-term obligations.

**Q.44) Which of the following can be considered as FDI apart from investing in one's home currency?**

Static or Current – **STATIC**

Subject – **Finance/Economics**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **Primary and Secondary Markets (Equity Markets)**

**Options:**

- (a) Investing in equity stocks

- (b) Remittance of money through bank account
- (c) Both A and B
- (d) Setting up a manufacturing unit
- (e) None of the above

**Answer: (d) Setting up a manufacturing unit**

**Explanation:**

Setting up a manufacturing unit can be considered as an FDI

**Q.45) Provision of tax is under which sub-head in balance sheet \_\_\_\_\_**

Static or Current – **STATIC**

Subject – **Commerce and Accounts**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **Preparation of FINAL Company ACCOUNTS**

**Options:**

- (a) Long-term provisions
- (b) Short-term assets
- (c) Long-term liabilities
- (d) Short-term provisions
- (e) None of the above

**Answer: (d) Short-term liabilities**

**Explanation:**

Provision of tax is under Short-term provisions in the balance sheet.

**Q.46) Debit what comes in, credit what goes \_\_\_\_\_**

Static or Current – **STATIC**

Subject – **ACCOUNTANCY**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **Miscellaneous/ Recording Transactions (Question from Recording Transactions chapter which is out of Syllabus but this is very Basic topic of Commerce and Accounts and is covered in EduTap Course)**

**Options:**

- (a) Up
- (b) Down
- (c) Out
- (d) Diagonal
- (e) None of the above

**Answer: (c) Out**

**Explanation:**

The Golden Rules of Accounting

**Debit The Receiver, Credit The Giver**

This principle is used in the case of personal accounts. When a person gives something to the organization, it becomes an inflow and therefore the person must be credit in the books of accounts. The converse of this is also true, which is why the receiver needs to be debited.

**Debit What Comes In, Credit What Goes Out**

This principle is applied in case of real accounts. Real accounts involve machinery, land and building etc. They have a debit balance by default. Thus, when you debit what comes in, you are adding to the existing account balance. This is exactly what needs to be done. Similarly, when you credit what goes out, you are reducing the account balance when a tangible asset goes out of the organization.

**Debit All Expenses and Losses, Credit All Incomes and Gains**

This rule is applied when the account in question is a nominal account. The capital of the company is a liability. Therefore, it has a default credit balance. When you credit all incomes and gains, you increase the capital and by debiting expenses and losses, you decrease the capital. This is exactly what needs to be done for the system to stay in balance.

The golden rules of accounting allow anyone to be a bookkeeper. They only need to understand the types of accounts and then diligently apply the rules.

**Q.47) Which of the following would be best for process improvement?**

Static or Current – **STATIC**

Subject – **MANAGEMENT**

Difficulty Level – **MODERATE**

Topic – **GENERAL MANAGEMENT (Fundamentals of Management)**

**Options:**

- (a) Concurrent Control
- (b) Feedback Control
- (c) Feedforward Control
- (d) Both A and B
- (e) None of the above

**Answer: (b) Feedback Control**

**Explanation:**

Feedback control is a process that managers can use to evaluate how effectively their teams meet the stated goals at the end of a production process. Feedback control evaluates the team's progress by comparing the output the team was planning on producing to what was actually produced.

**Q.48) What kind of ratio is a Current Ratio?**

Static or Current – **STATIC**

Subject – **FINANCE**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **RATIO ANALYSIS**

**Options:**

- (a) Liquidity
- (b) Activity
- (c) Profitability
- (d) Solvency
- (e) None of the above

**Answer: (a) Liquidity**

**Explanation:**

The current ratio is a liquidity ratio that measures a company's ability to pay short-term obligations or those due within one year. It tells investors and analysts how a company can maximize the current assets on its balance sheet to satisfy its current debt and other payables.

**Q.49) Current assets are assets expected to be realised within \_\_\_\_\_**

Static or Current – **STATIC**

Subject – **ACCOUNTANCY/Finance**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **INCOME STATEMENT & BALANCE SHEET**

**Options:**

- (a) 90 days
- (b) 180 days
- (c) 1 year
- (d) 2 years
- (e) None of the above

**Answer: (c) 1 year**

**Explanation:**

Current assets are assets expected to be realised within 1 year

**Q.50) The \_\_\_\_\_ states that other factors being constant, price and quantity demand of any good and service are inversely related to each other.**

Static or Current – **STATIC**

Subject – **ECONOMICS**

Difficulty Level – **EASY**

Topic – **Demand and Supply**

**Options:**

- (a) Law of Demand



- (b) Law of Supply
- (c) Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility
- (d) Law of Variable Proportion
- (e) None of the above

**Answer: (a) Law of Demand**

**Explanation:**

The law of demand states that other factors being constant (ceteris paribus), price and quantity demand of any good and service are inversely related to each other. When the price of a product increases, the demand for the same product will fall.

## Question Paper Analysis

### 1. Overall Analysis

The question number marked in above table refers to the same question number in the upper part of this document where we have listed down questions in detail. So, in case you want to refer to the original question please refer it using the question number in the table

Question No.	Topic	Subject	Level	Remarks
1	Primary and Secondary Markets – Equity Markets	FINANCE	Easy	
2	Direct and Indirect Taxes and GST	FINANCE	Easy	
3	Accounting as Financial Information System	Commerce and Accounts	Easy	
4	Financial Institutions - RBI, SEBI, NABARD, SIDBI etc.	FINANCE	Easy	
5	Miscellaneous	Schemes	Moderate	Out of Syllabus as it is from Scheme
6	Lean System and Innovation	COSTING	Easy	
7	Miscellaneous	COMPANY LAW	MODERATE	From Chapter II - Incorporation of Company in company law which is out of syllabus
8	Direct and Indirect Taxes and GST	FINANCE	Easy	
9	Direct and Indirect Taxes and GST	FINANCE	Easy	
10	Miscellaneous	General Studies	DIFFICULT	The definition of "Money Bill" is given in Article 110 of The Constitution of

				India which is out of Syllabus
11	Miscellaneous (Bills of Exchange)	Commerce and Accounts	Moderate	Question from chapter on Bills of Exchange which is not part of Syllabus, but this is basics of Commerce and Accounts and is covered in EduTap Course
12	Miscellaneous (Partnership Accounts)	Commerce and Accounts	Moderate	Question from Partnership chapter, which is out of Syllabus, but this is very famous topic of Commerce and Accounts and is covered in EduTap Course
13	Miscellaneous	General Studies	DIFFICULT	This question is from general studies which is out of syllabus
14	Miscellaneous	Finance	DIFFICULT	This question is from IT Act which is not part of Syllabus
15	Banking and Financial System in India	Finance	MODERATE	
16	MOTIVATION	Management	Easy	
17	Derivatives (Futures and Forwards)	FINANCE	MODERATE	
18	Miscellaneous	Economics	Easy	From Demographic Trends which is out of syllabus
19	Miscellaneous/Trial Balance and Rectification of Errors	Commerce and Accounts	Easy	Question from Trial Balance and Rectification of Errors which is out of Syllabus, but this is very basic topic of Commerce and Accounts and is covered in EduTap Course
20	Miscellaneous	Schemes	Easy	(From Schemes which is out of syllabus)
21	Miscellaneous	FINANCE	DIFFICULT	(From INCOME TAX which is Out of Syllabus)
22	General Management	Management	Easy	
23	Functions of RBI	FINANCE	Easy	
24	Financial Institutions - RBI,SEBI,NABARD, SIDBI etc.	FINANCE	Easy	
25	Direct and Indirect Taxes and GST	FINANCE	Moderate	
26	Income Statement and Balance Sheet	Commerce and Accounts	Easy	
27	General Management	MANAGEMENT	Easy	
28	MARGINAL COSTING	Costing	Easy	
29	Miscellaneous/Basics of Company Law	Company Law	Easy	From chapter I - Preliminary of company law which is not in syllabus, but this is very basic topic of Company law and is covered in EduTap Course
30	Primary and Secondary Markets – Equity Markets	Finance	Easy	

31	Miscellaneous	Computer	Easy	From Computer which is out of syllabus
32	Direct and Indirect Taxes and GST	Finance	Moderate	
33	Miscellaneous/Labour Costs	COSTING	Easy	From Labour Costs which is not part of syllabus directly, but it is basic of Costing and is covered in Edu Tap's Course
34	MISCELLANEOUS	MISCELLANEOUS	Easy	
35	Miscellaneous/Partnership Accounts	Commerce and Accounts	Difficult	Question from Partnership chapter, which is out of Syllabus, but this is very famous topic of Commerce and Accounts and is covered in EduTap Course
36	MISCELLANEOUS	Computer	Easy	From Computer which is out of syllabus
37	MISCELLANEOUS	Computer	Easy	From Computer which is out of syllabus
38	Primary and Secondary Markets (Debt Markets)	Finance	Easy	
39	MISCELLANEOUS	MISCELLANEOUS	DIFFICULT	From Contract Act which is out of Syllabus
40	MISCELLANEOUS	Company law	Easy	From chapter VI - Registrar of Companies of company law which is out of syllabus
41	MISCELLANEOUS	MISCELLANEOUS	Easy	
42	Miscellaneous/MUTUAL FUNDS	Finance	Easy	Question from Mutual Funds chapter, which is out of Syllabus, but this is very Basic topic of Finance and is covered in EduTap Course
43	Miscellaneous/Risk Management	Finance	Easy	Miscellaneous/Risk Management (From Risk Management which is not part of syllabus but very basic topic of finance and is covered in EduTap's Course)
44	Primary and Secondary Markets (Equity Markets)	Finance	Moderate	
45	Preparation of FINAL Company ACCOUNTS	Commerce and Accounts	Moderate	
46	Miscellaneous/ Recording Transactions	Commerce and Accounts	Easy	Question from Recording Transactions chapter, which is out of Syllabus, but this is very Basic topic of Commerce and Accounts and is covered in EduTap Course
47	GENERAL MANAGEMENT	Management	MODERATE	
48	RATIO ANALYSIS	Commerce and Accounts	Easy	

49	INCOME STATEMENT & BALANCE SHEET	Commerce and Accounts	Easy	
50	Demand and Supply	Economics	Easy	

## 1.1. Miscellaneous Questions

There are some questions (**marked as Miscellaneous in above table**). These are of two types

1. One which could not be mapped directly to syllabus, but they were either from the basic topics or topics indirectly linked to syllabus. All these topics were covered in EduTap course
2. Second which were out of syllabus and could not be even remotely linked to Syllabus. One cannot prepare for such questions as otherwise there is no end to topics

## 1.2. Number of Questions Asked from Each Subject

Subject	Number of Questions
Economics	2
Commerce and Accounts	10
Costing	3
Finance	18
Management	4
Company Law	3
Computer	3
Schemes	2
General Studies	2
Miscellaneous	3

1. 10 Questions were no way related to syllabus. The questions from computer, Schemes, General Studies, and Miscellaneous (which cannot be tagged to any subject) were completely out of the way. Point to note is that these questions were easy and many who did not prepare for the exam at all could also score in these questions. But one cannot prepare for such questions as then the **preparation will become infinite**
2. Not a balanced paper as Economics, Management, Costing and Company Law were not given due importance
3. Overall, the exam was weird, but one required only qualifying marks which could be managed

## 1.3. Number of Questions Segregated into Easy, Moderate and Difficult

Difficulty Level	Number of Questions
Easy	33
Moderate	11
Difficult	6

**Takeaway:** Though paper was weird as unexpected questions were asked, but still it was on easier side. One could easily get qualifying marks

## 1.4. Weightage of Numerical Asked

Numerical	
Subject	Number of Numerical
Finance	0
Costing	1
Commerce and Accounts	0

**Takeaway:** 1 numerical was asked in the exam. But if we see Paper 2 of Phase 2 then around 10+ numerical were asked there. Next time even in Phase 1- Paper 2 they can ask more numerical. Moreover, there shall be integrated preparation for Phase 1 and Phase 2 to prepare for all scenarios

## 2. Subject wise Analysis

### 2.1. Economic Section Analysis

Economics				
Q. No.	Topic	Number of Questions	Difficulty Level	Remarks
18	Demand and Supply	1	Easy	
50	Miscellaneous	1	Easy	From Demographic Trends which is out of syllabus
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Easy - 2</b>	

#### Take Way

1. Very a smaller number of questions asked. Justice not done with syllabus
2. No factual questions but only conceptual questions
3. Even out of these 2 questions, 1 question is marked as Miscellaneous as this question was not related to syllabus of economics. This question was as given below

“Statistics of population is known as \_\_\_\_\_”

### 2.2. Commerce and Accounts Section Analysis

Q. No.	Topic	Number of Questions	Difficulty Level	Remarks
3	Accounting as Financial Information System	1	Easy	
11	Miscellaneous (Bills of Exchange)	1	Moderate	Question from chapter on Bills of Exchange which is not part of Syllabus but this is basics of Commerce and Accounts and is covered in EduTap Course
12	Miscellaneous (Partnership Accounts)	1	Moderate	Question from Partnership chapter which is out of Syllabus but this is very famous topic of Commerce and Accounts and is covered in EduTap Course

19	Miscellaneous/Trial Balance and Rectification of Errors	1	Easy	Question from Trial Balance and Rectification of Errors which is out of Syllabus, but this is very basic topic of Commerce and Accounts and is covered in EduTap Course
26	Income Statement and Balance Sheet	1	Easy	
35	Miscellaneous/Partnership Accounts	1	Difficult	Question from Partnership chapter which is out of Syllabus, but this is very famous topic of Commerce and Accounts and is covered in EduTap Course
45	Preparation of FINAL Company ACCOUNTS	1	Moderate	
46	Miscellaneous/ Recording Transactions	1	Easy	Question from Recording Transactions chapter, which is out of Syllabus, but this is very Basic topic of Commerce and Accounts and is covered in EduTap Course
48	RATIO ANALYSIS	1	Easy	
49	INCOME STATEMENT & BALANCE SHEET	1	Easy	
	Total	10	Easy - 6 Moderate - 3 Difficult - 1	

### Take Way

1. Good Number of Questions Asked as most were easy
2. No question asked from accounting standards or accounting related to share capital, bonus shares, rights issue, Employees Stock Option and Buy-Back of Securities etc. though these were important topics
3. No numerical asked but then we cannot leave numerical as lot of them were asked in paper 2 phase 2. They can be asked in Phase 1 paper 2 next time
4. Questions asked were conceptual and not factual
5. Many Questions marked as Miscellaneous above though could not be tagged to syllabus directly, but they were part of basics of account which we covered in EduTap Course. You could not afford to leave these chapters as even if questions would not have been asked from these, they were still important for understanding other chapters

### 2.3. Costing Section Analysis

Costing				
Q. No.	Topic	Number of Questions	Difficulty Level	Remarks
6	Lean System and Innovation	1	Easy	
28	MARGINAL COSTING	1	Easy	

33	Miscellaneous/Labor Costs	1	Easy	From Labor Costs which is not part of syllabus directly but it is basic of Costing and is covered in EduTap's Course
	Total	3	Easy - 3	

### Take Way

1. Less Number of Questions Asked. Justice not done with syllabus
2. No Question asked from methods of costing such as Process costing, Job Costing, Unit Costing etc.
3. Just 1 numerical asked but then we cannot leave numerical as lot of them were asked in paper 2 phase 2. They can be asked in Phase 1 paper 2 next time
4. Questions asked were conceptual and on easier side and not factual
5. One Questions is marked as Miscellaneous above as they could not be tagged to syllabus directly. But they were part of basics of Costing which we covered in EduTap Course. You could not afford to leave these chapters as even if questions would not have been asked from these, they were still important for understanding other chapters

## 2.4. Finance Section Analysis

Finance				
Q. No.	Topic	Number of Questions	Difficulty Level	Remarks
1	Primary and Secondary Markets – Equity Markets	1	Easy	
2	Direct and Indirect Taxes and GST	1	Easy	
4	Financial Institutions - RBI, SEBI, NABARD, SIDBI etc.	1	Easy	
8	Direct and Indirect Taxes and GST	1	Easy	
9	Direct and Indirect Taxes and GST	1	Easy	
14	Miscellaneous	1	DIFFICULT	This question is from IT Act which is not part of Syllabus
15	Banking and Financial System in India	1	MODERATE	
17	Derivatives (Futures and Forwards)	1	MODERATE	
21	Miscellaneous	1	DIFFICULT	(From INCOME TAX which is Out of Syllabus)
23	Functions of RBI	1	Easy	
24	Financial Institutions - RBI, SEBI, NABARD, SIDBI etc.	1	Easy	

25	Direct and Indirect Taxes and GST	1	Moderate	
30	Primary and Secondary Markets – Equity Markets	1	Easy	
32	Direct and Indirect Taxes and GST	1	Moderate	
38	Primary and Secondary Markets (Debt Markets)	1	Easy	
42	miscellaneous/MUTUAL FUNDS	1	Easy	Question from Mutual Funds chapter which is out of Syllabus, but this is very Basic topic of Finance and is covered in EduTap Course
43	Miscellaneous/Risk Management	1	Easy	From Risk Management which is not part of syllabus but very basic topic of finance and is covered in EduTap's Course)
44	Primary and Secondary Markets (Equity Markets)	1	Moderate	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>Easy - 11 Moderate - 5 Difficult - 2</b>	

### Take Way

1. Huge Number of Questions Asked. Skewed more in favor of Finance but Questions **were generic and easy**
2. No Numerical asked but then we cannot leave numerical as lot of them were asked in paper 2 phase 2. They can be asked in Phase 1 paper 2 next time
3. No hard-core factual Question
4. Two Questions are marked as Miscellaneous from Mutual Funds and Risk Management above as they could not be tagged to syllabus directly. But they were part of basics of Finance which we covered in EduTap Course.
5. Two Questions marked as Miscellaneous were related to Income Tax related concepts which is out of scope of syllabus

## 2.5. Management Section Analysis

Management				
Q. No.	Topic	Number of Questions	Difficulty Level	Remarks
16	MOTIVATION	1	Easy	
22	General Management	1	Easy	
27	General Management	1	Easy	
47	GENERAL MANAGEMENT	1	MODERATE	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Easy - 3 Moderate - 1</b>	



### Take Way

1. Very less number of Questions asked, and they were on easier side
2. No Question asked from important topics such as leadership, HRD, Communication etc.
3. All conceptual questions

## 2.6. Company Law Section Analysis

Q. No.	Topic	Number of Questions	Difficulty Level	Remarks
7	Miscellaneous	1	MODERATE	From Chapter II - Incorporation of Company in company law which is out of syllabus
29	Miscellaneous/Basics of Company Law	1	Easy	From chapter I - Preliminary which is not in syllabus but this is very basic topic of Company Law and is covered in EduTap Course
40	MISCELLANEOUS	1	Easy	From chapter VI - Registrar of Companies of company law which is out of syllabus
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Easy - 2 Moderate - 1</b>	

### Take Way

1. Less Number of Questions Asked.
2. No Section number asked. But they were asked in Phase 2 Paper 2, so we cannot leave section numbers altogether
3. One Questions are marked as Miscellaneous from Basics of Company law i.e., Chapter 1 in company law as they could not be tagged to syllabus directly. But basics of company law important part of Company Law which we covered in EduTap Course.
4. Two Questions marked as Miscellaneous were related to other chapters of company law which are not part of syllabus. One cannot prepare for such questions as like that they can ask anything

## 2.7. Other Sections such as Computer, Schemes, General Studies and Miscellaneous

Computer, Schemes, General Studies Etc.				
Q. No.	Topic	Number of Questions	Difficulty Level	Remarks
5	Miscellaneous	1	Moderate	Out of Syllabus as it is from Scheme
10	Miscellaneous	1	DIFFICULT	The definition of "Money Bill" is given in Article 110 of The Constitution of India which is out of Syllabus
13	Miscellaneous	1	DIFFICULT	This question is from general studies which is out of syllabus

20	Miscellaneous	1	Easy	(From Schemes which is out of syllabus)
31	Miscellaneous	1	Easy	From Computer which is out of syllabus
34	MISCELLANEOUS	1	Easy	
36	MISCELLANEOUS	1	Easy	From Computer which is out of syllabus
37	MISCELLANEOUS	1	Easy	From Computer which is out of syllabus
39	MISCELLANEOUS	1	DIFFICULT	From Contract Act which is out of Syllabus
41	MISCELLANEOUS	1	Easy	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>Easy - 6 Moderate - 1 Difficult - 3</b>	

### Take Way

1. It was unexpected to have questions from Computer, Schemes, and GS in the Exam
2. But these questions were easy and most of the candidates scored good here
3. Next time we might not see these questions as paper 2 of phase 2 had not any such weird questions

### 3. Closing Comments

1. Please do not base your preparation based on this paper. This was an exception may be
2. Next year the phase 1 paper 2 might be tougher than itself
3. One should not start preparing for schemes or computer or GS by looking at this paper because then preparation becomes infinite. We should focus on core syllabus given in the notification