

# A thousand and one questions

Version I : September 2020





सत्यमेव जयते

सत्यमेव जयते नानृतं सत्येन पन्था विततो देवयानः।  
येनाक्रमन्त्यृषयो ह्याप्तकामा यत्र तत् सत्यस्य परमं निधानम् ॥

Truth alone triumphs; not falsehood.  
Through truth the divine path is spread out by which the sages whose desires  
have been completely fulfilled, reach to where is that supreme treasure of  
Truth.

### **Mundaka Upanishad 3.1.6**

<b>Concept and inspiration</b>	<b>Credits</b>	<b>Editing, Compilation</b>
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Cover page art has been created by G. Anusha IRAS (P) 2018, a CA and an artist.  
This mandala art is inspired by the country, the organization and the service



### **Message from Member Finance**

As Information Technology envelops our lives, it is only the next logical step for teaching, training and testing efforts to reinvent themselves. 1001 Questions in the form of an e-Booklet / Toolkit for IRAS probationers is the necessary move forward in this direction.

It will help our trainee officers to self-assess their understanding and knowledge about the Indian Railway Finance and Accounts functions, which are evolving at a very rapid pace. The Multiple-Choice Questions (MCQs) cover a wide range of training syllabus from General Expenditure, Books and Budget, Capital Expenditure to Workshop and Stores Accounts and Traffic Accounts.

The MCQs in this e-Booklet, I am told, have been crowd-sourced from senior IRAS professionals working in the field and to this extent, they will go a long way in deepening the knowledge base of our probationers for the day to day work skills and professional understanding required while working on the job. This will also make the assessment of probationers more objective and transparent, through rapid evaluation of the answer keys submitted. There would be more such question series in the future incorporating additional new topics.

Indian Railways Institute of Financial Management has taken upon itself the important policy mandate to convert key learning concepts into an **online learning format** with instructional videos, graphics and e-content development. **Tenders & Contracts** as the first subject matter is already being made available to the IRAS probationers. This will not only make learning more analytical and incisive but will also help reinforce classroom teaching in a big way.

I compliment the efforts of teams NAIR and IRIFM in bringing out this 1001 Question Series for IRAS Officers in the form of an e booklet/Toolkit.

(Ms Manjula Rangarajan)  
Member Finance

September 2020



## Foreword

**I never teach my pupils. I only attempt to provide the conditions in which they can learn.**

**Albert Einstein**

**A Thousand and One Questions** Version I (e –Booklet) could not have been launched at a more opportune time when blended learning and e-content-based teaching and training are assuming great significance worldwide. The paper and pencil-based tests now belong to the past and learning by rote also stands diminished with the advent of IT based teaching tools. The vast learnings embedded in the Indian Railway Finance and Accounts codes and manuals, policy guidelines and circulars are now just a mouse click away. In such a scenario, the trainers and trainees both have to approach the knowledge landscape from a different perspective. Multiple choice questions (MCQs) have now become the instrument of first choice as a rapid and efficient method to test understanding and comprehension.

The Covid-19 pandemic crisis has also brought to the forefront a compelling need to upload training content online so that probationers may access it anywhere, anytime and learn at their own pace. This E-Assessment Toolkit is the first step towards bringing in a valuable self-learning resource for the IRAS probationers during their 78-week long training period with the Indian Railways.

The questions in this toolkit have been crowdsourced from senior IRAS professionals. Teams NAIR and IRIFM gratefully acknowledge the contributions of Ms Deepa Chawla, Mr G Vijay Kumar, Mr Balasubramanyam, Mr Sanjay Bisariya, Mr D C Divakar, and Mr K Damodar Prasad in sourcing the questions as well as Mr Y S Subrahmanyam, Mr G S Ramakrishna and Mr L Achyut Rao and Ms Corrine Fernandes in typing and editing the content.

National Academy of Indian Railways (NAIR) and Indian Railways Institute of Financial Management (IRIFM), amongst the Centralised Training Institutes of Indian Railways are fast moving towards deploying e-learning/blended learning resources and uploading it on their websites. The first such detailed e learning content for IRAS probationers on Tenders and Contracts was developed in July 2020 followed by a Pension Module. It is hoped that these modules would be used enthusiastically by the probationers and would help them come better prepared to the classroom. The efforts being made by NAIR and IRIFM will place a greater responsibility on the IRAS probationers to not only go through the online reading material but to assess themselves through quizzes and MCQs of the kind as curated in this e-Booklet.

This e Booklet (Version I) is a work in progress. I am confident that more MCQs will be added to the toolkit on a continuous basis as syllabus upgradation and IT initiatives are rolled out, and as Indian Railways moves into newer financing formats such as EBR –IF (Extra Budgetary Resources and Institutional Finance) and other alternate financing options. Lifelong learning is here to stay. So is internet-based learning. It is therefore incumbent upon all of us to capitalize on this new way of being and to be the front runners in absorbing and disseminating knowledge.

(Dr Kalpana Dube)  
Chief of Faculty Finance

September 2020  
National Academy of Indian Railways  
Vadodara



### **The Third Word**

The need for blended learning, online content, and multiple choice questions has already been discussed by Dr Kalpana Dube, Chief of Faculty Finance, National Academy of Indian Railways, Vadodara in her foreword ahead of this afterword. Mine is to set the accounts straight by placing credit on the right side of the adjustment voucher.

Special thanks are due to Mr Balasubrahmanyam and G Vijay Kumar for patient support, quick response, and optimism despite the limited timeframe for this project. Thank you, Y S Subrahmanyam, Ramakrishna, Achyuth, Saif, and Richard for great team work. Applause for those who responded to IRIFM's call for this project irrespective of their own busy schedules, serving, retired, senior, junior alike, showing us that help is right by the corner, just seek, ye shall find.

None of this would have happened if Kalpana (Dr Kalpana Dube) had not planted the seed of blended learning sometime in April this year in a webinar she hosted at NAIR. The idea of trainees reading simplified content online, testing their knowledge with the help of MCQs, and then entering the class room arena prepared to ask questions seemed way more didactic than the same lot listening to class room lectures on tenders, general and subsidiary books, station balance sheet, so forth, and looking forward to the end of the session. Thank you, Kalpana, for involving IRIFM in this project and taking the lead by writing out a chunk of questions in this toolkit. This synergy between NAIR and IRIFM must continue so that this spark of an effort sets our young officers' minds on fire.

Smriti Verma  
Director, IRIFM

September 2020  
Indian Railways Institute of Financial Management  
Secunderabad

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**I**  
**Railway history**

## Railway history

- 1) The first non-passenger train in pre-independent India was made operational in:
  - (A) 1853
  - (B) 1851
  - (C) 1864
  - (D) 1850
  
- 2) The GIP Railway Company (GIP) was incorporated in England by an Act of the British Parliament on:
  - (A) 1<sup>st</sup> August 1849
  - (B) 1<sup>st</sup> August 1850
  - (C) 1<sup>st</sup> January 1851
  - (D) None of the above
  
- 3) The formation of the Railway Board in 1905 was based upon the recommendations of:
  - (A) Acworth Committee
  - (B) MacDonal Stephensons Committee
  - (C) Thomas Robertson Committee
  - (D) Separation Convention 1924
  
- 4) Before being brought under public ownership in 1951, at the time of Independence in 1947, there were:
  - (A) 42 Railway Systems including 32 lines operated by Princely States
  - (B) 37 Railway Systems with 10 lines operated by Princely States
  - (C) 45 Railway Systems with 30 lines operated by Princely States
  - (D) 32 Railway Systems with 25 lines operated by Princely States
  
- 5) The Oak Grove School set up for the wards of Railway employees in 1888 is located in:
  - (A) Asansol division
  - (B) Fort St. George, Chennai
  - (C) Railway Higher Secondary School, Ratlam
  - (D) Jharipani, Mussoorie, Uttarakhand
  
- 6) What is the significance of Red Hill Railroad of erstwhile Madras in IR history?
  - (A) This was actually the first rail road service in British India in 1836, proposed by British engineer, Arthur Thomas Cotton
  - (B) It was the first electric train system of India
  - (C) It was built to carry passengers in and around Madras city
  - (D) It was built by East India Company on a trial cum experiment basis for constructing rail roads
  
- 7) Who was the first Secretary of the Railway Board in 1905:
  - (A) Rowland Macdonald Stephenson
  - (B) Lord Dalhousie
  - (C) G.W. McGeorge
  - (D) N.G. Priestley



- 8) Which was the first train in India to have a Ladies Only compartment?  
(A) Frontier Mail  
(B) Punjab Mail  
(C) Deccan Queen  
(D) Toofan Mail
- 9) After independence and nationalization of Railway Zones, which was the only Railway Company which continued its private operations till 2016?  
(A) Assam Railway Company  
(B) Central Provinces Railway Company  
(C) Punjab Northern State Railway  
(D) Nagpur Chattisgarh Railway
- 10) The East India Railway Company's first passenger train ran on 15<sup>th</sup> August 1854 covering a distance of 38 kms between:  
(A) Howrah and Hooghly  
(B) Hooghly and Raneegunje  
(C) Nagpur and Ajani  
(D) Jamalpur and Munger

**Answer key**

- 1B On 22.12.1851 to haul construction material in Roorkee.
- 2A 1st August 1849
- 3C Thomas Robertson Committee (Source: Bibek Debroy Committee Report page 18/319)
- 4A 41 Railway Systems (Source: Bibek Debroy Committee Report page 19/319)
- 5D Jharipani, Mussoorie, Uttarkhand
- 6A This was actually the first rail road service in British India in 1836, proposed by British engineer, Arthur Thomas Cotton (Source: Bibek Debroy)
- 7D N.G. Priestley (Railway Board (1905) operated out of Shimla not Delhi, housed in a PWD Secretariat Building of 1896-97)
- 8C Deccan Queen (Source: Bibek Debroy) 9B  
Central Provinces Railway Company
- 10A Howrah to Hooghly

## **II**

### **Indian Railways financial overview**

### Indian Railways financial overview

- 1) How many Shramik Special trains have been arranged by Indian Railways till the first week of June 2020, to ferry the migrants due to Covid-19?
  - (A) Less than 2000 trains
  - (B) Between 3000 and 4000 trains
  - (C) Between 100 and 200 trains
  - (D) Between 5000 and 6000 trains
  
- 2) The commodities largely moved by Railways during the lockdown period were:
  - (A) POL, cement and iron ore
  - (B) Coal, fly ash and steel
  - (C) Foodgrains, salt, sugar, milk van
  - (D) None of the above
  
- 3) For better monitoring of big Railway projects, they have been categorized as:
  - (A) Super critical, critical and throughput enhancement projects
  - (B) High speed, safety and heavy haul projects
  - (C) Projects with Rs.500 crores each and Rs.1000 crore each
  - (D) Out of turn projects, Urgency based projects and Safety works projects
  
- 4) The Gross Traffic Receipts as per B.E. of 2020-21 are:
  - (A) 2,05,800 crores
  - (B) 1,88,800 crores
  - (C) 2,35,000 crores
  - (D) 2,25,613 crores
  
- 5) The Net Revenue projection for 2020-21 is:
  - (A) Rs. 9,000 crores
  - (B) Rs. 19,000 crores
  - (C) Rs. 6,500 crores
  - (D) Rs. 15,000 crores
  
- 6) Choose the right option in terms of top 3 railway freight commodities loaded (in MTs)
  - (A) Coal, Iron ore, Cement
  - (B) Coal, Fertilizers and Foodgrains
  - (C) Coal, Foodgrains and Pig iron
  
- 7) Which of the following is NOT a Reserve Fund of Indian Railways as in 2019-20:
  - (A) Capital Fund
  - (B) Development Fund
  - (C) Revenue Reserve Fund
  - (D) RRSK
  
- 8) Average lead in terms of kms for revenue earning freight of Indian Railways is:
  - (A) Between 750 and 1000 kms
  - (B) Between 250 and 550 kms
  - (C) Between 1000 and 1200 kms
  - (D) Between 500 to 600 kms

- 9) Electrified Route km on Indian Railways until March 2020 is:  
 (A) **Approx. 40,000 rkms**  
 (B) Approx. 29,000 rkms  
 (C) Approx. 38,000 rkms  
 (D) Approx. 50,000 rkms
- 10) Capital at charge of Indian Railways wiped out w.e.f. 2016-17 on which dividend was payable:  
 (A) 87,655 crores  
 (B) 224,685 crores  
 (C) 197992 crores  
 (D) 122772 crores
- 11) Which of the following is NOT owned by Indian Railways?  
 (A) Delhi Metro  
 (B) Kolkata Metro  
 (C) Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.  
 (D) None of the above
- 12) The Operating Ratio for 2020-21 has been projected at:  
 (A) 98%  
 (B) 96%  
 (C) 94%  
 (D) 95%
- 13) In terms of the Route kms, India is:  
 (A) 2<sup>nd</sup> largest rail system in the world  
 (B) 3<sup>rd</sup> largest rail system in the world  
 (C) 4<sup>th</sup> largest rail system in the world  
 (D) The largest rail system in the world
- 14) After the merger of the Railway Budget, what has been the major implication:  
 (A) Railways no longer has to prepare its Annual Statement of Receipts & Expenditure  
 (B) The Finance Ministry prepares the Railway Budget  
 (C) Railways no longer have to pay dividend to the Government  
 (D) None of the above
- 15) Vande Bharat Express was manufactured by:  
 (A) DLW, Varanasi  
 (B) RCF, Kapurthala  
 (C) ICF, Chennai  
 (D) RWF, Bengaluru

### Answer key

1B    2C    3A    4D    5C    6A    7C    8D    9A    10B    11A    12B    13C  
 14C    15C

### **III**

## **Business policy and strategy**

### **Business policy and strategy**

- 1) The Model Schedule of Powers (MSoP) issued by Railway Board in 2017/18 was significant because
  - (A) It brought about uniformity in schedule of delegation of powers across Zonal Railways
  - (B) It delegated all financial powers vested with the Railway Board to General Managers of Zonal Railways
  - (C) This MSoP focused on IT integration on Zonal Railways for the first time
  - (D) It was based upon the GFR delegation of Govt. of India
  
- 2) The Railway Budget has been merged with the General Budget w.e.f.
  - (A) 2016-17
  - (B) 2017-18
  - (C) 2018-19
  - (D) 2015-16
  
- 3) The dividend payable by Indian Railways after the merger of Railway Budget with General Budget is
  - (A) 2% of capital at charge of IR
  - (B) NIL
  - (C) 1% of capital at charge
  - (D) A notional amount of 100 crores every year
  
- 4) The full form of RRSK is
  - (A) Rashtriya Rail Suvidha Kosh
  - (B) Rashtriya Rail Safety Kosh
  - (C) Rashtriya Rail Sanraksha Kosh
  - (D) Rashtriya Rail Sampark Kosh
  
- 5) The countries with more than one billion tons of freight carried every year by rail are:
  - (A) Japan, China, India and USA
  - (B) Australia, Japan, China and India
  - (C) Russia, China, India and Brazil
  - (D) India, China, Russia and China
  
- 6) Which is not an example of EBR Funding in Indian Railways
  - (A) Leased assets from IRFC
  - (B) LIC loan
  - (C) RRSK Funds
  - (D) None of the above
  
- 7) Railways requirement is funding its capital expenditure through its internal resources to the extent of \_\_\_\_\_ in the last few years:
  - (A) 50% to 60%
  - (B) 25% to 30%
  - (C) 5% to 15%
  - (D) 20% to 40%

- 8) The performance capability of Electric Loco WAG 12B Loco recently introduced in Indian Railways in 2020 is
- (A) 10,000 HP, capable of MPS of 80 kmph and can carry 100 loaded wagons
  - (B) 12,000 HP, capable of MPS of 100 kmph and can haul 118 loaded wagons
  - (C) 11,500 HP, capable of MPS of 100 kmph and can haul up to 150 loaded wagons
  - (D) 10,000 HP, capable of MPS of 75 kmph and can carry 125 loaded wagons
- 9) In terms of energy efficiency and resource optimization, Railways are:
- (A) 12 times more efficient in freight traffic as compared to road transport
  - (B) 6 times more efficient in freight traffic as compared to road transport
  - (C) 10 times more efficient in freight traffic as compared to road transport
  - (D) 15 times more efficient in freight traffic as compared to road transport
- 10) By 2030, Indian Railways plans to increase its freight share by \_\_\_\_% to support transportation emissions mitigation strategies
- (A) From 35 to 45%
  - (B) From 35 to 50%
  - (C) From 35 to 65%
  - (D) From 35 to 75%
- 11) In terms of energy efficiency, which is superior braking power?
- (A) Vacuum brakes
  - (B) Air brakes
  - (C) Regeneration brakes
  - (D) None of the above
- 12) IROAF has tied up with which two institutes for production of Methanol and other
- (A) National Institute of Solar Energy (NISE) and TERI
  - (B) Indian Institute of Petroleum and NISE
  - (C) Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi, and TERI
  - (D) Ministry of Environment and IIT/Delhi
- 13) Which of the following is NOT identified for development as Eco Smart Stations in IR as the result of NGT New Delhi notification of 2019
- (A) **Surat, Lumding and Indore**
  - (B) Bilaspur, Digha and Katihar
  - (C) Lucknow Jn, Varanasi and Jodhpur
  - (D) Jabalpur, Ajmer and Pune
- 14) Identify the autonomous bodies / authorities of IR out of the following options:
- (A) CONCOR and DFCCIL
  - (B) RITES and RVNL
  - (C) CORE and IRFC
  - (D) CRIS and RLDA





- 22) What is the full form of CPENGRAMS?  
(A) Central Portal for Employee Engagement and Remote Applications for Management Support  
(B) Central Portal for Engagement Recruitment and Auxiliary Management Service  
(C) Central Pensioners Enrichment Group Activity and Maintenance Support  
(D) Centralised Web Enabled Pension Grievance Redressal and Monitoring System
- 23) Indian Railways plans to become a Green Railway System by 2030 with Net Zero Carbon Emission. Towards this end, how much MW of energy through roof top solar panels is envisaged?  
(A) 500 Mega Watt  
(B) 250 Mega Watt  
(C) 350 Mega Watt  
(D) 300 Mega Watt
- 24) Which 3 states out of the following have maximum number of wind based power plants already commissioned by IR?  
(A) Gujarat, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh  
(B) Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Kerala  
(C) Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra  
(D) Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh
- 25) What has been the achievement of IR in installation of Bio Toilets till 2020?  
(A) Total of 69,000 coaches fitted with approx. 2,44,000 bio toilets  
(B) Total of 40,000 coaches fitted with 1,50,000 bio toilets  
(C) Total of 50,000 coaches fitted with 2,10,000 bio toilets  
(D) Total of 45,000 coaches fitted with 2,00,000 bio toilets
- 26) Annual losses on account of subsidized tariffs for passenger / coaching services in IR are in the range of  
(A) 20,000 crores  
(B) 10,000 crores  
(C) 38,000 crores  
(D) 45,000 crores
- 27) The expected freight traffic forecast for both Eastern and Western DFC 20 years after commercial operation date would be in the range of \_\_\_\_\_ as per JICA estimates  
(A) 800 MT to 1000 MT  
(B) 300 MT to 350 MT  
(C) 550 MT to 600 MT  
(D) 900 MT to 950 MT
- 28) Which commodity was exported to Bangladesh for the first time during COVID lockdown period May to August 2020 by IR?  
(A) Fertilizers  
(B) Onions  
(C) Fly Ash  
(D) Iron Ore

- 29) As per new perspective planning to optimise passenger train operation from 2021, the trains would be operated on:
- (A) A hub and spoke model
  - (B) Least cost model
  - (C) Semi high speed corridors movements
  - (D) Mixed traffic routes model
- 30) One of the major features of the new Arbitration and Conciliation Act (Amendment Bill) 2015 is:
- (A) Setting up of Arbitration Council of India
  - (B) Doing away with the time period required to make an Award under the arbitration proceedings
  - (C) Hire international arbitrators to conduct Arbitration Proceedings
  - (D) None of the above
- 31) What is NOT a source of funding for IR to finance its capital expenditure projects?
- (A) Extra budgetary resources
  - (B) Gross budgetary support
  - (C) Internal resources of IR
  - (D) Raising bonds and debentures from the stock market
- 32) For monitoring of high value projects of all Govt. departments including IR through MOSPI, the following two systems are in place
- (A) UMID and SUVIDHA
  - (B) OCMS and IPMD
  - (C) e-SAMIKSHA and ARPAN
  - (D) CSP and PRAGATI
- 33) What value of capital expenditure projects are monitored by the Government of India through its project monitoring portal?
- (A) Projects over Rs.100 crore
  - (B) Projects over Rs.500 crore
  - (C) Projects over Rs.150 crore
  - (D) Projects over Rs.1000 crore
- 34) The mainline electrified rail network in India uses:
- (A) 25 KV AC
  - (B) 25 KV DC
  - (C) 20 KV AC
  - (D) 20 KV DC
- 35) Which out of the following statements is incorrect as in 2020?
- (A) 58% of railway track is electrified
  - (B) 42% of railway track is yet to be electrified
  - (C) All railway tracks would be electrified by 2023
  - (D) All railway tracks would be electrified by 2030

- 36) What is the full form of GAAP?  
 (A) Government Approved and Authorised Procedures  
 (B) Government Audit and Accounting Protocol  
 (C) Generally Accepted Accounting Principles  
 (D) General Agreement for Assessment Period
- 37) Project Monitoring Group (PMG) set up by the Govt. of India in the Cabinet Secretariat is now merged with:  
 (A) Expenditure division of MoF  
 (B) Infrastructure division of MoF  
 (C) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI)  
 (D) Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT)

**Answer key**

- 1 (A) It brought about uniformity in schedule of delegation of powers across Zonal Railways  
 2 (B) 2017-18  
 3 (B) NIL  
 4 (C) Rashtriya Rail Sanraksha Kosh  
 5 (D) India, China, Russia and China  
 6 (C) RRSK Funds  
 7 (C) 5% to 15%  
 8 (B) 9 (A) 10(A) 11(C) 12(B) 13(A) 14(D) 15(D)  
 16(C) Till date 100 MW of solar plants have been implemented on roof tops of various buildings and includes 900 station buildings (PIB/2020 Report)  
 17(A) 18(B) 19(B) 20(D) 21(D) 22(D) 23(A) 24(C) 25(A) 26(C) 27(C) 28(B) 29(A)  
 30(A) 31(D) 32(B) 33(C) 34(A) 35(D) 36(C) 37(D)

**IV**  
**Commercial book keeping**

## Concepts and conventions

- 1) Recognition of expenses in the same period as associated revenues is known as the
  - A) Book-Keeping principle
  - B) matching principle.
  - C) Cost Principle
  - D) None.
  
- 2) If a concern proposes to discontinue its business from March 2018 and decides to dispose of all its assets within a period of 4 months, The Balance Sheet as on
  - (A) Historical Cost
  - (B) Net realisable value
  - (C) Cost less Depreciation
  - (D) Cost price or Market value, whichever is lower.
  
- 3) A concept that a business enterprise will not be sold or liquidated in the near future is known as:
  - (A) Going Concern
  - (B) Economic Entity
  - (C) Monetary Unit
  - (D) None of the above
  
- 4) During the life-time of an entity accounting produce financial statements in accordance with which basic accounting concept:
  - (A) Conservation
  - (B) Matching
  - (C) Accounting Period
  - (D) None of the Above
  
- 5) The concept which requires that the same accounting method should be used from one accounting period to the next is called
  - (A) Conservatism
  - (B) Consistency
  - (C) Objectivity
  - (D) Matching
  
- 6) All of the following items are classified as fundamental accounting assumptions except
  - A) Consistency
  - B) Business Entity
  - C) Going concern
  - D) Accrual
  
- 7) The determination of expenses for an accounting period is based on the principle of
  - A) Objectivity
  - B) Materiality
  - C) Matching
  - D) Periodicity.

- 8) A change in accounting policy is justified
- (A) To comply with accounting
  - (B) To ensure more appropriate presentation of the financial statement of the enterprise.
  - (C) To comply with the law
  - (D) All of the above
- 9) Selection of an inappropriate accounting policy decision may
- (A) Overstate the performance and financial position of a business entity
  - (B) Understate/ overstate the performance and financial position of a business entity
  - (C) Overstate the performance of a business entity
  - (D) Understate financial position of a business entity.
- 10) Accounting polices refer to specific accounting
- (A) principles
  - (B) Methods of applying those principles.
  - (C) Both (a) and (b) .
  - (D) None of the above.
- 11) All of the following are valuation principles except
- (A) Historical cost.
  - (B) Present Value
  - (C) Future value
  - (D) Realisable value
- 12) Nandini enterprises follows the Written Down Value method of depreciating machinery year after year due to
- A) Comparability
  - B) Convenience
  - C) Consistency
  - D) All of them.
- 13) Mr. Raj purchased goods costing 1,50,000 and sold  $\frac{4}{5}$ th of the goods amounting to Rs.1,80,000. He met expenses amounting to Rs.25,000 during the year, 2018. He made a net profit as Rs.35,000. Which of the accounting concept was followed by him?
- A) Entity
  - B) Periodicity
  - C) Matching
  - D) Conservatism.
- 14) Economic life of an enterprise is split into period interval as per
- A) Entity
  - B) Matching
  - C) Accounting Period
  - D) Accrual
- 15) It is essential to standardize a company's accounting principles and policies in order to ensure
- A) Transparency
  - B) Consistency
  - C) Comparability
  - D) All of the above.

16) What is the Accounting Standard for Depreciation?

- A) AS4
- B) AS6
- C) AS8
- D) AS10

**Answer key**  
**Concepts and conventions**

1B    2B    3A    4C    5B    6B    7D    8D    9B    10C    11C    12C  
13C   14C   15D   16D

## **Accounting process**

- 1) Following are the users of accounting information.
  - A) Creditors
  - B) Lenders
  - C) Customers
  - D) All the above.
  
- 2) 'For each and Every Debit there must be a corresponding Credit' is the principal of\_\_\_\_
  - A) Going Concern
  - B) Real Account.
  - C) Book-Keeping
  - D) Double Entry
  
- 3) The balance of the petty cash is
  - (A) An expense
  - (B) An income
  - (C) An asset
  - (D) A liability
  
- 4) Fixed Assets are
  - (A) Kept in the business for use over long time for earning income
  - (B) Meant for resale
  - (C) Meant for conversion
  - (D) All of the above
  
- 5) The term 'Debtor' means
  - A) A person who owes something to the business
  - B) A person to whom something is owing by the business
  - C) Both of the above.
  - D) None of the above.
  
- 6) A trial balance will not balance if
  - (A) Correct Journal entry is posted twice
  - (B) The purchase on credit basis is debited to purchases and credited to cash
  - (C) Rs.1,000 cash payment to creditors is debited to creditors for Rs.100 and credited to cash Rs.1,000.
  - (D) None of the above.
  
- 7) After the preparation of ledgers , the next step is preparation of
  - (A) Trading Account
  - (B) Trial Balance
  - (C) Profit and Loss account
  - (D) Balance Sheet
  
- 8) After preparing the trial balance the accountant finds that the total of debit side is short by Rs.3,000. The difference will be
  - (A) Credited to suspense account
  - (B) Debited to suspense account
  - (C) Adjusted to any of the debit balance account
  - (D) Adjusted to any of the credit balance.



- 9) Rs.20,000 paid as wages for erecting a machine should debited to
- Repair account
  - Capital account
  - Machine account
  - Furniture account.
- 10) Sales of office furniture should be credited to
- Sales account
  - Furniture Account
  - Purchases account
  - Cash account
- 11) Rent paid to landlord is credited to
- Landlord's a/c
  - Bad debts a/c
  - Cash a/c
  - None
- 12) Which of the following statements is true?
- The term " financial Statements includes both analysis and Interpretation"
  - On the basis of modus operandi, financial analysis can be classified as external analysis and internal analysis.
  - Vertical analysis refers to the comparison of financial data of a company for several years.
  - Horizontal analysis is also known as "static analysis"
- 13) Accounting provides information on
- Cost and income for managers
  - Company's tax liability for a particular year
  - Financial conditions of an institution
  - All of the above.
- 14) If the assets of a business are Rs.3,00,000 and its capital Rs.1,00,000, the liabilities of this business are
- 4,00,000
  - 2,00,000
  - 1,00,000
  - 3,00,000
- 15) Effect of machinery purchased for cash
- Decrease in total assets
  - Increase in total assets.
  - No change in the total assets.
  - Decrease in total liabilities.
- 16) Recording of outstanding salary is based on
- Accrual concept
  - Going concern concept
  - Cost concept
  - Business entity concept

- 17) Goodwill Account is a
- A) Nominal Account
  - B) Personal Account
  - C) Real Account
  - D) None
- 18) A withdrawal of goods from business by the proprietor should be credited to which Account.
- A) Cash Account
  - B) Proprietor Account
  - C) Capital Account
  - D) Purchases Account
- 19) What checks the arithmetical accuracy of ledger accounts?
- A) Ledger
  - B) Account
  - C) Trial Balance
  - D) Final Accounts.
- 20) The process of transferring debit and credit items from a journal to their respective Accounts in the ledger is termed as
- A) Ledger Posting
  - B) Journalising
  - C) Balancing
  - D) Accounting.
- 21) Cash book is journal as well as
- A) Cash Account
  - B) Ledger
  - C) Journal
  - D) Both cash and journal.
- 22) Financial position of a business is ascertained on the basis of:
- A) Records prepared under book-keeping process.
  - B) Trial Balance
  - C) Accounting reports
  - D) None of the above
- 23) If the Assets of a business on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020 are worth Rs.5,00,000 and its Capital Rs.3,50,000, its Liabilities on that date shall be
- A) Rs.8,50,000
  - B) Rs.1,50,000
  - C) Rs.3,50,000
  - D) Rs.5,00,000
- 24) Classify the money spent of Rs.1,00,000 as travelling expenses of the Member Mechanical on trips abroad for purchase of capital asset is
- (A) Capital expenditure
  - (B) Revenue expenditure
  - (C) Deferred Revenue Expenditure
  - (D) None of the above

- 25) If an individual asset is increased, there will be a corresponding
- (A) Increase of another asset or increase of capital
  - (B) Decrease of another asset or increase of liability
  - (C) Decrease of specific liability or decrease of capital
  - (D) Increase in drawings and liability
- 26) Contingent Asset usually arises from unplanned or unexpected events that give rise to:
- (A) The possibility of an inflow of economic benefits to the business entity
  - (B) The possibility of an outflow of economic benefits to the business entity
  - (C) Either a) or b)
  - (D) None of the above
- 27) Balance of indirect expenses accounts are transferred to
- A) Trading Account
  - B) Profit & Loss account
  - C) Balance Sheet
  - D) Trial Balance.
- 28) The capital of a sole trader would change as a result of
- (A) A creditor being paid his account by cheque
  - (B) Raw materials being purchased on credit
  - (C) Fixed assets being purchased on credit
  - (D) Wages being paid in cash
- 29) A decrease in the provision for doubtful debts would result in:
- (A) An increase in liabilities
  - (B) A decrease in working capital
  - (C) A decrease in net profits
  - (D) An increase in Net profits
- 30) The Debts written off as bad, if recovered subsequently are
- A) Credited to Bad Debts recovered account
  - B) Credited to Debtors Account
  - C) Debited to Profit and Loss Account
  - D) None of the above
- 31) Provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts is treated in the balance sheet as
- A) Added to Debtors
  - B) Deducted from Creditors
  - C) Added to Creditors
  - D) Deducted from Debtors
- 32) Identified and measured economic events should be recorded in
- A) chronological order
  - B) Alphabetical order
  - C) Both
  - D) None .
- 33) A Suspense Account balance is
- A) Debit
  - B) Credit
  - C) Debit or credit
  - D) None of them

- 34) When a debtor pays her dues
- A) Assets side of Balance sheet will increase
  - B) Assets side of Balance Sheet will decrease
  - C) Liabilities side of Balance Sheet will increase
  - D) There will be no change in total assets or total liabilities
- 35) Claim admitted in respect of stock destroyed by fire will be credited to
- A) Profit and Loss Account
  - B) Purchases Account
  - C) Loss Account due to fire
  - D) Balance sheet.
- 36) Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks are
- A) Current assets
  - B) Fixed assets
  - C) Intangible assets
  - D) Investments.
- 37) Balance sheets are prepared
- A) Daily
  - B) Weekly
  - C) Monthly
  - D) Annually.
- 38) Book-Keeping is mainly concerned with
- A) recording of financial data.
  - B) Designing the systems of classifying and summarising the recorded data.
  - C) Interpreting the data for internal and external users.
  - D) All of the above.
- 39) Preparation of a Trial balance is for:
- (A) Locating Errors
  - (B) Locating errors of principles
  - (C) The trial balance to agree.
  - (D) None of the above
- 40) Cash Book which is maintained to record small expenses is called.
- (A) Simple Cash book
  - (B) petty cash book.
  - (C) Two column Cash Book.
  - (D) Triple Column Cash Book.
- 41) What is that maintained for known liabilities
- (A) Provision
  - (B) Reserve
  - (C) Capital Reserve
  - (D) Reserve Fund
- 42) Closing, Rectification and Adjustment entries are made in which subsidiary Book.
- (A) Cash Book
  - (B) Adjustment Book
  - (C) Journal Proper
  - (D) Ledger.

- 43) Journal Proper records  
(A) All transactions  
(B) All cash Transactions  
(C) All transactions not recorded in any subsidiary books  
(D) All credit Transactions
- 44) Real Account records  
(A) Dealings with creditors or debtors  
(B) Dealings in commodities  
(C) Gains and losses  
(D) All of the above.
- 45) The following is a statement showing the financial status of the company at any given time  
(A) Trading account  
(B) Profit and Loss statements  
(C) Balance sheet  
(D) Cash book.
- 46) Which of the following statements is correct?  
(A) Goodwill is a fictitious asset  
(B) Patents are tangible asset  
(C) Debtors are current liability  
(D) Land is a Current asset.
- 47) After sale of goods worth Rs.20,000 on March31,2020, a proprietor is left with closing stock of Rs. 10,000. This is  
(A) An event  
(B) A transaction  
(C) A transaction as well as event  
(D) neither a transaction or Event.
- 48) Assets are held in business for the purpose of  
(A) Resale  
(B) Conversion into cash  
(C) Earning revenue  
(D) None of them.
- 49) General Reserve is treated in Balance sheet as  
(A) Asset  
(B) Liability  
(C) Outstanding Income  
(D) Both as an Asset and a Liability.
- 50) Identified & Measured economic events should be recorded in  
(A) Chronological order  
(B) Alphabetical order  
(C) Both  
(D) None .

- 51) A Suspense Accounts shows this balance  
 (A) Debit  
 (B) Credit  
 (C) Debit or credit  
 (D) None of them
- 52) A Profit on the disposal of a fixed asset can also be described as an  
 (A) Over provision for depreciation on the asset  
 (B) Increase in Fixed Assets on the Balance Sheet  
 (C) Under provision for depreciation on the asset  
 (D) None of the above
- 53) Capital is the difference between  
 (A) Income and expenses  
 (B) Sales and cost of goods sold  
 (C) Assets and Liabilities  
 (D) None of the above
- 54) The following is not shown in the Balance Sheet  
 (A) Fixed deposit  
 (B) Opening stock  
 (C) Mortgage on land  
 (D) Bank overdraft.
- 55) Disagreement of a trial balance indicates the following error  
 (A) Error of Omission  
 (B) Error of Commission  
 (C) Duplicating error  
 (D) One sided Error.
- 56) Which of the following Statements is false  
 (A) Assets will be equal to capital, if there are no liabilities  
 (B) Basic Concepts bring uniformity in Accounting  
 (C)  $\text{Income} = \text{Revenue} - \text{Expenses}$   
 (D) According to business entity concept the existence of business and proprietors is one and the same.
- 57) Which of the following Statements is false  
 (A) Assets will be equal to capital, if there are no liabilities  
 (B) Basic Concepts bring uniformity in Accounting  
 (C)  $\text{Income} = \text{Revenue} - \text{Expenses}$   
 (D) According to business entity concept the existence of business and proprietors is one and the same.

**Answer key**  
**Accounting process**

1D	2D	3C	4A	5A	6C	7B	8B	9C	10B	11C	12A
13D	14B	15C	16A	17C	18D	19C	20A	21B	22C	23B	24A
25B	26A	27B	28D	29D	30A	31D	32A	33C	34D	35B	36C
37D	38A	39C	40B	41A	42C	43C	44B	45C	46A	47A	48C
49B	50A	51C	52A	53C	55B	56D	57D				

## **Bills of exchange**

- 1) What is a Bills Receivable account?
  - A) Personal Account
  - B) Machinery Account
  - C) Real Account
  - D) Nominal Account
  
- 2) From the following information, find out who can draw the bill if Mr. A sold goods to B:
  - A) A will draw a bill on B
  - B) B will draw on A
  - C) Third party will draw a bill on A or B
  - D) None of the above
  
- 3) Who draws a Bill of Exchange?
  - A) Creditor
  - B) Debtor
  - C) Holder
  - D) None of the above
  
- 4) The person who draws a Bill of Exchange is known as
  - A) Drawer
  - B) Payee
  - C) Drawee
  - D) None of the above
  
- 5) What does 'retiring a bill under rebate' mean?
  - A) Making a payment of the bill before the due date
  - B) Dishonouring of a bill
  - C) Making a payment of the bill after the due date
  - D) All of the above
  
- 6) A bill of Exchange has \_\_Parties
  - A) One
  - B) Two
  - C) Three
  - D) Four
  
- 7) Noting Charges are paid to the Notary by the
  - A) Drawer
  - B) Bank
  - C) Endorsee
  - D) Either of the above three parties
  
- 8) The payment of a Promissory Note is made by its
  - A) Maker
  - B) Payee
  - C) Drawer
  - D) Bank

- 9) The purpose of accommodation bill is  
A) To finance actual purchase or sale of goods  
B) To facilitate trade transmission  
C) When both parties are in need of funds  
D) None of the above
- 10) Under which circumstances drawer and payee is same person:  
A) When drawer discounted the bill with banker  
B) When drawer endorse the bill to third party  
C) When drawer held the bill till maturity  
D) When drawee rejects to accept the bill

**Answer key**  
**Bills of exchange**

1C    2A    3C    4A    5A    6C    7D    8A    9C    10C



## **Bank reconciliation statement**

- 1) Debit balance in the Pass Book means:
  - A) Favourable balance in the Cash Book
  - B) Unfavourable balance in the Cash Book
  - C) Favourable balance in the Pass Book
  - D) Unfavourable balance in the Pass Book.
  
- 2) Bank Reconciliation Statement is a
  - (A) Part of Cash Book
  - (B) Part of Bank Account
  - (C) Part of Financial statements
  - (D) None of the above.
  
- 3) When balance as per Pass Book is the starting point, interest allowed by bank is
  - (A) Added
  - (B) Subtracted
  - (C) Not required to be adjusted
  - (D) None of the above
  
- 4) When the balance as per Cash Book is the starting point, direct deposit by customer:
  - A) Added
  - B) Subtracted
  - C) Not required to be adjusted
  - D) Neither of the two
  
- 5) Credit Balance in the Cash Book means:
  - A) Overdraft as per Pass Book
  - B) Credit balance as per Pass Book
  - C) Debit balance in the Cash Book
  - D) Neither of these.
  
- 6) Bank reconciliation statement may be prepared with the balance of
  - (A) Cash book
  - (B) Pass book
  - (C) Either Cash book or Pass book
  - (D) Neither cash book or pass book
  
- 7) A Pass book is a
  - (A) Copy of banking transactions entered in the cash book
  - (B) Copy of the customers' ledger accounts maintained by the bank
  - (C) Record of all cash transactions
  - (D) Copy of firms receipts and payments.
  
- 8) Bank reconciliation statement is prepared by
  - (A) Bank's customers
  - (B) Bank
  - (C) Proprietor of the business
  - (D) Tax Authorities

### **Answer key**

#### **Bank reconciliation statement**

1D    2D    3B    4A    5A    6C    7B    8A

## **Inventories**

- 1) The amount of purchase if Cost of goods sold is Rs. 80,700; Opening stock Rs.5,800; Closing stock Rs.6,000
  - (A) Rs.80,500
  - (B) Rs. 74,900
  - (C) Rs. 74,700
  - (D) Rs. 80,900
  
- 2) Stock is
  - (A) Included in the category of Fixed assets
  - (B) An intangible fixed asset
  - (C) An investment
  - (D) A part of current assets
  
- 3) Average stock = Rs. 12,000; closing stock is Rs. 3,000 more than the opening stock. The value of closing stock is \_\_\_\_
  - (A) Rs.12,000
  - (B) Rs.24,000
  - (C) Rs.10,500
  - (D) Rs.13,500
  
- 4) if the profit is 25% of the cost price then it is
  - (A) 25% of the sales price
  - (B) 33% of the sales price
  - (C) 20% of the sales price
  - (D) 15% of the sales price

## **Answer key Inventories**

1D    2D    3C    4C

## **Depreciation**

- 1) Original cost = Rs.1,26,000; Salvage value = Rs. 6,000. Useful life = 6 Years.  
Annual depreciation under SLM =
  - (A) Rs. 21,000
  - (B) Rs. 20,000
  - (C) Rs. 15,000
  - (D) Rs. 14,000
  
- 2) In the case of downward revaluation of an asset which is for the first time revalued , the account to be debited is
  - (A) Fixed asset
  - (B) Revaluation Reserve
  - (C) Profit & loss account
  - (D) General reserve
  
- 3) Depreciation provides funds for
  - A) Repairs
  - B) Depreciation
  - C) Replacement
  - D) Renewals.
  
- 4) Depreciation is an expense resulting
  - A) from the consumption of Current Assets
  - B) from the consumption of Fixed Assets
  - C) From the use of various services
  - D) None of the above.
  
- 5) The amount of Depreciation Charged is debited to:
  - A) Depreciation Account
  - B) Machinery Account
  - C) Cash Account
  - D) None.
  
- 6) Discarding of old machinery due to new invention is called.
  - A) Fictitious
  - B) Obsolescence
  - C) Amortisation
  - D) None of them.
  
- 7) The following expense is not included in the acquisition cost of Plant and Machinery
  - A) Cost of site preparation
  - B) Delivery and Handling charges
  - C) Installation Charges
  - D) Financing costs incurred subsequent to the period after plant and equipment is put to use.
  
- 8) Which of the following is not depreciated
  - A) Plant and Machinery
  - B) Vehicles
  - C) Furniture
  - D) Land

- 9) Depreciation is calculated on  
 (A) Current assets  
 (B) Fixed assets  
 (C) Fictitious Assets  
 (D) Wasting Assets
- 10) Diminishing Value Method means a method by which  
 (A) The rate of depreciation falls year by year  
 (B) The amount on which depreciation is calculated falls year by year  
 (C) The rate as well as the amount to which it is applied fall year by year  
 (D) None of the above.
- 11) Depreciation according to straight line method is calculated on  
 (A) Opening balance  
 (B) Closing balance  
 (C) Market value  
 (D) Original cost.
- 12) Under this method asset account is allowed to stand in the books at its original cost from year to year  
 (A) Straight line method  
 (B) Diminishing Balance Method  
 (C) Depreciation Fund Method  
 (D) Annuity Method

**Answer key**  
**Depreciation**

1B    2C    3C    4B    5A    6B    7D    8D    9B    10B    11D    12C

## Ratio analysis

- 1) This ratio refers to the ability of a firm to meet its short-term obligations out of its short-term resources
  - (A) Liquidity ratio
  - (B) Leverage ratios
  - (C) Activity ratios
  - (D) Profitability ratios
  
- 2) The measure of how efficiently its assets resources are employed by a firm is called
  - A) Liquidity ratio
  - B) Leverage ratios
  - C) Activity ratios
  - D) Profitability ratios
  
- 3) A current ratio of what and above indicates the availability of sufficient net working capital and the ability of the firm to meet its current liabilities?
  - A) 2:1
  - B) 1.44:1
  - C) 1.55:1
  - D) 1.66:1
  
- 4) The following is also known as External Internal Equity ratio
  - A) Current ratio
  - B) Acid test ratio
  - C) Debt Equity ratio
  - D) Debt service coverage ratio
  
- 5) A higher inventory ratio indicates
  - A) Better inventory management
  - B) Quicker turnover
  - C) Both 'A' and 'B'
  - D) None of the above
  
- 6) Return on Investment Ratio (ROI) =
  - A)  $(\text{Gross profit} / \text{Net sales}) \times 100$
  - B)  $(\text{Gross profit} \times \text{Sales} / \text{Fixed assets}) \times 100$
  - C)  $(\text{Net profit} / \text{Sales}) \times 100$
  - D)  $(\text{Net profit} / \text{Total assets}) \times 100$
  
- 7) Liquid Ratios are also known as
  - (A) Current Ratio
  - (B) Acid-test ratio
  - (C) Cash ratio
  - (D) None of the above
  
- 8) Rule of thumb for acid-test ratio is
  - (A) 1:0
  - (B) 2:1
  - (C) 1:1
  - (D) 1:2

- 9) Gross capital employed is equal to Total  
(A) Assets  
(B) Capital  
(C) Current Assets  
(D) Liabilities

- 10) Two elements of a Current ratio are current assets and  
(A) Liabilities  
(B) Current Liabilities  
(C) Total Liabilities  
(D) Quick Liabilities

**Answer key**  
**Ratio analysis**

1A 2C 3A 4C 5C 6D 7B 8C 9A 10B

## **Management accounting**

- 1) Purchase of plant will mean
  - A) Increase in working capital
  - B) Decrease in working capital
  - C) Both A & B
  - D) None of the above
  
- 2) Calculate the future value of Rs.20,000 invested now for a period of 5 years at a time preference rate of 8% .
  - A) Rs. 29,000
  - B) Rs. 29,380
  - C) Rs. 29,830
  - D) Rs. 29,500
  
- 3) If you deposit Rs.10,000 today at 12% rate of interest, in how many years will this amount grow to Rs. 80,000. Work out by using the rule of 72.
  - (A) 18 years
  - (B) 12 years
  - (C) 6 years
  - (D) 8 years
  
- 4) Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services are classified as cash flows from
  - A) Investing Activities
  - B) Financing Activities
  - C) Operating Activities
  - D) None of the above
  
- 5) Cash Flow Statement is based upon
  - A) Accrual Accounting
  - B) Cash Accounting
  - C) Double Entry
  - D) Book-Keeping
  
- 6) Which of them is a Traditional Method for Capital budgeting decisions?
  - A) Net Present Value
  - B) Internal Rate of Return
  - C) Average Rate of Return
  - D) Profitability Index Method.
  
- 7) Find the odd man out:
  - A) Average Rate of Return
  - B) Profitability Index method
  - C) Net Present Value
  - D) Internal Rate of Return.
  
- 8) All of the following are the functions of Management Accounting except
  - A) Decision making.
  - B) Measurement
  - C) Forecasting
  - D) Ledger posting.

- 9) Following is/are the characteristic(s) of a budget
- A) It outlines projected activities
  - B) Expressions are made in quantitative terms
  - C) It is for a fixed period
  - D) All of the above
- 10) At breakeven point
- A) Total Expenses = Total Revenue
  - B) Total Expenses are less than Total Revenue
  - C) Total Expenses are greater than Total Revenue
  - D) Any of the above
- 11) There are various methods to reduce cost of production, except
- A) Increase in production output
  - B) Reduction in number of rejections
  - C) Maintaining maximum inventory levels
  - D) Producing standardized products
- 12) Under the Profitability Index method, the Decision rule to accept the proposal:
- A) If PI is less than 1
  - B) If PI is more than 1
  - C) If PI is equal to "0"
  - D) If PI is between 0 and less than 1
- 13) Capital investment decisions are generally of this nature
- (A) Irreversible
  - (B) Revenue
  - (C) Expenditure
  - (D) None of the above
- 14) The following does not take time value of money into consideration
- (A) Internal Rate of return Method
  - (B) Net Present Value Method
  - (C) Pay-back Method
  - (D) Profitability Index Method
- 15) Which of the Following is true?
- (A) Payback period method measures the true profitability of a project
  - (B) Internal rate of return and time adjusted rate of return are the same
  - (C) Capital rationing and capital budgeting mean the same thing
  - (D) Average Rate of return method takes into account the time value of money
- 16) The length of time required to recover the initial cost of a project is called as
- (A) Time value of money
  - (B) Net present Value
  - (C) Payback Period
  - (D) Modern Method
- 17) Fiscal Means?
- (A) Government Policy
  - (B) Government Budget
  - (C) Both a) and b)
  - (D) None of the above



- 18) Fiscal Deficit Means  
 (A) Assets – Liabilities  
 (B) Net Liabilities  
 (C) Total Disbursements - Total Receipts  
 (D) Net loss made during the year.
- 19) The Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act sets target for Government of India to:  
 (A) Establish Financial Discipline  
 (B) Improve the Management of Public funds  
 (C) Reduce Fiscal Deficits  
 (D) All of the above

**Answer key**  
**Management accounting**

- |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |    |    |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1A  | 2B  | 3A  | 4C  | 5B  | 6C  | 7A  | 8D | 9D | 10A | 11C | 12B |
| 13A | 14C | 15B | 16C | 17B | 18C | 19D |    |    |     |     |     |

## Indian Contract Act

- 1) Law of contract is
  - (A) Not the whole law of agreements nor is it the whole law of obligations
  - (B) The whole law of agreements
  - (C) The whole law of obligations
  - (D) None of the above
  
- 2) An agreement is a voidable contract when it is
  - (A) Enforceable if certain conditions are fulfilled
  - (B) Enforceable by law at the option of the aggrieved party
  - (C) Enforceable by both the parties
  - (D) Not enforceable at all.
  
- 3) Agreement is defined in Section..... of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.
  - (A) 2(c)
  - (B) 2(e)
  - (C) 2(g)
  - (D) 2(i)
  
- 4) The Law of Contract is nothing but
  - (A) A child of commercial dealing
  - (B) A child of religion
  - (C) A child of day to day politics
  - (D) A child of economics
  
- 5) In India, the express provisions of the Contract Act applies to
  - (A) Hindus
  - (B) Mohammedan
  - (C) Business man
  - (D) All of the above
  
- 6) Where there is no express provision in Contract Act, the following prevails and applied for deciding the cases
  - (A) The provisions of any law of the land
  - (B) The usage of the trade
  - (C) The provisions of personal law
  - (D) Any of the above if not inconsistent with the provisions of the Contract Act
  
- 7) The provisions of Indian Contract Act override
  - (A) The provisions of Hindu law
  - (B) The provisions of Mohammedan law
  - (C) Usage or customs of trade
  - (D) All of the above
  
- 8) Agreement to murder a person
  - (A) Cannot be enforceable by law
  - (B) Is valid in law
  - (C) In invalid for want of consideration
  - (D) Has no consensus ad idem

- 9) Agreements that do not give rise to contractual obligations are not contracts.  
 (A) True  
 (B) Partly True  
 (C) False  
 (D) None of the above
- 10) Agreements that do not give rise to contractual obligations are not contracts.  
 (A) To be proved to the satisfaction of the Court  
 (B) Presumed to exist  
 (C) Required to the extent of consideration  
 (D) Not relevant at all
- 11) A Contract  
 (A) May be void as originally entered into  
 (B) May become void subsequent to its formation  
 (C) Cannot become void under any circumstances  
 (D) May become void at the will of a Party.
- 12) A contract is  
 (A) A legal obligation  
 (B) An agreement plus a legal obligation  
 (C) Consensus ad idem  
 (D) An agreement plus a legal formality
- 13) Essential Conditions of a Contract  
 (A) There must be TWO parties  
 (B) There must be at least THREE parties  
 (C) There need not be any offer  
 (D) There is no need that all should be of sound mind
- 14) Works Contracts are  
 (A) Are covered by IRS conditions of Contract  
 (B) Are covered by General Conditions of Contract  
 (C) Both a) and b)  
 (D) None of the above

**Answer key**  
**Indian Contract Act**

1A    2B    3B    4A    5D    6D    7D    8A    9A    10A    11B    12B  
 13A    14B

## **V**

### **Books**

## **Budgetary and expenditure control**

- 1) Which is very effective document for Parliamentary financial control and expenditure control?
  - (A) Exchequer control
  - (B) Annual budget
  - (C) Re appropriations
  - (D) Expenditure orders
  
- 2) What is the medium through which Originating earnings are monitored continuously and concurrently with those monthly budgeted targets?
  - (A) 10-day statement of gross earnings
  - (B) Statement 6A
  - (C) Statement 7B
  - (D) Statement 7C
  
- 3) The responsibility to watch that the expenditure incurred is not exceeded the Grant lies with whom?
  - a) Railway Board
  - b) Zonal Railways and Divisions/Units
  - c) all of these
  - (A) a
  - (B) b
  - (C) c
  - (D) None of these
  
- 4) To have meaningful comparison of expenses with the allotment, the grant given for each Sub Major head over a year will be distributed over 12 months, Sub Head wise & PU wise based on past expenditure trends. The sums so arrived are called
  - (A) Budget Grant
  - (B) Spending Limit
  - (C) Final Modification
  - (D) Proportionate Budget Allotment
  
- 5) Soon after communicating the Budget grant, duly conducting a quick review, reduced amounts under specific Subheads and PUs are communicated to the budget spending authorities for incurring expenditure not exceeding these limits. These limits are called
  - (A) Proportionate Budget Allotment
  - (B) Spending Limits
  - (C) Revised grant
  - (D) None of these
  
- 6) A monthly statement of receipts and expenditure for and to end of the month comparing with the Grant is put up to Unit Heads by Accounts officers and also sent to Railway Board by PFA. This statement is called
  - (A) Monthly Financial Review
  - (B) Accounts Current
  - (C) Balance Sheet
  - (D) None of these

- 7) All the Revenue expenditure incurred in a month will be classified as per the accounting classification and recorded in a document comparing with the Proportionate Budget Allotment. Name the document
- (A) Estimates Register
  - (B) Monthly Financial Review
  - (C) Works Register
  - (D) Revenue Allocation Register
- 8) The object of maintaining Revenue Allocation Register is to
- (A) Keep the heads of the departments or divisions informed of the progress of capital expenditure vis-a-vis spending limits
  - (B) Keep the heads of the departments or divisions informed of the progress of revenue expenditure vis-a-vis spending limits
  - (C) Keep the GM informed of the progress of revenue expenditure vis-a-vis spending limits
  - (D) Keep the DRM informed of the progress of revenue expenditure vis-a-vis spending limits
- 9) Which of the following statement(s) is / are true?
- (A) No liability can be incurred without budget provision
  - (B) No liability can be incurred without appropriation or fresh allotment, where budget provision is insufficient
  - (C) Both are correct
  - (D) None are correct
- 10) Which is NOT a tool for controlling revenue expenditure
- (A) Fixing Spending Limits
  - (B) Fixing Proportionate Budget Allotments
  - (C) Watching the progress of expenditure through Revenue Allocation Registers
  - (D) Watching the progress of expenditure through Works Registers
- 11) Progress works expenditure is watched against two elements. One is budget outlay. What is the other one?
- (A) Last sanctioned estimate of the work
  - (B) Variation to the agreement
  - (C) Completion Report
  - (D) All of these
- 12) Running comparison of works expenditure against funds allotted as well as estimate of the work is made by review of
- (A) Revenue Allocation Register
  - (B) Contract Ledger
  - (C) Works Register
  - (D) Capital ledger
- 13) Accounts officer's monthly review of works expenditure covers the following
- (A) Review by Plan heads of grant, source wise
  - (B) Review by individual works
  - (C) Both of these
  - (D) None of these

14) Suspense grant of railways includes

- (A) Stores suspense
- (B) Manufacture Suspense
- (C) Miscellaneous. Advances (Capital)
- (D) All of these

15) Monthly review of Suspense grant is conducted on

- (A) Debits only
- (B) Credits only
- (C) Both Debits and Credits
- (D) None of these

## **Exchequer control**

- 16) Important Budgetary control tool on cash out go against cash content of budget allotted is called
- (A) Works, Machinery & Rolling Stock Programme
  - (B) Financial Review
  - (C) Parliamentary Control
  - (D) Exchequer Control
- 17) Cash content of budget comprises of
- (A) Cash/Cheque payments to staff
  - (B) Cash/Cheque payments to outsiders like suppliers/ contractors
  - (C) Both of these
  - (D) None of these
- 18) Budget allotted has two categories of expenditure. Major portion is Cash. Name the other one
- (A) Adjustments
  - (B) Charged
  - (C) Capital
  - (D) EBR
- 19) Transactions pertaining to Adjustments are
- (A) Inter accounting unit book keeping transactions
  - (B) Intra accounting unit book keeping transactions
  - (C) None of these
  - (D) Both of these
- 20) Exchequer Control is
- (A) imposing restrictions on drawing limits on the banks
  - (B) self-imposed expenditure discipline against budget allotment
  - (C) self-imposed expenditure discipline against cash content of budget allotment
  - (D) None of these
- 21) Cash requirement for the following month and review of current month requirements simultaneously shall sent to the Railway Board by 20th of every month in these segments
- (A) Items included in the Budget Revenue (Staff payments and other payments) & works (Capital and Railway funds)
  - (B) Items included in the Non-budget items (Refunds, Civil grants and Bulk order payments)
  - (C) None of these
  - (D) Both of these
- 22) Of the following, which is NOT an adjustment transaction
- (A) Issue of maintenance Stores from a store's depot
  - (B) Contract payment to a State Electricity Board
  - (C) Payment made by a nominated Railway, being accepted by consignee Railway
  - (D) Acceptance of a POH debit raised by a workshop for the work done



## **Accounting Classification**

- 23) In accounting classification, how many abstracts are there, corresponding to each Sub Major head?
- (A) 11
  - (B) 12
  - (C) 13
  - (D) 16
- 24) Abstract N is used for booking of expenditure of
- (A) Revenue Suspense
  - (B) Retirement benefits
  - (C) Appropriation to funds
  - (D) Staff welfare
- 25) Which revenue suspense heads are booked to Abstract N
- (A) Deposit Miscellaneous. and Cheques & Bills
  - (B) all Revenue suspense heads
  - (C) All Capital suspense heads
  - (D) Miscellaneous Advance (R) and Demands Payable
- 26) Payments under NPS are now booked to which Abstract and Sub Head?
- (A) L-650
  - (B) N-130
  - (C) M-110
  - (D) None of these
- 27) Leave Encashment to railway retirees is booked to which Abstract?
- (A) Abstract J
  - (B) Abstract K
  - (C) Abstract L
  - (D) None of these
- 28) Leave Encashment to railway Audit retirees is booked to which Head?
- (A) Major Head 3001
  - (B) L-710
  - (C) A-110
  - (D) None of these
- 29) Leave encashment to serving railway servants is booked to which Primary Unit?
- (A) PU-25 of Abstract L
  - (B) PU-25 of respective Abstracts
  - (C) PU-20 of respective Abstracts
  - (D) PU-2 of Abstract L
- 30) Abstract K doesn't cover the expenditure of this department
- (A) General Management
  - (B) Security
  - (C) Catering
  - (D) Compensation Claims

- 31) Cost of Training:
- i. other than Hindi & Medical
  - ii. Hindi and
  - iii. Medical, Health and Welfare is booked to which Abstract?
- (A) Abstract J  
 (B) Abstract K  
 (C) Abstract L  
 (D) None of these
- 32) Monthly appropriation to DRF (Minor head 100), Pension Fund (Minor head 200) and DF (Minor head 300) is booked as per budget provision to which abstract?
- (A) Abstract J  
 (B) Abstract K  
 (C) Abstract L  
 (D) Abstract M
- 33) Non-Practising Allowance to Rly doctors is booked to which Abstract, Sub-head and PU?
- (A) J-220-28  
 (B) J-240-22  
 (C) J-210-13  
 (D) J-230-32
- 34) Abstract J covers the expenditure of
- (A) Educational Institutions  
 (B) Medical Services, including Health and Welfare  
 (C) Residential and welfare buildings: repairs & maintenance  
 (D) All of these
- 35) Recovery of O&M charges from non-govt. railways/SPVs is booked as credit to
- (A) Respective Expenditure Abstracts  
 (B) Abstract X  
 (C) Abstract Y  
 (D) Abstract Z
- 36) Abstract H is used to book expenditure on
- (A) Steam traction  
 (B) Diesel traction  
 (C) Electric traction  
 (D) All of these
- 37) Inter Railway Financial Adjustment charges of rolling stock are booked to which Abstract and Sub-head?
- (A) Abstract G, 740  
 (B) Abstract G, 750  
 (C) Abstract H, 950  
 (D) All of these
- 38) Conference hire and penalty charges on interchanged traffic are booked to which Abstract and Sub-head?
- (A) Abstract G, 740  
 (B) Abstract G, 750  
 (C) Abstract H, 950  
 (D) All of these

- 39) Pay and allowances of train passing and control office staff are booked to which Abstract and Sub-head?  
(A) Abstract A,910  
(B) Abstract F,210  
(C) Abstract G, 210  
(D) None of these
- 40) Pay and allowances of Guards are booked to which Abstract and Sub-head?  
(A) Abstract A,910  
(B) Abstract G,510  
(C) Abstract F, 210  
(D) None of these
- 41) Payment of lease charges to IRFC are booked to which subhead of Abstract G?  
(A) 780  
(B) 740  
(C) 770  
(D) 610
- 42) Payment of lease charges to EBR-IF, both for projects and rolling stock are booked to which subhead of Abstract G?  
(A) 750  
(B) 790  
(C) 770  
(D) 620
- 43) Receipts from non-govt railways and other bodies for traffic expenses are booked to which Subhead of Abstract G?  
(A) 990  
(B) 930  
(C) 920  
(D) 910
- 44) Loco crew pay and allowances (Minor heads: Steam 100, Diesel 200, Electrical 300, MEMU/EMU 400) are booked to which Abstract?  
(A) Abstract D  
(B) Abstract E  
(C) Abstract F  
(D) Abstract G
- 45) Coach sanitation, Linen management expenditure is booked to which sub head of Abstract F?  
(A) 590  
(B) 290  
(C) 340  
(D) 440
- 46) Rail car operating expenses are booked to which Minor head of Abstract F?  
(A) 300  
(B) 500  
(C) 600  
(D) 800

- 47) Loco hire charges received from works shops are allocated to which abstract?  
(A) Abstract Y  
(B) Abstract Z  
(C) Abstract G  
(D) Abstract F
- 48) Expenditure on Fax machines, Video phones and conferencing equipment's (Sub-head 630) is booked to which Abstract?  
(A) Abstract B  
(B) Abstract C  
(C) Abstract E  
(D) Abstract F
- 49) Maintenance charges of OFC to RailTel is booked to which Sub head of Abstract E?  
(A) 710  
(B) 720  
(C) 730  
(D) 750
- 50) Expenditure on staff cars is booked to which Sub head of Abstract E?  
(A) 830  
(B) 840  
(C) 870  
(D) 880
- 51) Wagon POH charges are booked to which Abstract under Sub head 330?  
(A) Abstract D  
(B) Abstract E  
(C) Abstract A  
(D) Abstract B
- 52) Running repairs to AC Electric locos (subhead 510) is booked to which Abstract?  
(A) Abstract D  
(B) Abstract E  
(C) Abstract A  
(D) Abstract C
- 53) Repairs to Permanent Way due to breaches (Sub head 710) is booked to which Abstract?  
(A) Abstract D  
(B) Abstract E  
(C) Abstract B  
(D) Abstract C
- 54) Salary of Gatekeepers (Sub head 210) is booked to which Abstract?  
(A) Abstract D  
(B) Abstract G  
(C) Abstract B  
(D) Abstract C

- 55) Pay & allowances of PFA office Accounts Officers and Staff are booked to which Minor head and Sub head of Abstract A?
- (A) 200;210
  - (B) 100;110
  - (C) 400;410
  - (D) 300;310
- 56) How many abstracts are there for classifying traffic earnings?
- (A) 2
  - (B) 3
  - (C) 4
  - (D) 5
- 57) Expenditure under revenue Primary Units 1 to 16 are generally called as
- (A) Contingent expenditure
  - (B) Staff expenditure
  - (C) Contractual obligations
  - (D) Stores expenditure
- 58) Reimbursement of medical expenses are now booked to which revenue Primary
- (A) 99
  - (B) 98
  - (C) 26
  - (D) 28
- 59) Which type of revenue exp is booked to PU 29?
- (A) Children Education Allowance
  - (B) Leave encashment
  - (C) Payments to reengaged staff, officers and consultants
  - (D) Cost of material directly purchased
- 60) Fuel issued to foreign loco is booked to which PU, while accepting the debit by it under Abstract H?
- (A) PU 27
  - (B) PU 28
  - (C) PU 33
  - (D) PU 60
- 61) Electrical energy bill, traction as well as non-traction is now booked to which PU?
- (A) PU 30
  - (B) PU 28
  - (C) PU 33
  - (D) PU 32
- 62) Fuel issued for output of track machines is booked to which PU, in SMH 5?
- (A) PU 30
  - (B) PU 31
  - (C) PU 33
  - (D) PU 32

- 63) Expenditure on furnace oil used for maintenance of plant and equipment is booked to
- (A) PU 27
  - (B) PU 28
  - (C) PU 33
  - (D) PU99
- 64) Under PU 53, which type of revenue expenditure is booked?
- (A) Cost of computer hardware
  - (B) Expenditure on Laptop purchased by officers
  - (C) All India Leave Travel Concession
  - (D) Interest on delayed deposit of NPS contributions
- 65) Loco performance (GTKM debits/credits) are booked to which PU?
- (A) PU 33
  - (B) PU 61
  - (C) PU 27
  - (D) None of these
- 66) GST PUs are
- (A) PU 72 to 75
  - (B) PU42 to 44
  - (C) All of these
  - (D) None of these
- 67) How many modules are there in complete Revenue expenditure allocation?
- (A) Abstract, Detailed head
  - (B) Abstract, Detailed head, PU
  - (C) Detailed head and PU
  - (D) Abstract and PU
- 68) Revenue allocation to fee payable to legal counsel is
- (A) A-0164-99
  - (B) A-0790-99
  - (C) F-0151-99
  - (D) C-0594-99
- 69) Payment of KMA to Diesel loco pilots is allocable to
- (A) 08-0312-10
  - (B) 08-0412-10
  - (C) 08-0212-10
  - (D) 08-0414-10
- 70) Accounting classification for works has how many numerical modules of 2-digits each?
- (A) 4
  - (B) 5
  - (C) 6
  - (D) 7

- 71) Pick correct order in Accounting classification for works  
(A) Source/subhead/plan head/primary unit  
(B) Plan head/source/subhead/primary unit  
(C) Plan head/subhead/source/primary unit  
(D) Source/plan head/subhead/primary unit
- 72) Plan head 1100 is for  
(A) New lines (Construction)  
(B) New lines (RVNL)  
(C) New lines  
(D) None of these
- 73) Plan Head 4200 denotes  
(A) Staff quarters  
(B) Staff Amenities  
(C) Staff welfare  
(D) Passenger Amenities
- 74) Primary Unit in Accounting Classification indicates  
(A) Activity of expenditure  
(B) Object of expenditure  
(C) None of these  
(D) Both
- 75) Source code for a. RRSK and b. EBR-IF  
(A) 29 and 84  
(B) 84 and 29  
(C) 26 and 28  
(D) 21 and 23
- 76) Detailed head for a construction of a workshop building for construction of mechanical Workshop and b. plant & equipment for mechanical equipment  
(A) 4275 and 4263  
(B) 4263 and 4275  
(C) 1163 and 1175  
(D) 1175 and 1163
- 77) Training/HRD plan head is  
(A) 36  
(B) 51  
(C) 53  
(D) None of these
- 78) Subhead for Stock Adjustment Account is  
(A) 7210  
(B) 7110  
(C) 7180  
(D) 7160
- 79) Subhead 7210 indicates which activity in Capital suspense  
(A) Stores  
(B) Workshop  
(C) M&P  
(D) Workshop Manufacture Suspense

80) Subhead for Miscellaneous Advance under Inventories is

- (A) 7210
- (B) 7310
- (C) 7110
- (D) 4110

81) In works expenditure Pay & Allowances of staff is booked to which Primary Unit?

- (A) 1
- (B) 4
- (C) 5
- (D) 7

82) In works expenditure Primary Unit 7 is used for

- (A) Central GST
- (B) Stores supplied from Stock
- (C) Productivity linked bonus
- (D) Credit for released material



## Journalisation and allocation

- 83) Journalise RRB receipts
- (A) Remittance into Bank Dr; Abstract X Cr
  - (B) Remittance into Bank Dr; Major head 1001- Miscellaneous. receipts Cr
  - (C) Remittance into Bank Dr; Abstract Y Cr
  - (D) Remittance into Bank Dr; Abstract Z Cr
- 84) Journalise siding charges received by X division
- (A) Cheques & Bills Dr; Transfer Divisional (Traffic Accounts) Cr
  - (B) Remittance into Bank Dr; Transfer Divisional (Hqrs) Cr
  - (C) Remittance into Bank Dr; Transfer Divisional (Traffic Accounts) Cr
  - (D) Remittance into Bank Dr; Major head 1001- Miscellaneous. receipts Cr
- 85) Journalise receipt of PF amount from X division to Y division, in the books of Y
- (A) PF Suspense head Dr; Transfer Division X (-) Cr
  - (B) PF Suspense head Dr; Transfer Division X Cr
  - (C) Transfer Division X Dr; PF Suspense head Cr
  - (D) Transfer Division X (-) Cr; PF Suspense head Cr
- 86) Journalise transfer of PF amount from X division to Y division, in the books of X
- (A) PF Suspense head Dr; Transfer Division Y Cr
  - (B) PF Suspense head (-) Cr; Transfer Division Y Cr
  - (C) Transfer Division Y Dr; PF Suspense head Cr
  - (D) Transfer Division Y (-) Cr; PF Suspense head Dr
- 87) Allocate passing of a pay order for the amount of Personal Computer advance sanctioned
- (A) Motor car Suspense head Dr; Cheques & Bills Cr
  - (B) Motor car Suspense head Dr; Remittance into Bank Cr
  - (C) Remittance into Bank Dr; Motor car Suspense head (-)Dr;
  - (D) Remittance into Bank Dr; Motor car Suspense head Cr
- 88) Allocate receipt of EMD
- A) Deposit Miscellaneous Suspense head Cr; Cheques & bills Cr;
  - B) Deposit Miscellaneous Suspense head (-)Cr; Remittance into Bank Cr;
  - C) Remittance into Bank Dr; Deposit Miscellaneous Suspense head Cr
  - D) None of these
- 89) Allocate recoupment of an Imprest bill received in Accounts office for passing from executive
- (A) Imprest Suspense head Dr; Cheques & Bills Cr
  - (B) Imprest Suspense head Dr; Relevant revenue head Cr
  - (C) Relevant revenue head Dr; Imprest Suspense head Cr;
  - (D) Relevant revenue head Dr; Cheques & Bills Cr;
- 90) For accounting the salary payable in March to staff in the same month (which actually paid in April of next year), which suspense head is operated?
- (A) Traffic Account
  - (B) Demands Recoverable
  - (C) Demands Payable
  - (D) None of these

- 91) In workshop, how an expenditure incurred on POH of a wagon of X division recorded after completion of the work, based on the outturn statement?
- WMS Dr; Transfer Division X Cr
  - Transfer Division X Dr; WMS Cr
  - Stores Suspense Dr; WMS Cr
  - None of these
- 92) Allocate the stores received in a depot from supplier for which payment is due
- 20-7161-05 Dr; Purchase Suspense Cr
  - 20-7161-05 Dr; Stores in Transit Suspense Cr
  - 20-7161-05 Cr; Sales Suspense Dr
  - None of these
- 93) What is the Journal entry for the Coaching Earnings -other than passengers (other coaching earnings)
- Traffic Account Dr; Abstract Z Cr
  - Traffic Account Dr; Abstract Y Cr
  - Traffic Account Dr; Abstract X Cr
  - Abstract X Dr; Traffic Account Cr
- 94) Carriage/Coach deposit amount remained unclaimed for more than 3 years, the same is transferred to earnings. Write the journal entry
- Deposit Miscellaneous (TA) Dr; Abstract Y Cr
  - Deposit Miscellaneous (TA) Dr; Abstract X Cr
  - Deposit Miscellaneous (TA) Dr; Abstract Z Cr
  - None of these
- 95) Upon receipt of clearance report from RBI, what JV entry is passed for clearing Remittance into Bank?
- Deposit with Reserve Bank Dr; Remittance into Bank (-) Dr
  - Remittance into Bank Dr; Deposit with Reserve Bank Cr;
  - Deposit with Reserve Bank Dr; Cheques & Bills Cr
  - None of these
- 96) Upon receipt of encashed cheques clearance report from RBI, what JV entry is made for clearing Cheques & Bills?
- Deposit with Reserve Bank Dr; Remittance into Bank Cr
  - Deposit with Reserve Bank Dr; Cheques & Bills Cr
  - Cheques & Bills(-) Cr; Deposit with Reserve Bank Cr
  - None of these
- 97) After drawl of completion report, project cost should be transferred by CORE to Zonal Railway by means of
- issue of a transfer certificate and preparation of JV
  - Transfer Without Financial Adjustment
  - No such transfer is needed, as the project is executed by CORE against budget provision
  - Asset Register
- 98) Transfer Without Financial Adjustment is done by
- preparing JV
  - by altering balances in the ledger
  - Both of these
  - None of these

- 99) Journalise GTKM debit from X railway to Y railway  
 (A) Transfer Railways Y Dr; Abstract H (-) Dr  
 (B) Abstract H Dr; Transfer Railways X Cr  
 (C) Both carried out in transferor Rly -X and transferee Rly-Y  
 (D) None of these
- 100) Transactions settled between railways and other Govt Depts are known as  
 (A) Transfer transactions  
 (B) Remittance transactions  
 (C) Both of these  
 (D) None of these
- 101) Transactions settled between two separate accounting units of Railways are called  
 (A) Transfer transactions  
 (B) Remittance transactions  
 (C) Both of these  
 (D) None of these
- 102) Find the odd one  
 (A) Reserve Bank Deposits  
 (B) Reserve Bank Suspense  
 (C) PAO suspense  
 (D) Miscellaneous Advances Revenue
- 103) Find the odd one  
 (A) Miscellaneous Advances Revenue  
 (B) Miscellaneous Advance Capital  
 (C) Demands Payable  
 (D) Demands Recoverable
- 104) Find the odd one  
 (A) Purchases  
 (B) Sales  
 (C) Stores in Transit  
 (D) Cash in Transit
- 105) Find odd one  
 (A) House Building Advance  
 (B) Personal Computer advance  
 (C) Motor car advance  
 (D) Deposit Miscellaneous
- 106) Clearance of cheques lying in Cheques & Bills for more than a year in Construction accounts is shown as  
 (A) Cheques & Bills (-) Cr; 20-1198 Cr  
 (B) Cheques & Bills (-) Cr; Abstract Z 650 Cr  
 (C) Remittance into Bank Dr; Cheques & Bills Cr  
 (D) None of these

- 107) Bill raised for Interest and Maintenance charges from a siding owner and cheque received will be journalized as
- (A) Demands Recoverable Dr; Cheques & Bills Cr
  - (B) Demands Recoverable Dr; Abstract Z Cr
  - (C) Remittance into bank Dr; Demands Recoverable Cr
  - (D) Both B&C
- 108) Forfeiture of Security Deposit will be journalized as
- (A) Deposit Miscellaneous SD (-)Cr; Abstract Z Cr
  - (B) Deposit Miscellaneous SD Dr; Abstract Z Cr
  - (C) Both of these
  - (D) None of these
- 109) Journalise: Amount realised in sale of trees by Sr. DEN
- (A) Remittance into bank Dr; 20-1198 Cr
  - (B) Remittance into Bank Dr; Abstract B Cr
  - (C) Remittance into Bank Dr; Abstract Z Cr
  - (D) None of these
- 110) Journalise: cheque received back for cancellation and no further payment is due
- (A) Cheques & Bills Dr; Revenue Abstract Cr
  - (B) Cheques & Bills (-)Cr; Revenue Abstract Cr
  - (C) Cheques & Bills (-)Cr; Revenue Abstract Cr
  - (D) None of these
- 111) Indian Railways is a
- (A) Government owned organisation
  - (B) Departmental commercial enterprise
  - (C) Both are correct
  - (D) None of these is correct
- 112) Capital and Revenue Accounts are prepared for review of railways as a
- (A) Government department
  - (B) Commercial undertaking
  - (C) Both of these
  - (D) None of these
- 113) Capital transactions on IR mainly pertain to
- (A) Earnings
  - (B) Earnings and working expenses
  - (C) Acquisition, replacement or renewal of assets
  - (D) None of these
- 114) Works financed from Development fund are
- (A) passenger and staff amenities
  - (B) Unremunerative projects and safety
  - (C) Both are correct
  - (D) Both are incorrect

- 115) Expenditure on renewals and replacements is financed from  
(A) DRF  
(B) DF  
(C) Capital  
(D) Revenue
- 116) Where do you find the overall picture of capital nature of expenditure incurred on IR  
(A) Asset Register  
(B) Block Account  
(C) Capital Account  
(D) None of these
- 117) Accounts maintained in accordance with Government Accounting requirements are called  
(A) Capital Account  
(B) Block Account  
(C) Capital and Revenue Accounts  
(D) Finance Accounts
- 118) As per Article 266 of the Indian Constitution, all revenues of the Government flow into  
(A) Public Account of India  
(B) Contingency Fund of India  
(C) Consolidated Fund of India  
(D) All of these
- 119) All public moneys received for and on behalf of Government are credited to  
(A) Public Account of India  
(B) Contingency Fund of India  
(C) Consolidated Fund of India  
(D) All of these
- 120) For meeting unforeseen expenditure, pending authorization from Parliament, this fund is kept at the disposal of President of India  
(A) Public Account of India  
(B) Contingency Fund of India  
(C) Consolidated Fund of India  
(D) All of these
- 121) Name the account under which IR transactions related to the Consolidated Fund, the Contingency Fund and the Public Account are accounted in the books of RBI  
(A) Railway Fund  
(B) Railway Safety Fund  
(C) Special Railway Safety Fund  
(D) None of these
- 122) Government accounts are kept in how many parts?  
(A) 2  
(B) 3  
(C) 4  
(D) 5

- 123) In Consolidated Fund of India accounts are kept in division (s)..
- (A) Revenue
  - (B) Capital
  - (C) Debt
  - (D) All of these
- 124) Public Account of India is maintained in division(s)...
- (A) Debt
  - (B) Debt and Deposits; Remittances
  - (C) Remittances
  - (D) Debt and Deposits
- 125) To denote an activity, Divisions of each Part in Government accounting are grouped into
- (A) Sections and further divided into Major Heads
  - (B) Major heads are divided into Sub-Major heads
  - (C) Sub-Major heads into Minor heads, Sub heads and Detailed heads
  - (D) All of these
- 126) Revenue and Capital transactions of the Railways are bifurcated into
- (A) Commercial
  - (B) Strategic
  - (C) Government
  - (D) Both A&B
- 127) Any overpayment made under Revenue in previous years (except in case of ongoing works) upon recovery is allocated to
- (A) Revenue head as minus debit
  - (B) Capital head 1198
  - (C) Abstract Z
  - (D) None of these
- 128) Primary responsibility for allocation of receipts and payments rests with
- (A) Accounts dept
  - (B) Executive depts
  - (C) both
  - (D) None
- 129) In works, any change in the classification of expenditure will be effective from
- (A) the date of issue of letter
  - (B) Beginning of the next financial year, duly obtaining budget provision for entire expenditure
  - (C) Change should only be for the expenditure incurred after issue of letter
  - (D) None of these
- 130) Find the odd one: Link heads maintained in the commercial accounts of Railway and Government Accounts
- (A) Demands Payable
  - (B) Labour
  - (C) Stores in Transit
  - (D) Traffic Account

- 131) Government accounts are maintained on \_\_\_basis while Railway accounts are maintained on \_\_\_basis
- (A) Cash; Accrual  
 (B) Accrual; Cash  
 (C) Cash; Cash  
 (D) Accrual; Accrual
- 132) The suspense head Traffic Accounts always has balance and represents \_\_\_earnings
- (A) Credit; gross  
 (B) Credit; unrealised  
 (C) Debit; unrealised  
 (D) None of these
- 133) Labour and Demands Payable suspense heads have a \_\_\_balance on expenditure side and represent liability at the end of the month
- (A) Debit; undischarged  
 (B) Credit; undischarged  
 (C) Credit; Total liability  
 (D) Debit; Total assets
- 134) Payment made to Departmental Officer for local purchase, pending rendering of accounts is allocated to which suspense head?
- (A) Deposit Miscellaneous  
 (B) Cheques & Bills  
 (C) Remittance into Bank  
 (D) Miscellaneous Advance (Rev)
- 135) Miscellaneous advances (Rev) will have -----balance; while Deposit Miscellaneous will have -----balance
- (A) Credit; Credit  
 (B) Debit; Debit  
 (C) Debit; Credit  
 (D) Credit; Debit
- 136) Debits to Deposit Miscellaneous will represent
- (A) Refunds of previous credits  
 (B) written off amounts  
 (C) Both of these  
 (D) None of these
- 137) Closed Provident Fund accounts are credited to
- (A) Abstract Z  
 (B) Deposit Miscellaneous (PF)  
 (C) Deposit-Unpaid Wages  
 (D) None of these
- 138) Balance under 'Cash' in L-Suspense and Miscellaneous represents:
- (A) Cash held by Cashier for depositing in the bank  
 (B) Cash imprests held by Rly officers  
 (C) Both of these  
 (D) None of these

- 139) All capital transactions, except suspense heads, are closed to  
 (A) Capital Account  
 (B) Capital Outlay  
 (C) Balance  
 (D) None of these
- 140) All revenue transactions, except suspense heads are closed to  
 (A) Net Revenue  
 (B) Capital Outlay  
 (C) Balance  
 (D) None of these
- 141) All Suspense heads, with exception to 'Transfer Railways', are closed to  
 (A) Net Revenue  
 (B) Capital Outlay  
 (C) Balance  
 (D) None of these
- 142) The Suspense Head 'Transfer Railways' is closed to this head on Zonal Railways  
 (A) Net Revenue  
 (B) Capital Outlay  
 (C) Balance  
 (D) Miscellaneous Government Account
- 143) Transactions under 'Deposits with Reserve Bank (Rlys)' is closed to  
 (A) Net Revenue  
 (B) Miscellaneous Government Account  
 (C) Balance  
 (D) Capital Outlay
- 144) Credits to DRF are  
 (A) Appropriation from Revenue  
 (B) Replacement / Renewal of assets  
 (C) Interest accrued on fund balances and loans  
 (D) A&C
- 145) Credits to DF are  
 (A) Appropriation from Revenue surplus  
 (B) Interest accrued on fund balances and loans  
 (C) A&B  
 (D) A only
- 146) Credits to Pension fund are  
 (A) Appropriation from Revenue/Capital  
 (B) Interest accrued on fund balances  
 (C) Transferred amounts from contributory PF  
 (D) All of these
- 147) Demands Payable is budgeted for  
 (A) Both debits and credits  
 (B) Only debits  
 (C) Only credits  
 (D) Net (credits) only



- 148) With respect to Demands Recoverable find the odd one
- A) Rent received on buildings
  - B) Electricity and water charges received from service provided to outsiders
  - C) Interest and Maintenance &M charges from sidings
  - D) None of these
- 149) Choose the correct statement(s)
- a) Traffic account is operated for watching the realization of earnings originated at stations
  - b) Demands recoverable is operated for watching the realization of bills raised on Divisions
  - c) MAR is operated for keeping the amounts remitted by the outsiders
  - d) Difference between book balance and physical balance of stores is reflected
- A) All are correct
  - B) a, b, c are correct
  - C) a, b, d are correct
  - D) a, c, d are correct
- 150) Detailed account of an accounts circle for both receipts and payments under prescribed Government accounts is called
- A) Capital Account
  - B) Revenue Account
  - C) Block Account
  - D) Accounts Current
- 151) General books comprises of
- A) Register of earnings
  - B) Register of works
  - C) Deposit Miscellaneous register
  - D) None of these
- 152) General books: Find odd one
- A) Revenue Allocation Register
  - B) Daily & Monthly abstract of cash transactions
  - C) Journal
  - D) Ledger
- 153) Subsidiary books: Find odd one
- A) Revenue Allocation Register
  - B) Works register
  - C) Journal
  - D) Earnings register
- 154) Journal: Find odd one
- A) Traffic check sheet for station remittances
  - B) Rectification of mistakes/misclassifications
  - C) Remittance transactions
  - D) Transfer transactions

- 155) Ledger: Choose the correct statement(s)
- (A) To end of a month progressive balances of receipts and payments are recorded
  - (B) Postings are made from Capital and Revenue Journals
  - (C) It is maintained in 3 Parts
  - (D) No cash transactions are recorded
- 156) Which of the following statements is not correct?
- (A) General books suit the principles of Govt accounting
  - (B) Schedules accompanying Accounts Current suit to commercial accounting
  - (C) Cash book is an example for Subsidiary cook
  - (D) None of these
- 157) Purchase suspense, other than in case of advance payment, will have
- (A) Credit first
  - (B) Debit first
  - (C) Auction sales
  - (D) Depot transfers
- 158) Which of the following statements is true?
- (A) Monthly Cash abstract totals and Journal totals are taken separately to ledger
  - (B) Totals in monthly abstract of Cash book are added up to Journal, before posting monthly transactions in the ledger
  - (C) Only totals in monthly abstract of Cash book are taken to ledger
  - (D) None of these
- 159) The figures shown in the Monthly Accounts Current are
- (A) Gross
  - (B) Credits
  - (C) Net
  - (D) All of these
- 160) Earnings-Accounts Current Vs Schedules: Which of the following statement(s) is /are true?
- (A) Accounts Current will show only realized earnings net
  - (B) Schedules will show accrued earnings duly classified and also Traffic suspense
  - (C) Both are incorrect
  - (D) Both A&B are correct
- 161) Working Expenses-Revenue Accounts Current Vs Schedules: Which of the following statement(s) is /are true?
- (A) Accounts Current will show all revenue expenditure net
  - (B) Schedules will show revenue duly classified abstract wise and also X-suspense
  - (C) Both A&B are correct
  - (D) Both are incorrect
- 162) Accounts Current: Which of the following statement(s) is / are true?
- (A) Accounts Current figures are incorporated in Ways & Means position of Union Govt.
  - (B) Schedules are useful for MIS
  - (C) Both are incorrect
  - (D) Both A&B are correct

- 163) Report on Debt and Remittance head balances submitted to Railway Board as part of Finance accounts is called
- (A) Debt head report
  - (B) Half-yearly review of suspense balances
  - (C) Half-yearly arrear report
  - (D) Outturn Statement
- 164) Which of the following is not shown in the Debt head report?
- (A) F Loans & Advances
  - (B) L Retirement benefits
  - (C) I Small Savings
  - (D) J Reserve Funds
- 165) Which of the following is true?: Balance under Transfer Railways/ Transfer Division, if any
- (A) Should be brought to 'nil', by end of the year
  - (B) Vitiates the Budgetary and Expenditure control, being unadjusted transactions
  - (C) A&B are correct
  - (D) None of these
- 166) Which of the following is not settled through RBI in case of transactions between Railways and other Government Departments?
- (A) Defense and Postal
  - (B) DGS&D supplies
  - (C) Cash Payments
  - (D) Income tax recoveries made from staff and outsiders
- 167) Which of the following statements is/are true: By end of Financial Year, balance under Reserve Bank Suspense
- (A) Should be made 'nil'
  - (B) Debit balance is transferred to MA-R
  - (C) Credit balance is transferred to Deposit Miscellaneous
  - (D) All of these are correct
- 168) Transactions pertaining to Defense & Postal originated in Railways are adjusted by operating a suspense head called
- (A) PAO/AG suspense
  - (B) M-Remittances
  - (C) Reserve Bank Deposit
  - (D) Cheques & Bills
- 169) Accounting heads operated temporarily for specific purposes before booking to final heads are called
- (A) Suspense heads or Transient heads
  - (B) Civil heads
  - (C) Commercial lines
  - (D) Debt heads
- 170) Find the odd one: Inventory suspense heads
- (A) Stores in stock
  - (B) WMS
  - (C) MA-R
  - (D) MA-C

- 171) Find the odd one: Link suspense heads
- (A) PAO suspense
  - (B) Traffic Account
  - (C) Labour
  - (D) Demands Payable
- 172) Find the odd one
- (A) Hardcore/Inefficient
  - (B) Irregular
  - (C) Beyond permissible period
  - (D) ABC Analysis
- 173) Find the odd one
- (A) MA-R
  - (B) Traffic Account
  - (C) Deposit Miscellaneous
  - (D) WMS
- (others have Debit balance)
- 174) All cash receipts and payments are posted in
- (A) Cashier's Cash Book of Cash Office
  - (B) General Cash Book of Books section
  - (C) only B is correct
  - (D) A & B are correct
- 175) Traffic receipts: keep in the order of occurrence-
- a) Posting on the Receipts side of Cashier's cash book
  - b) Posting in Traffic Check sheet
  - c) Preparation of CR/TR note and MCRs
  - d) Posting in the General Cash Book & AO sign as a token of reconciliation daily on Cashier's cash Book
- (A) a, b, c, d
  - (B) c, a, b, d
  - (C) a, d, c, b
  - (D) None of these
- 176) Payments: Find the odd one
- a) CO7 preparation and CO7-wise posting in General Cash Book
  - b) Posting of bills received on payment side of Cashier's Cash book
  - c) Preparation of Cheques
  - d) D.AO's daily verification of Cashier's cash book
- A) c, b, d, a
  - B) a, b, c, d
  - C) d, c, b, a
  - D) a, c, b, d
- 177) Cash in Transit is
- (A) The cash taken by station in the balance sheet is accounted by cash office in the following month
  - (B) The cash accounted by station in a month
  - (C) The cash accounted by cash office in a month
  - (D) None of these

- 178) The check exercised by railway accounts office on financial transactions is called
- (A) Post check
  - (B) Precheck
  - (C) Internal Check
  - (D) Internal Audit
- 179) Independent appraisal function of review of selected activities by Accounts team is called
- (A) Post check
  - (B) Precheck
  - (C) Internal Check
  - (D) Internal Audit
- 180) Name the supreme statutory Audit Organisation in India
- (A) C&AG
  - (B) CGA
  - (C) CVC
  - (D) None of these
- 181) What is not within the 3-fold purpose of Railway Audit?
- (A) Accountancy audit
  - (B) Internal audit
  - (C) Appropriation audit
  - (D) Administrative audit
- 182) Time limit to furnish reply by Zonal railway for Draft Paras is
- (A) 1 month
  - (B) 8 weeks
  - (C) 6 weeks
  - (D) 4 weeks
- 183) Time limit allowed to Zonal railway for furnishing reply to Provisional Para is
- (A) 2 weeks
  - (B) 8 weeks
  - (C) 6 weeks
  - (D) 4 weeks
- 184) Audit objections raised on Accounts as a result of voucher check are called
- (A) Audit Inspection Report
  - (B) Special letter
  - (C) Audit note
  - (D) None of these
- 185) Set the order of occurrence:
- i. Provisional Para
  - ii. Draft Para
  - iii. ATN
  - iv. Audit Para
- (A) b, d, a, c
  - (B) d, c, b, a
  - (C) a, b, c, d
  - (D) b, a, d, c

- 186) What is not part of Social Service Obligations borne by Railways?  
 (A) Pension paid to railway retirees  
 (B) Passenger and other coaching services rendered below the cost of operation  
 (C) Uneconomic branch lines  
 (D) Carriage of essential commodities at below the cost of operation

- 187) Choose incorrect statement  
 (A) Waival is giving up a claim before entering into General books of railways  
 (B) Write off is removing irrecoverable transactions from financial books of railways  
 (C) Commercial accounts are kept on cash basis  
 (D) Railways no longer pay dividend to general Revenues as Capital at charge stands wiped out due to merger of Railway Budget with General Budget

**Answer key**

1B 2A 3B 4D 5B 6A 7D 8B 9C 10D 11A 12C  
 13C 14D 15C 16D 17C 18A 19D 20C 21D 22B 23C 24A  
 25D 26A 27C 28B

29C (PU25 is for Children Education Allowance)

30A (Abstract A covers the General management exp)

31B 32D

33C (PU13 is for other allowances)

34D 35A 36D 37B 38A 39C 40B

41A (600 is for safety orgn)

42B (600 is for safety orgn)

43D 44C 45A 46D 47D 48C 49B 50C 51B 52D 53C 54B  
 55A

56B (Abstracts X,Y & Z)

57B 58C 59C 60D 61A 62B 63D 64C 65B 66A 67B 68A

69C (312 electric loco pilots; 412 EMU loco pilots; 414 MEMU loco pilots)

70A 71D 72C 73A 74A 75A 76B

77D (65 is for Training/HRD)

78C 79D 80B 81A 82D 83B 84C 85D 86B 87A 88C 89D  
 90C 91B 92A 93C 94B 95A 96C 97B 98B 99C 100B 101A  
 102D 103B 104D

105D (all others are Debt heads Loans & Advances)

106A 107D 108A 109C 110B 111C 112B 113C 114C 115A 116B 117D  
 118C 119A 120B 121A

122B (Part I: Consolidated Fund of India, Part II: Contingency Fund of India, Part III: Public Account of India)

123D 124B 125D 126D 127C 128B 129B 130C 131A 132C 133B 134D  
135C 136C 137B 138C 139B 140A 141C 142D 143B 144D 145C 146D  
147D 148B 149C 150D 151D 152A 153C 154A 155D 156C 157A 158B  
159C 160D 161C 162D 163A 164B 165C 166C 167D 168B 169A 170C  
171A

172D (Categorisation of suspense balances)

173C (others have Debit balance)

174D 175B 176D 177A 178C 179D 180A 181B 182C 183A 184C 185D  
186A 187C

## **VI Budget**



## Re-appropriation

- 1) Re-appropriation of funds from one plan head to another plan head is within the powers of
  - (A) DRM
  - (B) PHOD
  - (C) GM
  - (D) Railway Board
  
- 2) Re-appropriation of funds from one source to another source is within the powers of
  - (A) Railway Board
  - (B) GM
  - (C) PHOD
  - (D) DRM
  
- 3) Re-appropriation of funds from one itemised work to another itemised work is within the powers of
  - (A) DRM
  - (B) PHOD
  - (C) GM
  - (D) Railway Board
  
- 4) Re-appropriation of funds under allocation EBR from one itemised work to another itemised work of the same plan head is within the powers of
  - (A) Railway Board
  - (B) GM
  - (C) PHOD
  - (D) DRM
  
- 5) Re-appropriation of funds from a priority work to a non-priority work
  - (A) DRM
  - (B) PHOD
  - (C) GM
  - (D) Railway Board
  
- 6) Which of the following is/are correct? Re-appropriations sanctioned at zonal level are
  - a. Reflected in budget VPN
  - b. Sanction memoranda is issued
  - c. Associate finance concurrence is taken
  - (A) a only correct
  - (B) b only correct
  - (C) b&c correct
  - (D) All are correct

- 7) Which of the following is/are correct? Funds can be re-appropriated to a work
- having administrative approval and technical sanction
  - not exceeding its sanctioned cost
  - during the currency of Vote on account
- (A) a only correct  
 (B) b only correct  
 (C) a&b correct  
 (D) All are correct
- 8) Re-appropriation is NOT permissible between
- Different grants
  - Capital, railway funds, safety fund
  - Voted and Charged
- (A) All are correct  
 (B) b only correct  
 (C) c only correct  
 (D) a&c are correct
- 9) Re-appropriation of funds from sanctioned survey to another sanctioned survey requires the sanction of
- (A) DRM  
 (B) PHOD  
 (C) GM  
 (D) Railway Board
- 10) Re-appropriation from/to or among works under plan head 21, requires sanction of
- (A) DRM  
 (B) PHOD  
 (C) GM  
 (D) Railway Board
- 11) Find odd one
- re-appropriation within plan heads 29&30
  - re-appropriation from one lumpsum work to another lumpsum work within same plan head & source
  - re-appropriation from a DRF work to a DF work
- (A) a  
 (B) b  
 (C) c  
 (D) None
- 12) Re-appropriation of funds for booking expenditure of left over works to a work not appearing in the LAW book
- (A) is within the powers of Railway Board  
 (B) is to be revived first and then only sanctioned by GM  
 (C) is within the powers of GM  
 (D) is within the powers of DRM
- 13) Re-appropriation of funds for booking expenditure of left over works to a work not appearing in the Pink book
- (A) is to be technically revived first and then funds are allotted by Railway Board  
 (B) is to be technically revived first and then only sanctioned by GM  
 (C) is to be projected under RE; technically revived and then funds are allotted by Railway Board  
 (D) is within the powers of DRM

- 14) Under revenue expenditure re-appropriation of funds from/to staff primary Units is within the powers of
- (A) Personal sanction of GM
  - (B) PHOD
  - (C) DRM
  - (D) None of the above
- 15) Re-appropriation instructions between Primary Units of revenue expenditure is communicated
- (A) along with the spending limit order by Budget Directorate
  - (B) along with the Budget orders by Budget Directorate
  - (C) along with the Revised Grant by Budget Directorate
  - (D) None of these
- 16) Irregular re-appropriations are reflected by Audit in which Annexure of the Appropriation Accounts?
- (A) Annexure H
  - (B) Annexure I
  - (C) Annexure J
  - (D) Annexure K
- 17) Which of the following is/are correct?
- a. re-appropriations is not a substitute for good budget practices
  - b. large scale re-appropriations are not prohibited
  - c. re-appropriations are best managerial tool for effective budget management.
- (A) a&b are correct
  - (B) b only correct
  - (C) b&c are correct
  - (D) a&c are correct
- 18) Which of the following is/are irregular re-appropriation(s)?
- a. re-appropriation of funds as a whole with the intention of restoring later
  - b. Safety Fund to Capital
  - c. re-appropriation of funds under revenue expenditure from PU 27 to PU 28
- (A) a only correct
  - (B) a&b are correct
  - (C) c only correct
  - (D) b&c are correct
- 19) Re-appropriation of funds in all plan heads from pink book itemised work, provided the original outlay is not getting reduced below Rs.1 lakh
- (A) DRM
  - (B) PHOD
  - (C) GM
  - (D) Railway Board

- 20) Which of the following is/are correct?
- a. re-appropriations should not be done after RE/RG
  - b. re-appropriations may be done without relating to RE/RG
  - c. re-appropriations may be carried out before end of financial year
- (A) a only correct  
(B) a&b are correct  
(C) c only correct  
(D) b&c are correct

## Budget process

- 21) In respect of major projects valuing more than the prescribed limit, a memorandum is prepared and vetted by Railway Board Finance before sending to NITI Aayog for perusal of which authority?
- (A) AMs Committee
  - (B) Expanded Board for Railway
  - (C) Budget Directorate
  - (D) None of these
- 22) Arrange in the order of occurrence for major projects whose value is more than the prescribed limit:
- a. In Principle Approval of NITI Aayog
  - b. Consideration by EBR
  - c. CCEA approval
  - d. Inclusion in the Pink Book
- (A) b,a,c,d
  - (B) a,b,c,d
  - (C) d,c,b,a
  - (D) b,c,d
- 23) Railway projects valuing more than the prescribed limits are considered by Expanded Board for Railways (EBR), before sending to NITI Aayog for In Principle Approval. EBR consists of members from...
- a. Railway Board
  - b. NITI Aayog
  - c. Ministry of Programme Implementation and Statistics
  - d. Ministry of Finance
- (A) a,b,c
  - (B) a,b,d
  - (C) a,b
  - (D) a,b,c,d
- 24) For inclusion in the Pink Book, Projects valuing less than Rs. 20 crs are approved and approval to process more than Rs.20 crs works 'on file' signified by which authority?
- (A) GMs of Zonal Railways concerned
  - (B) AMs Committee
  - (C) NITI Aayog
  - (D) Ministry of Finance
- 25) Expenditure can be incurred on a project/work upon
- (A) Approval by AMs Committee
  - (B) Inclusion in the Pink Book
  - (C) Sanction of detailed Estimate for the work included in the Pink Book
  - (D) None of these
- 26) Separation convention of 1924 on railways is the result of recommendations of which Committee?
- (A) Kunzru Committee
  - (B) Prakash Tandon Committee
  - (C) Rakesh Mohan Committee
  - (D) Acworth Committee

- 27) Railway Budget merged with General Budget from which Financial Year?  
(A) 2017-18  
(B) 2016-17  
(C) 2015-16  
(D) None of these
- 28) Find odd one  
(A) Capital  
(B) DRF  
(C) DF  
(D) CF
- 29) Find odd one  
(A) DF  
(B) CF  
(C) DSF  
(D) DRF
- 30) Which of the following is not an internally generated source of financing?  
(A) DRF  
(B) Pension Fund  
(C) PPP  
(D) DF
- 31) Which of these is NOT true: Capital is  
(A) Part of Gross Budget support  
(B) Used for creation of assets on railways  
(C) An internal source of financing  
(D) None of these
- 32) In works, safety expenditure is financed from which source of finance?  
(A) DF-I  
(B) DF-II  
(C) DF-III  
(D) DF-IV
- 33) Under which Major Head, Funds created out of surplus are shown?  
(A) 3001  
(B) 3006  
(C) 3075  
(D) 1001
- 34) Earning of Commercial lines are shown against which Major head?  
(A) 1001  
(B) 1002  
(C) 1003  
(D) 3001
- 35) Miscellaneous receipts are shown against which Major head?  
(A) 1001  
(B) 1002  
(C) 1003  
(D) 3001

- 36) Earning of strategic lines are budgeted against which Major head?  
(A) 1001  
(B) 1002  
(C) 1003  
(D) 3001
- 37) Earnings of Railways reflected in which part of Government Accounts, as Non-Tax Revenue?  
(A) Part III Public Account  
(B) Part II Contingency Fund of India  
(C) Part I Consolidated Fund of India  
(D) None of these
- 38) I-small savings, PF etc; J-Reserve Funds; K-Deposits and Advances; L-Suspense and Misc; -Remittances; N-Cash Balances are reflected in which Part of Government Accounts?  
(A) Part III Public Account  
(B) Part II Contingency Fund of India  
(C) Part I Consolidated Fund of India  
(D) None of these
- 39) Capital Outlay on IR - Commercial lines is budgeted under which Major head?  
(A) 3006  
(B) 3075  
(C) 5001  
(D) 5002
- 40) Railway Revenue expenditure is budgeted under Social Services/Economic Services/Transport segment in which part of Government Accounts, expenditure side?  
(A) Part III Public Account  
(B) Part II Contingency Fund of India  
(C) Part I Consolidated Fund of India  
(D) None of these
- 41) IR expenditure on Policy formulation, Direction, Research and Other Miscellaneous organisations is budgeted under which Major head?  
(A) 3001  
(B) 3006  
(C) 3075  
(D) 1001
- 42) Railway Audit expenditure is budgeted under which Major head?  
(A) 5001  
(B) 3075  
(C) 3006  
(D) 3001
- 43) Expenditure on Railway Centralised Training Institutes is budgeted under which Major head?  
(A) 5001  
(B) 3001  
(C) 1002  
(D) 3075

- 44) Indian Railways Revenue expenditure on Commercial lines is budgeted under which Major head?  
(A) 1001  
(B) 3001  
(C) 3002  
(D) 3006
- 45) Appropriation to Funds from Railway Surplus is budgeted under which Major head?  
(A) 1001  
(B) 3001  
(C) 3002  
(D) 3006
- 46) Railway expenditure of Strategic lines on Capital account is budgeted in Transport segment under which major head?  
(A) 5002  
(B) 5003  
(C) 3002  
(D) 3003
- 47) How many Demands for Grants are allotted for Ministry of Railways after merger of Railway Budget with general Budget?  
(A) 1  
(B) 2  
(C) 3  
(D) 4
- 48) 'Annual Financial Statement' referred to in Art 112 (1) of the Constitution of India is otherwise known as –  
(A) Balance Sheet  
(B) Finance Account  
(C) Annual Budget  
(D) Cash- flow statement
- 49) Which of the following constitute Inventory Budget of IR under Capital segment?  
a. Stores Budget  
b. WMS budget  
c. Misc. Advance (Capital) d. Works Budget  
(A) a  
(B) B  
(C) a,b,c  
(D) a,b,c,d
- 50) Percentage of Working expenses to Gross earnings is known as  
(A) Inventory Turn Over ratio  
(B) Operating Ratio  
(C) Liquidity Ratio  
(D) None of these



- 51) Important Ratio worked out to gauge the financial health of Zonal Railways and IR as a whole is
- (A) Operation Ratio
  - (B) Net Revenue to Capital at Charge
  - (C) Surplus or Shortfall to Capital Employed
  - (D) Inventory Turn Over Ratio
- 52) Gross Receipts are arrived by
- (A) Subtracting traffic suspense from Gross Earnings
  - (B) Adding traffic suspense to Gross Earnings
  - (C) Adding expenditure suspense to Gross Earnings
  - (D) None of these
- 53) Net Revenue of a Zonal Railway is the difference between
- (A) Gross Earnings minus Ordinary Working Expenses
  - (B) Miscellaneous receipts minus Miscellaneous expenses
  - (C) Total Receipts minus Total Expenditure
  - (D) None of these
- 54) Charged expenditure is
- (A) Voted by Parliament
  - (B) Sanctioned by FC (Railways)
  - (C) Sanctioned by Chairman, Railway Board
  - (D) Sanctioned by President
- 55) Single Demand for Grant number assigned for Railways in 2017-18 was
- (A) 80
  - (B) 82
  - (C) 83
  - (D) None of these
- 56) Demand for Grant number assigned for Railways in 2020-21 is
- (A) 80
  - (B) 82
  - (C) 83
  - (D) None of these
- 57) Ordinary Working Expenses are budgeted in how many Sub Major heads?
- (A) 3
  - (B) 11
  - (C) 16
  - (D) None of these
- 58) Appropriation to DRF and Pension Fund are budgeted under which Sub Major head?
- (A) Sub Major head 9
  - (B) Sub Major head 10
  - (C) Sub Major head 11
  - (D) Sub Major head 12

- 59) On Zonal railways, payment towards interest component of lease charges is budgeted under which Sub Major head of Major head 3002?
- (A) Sub Major head 7
  - (B) Sub Major head 8
  - (C) Sub Major head 9
  - (D) Sub Major head 10
- 60) While Pension Fund is appropriated under Sub Major head 12, Pension and Retirement expenditure is booked under which Sub Major head of Ordinary Working Expenses?
- (A) Sub Major head 9
  - (B) Sub Major head 10
  - (C) Sub Major head 11
  - (D) Sub Major head 12
- 61) Examples of Charged expenditure
- (A) Pay and allowances of C&AG
  - (B) Any award decreed by court of law
  - (C) None of these
  - (D) Both of these
- 62) As per Art 113(2) of Constitution of India, Budget estimates are presented to Parliament in the form of
- (A) Demands for Grants
  - (B) Abstract Estimate
  - (C) Appropriation Accounts
  - (D) Finance Accounts
- 63) On Zonal railways, Budget process starts in which month?
- (A) November
  - (B) September
  - (C) August
  - (D) December
- 64) Grants will be allotted through Budget Orders, after
- (A) Submission of Demands for grants to Parliament
  - (B) Obtaining Vote of Parliament
  - (C) Passing of Appropriation bill in Parliament
  - (D) None of these
- 65) Unspent Budget allotment is
- (A) Carried forward next year
  - (B) Revenue grant lapses, while Capital grant is carried forward to next year
  - (C) Both revenue and capital grants are available for that financial year only
  - (D) None of these
- 66) Expenditure spent in excess of grant is regularised by Parliament after tabling of Appropriation accounts and this is called
- (A) Spending limit
  - (B) Budget order
  - (C) Expenditure order
  - (D) Excess grant

- 67) Budget is a  
 (A) Managerial document  
 (B) Constitutional document  
 (C) None of these  
 (D) Both of these
- 68) Based on the Revised estimate projections, where additional grants are required, the same will be communicated separately after obtaining vote of Parliament. These are called  
 (A) Additional grants  
 (B) Supplementary grants  
 (C) Excess grants  
 (D) Original grants
- 69) As per Art 113(3) of Article of Constitution of India, no Demand for grant can be made except on the recommendation of  
 (A) Chairman, Railway Board  
 (B) FC (Railways)  
 (C) President  
 (D) NITI Aayog
- 70) Under which Article of Constitution of India, charged expenditure is not subjected to Vote of Parliament?  
 (A) 112(1)  
 (B) 113(1)  
 (C) 113 (2)  
 (D) 115(1)
- 71) Budget reviews conducted on railways are:                    a. August Review    b. Revised Estimate/Budget Estimate    c. Final Modification  
 (A) b,c  
 (B) b only  
 (C) a,b,c  
 (D) d only
- 72) Which of the following is true?    a. Based on RE, Revised grant is given    b. Based on BE, Budget Grant is given    c. Based on FM, Final Grant is given  
 (A) a only true  
 (B) b only true  
 (C) c only true  
 (D) a,b,c are true
- 73) Revised Estimate is prepared based on earnings/expenditure trends of----, and projections for the balance period.  
 (A) First 3 months  
 (B) First 5 months  
 (C) First 9 months  
 (D) None of these
- 74) Final Modification is prepared based on expenditure trends of----, and projections for the balance period.  
 (A) First 3 months  
 (B) First 5 months  
 (C) First 9 months  
 (D) None of these

- 75) In respect of works segment of budget on Zonal railways, at RE/BE stage funds are sought for
- (A) Both works in progress and new works
  - (B) New works only
  - (C) Works in progress only
  - (D) Both works in progress and new works chargeable to capital only
- 76) Minor heads in works segment are known as
- (A) Plan heads
  - (B) Demands for Grants
  - (C) Sources of Finance
  - (D) None of these
- 77) Revenue Credits are to be reflected under which Primary Unit as minus figures?
- (A) 33
  - (B) 52
  - (C) 98
  - (D) 99
- 78) Which statement is correct?
- a. Vote of Parliament is obtained for Gross figures of Demands for Grants
  - b. Vote of Parliament is obtained for Credit figures of Demands for Grants
  - c. Vote of Parliament is obtained for Net figures of Demands for Grants
- (A) a
  - (B) b
  - (C) c
  - (D) None of these
- 79) Under Revenue segment of budget, which Sub Major head is directly linked to performance?
- (A) SMH 7
  - (B) SMH 8
  - (C) SMH 9
  - (D) SMH 10
- 80) For compiling Stores budget, figures of which Primary Unit (approved by GM) are communicated to Stores branch?
- (A) PU 18
  - (B) PU 32
  - (C) PU 28
  - (D) PU 27
- 81) In which part of Capital segment(s) of budget, 'deduct entries' is/are found?
- (A) Works budget and Workshop Manufacture Suspense (WMS) budget
  - (B) Stores budget and Works budget
  - (C) Stores budget and Workshop Manufacture Suspense (WMS) budget
  - (D) None of these

- 82) Value of stores to be procured through Stores dept by Workshop is budgeted under which side of Workshop Manufacture Suspense (WMS) budget of Workshop; and the same is shown as 'deduct entry' on which side of Stores budget?
- (A) Debit side of WMS; deduct entry on the receipt/debit side of Stores budget
  - (B) Debit side of WMS; deduct entry on the issues/credit side of Stores budget
  - (C) Credit side of WMS; deduct entry on the receipt/debit side of Stores budget
  - (D) None of these
- 83) Value of workshop manufactured stores returned to Stores dept by Workshop is budgeted under which side of Stores budget; and the same is shown as 'deduct entry' on which side of Workshop Manufacture Suspense (WMS) budget?
- (A) Receipt/Debit side of Stores budget; deduct entry on credit side of WMS budget
  - (B) Issue/Credit side of Stores budget; deduct entry on debit side of WMS budget
  - (C) Receipt/Debit side of Stores budget; deduct entry on debit side of WMS budget
  - (D) None of these
- 84) Which of the following is true in respect of 'deduct entries'?
- (A) Value of stores met from Workshop Manufacture Suspense (WMS) will form 'deduct entry' in Stores budget
  - (B) Value of stores met from Stores budget will form 'deduct entry' in Workshop Manufacture Suspense (WMS) budget
  - (C) Both of these are correct
  - (D) None of these are correct
- 85) For POH and other repairs of the home railway, budget to accept the debits is asked under which Primary Units of Revenue budget?
- (A) PU 34 (wages) & PU 35 (materials)
  - (B) PU 33
  - (C) PU 63 (wages) & PU 64 (materials)
  - (D) PU 99
- 86) For POH and other repairs pertaining to foreign railway, budget to accept the debits is asked under which Primary Units of Revenue budget?
- (A) PU 34 (wages) & PU 35 (materials)
  - (B) PU 33
  - (C) PU 63 (wages) & PU 64 (materials)
  - (D) PU 99
- 87) For accepting debits received towards Fuel for traction purpose drawn from Stores (fuelling points: Rail Container Depots), budget is sought under which
- (A) SMH 9 and PU 32
  - (B) SMH 8 and PU 32
  - (C) SMH 10 and PU 27
  - (D) SMH 8 and PU 27
- 88) For accepting debits received towards Other than Fuel drawn from Stores as per the indents, budget is sought under which PU of Revenue budget?
- (A) PU 24
  - (B) PU 27
  - (C) PU 33
  - (D) PU 63

- 89) For accepting debits received towards Fuel for other than traction purpose drawn from Stores, budget is sought under which Sub Major head & PU of Revenue budget?
- (A) Respective Sub Major heads under PU 18
  - (B) Respective Sub Major heads under PU 27
  - (C) Respective Sub Major heads under PU 31
  - (D) Respective Sub Major heads under PU 32
- 90) What is the purpose served by 'Deduct entries' in Stores and WMS budgets?
- (A) Avoids budgeting for the same activity through two budgets, within Capital segment
  - (B) Increases the budget requirement which can be used as cushion to meet cost escalation
  - (C) Both of these
  - (D) None of these
- 91) Funds for Motorcar Advance is budgeted under which segment of budget?
- (A) Revenue
  - (B) Capital
  - (C) Earnings
  - (D) Civil grants
- 92) How many times Earnings budget is reviewed?
- (A) Once at RE/BE stage
  - (B) Twice at RE/BE and FM stage
  - (C) Thrice at August review, RE/BE stage and FM stage
  - (D) Every month
- 93) Funds for mechanised coach cleaning activity are sought under which Sub Major head (SMH)?
- (A) 2
  - (B) 3
  - (C) 4
  - (D) None of these
- 94) NPS, Government Contribution is budgeted under which SMH and PU?
- (A) SMH 11 and PU 99
  - (B) SMH 11 and PU 08
  - (C) SMH 09 and PU 08
  - (D) SMH 1 and PU 08

## **Appropriation accounts**

- 95) Appropriation Accounts are prepared in which form?  
(A) A.1106  
(B) E. 1212  
(C) F.403  
(D) S.1302
- 96) As a system of reporting back to Parliament (PAC), Railways submit these accounts for scrutiny of C&AG  
(A) Finance Accounts  
(B) Capital and Revenue Accounts  
(C) Account Current  
(D) Appropriation Accounts
- 97) Appropriation Accounts compare the Actual expenditure with the grants  
(A) Voted by Parliament  
(B) Voted by Parliament and appropriations sanctioned by President  
(C) Sanctioned by President  
(D) None of these
- 98) In Appropriation Accounts variation should be explained between  
(A) Original Grant and Actual Expenditure  
(B) Original Grant plus Supplementary Grant and Actual Expenditure  
(C) Final Grant and Actual Expenditure  
(D) Supplementary Grant and Actual Expenditure
- 99) Schedule for submission of Appropriation accounts to Audit is issued in consultation with  
(A) Controller of Government Accounts  
(B) Public Accounts Committee  
(C) Comptroller & Audit General of India  
(D) None of these
- 100) Which of the following is NOT part of Appropriation Accounts?  
(A) Percentage of Working expenses to Gross earnings  
(B) Statement of Uneconomic branch lines  
(C) Statement of credit to Capital for Retired assets  
(D) Annual statement of stores transactions
- 101) Unsanctioned expenditure is reflected in  
(A) Annexure A  
(B) Annexure B  
(C) Annexure C  
(D) Annexure D
- 102) Annexure G consists of  
(A) Block Account  
(B) Balance Sheet and P&L Account  
(C) Block Account and Balance Sheet  
(D) Block Account, Balance Sheet, P&L Account

- 103) Block account reflects the value of railway physical assets created out of
- (A) Loan Capital
  - (B) Loan Capital & Internal sources of Railway
  - (C) Internal sources of railways
  - (D) EBR-P, EBR-Deposits, EBR-IF & EBR-PPP
- 104) Misclassifications (between Voted and Charged; Revenue and Capital segments; between different sources of Financing etc) detected in the accounts are
- (A) reflected in which Annexure?
  - (B) Annexure H
  - (C) Annexure I
  - (D) Annexure J
  - (E) Annexure K
- 105) Appropriation Accounts are prepared
- (A) After submission of March Final Account Current
  - (B) After submission of monthly Account current
  - (C) After submission of monthly Account current at the end of every quarter
  - (D) None of these
- 106) Consolidated Appropriation Accounts are signed by
- (A) GM & PFA
  - (B) GM
  - (C) Chairman, Railway Board
  - (D) CRB &FC (Railways)
- 107) Column I of Appropriation Accounts reflects of
- (A) Original Grant
  - (B) Supplementary Grant
  - (C) Original Grant, Supplementary Grant and Residual Grant
  - (D) Final Grant
- 108) Number of Appropriation Accounts pertaining to Grants are
- (A) 16
  - (B) 11
  - (C) 3
  - (D) 1
- 109) Number of Annexures prepared as part of Appropriation Accounts are
- (A) 14
  - (B) 10
  - (C) 3
  - (D) None of these
- 110) Appropriation Accounts for Capital grant are compiled plan head wise in how many segments?
- (A) Capital
  - (B) Capital and Railway funds
  - (C) Capital, Railway funds and SF
  - (D) Capital, Railway Funds, SF and RRSK



- 111) Time limit prescribed to Pr. Director of Audit for vetting Appropriation Accounts is  
(A) 2 weeks  
(B) 1 week  
(C) 3 days  
(D) None of these
- 112) Reply at Unit level for Audit objections on Appropriation Accounts shall be furnished by  
(A) 2 days  
(B) 3 days  
(C) 1 week  
(D) 2 weeks
- 113) Time limit prescribed to Pr. Director of Audit for rebuttal on Appropriation Accounts and for furnishing reply from PFA is  
(A) 2 weeks and 1 week respectively  
(B) 3 calendar days and 2 calendar days respectively  
(C) 2 calendar days and 3 calendar days respectively  
(D) None of these
- 114) Which is Not part of Parliamentary control on railway finances?  
(A) Annual Budget  
(B) Scrutiny of Appropriation Accounts by Public Accounts Committee  
(C) Committee on Govt. Assurances  
(D) Debroy Committee
- 115) Which is NOT a Cut Motion?  
(A) Disapproval of Policy Cut  
(B) In Principle Cut  
(C) Economy Cut  
(D) Token Cut
- 116) After grants are voted by Parliament, a bill shall be introduced for appropriating funds from Consolidated Fund of India as per which Article of the Constitution?  
(A) 113  
(B) 112  
(C) 114  
(D) 115
- 117) Annexure R-4 sent to Railway Board along with Revenue budget indicates  
(A) Performance Units of expenditure for Sub Major heads 02-10  
(B) Staff Statements for all Sub Major heads  
(C) Traction-wise correlation and rates of fuel  
(D) None of these

## **Finance and Accounts, including Railway budget**

- 118) Which of the following categories of staff in the Railways assist in Internal Audit
- (A) / Expenditure Control / Prevention of Leakage of Railway Revenue?
  - (B) Traffic Inspectors, Welfare Inspectors, Health Inspectors
  - (C) TIAs, ISAs and SSO Accounts Inspection
  - (D) Enquiry Clerk, Inspector of Works, P. Way Inspector
  - (E) None of the above
- 119) The 5 C's of the Internal Audit process are:
- (A) Check, Control, Create, Collaborate, Communicate
  - (B) Control, Cascade, Confiscate, Challenge, Coverage
  - (C) Criteria, Condition, Cause, Corrective action, Consequence
  - (D) Command, Control, Check, Consider, Communicate
- 120) What are the 5 Watch Words for Public Expenditure?
- (A) Transparency, Fairness, Value for Money, Quality, Time
  - (B) Checks and Balances, Exchequer Control, Budgetary Control, CAG Audit, Internal Audit
  - (C) Publicity, Public Relations, Media Coverage, Budgetary Review, Internal Audit
  - (D) None of the above
- 121) Which is NOT a method for Expenditure Control?
- (A) Budgetary Control and Financial Reviews
  - (B) Internal Audit and CAG Audit
  - (C) Review of Unsanctioned and Objectionable items of Expenditure
  - (D) Material Modification and Price Variation Clause
- 122) Coal as a commodity contributes towards total freight revenue earned by the Railways:
- (A) Between 45% to 49%
  - (B) Between 55% to 60%
  - (C) Between 35% to 38%
  - (D) Between 40% to 42%
- 123) In Indian Railways, as per the NTDPC report the average freight charges per NTKM are:
- (A) One of the lowest in the world
  - (B) One of the highest in the world
  - (C) Roughly equal to that of China
  - (D) Roughly equal to that of USA
- 124) 124) In terms of the Route kms, India is:
- (A) 2<sup>nd</sup> largest rail system in the world
  - (B) 3<sup>rd</sup> largest rail system in the world
  - (C) 4<sup>th</sup> largest rail system in the world
  - (D) The largest rail system in the world

- 125) Choose the correct option – Railways' Revenue Expenditure in descending order is as follows:
- (A) Fuel, Pensions, Staff Wages, Misc. Expenditure,
  - (B) Pensions, New Lines Construction, Signalling, Wages
  - (C) Staff Wages, Pension, Fuel, Stores purchases
  - (D) Gauge conversion, Doubling, Staff Amenities, Signalling
- 126) The total corpus of RRSK (Rashtriya Rail Sanraksha Kosh) over a period of 5 years is:
- (A) Rs. 20,000 crores
  - (B) Rs. 1,00,000 crores
  - (C) Rs. 5,00,000 crores
  - (D) Rs. 25,000 crores
- 127) The lease charges amount payable to IRFC annually by Indian Railways is in the range of:
- (A) Rs.10,000 crores to Rs. 15,000 crores
  - (B) Rs. 5,000 crores to Rs. 10,000 crores
  - (C) Rs. 300 crores to Rs. 500 crores
  - (D) Rs.50,000 crores to Rs. 60,000 crores
- 128) The Dividend paid by the Indian Railways to Government of India in 2018-19 was:
- (A) Rs.3,500 crores
  - (B) Rs.6,500 crores
  - (C) NIL
  - (D) Rs.4,000 crores
- 129) Expenditure on Training and related activities at NAIR is charged to:
- (A) Demand No.2
  - (B) Demand No.16
  - (C) Demand No.11
  - (D) RRSK
- 130) The Kisan Rail announced in the Rail Budget 2020-21 would be used to transport:
- (A) Migrant workers
  - (B) Marginalised farmers, free of cost
  - (C) Fertilizers, Seeds and Pesticides
  - (D) Perishables – milk, meat, vegetables for the national cold chain
- 131) The following are the major Station Development and improvement works carried out by IR in 2018 and 2019:
- (A) Tree plantation, Private siding development, Car parks
  - (B) Multi-functional complexes (MFCs), Rain water Harvesting, Solar lanterns, Wind farms
  - (C) Façade improvement, Platform surfacing, Station illuminations, Lifts and escalators
  - (D) PPP, External borrowings, FDI'

- 132) Descending order of Sundry Earnings of Railways as per the B.E. of 2020-21 are as follows (Choose the correct option):
- (A) Earnings from RLDA / Land Monetization, Car Scooter Parking Land, Interest charges of Saloon, level crossings etc.
  - (B) Earnings from RLDA / Land Monetization, Land Lease charges, Receipt of Catering charges
  - (C) Refund of earnings, Earnings of IRCTC, Car Scooter Parking
  - (D) None of the above
- 133) 133) After the merger of the Railway Budget, what has been the major implication:
- (A) Railways no longer has to prepare its Annual Statement of Receipts & Expenditure
  - (B) The Finance Ministry prepares the Railway Budget
  - (C) Railways no longer have to pay dividend to the Government
  - (D) None of the above
- 134) The Budgeted Operating Ratio for 2020-21 is:
- (A) 98%
  - (B) 99%
  - (C) 96%
  - (D) 94%
- 135) Indian Railways is making a gradual move towards Accrual Based Accounting System as a part of Accounting Reforms. In this system:
- (A) Revenues are reported in the year when it is earned, irrespective of when it is actually received
  - (B) Expenditure is allowed to accrue for some years before it is accounted for
  - (C) It is a modified Cash Based Accounting System
  - (D) None of the above
- 136) The length of the Bogibeel Bridge, the longest rail-cum-road bridge in India is:
- (A) 7 kms.
  - (B) 8.2 kms
  - (C) 5.5 kms
  - (D) 4.94 kms
- 137) The approximate annual Pension liability in the Indian Railways currently is in the range of:
- (A) Rs.35,000 crores to Rs.40,000 crores
  - (B) Rs. 4,000 crores to Rs. 5,000 crores
  - (C) Rs.60,000 crores to Rs.85,000 crores
  - (D) Rs.48,000 crores to Rs.53,000 crores
- 138) In a tender of Rs. 1 crore, the Performance Guarantee in the form of an Irrevocable Bank Guarantee will be:
- (A) Rs.2 lakhs
  - (B) Rs. 5 lakhs
  - (C) Rs.10 lakhs
  - (D) Rs.1 lakh

- 139) 139) What is provided in a tender to insulate both Railways and the tenderer from the effects of inflation?
- (A) Rate Variation clause
  - (B) Price Variation clause
  - (C) Cost Variation clause
  - (D) None of the above
- 140) 140) Numerator in Operating ratio is:
- (A) Ordinary Working Expenses
  - (B) Ordinary Working Expenses + Appropriation to Pension Fund and DRF
  - (C) Ordinary Working Expenses + Miscellaneous Expenses
  - (D) None of the above
- 141) 141) Abstract 'Y' in Earning Classification is:
- (A) Passenger Earning
  - (B) Goods Earning
  - (C) Sundry Earning
  - (D) Other Coaching Earning
- 142) 142) After Budget Merger, now all the Railway Demands are under Demand No. \_\_\_\_ in General Budget:
- (A) 80
  - (B) 81
  - (C) 82
  - (D) 83
- 143) 143) The Pension Fund gets the money from:
- (A) Revenue earned by Railways
  - (B) Capital
  - (C) Budgetary Support
  - (D) Extra Budgetary Support
- 144) 144) Traffic Costing Officers in Zonal Railways report to:
- (A) PCOM
  - (B) PCM
  - (C) PFA
  - (D) PCEE
- 145) 145) Petty Expenses up to Rs. \_\_\_\_ in each case can be made through Cash Imprest:
- (A) Rs.10,000
  - (B) Rs.15,000
  - (C) Rs.5,000
  - (D) Rs.2,000
- 146) 146) In Revenue Works, Estimate is prepared if proposal cost is more than:
- (A) Rs.50,000
  - (B) Rs.5,00,000
  - (C) Rs.2,00,000
  - (D) Rs.10,00,000

147) Earnest Money in NIT for a work costing Rs.1 crore is:

- (A) Rs.2 lakhs
- (B) Rs.5 lakhs
- (C) Rs.1 lakh
- (D) Rs.10 lakhs

## Capital budgeting, NPV and productivity test of projects

- 148) The purpose of Works Register as per the Engineering Code is to:
- (A) Numerically list all works under Revenue and Capital in a Division
  - (B) To list all works sanctioned under D.No.16 with reference to sanctioned cost, budget allotment and details of expenditure incurred
  - (C) It is a register maintained in the office of the Chief Engineer (Civil)
  - (D) None of the above
- 149) Completion Report has to be prepared for all works / projects completed in a Railway Unit, as per the Engineering Code. What major support documents / data assist in preparing the Completion Report?
- (A) Final Bill Summary, Completion Estimate and Satisfactory Work Completion report by the Executive
  - (B) Works Contractor's self-assessed expenditure booked to that work duly reconciled with the Executive's expenditure account
  - (C) Detailed Estimate, Abstract Estimate and Book of Sanction
  - (D) Material at Site Report, Material Modification Report and Variation Statements for the work
- 150) Productivity Test as a method of Post Project appraisal is used for which category of Works in the Railways?
- (A) Works Charged to Development Fund
  - (B) Works which will lead to a financial return on capital invested in terms of traffic revenue earned after opening of a new line as compared to estimated revenue / earnings
  - (C) Works sanctioned in a Production Unit for all high value capital machinery plant and the corresponding increase in the physical output in the Production Unit
  - (D) Works sanctioned for station development works to measure the increase in number of originating passengers after the station development work is over.
- 151) The balance sheet of any organisation represents:
- (A) Asset Statement
  - (B) Statement of Financial Position
  - (C) Statement of Profit and Loss Account
  - (D) Cash Book Balance
- 152) GST is a consumption of goods and service tax based on:
- (A) Development
  - (B) Dividend
  - (C) Duration
  - (D) Destination
- 153) CAPAM stands for:
- (A) Capital Asset Pricing Model
  - (B) Capital Amount of Printing Model
  - (C) Capital Amount Pricing Model
  - (D) Capital Asset Printing Model

- 154) In capital budgeting, a technique which is based upon discounted cash flow is classified as:
- (A) Net future value method
  - (B) Net present value method
  - (C) Net capital budgeting method
  - (D) Net dividend and discount method
- 155) \_\_\_\_\_ refers to meeting the needs of the present people without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs
- (A) Corporate Social Responsibility
  - (B) Sustainability
  - (C) Convergence
  - (D) Green Economics
- 156) \_\_\_\_\_ is defined as the length of time required to cover the initial cash outlay
- (A) Payback period
  - (B) Inventory Conversion period
  - (C) Discounted payback period
  - (D) Budget period
- 157) Out of the following, which is NOT a principle / method which assists capital budgeting objectives?
- (A) The method should provide for an objective and clear way of separating good projects from bad projects
  - (B) The method should help in ranking of projects according to their true profitability
  - (C) Payback period in terms of cash flows should be immediate
  - (D) The method should help in choosing projects which maximise shareholder wealth

### Answer key

1D 2A 3C 4B 5D 6D 7C 8A 9C 10D 11C 12B  
 13C 14D 15A 16B 17D 18B 19C 20D 21B 22A 23D 24B  
 25C 26D 27A 28A 29D 30C 31A 32D 33B 34B 35A 36C  
 37C 38A 39D 40C 41A 42D 43B 44C 45D 46B 47A 48C  
 49C 50B 51A 52B 53C 54D 55A 56C 57B 58D 59A 60C  
 61D 62A 63B 64C 65C 66D 67D 68B 69C 70B 71A 72D  
 73B 74C 75C 76A 77C 78A 79B 80D 81C 82A 83C 84C  
 85A 86C 87D 88B 89C 90A 91D 92A 93D 94B 95C 96D  
 97C 98B 99C 100B 101A 102D 103B 104C 105A 106D 107C 108A  
 109B 110D 111A 112C 113B 114D 115B 116C 117A 118B 119C 120A  
 121D 122A 123B 130D 131C 132B 133C 134C 135A 142D 143A 144C  
 145B 146B 147A 148B 149A 150B 151B 152D 153A 154B 155B 156A  
 157C



**VII**  
**General Expenditure**

## General Expenditure

- 1) Administrative approval of competent Authority for incurring expenditure is accorded at this stage
  - (A) Abstract Estimate
  - (B) Detailed Estimate
  - (C) Revised Estimate
  - (D) Completion Estimate
  
- 2) Sanction to the estimate is considered as 'Technical sanction' in case of
  - (A) Abstract Estimate
  - (B) Detailed Estimate
  - (C) Revised Estimate
  - (D) Completion Estimate
  
- 3) Without administrative approval, Detailed Estimate can be put up for both administrative approval & sanction in case of
  - (A) Works within sanctioning powers of PHODs
  - (B) Works within sanctioning powers of GM
  - (C) Works within sanctioning powers of HODs
  - (D) One of the above
  
- 4) An item of work, connected with the main work, can be added to the estimate through
  - (A) Revised Estimate
  - (B) Detailed Estimate
  - (C) Supplementary Estimate
  - (D) Completion Estimate
  
- 5) Line capacity means
  - (A) No. of trains per day in a path
  - (B) Sleeper density
  - (C) Weight of Rails which can bear the formation of the path
  - (D) None of the above
  
- 6) Financial appraisal of projects is worked out using
  - (A) DCF technique
  - (B) PERT
  - (C) Depreciation method
  - (D) None of the above
  
- 7) Applicable ROR for projects under DCF technique is
  - (A) 14%
  - (B) 8%
  - (C) 10%
  - (D) 18%
  
- 8) ROR is not applicable to
  - (A) New lines
  - (B) Passenger amenities and safety works
  - (C) Railway Electrification
  - (D) None of the above

- 9) Post project appraisal is done through  
(A) Productivity test  
(B) ROR  
(C) Financial Justification  
(D) All of the above
- 10) Detailed Estimate need not be prepared for works costing less than  
(A) Rs. 10 lakhs  
(B) Rs. 5 lakhs  
(C) Rs. 3 lakhs  
(D) Rs. 2 lakhs
- 11) Special limited tenders can be invited for specialized works from \_\_\_\_\_ agencies  
(A) 6 and above  
(B) 4 and above  
(C) 2 and above  
(D) None of the above
- 12) Minimum notice period for inviting open tenders costing up to Rs. 2 crores  
(A) 30 days  
(B) 45 days  
(C) 10 days  
(D) None of the above
- 13) Minimum notice period for quotations  
(A) 7 days  
(B) 10 days  
(C) 12 days  
(D) None of the above
- 14) Minimum notice period for inviting Limited / Special limited tenders  
(A) 7 days  
(B) 21 days  
(C) 14 days  
(D) All of the above
- 15) Two packet tendering system is adopted in case of  
(A) Single Tender  
(B) Open Tender  
(C) Limited Tender  
(D) All of the above
- 16) Pre-vetting of Tender schedule is necessary for  
(A) Works where Detailed Estimate is not prepared  
(B) Works of urgent nature  
(C) PB items  
(D) All of the above

- 17) Monetary limit of direct acceptance without Tender committee in open e-tendering
- (A) Up to Rs. 20 lakhs
  - (B) Up to Rs. 50 lakhs
  - (C) UP to Rs. 1 crore
  - (D) None of the above
- 18) PVC is applicable for tenders costing
- (A) > 5 crores
  - (B) > 10 crores
  - (C) > 15 crores
  - (D) > 20 crores
- 19) What is LAW?
- (A) List of Approved Works
  - (B) List of Added Works
  - (C) List of Arranged Works
  - (D) All of the above
- 20) Lumpsum provision in the Pink Book can be utilized for specific category of works costing up to Rs. 2.5 Crores
- (A) Pink Book items
  - (B) Umbrella works
  - (C) Lumpsum works
  - (D) None of the above
- 21) Tenders received after the specified time of opening are called as
- (A) Late Tenders
  - (B) Delayed Tenders
  - (C) Single Tenders
  - (D) None of the above
- 22) Tenders received before the time of opening but after the due date and time are called as
- (A) Late Tenders
  - (B) Delayed Tenders
  - (C) Single Tender
  - (D) None of the above
- 23) In works tenders, offer without EMD should be
- (A) Summarily rejected
  - (B) EMD can be called for later
  - (C) EMD can be deducted from bills
  - (D) All of the above
- 24) Powers of the GM to approve Lumpsum works
- (A) Up to Rs. 1 crore each
  - (B) Up to Rs. 2.5 crores each
  - (C) Up to Rs. 10 crores each
  - (D) Up to Rs. 20 crores each

- 25) Powers of GM to approve M&P items  
(A) Up to Rs. 2.5 Crore  
(B) UP to Rs. 1 crore  
(C) Up to Rs. 50 lakhs  
(D) Up to Rs. 10 lakhs
- 26) A deposit work of Rs. 100 Crore can be sanctioned by  
(A) CRB  
(B) MR  
(C) Railway Board  
(D) GM
- 27) Who is the sanctioning authority for 100% excess due to escalation?  
(A) Railway Board  
(B) GM  
(C) PHOD  
(D) None of the above
- 28) Who is the sanctioning authority for 25% excess due to scope?  
(A) DRM  
(B) PGOD  
(C) GM  
(D) Railway Board
- 29) Two packet tendering system can be adopted for tenders less than Rs. 10 crores with  
(A) PFA's concurrence and GM's approval  
(B) FA/G's concurrence and AGM's approval  
(C) Sr. DFM's concurrence and DRM's approval  
(D) Associate Finance concurrence and approval of Tender inviting authority
- 30) Relaxation of eligibility criteria in Tenders can be done with  
(A) PFA's concurrence and GM's approval  
(B) FA/G's concurrence and AGM's approval  
(C) Sr. DFM's concurrence and DRM's approval  
(D) Associate Finance concurrence and approval of Tender inviting authority
- 31) Example of piece work contract  
(A) Zonal Contract  
(B) Work order  
(C) Quotation work  
(D) None of the above
- 32) A work carried out with Non-Railway Funds  
(A) Deposit work  
(B) Quotation Work  
(C) Zonal contract  
(D) None of the above
- 33) Percentage of contingencies to be provided in all detailed Estimates  
(A) 10%  
(B) 5%  
(C) 3%  
(D) 2%

- 34) Work orders are issued against Zonal contracts. The value of each work order is  
(A) Rs. 2 lakhs  
(B) Rs. 2.5 lakhs  
(C) Rs. 3 lakhs  
(D) Rs. 5 lakhs
- 35) Eligibility criteria is applicable for Service tenders valuing more than  
(A) Rs. 50 lakhs  
(B) Rs. 10 lakhs  
(C) Rs. 5 lakhs  
(D) Irrespective of the value of Tender
- 36) Minimum notice period of 21 days for open tenders valuing less than Rs. 2 crores can be changed with Finance concurrence to  
(A) 7 days  
(B) 14 days  
(C) 21 days  
(D) Not permissible
- 37) Trial & Expenditure works up to Rs. 10 lakhs can be sanctioned by  
(A) Railway Board  
(B) GM  
(C) PHOD  
(D) DRM
- 38) Single Tenders for restoration work up to Rs. 50 lakhs can be approved by  
(A) PHOD  
(B) HOD  
(C) DRM  
(D) GM
- 39) Tender committee and Accepting authority for single tenders should be  
(A) One step above normal tenders  
(B) Two steps above the normal tenders  
(C) Same level committee as for open tenders  
(D) None
- 40) Powers to dispense with tenders and accept quotation for works valuing Rs. 10 lakhs rests with  
(A) GM  
(B) PHOD  
(C) HOD  
(D) JAG
- 41) Introduction of a new station or omission of any station in a project estimate falls under the category of  
(A) Completion Estimate  
(B) Detailed Estimate  
(C) Material Modification  
(D) None of the above

- 42) Charges levied to cover cost of tools and plant and establishment supervision in deposit works estimates are called
- (A) Supervision charges
  - (B) Departmental charges
  - (C) Onetime charges
  - (D) None of the above
- 43) Percentage of departmental charges provided in the estimates
- (A) 5%
  - (B) 10%
  - (C) 12 ½%
  - (D) 15%
- 44) EMD can be submitted through
- (A) Depositing cash
  - (B) NSC
  - (C) Deposit in Post office Savings bank
  - (D) All of the above
- 45) Contracts placed to promote indigenous development of new technology / techniques are known as
- (A) Experimental orders
  - (B) Development orders
  - (C) Indigenous order
  - (D) None of these
- 46) Percentage of mobilization Advance that can be paid to the contractor
- (A) 5% of Contract Value
  - (B) 10% of Contract Value
  - (C) 15% of Contract Value
  - (D) 20% of Contract Value
- 47) As per GCC, quantities operated more than 125% but below 140% will be paid at the rate of
- (A) 98% of accepted rate
  - (B) 96% of the accepted rate
  - (C) 94% of the accepted rate
  - (D) None of the above
- 48) As per PVC in GCC, quantities operated in excess of 140% but below 150% will be paid at
- (A) 96% of the accepted rate
  - (B) 98% of the accepted rate
  - (C) 100% of the accepted rate
  - (D) None of the above
- 49) Variation beyond 150% of the contract value requires the sanction of
- (A) Railway Board
  - (B) GM
  - (C) PHOD
  - (D) Tender Accepting Authority

- 50) Permissible excess in Zonal contract is  
(A) 100%  
(B) 50%  
(C) 25%  
(D) 10%
- 51) Letter of credit is applicable for e-tenders of works & services valuing above  
(A) Rs. 10 lakhs  
(B) Rs. 25 lakhs  
(C) Rs. 50 lakhs  
(D) Rs. 100 lakhs
- 52) Revenue Allocation Register (RR) is maintained to facilitate  
(A) Control over expenditure  
(B) To keep record of expenditure  
(C) Expenditure under prescribed heads  
(D) All of the above
- 53) Register of Works is maintained to facilitate  
(A) Control over expenditure  
(B) Collection of expenditure workwise  
(C) Workwise budgetary control  
(D) All of the above
- 54) Exchequer control facilitates  
(A) Concurrent control of cash outgo  
(B) Correct assessment of 'cash' and 'adjustment' of the sanctioned budget  
(C) As accurate an assessment as possible of requirement of cash  
(D) All of the above
- 55) Irrespective of the purpose for which it is acquired, the cost of land is booked to  
(A) DF  
(B) DRF  
(C) Capital  
(D) Revenue
- 56) Plan Head 6500 deals with  
(A) Other specified works  
(B) Research & Design works  
(C) Training Institutes – HRD work  
(D) Computerization works
- 57) Plan Head 2200 deals with  
(A) Other specific works  
(B) Training Institutes – HRD works  
(C) Repayment of capital segment of lease payments  
(D) Computerization works
- 58) An agreement which is enforceable by law is  
(A) A Tender  
(B) A Contract  
(C) An Offer  
(D) None



- 59) Documents which are integral part of contracts  
(A) GCC, SCC  
(B) Specifications  
(C) Schedule of rates, quantities  
(D) All of the above
- 60) In a Tender Committee of a particular department, the third member should be from  
(A) Finance Department  
(B) Vigilance Department  
(C) Sister Department  
(D) Same Department
- 61) Pre-bid conference can be held for major projects tendering involving  
(A) Complex situations & complicated specifications  
(B) Tenders costing more than Rs. 10 Cr  
(C) Tenders with two packet systems  
(D) All of the above
- 62) Two-member tender committee is applicable to  
(A) Rs.2 crores  
(B) Rs. 1 crore  
(C) Rs. 50 lakhs  
(D) None of the above
- 63) Level of Tender Committee is decided based on the value of  
(A) Tender  
(B) Lowest offer received  
(C) Valid lowest offer  
(D) Highest offer
- 64) The accepting authority of a Tender Committee recommendations should be  
(A) One level above the level of T.C.  
(B) Two levels above the level of T.C.  
(C) Head of the Department  
(D) None of the above
- 65) 'A' category approval list of contractors monetary slab is  
(A) Upto Rs. 50 Lakhs  
(B) Rs. 50 lakhs to Rs. 1.5 Cr  
(C) Rs. 1.5 Cr to Rs. 7.5 Cr  
(D) Above Rs. 7.5 Cr
- 66) PVC is not applicable for  
(A) Zonal Contracts  
(B) Works Tender valuing less than Rs. 5 Cr  
(C) Service Tenders of less than 18 months period  
(D) All of the above
- 67) Revocation of termination of contract is possible  
(A) With approval of Accepting authority  
(B) With T.C. recommendations  
(C) With approval of one step above the accepting authority  
(D) With the approval of GM treating it as single tender

- 68) Approval powers for appointment of Arbitrator rests with  
(A) GM  
(B) AGM  
(C) PHOD  
(D) All of the above
- 69) AMC with OEM/Authorized dealer can be approved by  
(A) PHOD  
(B) GM/AGM  
(C) DRM  
(D) All of the above
- 70) Cost of Tools & Plant worth Rs. 10 lakhs can be charged to  
(A) Capital  
(B) DF  
(C) DRF  
(D) Revenue
- 71) DRMs can enter into Service Contracts up to a limit of  
(A) Rs. 50 Cr  
(B) Rs. 75 Cr  
(C) Rs. 100 Cr  
(D) Rs. 150 Cr
- 72) Performance Guarantee percentage in Service Contracts  
(A) 5%  
(B) 10%  
(C) 15%  
(D) 20%
- 73) Security deposit for Service Contracts  
(A) 2.5%  
(B) 5%  
(C) 10%  
(D) None
- 74) In SOP, if there is no mention regarding finance concurrence, then  
(A) Finance concurrence is not required  
(B) Finance concurrence is required  
(C) Executive can decide on Finance concurrence  
(D) None of the above
- 75) Authority competent to grant extension of time for completion of contract  
(A) Accepting authority  
(B) Contract signing authority  
(C) One level above accepting authority  
(D) Executive concerned
- 76) GM can sanction air travel on duty up to which level officer/staff  
(A) JAG  
(B) Sr. Scale  
(C) Jr. scale  
(D) Sr. Supervisor

- 77) Pre investment appraisal of major projects is done through  
(A) Abstract Estimate  
(B) Surveys  
(C) Supplementary Estimates  
(D) Completion Estimates
- 78) Expenditure on Surveys is chargeable to  
(A) Demand No. 82 (old Demand No. 2 of Rlys)  
(B) Demand No. 80  
(C) Demand No. 16  
(D) None of the above
- 79) Preliminary Survey is done for  
(A) Close Estimation and Probable cost of the project  
(B) Estimation of Traffic Projections  
(C) Determining technical feasibility  
(D) Selecting alignment feasibility
- 80) Traffic Survey is done for  
(A) Close Estimation and Probable cost of the project  
(B) Estimation of Traffic Projections  
(C) Determining technical feasibility  
(D) Selecting alignment feasibility
- 81) Reconnaissance Survey is done for  
(A) Close Estimation and Probable cost of the project  
(B) Estimation of Traffic Projections  
(C) Determining technical feasibility  
(D) Selecting alignment feasibility
- 82) Final location survey is conducted for  
(A) Close Estimation and Probable cost of the project  
(B) Estimation of Traffic Projections  
(C) Determining technical feasibility  
(D) Selecting alignment feasibility
- 83) Unremunerative works required for operational efficiency to booked to  
(A) DF-I  
(B) DF-II  
(C) DF-III  
(D) DF-IV
- 84) S&T works are charged to  
(A) DF-I  
(B) DF-II  
(C) DF-III  
(D) DF-IV
- 85) Payments to the contractors for work done based on  
(A) Bills claimed by the agency  
(B) Measurement recorded in the Measurement Book  
(C) Measurement recorded in Field Book  
(D) None of the above

- 86) Contractor is authorized to record measurements in a book called  
(A) Field Book  
(B) Contractor's Measurement Book  
(C) Contractor's Ledger  
(D) Measurement Book
- 87) Currency of a sanctioned estimate for works  
(A) Normally 5 years from commencement of the work which is extendable  
(B) Two years  
(C) Ten years irrespective of whether work is commenced or not  
(D) None of the above
- 88) Performance Guarantee for works has to be submitted within  
(A) 90 days  
(B) 60 days  
(C) 45 days  
(D) 30 days
- 89) Performance Guarantee for service contracts can be submitted within  
(A) 90 days  
(B) 60 days  
(C) 45 days  
(D) 30 days
- 90) New GCC for service contracts was introduced w.e.f  
(A) January 2018  
(B) November 2018  
(C) January 2019  
(D) November 2019
- 91) As per GCC of services, minimum technical eligibility criteria is  
(A) Successful completion of atleast one work of 35% value of work during last 3 years  
(B) Successful completion of atleast one work of 35% value of the work during last 7 years  
(C) Successful completion of two works of 50% value of the work during last 7 years  
(D) Successful completion of three works of 40% value of the work during last 7 years
- 92) As per GCC of services, two packet system of tendering is to be adopted for tender valuing more than  
(A) Rs. 10 crores  
(B) Rs. 2 crores  
(C) Rs. 1 crore  
(D) Rs. 50 lakhs
- 93) As per GCC of services, financial turnover criteria for tender is  
(A) 150% during last 7 years  
(B) 150% during last 3 years  
(C) 150% during last 3 years plus 5% liquidity turnover  
(D) None of these

- 94) In service contracts EMD will be  
(A) Adjusted against security deposit  
(B) Will be released on submitting Performance Guarantee  
(C) Nil  
(D) None of the above
- 95) Price variation clause is not applicable to  
(A) Works costing less than Rs. 5 crore  
(B) Zonal contracts  
(C) Service Tenders of less than 18 months period  
(D) All of the above
- 96) Security Deposit in works tenders  
(A) Can be deposited in cash  
(B) Can be deposited as a TDR  
(C) Can be recovered at 10% of on-account bills  
(D) All of the above
- 97) Plan head 1700 denotes  
(A) Railway research & design  
(B) Payment of capital component of lease charges  
(C) Traction distribution works  
(D) Computerization
- 98) Plan Head 2100 denotes  
(A) Railway research & design  
(B) Payment of capital component of lease charges  
(C) Rolling stock  
(D) Traction distribution works
- 99) Plan Head 1800 denotes  
(A) Railway research and design  
(B) Payment of capital component of lease charges  
(C) Traction distribution works  
(D) Rolling stock
- 100) Plan Head 3700 denotes  
(A) Railway research and design  
(B) Payment of capital component of lease charges  
(C) Traction distribution works  
(D) Rolling stock
- 101) Payment of capital component of lease charges to IRFC etc is charged to  
(A) P-2210  
(B) P-2220  
(C) P-2230  
(D) None of the above
- 102) Plan Head 3500 denotes  
(A) New lines  
(B) Electrification  
(C) Doubling  
(D) Gauge conversion

- 103) Plan Head 1100 denotes  
(A) New lines  
(B) Doubling  
(C) Gauge conversion  
(D) Electrification
- 104) Plan Head 1400 denotes  
(A) New lines  
(B) Doubling  
(C) Gauge conversion  
(D) Electrification
- 105) Plan Head 1500 denotes  
(A) New lines  
(B) Doubling  
(C) Gauge conversion  
(D) Electrification
- 106) Plan Head 1600 denotes  
(A) New lines  
(B) Doubling  
(C) Gauge conversion  
(D) Traffic facilities / yard remodelling works
- 107) Plan Head 3300 denotes  
(A) Pure signalling works  
(B) Track Renewals  
(C) Electrification  
(D) Traffic facility
- 108) Plan Head 3600 denotes  
(A) Pure signalling works  
(B) Track Renewals  
(C) Other Electrical works  
(D) Traffic facility
- 109) Plan Head 3100 denotes  
(A) Pure signalling works  
(B) Track Renewals  
(C) Other Electrical works  
(D) Traffic facility
- 110) Plan Head 4100 denotes  
(A) Staff Quarters  
(B) Staff Amenities  
(C) M&P  
(D) Other Electrical work
- 111) Plan Head 4200 denotes  
(A) New lines  
(B) M&P  
(C) Other Electrical works  
(D) Workshops

- 112) Plan Head 5100 denotes  
(A) Staff Quarters  
(B) Staff Amenities  
(C) Staff Welfare  
(D) Passenger Amenities
- 113) Plan Head 5200 denotes  
(A) Staff Quarters  
(B) Staff Amenities  
(C) Staff Welfare  
(D) Passenger Amenities
- 114) Plan Head 5300 denotes  
(A) Staff Quarters  
(B) Staff Amenities  
(C) Staff Welfare  
(D) Passenger Amenities
- 115) Plan Head 3200 denotes  
(A) Passenger Amenities  
(B) Other Specified works  
(C) Bridge works  
(D) Signal works
- 116) Plan Head 6400 denotes  
(A) Passenger Amenities  
(B) Other Specified works  
(C) Bridge works  
(D) Signal works
- 117) Major Head 3001 under Demand No. 83 of Central Government deals with  
(A) Erstwhile demands 1 and 2  
(B) Erstwhile demands 3 to 13  
(C) Erstwhile demand 16  
(D) Erstwhile demand 14 and 15
- 118) Major Head 3002 under Central Government deals with  
(A) Erstwhile demands 1 and 2  
(B) Erstwhile demands 3 to 13  
(C) Erstwhile demand 16  
(D) Erstwhile demand 14 and 15
- 119) Major Head 5002 under Central Government deals with  
(A) Erstwhile demands 1 and 2  
(B) Erstwhile demands 3 to 13  
(C) Erstwhile demand 16  
(D) Erstwhile demand 14 and 15
- 120) Expenditure on S&T works forming part of New lines is booked to  
(A) 5300  
(B) 1100  
(C) 1600  
(D) 3300

- 121) Expenditure on a new bypass line can be booked to capital, if ROR is  
(A) 14%  
(B) 12%  
(C) 10%  
(D) 8%
- 122) Unremunerative new Traffic facility work has to booked to  
(A) Capital  
(B) EBR  
(C) DF III  
(D) OLWR
- 123) Expenditure on provision of lifting barriers is booked at  
(A) 2900  
(B) 3300  
(C) 3000  
(D) 1100
- 124) Expenditure on Plan Heads 2900 and 3000 is met from  
(A) Safety fund  
(B) Capital Fund  
(C) DRF  
(D) SRSF
- 125) Expenditure on through Ballast renewals is charged to  
(A) DRF  
(B) Revenue  
(C) Safety fund  
(D) OLWR
- 126) Expenditure on increase in sleeper density is charged to  
(A) Revenue  
(B) OLWR  
(C) DRF  
(D) DF
- 127) Construction of new quarters is chargeable to  
(A) Capital  
(B) DF  
(C) DRF  
(D) Revenue
- 128) Rest houses for officers/supervisors is chargeable to  
(A) Staff Amenities  
(B) Other specified works  
(C) Staff Welfare  
(D) Revenue
- 129) Works related to Training Institutes, CTIs etc are budgeted through Plan Head  
(A) 6400  
(B) 6500  
(C) 5200  
(D) 5300



- 130) Railway Budget has been merged with Central Budget w.e.f  
(A) 2017-18  
(B) 2018-19  
(C) 2019-20  
(D) 2020-21
- 131) Operating expenditure of rolling stock is booked to which demand  
(A) 7  
(B) 8  
(C) 10  
(D) 11
- 132) Operating expenses of Fuel is booked to which demand  
(A) 7  
(B) 8  
(C) 10  
(D) 11
- 133) Revenue expenditure of RPF is booked to which demand  
(A) 11  
(B) 12  
(C) 13  
(D) 14
- 134) Expenditure on Pension and retirement benefits is booked to which demand  
(A) 11  
(B) 12  
(C) 13  
(D) 14
- 135) Expenditure on electrification of a private siding not expected to give ROR of 10% is booked to which demand  
(A) Capital  
(B) DF  
(C) Deposit terms  
(D) EBR
- 136) Major S&T projects are charged to  
(A) Capital  
(B) DF  
(C) SRSF  
(D) DRF
- 137) Construction of new quarters is chargeable to  
(A) Capital  
(B) DF  
(C) DRF  
(D) SRSF
- 138) Cost of Passenger Amenities work is charged to  
(A) Capital  
(B) DF I RRSK  
(C) DF III  
(D) DRF

- 139) Cost of furniture required for new work is charged to  
(A) Same Plan Head to which the main work is charged  
(B) Other specified work  
(C) Revenue  
(D) None of the above
- 140) RSRK is being implemented w.e.f.  
(A) 2017-18  
(B) 2018-19  
(C) 2019-20  
(D) 2020-21
- 141) RSRK has been allocated a fund of Rs. \_\_\_\_\_ to be spent in e years for Railway safety works  
(A) Rs. 1 lakh crore  
(B) Rs. 2 lakh crore  
(C) Rs. 3 lakh crore  
(D) Rs. 4 lakh crore
- 142) Preliminary expenses on surveys, plans and drawings etc incurred after Abstract Estimate is approved is charged to  
(A) Demand No. 2  
(B) Separate work  
(C) Same project  
(D) If incurred separately Demand No. 2. Other shall be charged to same project
- 143) Centralized Training Institutes for the purpose of budgeting under Demand No.2  
(A) IRIFM  
(B) IRISET  
(C) C-TARA, Audit  
(D) All of the above
- 144) Items of expenditure placed under objection are cleared  
(A) When sanction is obtained from GM  
(B) When the executive request for withdrawal of the project  
(C) When sanction is obtained from competent authority  
(D) None of the above
- 145) Cost of replacement of ballast with improved type of ballast is charged to  
(A) Capital  
(B) DRF  
(C) DF  
(D) Revenue
- 146) Maximum standing EMD is  
(A) Rs. 15,000  
(B) Rs. 25,000  
(C) Rs. 50,000  
(D) Rs. 75,000

- 147) Primary Unit of allocation denotes
- (A) Nature of expenditure
  - (B) Object of expenditure
  - (C) Authority who has incurred the expenditure
  - (D) None of the above
- 148) Revenue Allocation Register is maintained for
- (A) Knowing actual expenditure incurred
  - (B) Budgetary control
  - (C) Exchequer control
  - (D) None of the above
- 149) The object of completion Report is
- (A) To know the actual cost of the work
  - (B) To compare actual cost with sanctioned cost & regularize the same
  - (C) To close the accounts of the work
  - (D) None of these
- 150) Contingent expenditure means
- (A) Incidental to the management or upkeep of the office
  - (B) Unforeseen expenditure during progress of work
  - (C) Expenditure on rents, rates and taxes
  - (D) None of these
- 151) These are classified as 'contingent expenses'
- (A) Hot weather establishment
  - (B) Staff employed for upkeep of office
  - (C) Expenditure on postage stamps
  - (D) All of the above
- 152) Specific contingencies include
- (A) Charges regulated by scales such as liveries to class IV staff
  - (B) Charges / bills that require the counter signature of HODs
  - (C) Unusual charges that require sanction of superior authority
  - (D) All of the above
- 153) The sale proceeds of of any land acquired at the cost of capital when sold credited to
- (A) Capital
  - (B) DF
  - (C) DRF
  - (D) None of the above
- 154) he capital component of IRFC lease charges is debited to
- (A) Capital
  - (B) Capital Fund
  - (C) DF
  - (E) DRF
- 155) 155. The amount out of surplus after appropriation to Development Fund is credited to
- (A) Capital Fund
  - (B) Capital
  - (C) DF
  - (D) None of the above

- 156) The cost of procurement of small items of equipment costing below Rs. 3 lakh is debited to
- (A) Capital
  - (B) DF
  - (C) Revenue
  - (D) None of the above
- 157) The cost of replacement of ballast involving improved type of ballast is debited to
- (A) Capital
  - (B) DRF
  - (C) DF
  - (D) Revenue
- 158) The cost of replacement of a work charged to Revenue is debited to
- (A) Revenue
  - (B) DF
  - (C) DRF
  - (D) Capital
- 159) The cost of new works of Passenger Amenity irrespective of monetary limit is debited to
- (A) Revenue
  - (B) DF
  - (C) DRF
  - (D) Capital
- 160) The cost of computerization of Passenger Reservation system is charged to
- (A) Revenue
  - (B) DF
  - (C) Passenger Amenity
  - (D) None of the above
- 161) Arrangements of drinking water at stations is placed under which category
- (A) Passenger Amenity
  - (B) Other Railway user amenities
  - (C) Labour Welfare work
  - (D) None of the above
- 162) Expenditure on COVID 19 is booked to
- (A) Capital
  - (B) DRF
  - (C) MAR (X)
  - (D) MAR (E)
- 163) Improvements and alterations to existing quarters are known as
- (A) Staff quarters
  - (B) Labour Welfare works
  - (C) Staff Amenities
  - (D) None of the above

- 164) Improvement in water supply at stations for loco traffic purpose is a  
(A) Labour Welfare works  
(B) Unremunerative Project for Improvement of operational efficiency  
(C) Passenger Amenity  
(D) None of the above
- 165) Improvements to existing stations buildings, sheds, godowns etc comes under the category of  
(A) Unremunerative projects  
(B) Staff Welfare  
(C) Staff Amenities  
(D) None of the above
- 166) Development Fund is credited with  
(A) The amount transferred to it from Railway Reserve Fund  
(B) The amount of interest earned on the balance of the fund  
(C) (a) and (b) above  
(D) None of the above
- 167) Spares for Electric locomotive costing more than Rs. 1 lakh is charged to  
(A) Capital  
(B) DF  
(C) DRF  
(D) Revenue
- 168) The cost of repairing the track damages due to floods, accidents is charged to  
(A) Capital  
(B) DRF  
(C) Revenue  
(D) None of the above
- 169) Replacement of second hand rails put on line with new one is charged to  
(A) Capital  
(B) DRF  
(C) DF  
(D) None of the above
- 170) Cost of small fittings provided to locos which are incidental to the work is charged to  
(A) Revenue  
(B) DRF  
(C) DF  
(D) Capital
- 171) Cost of conversion of locomotive to super-heated steam is charged to  
(A) Revenue  
(B) DRF  
(C) DF  
(D) Capital
- 172) The expenditure on ceremonial occasions is charged to  
(A) Revenue  
(B) DRF  
(C) DF  
(D) Capital

- 173) Cost of an asset transferred from construction to open line should be  
(A) Written back  
(B) No action required  
(C) Charged to Development Fund  
(D) None of the above
- 174) The estimated life of a rail is  
(A) 30 years  
(B) 40 years  
(C) 50 years  
(D) 60 years
- 175) The scrap value of a rail is what percentage of cost of new rail  
(A) 30%  
(B) 40%  
(C) 50%  
(D) 60%
- 176) The original cost of abandoned work will be written back to  
(A) Development Fund  
(B) Remaining at debit of Capital  
(C) Revenue  
(D) None of the above
- 177) The land adjacent to the steam is known as  
(A) Delta land  
(B) Riparian land  
(C) Wet land  
(D) None of the above
- 178) A return of six percent on the market value of the land as assessed by local revenue authorities should be treated as  
(A) Standard Rent  
(B) Lease charges  
(C) Abnormal rent  
(D) None of the above
- 179) Permission granted for limited use of Railway land is called  
(A) Licensing of land  
(B) Leasing of land  
(C) Way leave facility  
(D) None of the above
- 180) The minimum width of a passage or road to be treated as 'licensing' is  
(A) 10 meters  
(B) 5 meters  
(C) 3 meters  
(D) 2 meters
- 181) The net receipts from management of land is credited to  
(A) Capital  
(B) DF  
(C) Revenue  
(D) Sundry earnings

- 182) Works required to safeguard the property or repair the damaged track due to floods etc are done through
- (A) Calling for tender
  - (B) Urgency Certificate
  - (C) Limited Tender
  - (D) None of the above
- 183) Introduction of a new station or omission of any station in the estimate is treated as
- (A) Single Tender
  - (B) Material Modification
  - (C) Passenger Amenity
  - (D) Operational requirement
- 184) The percentage of Test check to be done by AEN/XEN in measurement of ballast, Earth work etc is
- (A) 100%
  - (B) 75%
  - (C) 60%
  - (D) 50%
- 185) General Manager is competent to sanction a railway asset costing below Rs. 3 lakh
- (A) Yes
  - (B) No
- 186) Similar works grouped as one and sanctioned by the Board with lumpsum in works programme are called
- (A) Lumpsum work
  - (B) Umberalla work
  - (C) Itemised work
  - (D) None of the above
- 187) Sanctioned works costing below Rs. 2.5 crore are exhibited in the Pink Book under the heading
- (A) Itemised works
  - (B) List of Approved works
  - (C) Lumpsum work
  - (D) None of the above
- 188) List of works sanctioned under Special Railway Safety Fund (SRSF) are exhibited in
- (A) Pink Book
  - (B) Green Book
  - (C) Yellow Book
  - (D) None of the above

### **Answer key**

1A 2B 3B 4C 5A 6A 7C 8B 9A 10B 11B 12A  
13A 14C 15B 16A 17B 18A 19A 20B 21A 22B 23A 24A  
25C 26D 27B 28D 29D 30A 31A 32A 33C 34D 35D 36B  
37B 38A 39A 40B 41C 42B 43C 44D 45B 46B 47A 48A  
49B 50C 51A 52D 53D 54D 55C 56C 57C 58B 59D 60C  
61A 62D 63C 64A 65C 66D 67D 68A 69A 70D 71C 72B  
73D 74B 75B 76C 77B 78A 79A 80B 81C 82D 83C 84D  
85B 86B 87A 88B 89A 90A 91A 92D 93C 94B 95D 96D  
97D 98C 99A 100C 101C 102B 103A 104C 105B 106D 107A 108C  
109B 110C 111D 112A 113B 114D 115C 116B 117A 118B 119C 120B  
121C 122C 123A 124A 125A 126C 127A 128B 129B 130A 131C 132C  
133B 134C 135C 136A 137A 138B 139A 140A 141A 142D 143D 144C  
145B 146B 147B 148B 149B 150A 151D 152D 153A 154B 155A 156C  
157B 158B 159B 160C 161B 162C 163B 164B 165A 166C 167A 168C  
169B 170A 171A 172A 173A 174D 175B 176B 177B 178A 179C 180C  
181D 182B 183B 184A 185A 186B 187B 188B



**VIII**  
**Establishment finance**

### **TA bills and CTG claims**

- 1) The time-limit for submitting of claims for Travelling Allowance is within \_\_\_ days succeeding the date of completion of journey.  
(A) 90  
(B) 45  
(C) 60  
(D) 180.
  
- 2) The rates of daily Allowance w.e.f. 1.7.2017 on tour admissible for Employees in level 9-11 is Rs\_\_\_\_\_  
(A) Rs 800.  
(B) Rs 1000.  
(C) Rs 500.  
(D) Rs 900.
  
- 3) The rates of daily Allowance w.e.f. 1.7.2017 on tour admissible for Employees in level 5 & below is \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) Rs 800.  
(B) Rs 1000  
(C) Rs 500.  
(D) Rs 900
  
- 4) The rates of daily Allowance w.e.f. 1.7.2017 on tour admissible for Employees in level 6 to 8 is Rs \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) Rs 800.  
(B) Rs 1000  
(C) Rs 500.  
(D) Rs 900
  
- 5) The rates of daily Allowance w.e.f. 1.7.2017 on tour admissible for Employees in level 12& 13 is Rs \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) Rs 800.  
(B) Rs 1000  
(C) Rs 500.  
(D) Rs 900
  
- 6) The rates of daily Allowance w.e.f. 1.7.2017 on tour admissible for Employees in level 14 & above is Rs \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) Rs 1200  
(B) Rs 1000  
(C) Rs 500.  
(D) Rs 900

- 7) The pay level for determining the daily allowance entitlement is: \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) Basic pay drawn in the appropriate pay level in the Pay matrix as per RS(RP) Rules 2016 including Non practicing allowances
  - (B) Basic pay drawn in the appropriate pay level in the Pay matrix as per RS(RP) Rules 2016 including special Pay only
  - (C) Basic pay drawn in the appropriate pay level in the Pay matrix as per RS(RP) Rules 2016 including special Pay and Non Practicing allowance
  - (D) Basic pay drawn in the appropriate pay level in the Pay matrix as per RS(RP) Rules 2016 and does not include Non practicing allowance or any other type of pay like special pay
- 8) The rates of DA will go up by \_\_\_\_\_ every time the DA goes up by 50%.
- (A) 50%
  - (B) 25%
  - (C) 100%
  - (D) 20%
- 9) The Composite transfer grant (CTG) is admissible at the rate of \_\_\_\_\_ of last month's Basic pay in case of transfer involving a change of station located at a distance of more than 20 Kms from each other.
- (A) 100%
  - (B) 80%
  - (C) 50%
  - (D) 25%
- 10) For claiming CTG, transferee/retirees needs to submit the \_\_\_\_\_ documents.
- (A) Proof of change of residence.
  - (B) Proof of journey
  - (C) Both the above documents specified in (A) & (B)
  - (D) Any one of the above documents specified in (A) & (B)
- 11) The Internal checks of TA Bills involves checking \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) The controlling officer has signed the TA journals and the object of the Journey is mentioned and is in the interest of administration
  - (B) The timings of arrival and departure of trains from HQrs needs to counterchecked with timetable.
  - (C) The actual distance travelled is more than 8 kms from HQrs.
  - (D) The rate of TA admissible and the arithmetical accuracy.
  - (E) All the above.
- 12) With respect to the quantum of DA admissible to employees based on absence from HQrs, which is not correct?
- (A) Less than 6 hrs- 30% of DA.
  - (B) More than 6 hrs but less than 12 hrs-70% of DA.
  - (C) More than 12 hrs/each completed day.100% of DA.
  - (D) Less than 6 hrs- 50% of DA.

### Uniform allowance

- 13) W.e.f. 1.7.2017 officers of RPF/RPSF are granted dress allowance of \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) Rs 20000/PM  
(B) Rs 20000/quarter  
(C) Rs 5000/ in every 6 months  
(D) Rs 20000/- Per annum
- 14) W.e.f. 1.7.2017 officers of station masters of IR are granted dress allowance of \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) Rs 10000/Per annum  
(B) Rs 5000/quarter  
(C) Rs 1800/ per month  
(D) Rs 20000/- Per annum
- 15) W.e.f. 1.7.2017 personnel below officers rank of RPF/RPSF of IR are granted dress allowance of \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) Rs 10000/Per month  
(B) Rs 5000/quarter  
(C) Rs 1800/ per month  
(D) Rs 10000/- Per annum
- 16) W.e.f. 1.7.2017 staff car drivers of IR are granted dress allowance of \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) Rs 10000/Per annum  
(B) Rs 5000/Per annum  
(C) Rs 1800/ per month  
(D) Rs 20000/- Per annum
- 17) W.e.f. 1.7.2017 Nurses of IR are granted dress allowance of \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) Rs 10000/Per annum  
(B) Rs 5000/quarter  
(C) Rs 1800/ Per annum  
(D) Rs 20000/- Per annum
- 18) W.e.f. 1.7.2017 Dress allowance is credited directly to the salary of the entitled employees \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) Twice in a year the months of January and July  
(B) Thrice in a year in the months of March, September and December  
(C) Once in a year in the month of January  
(D) Once in a year in the month of July
- 19) W.e.f. 1.7.2017, with the notification of Dress allowance, other uniform related allowances like washing allowance, shoe allowance \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) Are payable  
(B) Are payable on case to case basis  
(C) Are no longer payable  
(D) None of the above

- 20) W.e.f. 1.7.2017 rates of Dress allowance go up by 25% each time \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) 25%
  - (B) 50%
  - (C) 100%
  - (D) 75%

### Passing of salary bills

- 21) The salary Bill submitted to Accounts office for passing should be accompanied by \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) Memorandum of difference.
  - (B) Scale check statement.
  - (C) Verified claims of the employees viz.TA/OT etc.included in the paybills and deduction/recovery statements.
  - (D) All the above.
- 22) The scale check statement submitted by the pay bill unit will show \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) The sanctioned strength of a Post.
  - (B) The Actual operated strength against the Post.
  - (C) The No. of vacant posts.
  - (D) All the above.
- 23) Scale Check Registers are maintained at \_\_\_\_\_office.
- (A) Accounts Office.
  - (B) Pay Bill units.
  - (C) Both above.
- 24) The internal check of establishment claims should be conducted \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) with reference to the Indian Railway Codes.
  - (B) other authorized rules and regulations.
  - (C) the extant orders and sanctions.
  - (D) All the above.
- 25) Can a New employee be added in IPAS database without the verification/confirmation of Establishment section of Accounts Dept. \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) YES
  - (B) NO
- 26) For verification/confirmation of New Employee in IPAS, the establishment section of Accounts dept will check \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) The order of Appointment.
  - (B) Certificates required by rule.
  - (C) All entries in Biodata viz. DOB,PAN, Aadhaar, bank details etc duly supported duly supported by Authentic records.
  - (D) All the above.

### Leave encashment

- 27) A Railway Employee can be permitted to avail Encashment of leave on Average pay upto \_\_\_\_\_ days.
- (A) 20
  - (B) 5
  - (C) 15
  - (D) 10
- 28) The total leave encashed during the entire career shall not exceed \_\_\_\_\_ days.
- (A) 60
  - (B) 50
  - (C) 70
  - (D) 100
- 29) A balance of atleast \_\_\_\_\_ days of leave on Average Pay should be available to the credit in leave account after taking into account the period of encashment as well as the leave availed of.
- (A) 10
  - (B) 40
  - (C) 20
  - (D) 30
- 30) The cash equivalent of encashment of Leave is calculated on the Pay and DA as on the date of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Availing the pass.
  - (B) Availing leave.
  - (C) None of the above.
- 31) The successive Leave encashment cannot be made before a minimum period of \_\_\_\_\_ (block period) has elapsed.
- (A) 4
  - (B) 1
  - (C) 3
  - (D) 2

### Children's education allowance

- 32) For claiming reimbursement of CEA, the Govt employee should produce\_\_\_\_\_
- (A) Bonafide certificate issued by the School for the academic year.
  - (B) Self attested copy of the report card.
  - (C) Self attested copy of the fee receipts for the entire academic year.
  - (D) Any one of the above.
- 33) The amount of reimbursement of CEA is \_\_\_\_\_per month.
- (A) Rs 2,250/-
  - (B) Rs 3,250/-
  - (C) Rs 2,750/-
  - (D) Rs 6,750/-
- 34) The amount of reimbursement of Hostel Subsidy-'the expenditure on boarding or lodging or the ceiling of Rs 6750/- per month, whichever is lower'. Is it correct or Incorrect?
- (A) Incorrect
  - (B) Correct
- 35) The Hostel subsidy and CEA can be claimed concurrently.is it 'true' or 'false'?
- (A) True
  - (B) False
- 36) The upper age limit for claiming CEA in case of Divyaang children is \_\_\_\_\_yrs.
- (A) 20
  - (B) 22
  - (C) 25
  - (D) 30
- 37) The reimbursement of CEA/Hostel subsidy can be claimed for only for \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) Two children.
  - (B) Two eldest children
  - (C) Three children
  - (D) Two eldest surviving children
- 38) The reimbursement of CEA/Hostel subsidy is admissible in respect of children studying from \_\_\_\_\_ classes before class one to 12<sup>th</sup> std.
- (A) Three
  - (B) Two
  - (C) One
- 39) In case both the spouses are Government servants, Children education allowance reimbursement can be claimed by \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) Both
  - (B) Only mother
  - (C) Only father
  - (D) Only one of them



40) The amount of reimbursement of CEA in respect of differently abled children is \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) Same as the amount admissible to normal children  
 (B) Double the amount admissible to normal children  
 (C) Triple the amount admissible to normal children  
 (D) 1.5 times the amount admissible to normal children Transport allowance

41) w.e.f. 1.7.2017 the rates of transport allowance are given in the tables below. Pl select the correct one \_\_\_\_\_

(A)

Employees drawing pay In pay level	Rates of Transport allowance	
	Employees posted in the cities as per The annexure attached with Rly bd letter No.PC/V//2017/A/TA/1 dated 3.8.2017	Employees posted at other places
9 & above	Rs 7200 + DA thereon	Rs 3600+DA thereon
3 to 8	Rs 3600+ DA thereon	Rs 1800+DA thereon
1 & 2	Rs 1350 + DA thereon	Rs 900 + DA thereon

(B)

Employees drawing pay In pay level	Rates of Transport allowance	
	Employees posted in the cities as per The annexure attached with Rly bd letter No.PC/V//2017/A/TA/1 dated 3.8.2017	Employees posted at other places
9 & above	Rs 7200 + DA thereon	Rs 3600+DA thereon
3 to 8	Rs 3600+ DA thereon	Rs 1800+DA thereon
1 & 2	Rs 1350 + DA thereon	Rs 1900 + DA thereon

(C)

Employees drawing pay in pay level	Rates of Transport allowance	
	Employees posted in the cities as per The annexure attached with Rly bd letter No.PC/V//2017/A/TA/1 dated 3.8.2017	Employees posted at other places
9 & above	Rs 7200 + DA thereon	Rs 3600+DA thereon
3 to 8	Rs 3600+ DA thereon	Rs 2800+DA thereon
1 & 2	Rs 1350 + DA thereon	Rs 900 + DA thereon

(D)

Employees drawing pay in pay level	Rates of Transport allowance	
	Employees posted in the cities as per The annexure attached with Rly bd letter No.PC/V//2017/A/TA/1 dated 3.8.2017	Employees posted at other places
9 & above	Rs 7200 + DA thereon	Rs 3600+DA thereon
3 to 8	Rs 3600 + DA thereon	Rs 1800+DA thereon
drawing pay of Rs 24200 & above in level 1 & 2	Rs 3600 + DA thereon	Rs 1800 + DA thereon

- 42) Physically disabled employees will be paid the transport allowance at double the normal rates subject to fulfillment of conditions but in no case be less than \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) Rs 2250/-PM  
(B) Rs 2000/PM + Applicable DA thereon  
(C) Rs 5000/PM + Applicable DA thereon  
(D) Rs 2250/PM + Applicable DA thereon
- 43) Transport allowance shall not be admissible to those employees \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) Who have Not been provided with the facility of Government transport  
(B) Who are travelling in their personal vehicles  
(C) Who have been provided with the facility of Government vehicle  
(D) None of the above
- 44) Transport allowance during leave will be admissible if \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) Calendar month (s) wholly covered by leave  
(B) Not wholly covered by leave during calendar month(s)  
(C) Leave has no relation with grant of Transport allowance  
(D) None of the above
- 45) Transport allowance during tour will be admissible \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) If absence does not cover any calendar month(s) in full, Transport allowance will be admissible for full month  
(B) If absence covers full calendar month(s), Transport allowance will be admissible for 15 days  
(C) Grant of Transport allowance is not related to absence during the calendar month(s)  
(D) None of the above.
- 46) Transport allowance during training treated as Duty may be granted if \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) No transport facility /Travelling allowance /Daily allowance is provided for attending the training institute  
(B) Grant of Transport allowance is not related to provision of Transport facility/Traveling allowance/Daily allowance for attending training institute  
(C) Only if Transport facility/Travelling allowance/Daily allowance is provided for attending the training institute.  
(D) None of the above

- 47) Transport allowance during suspension period when it covers a calendar month partially \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) Will be paid full  
 (B) Will be paid by proportionately reducing the same  
 (C) Will not at all be paid  
 (D) None of the above
- 48) W.e.f 1.7.2017 risk and hardship allowance is admissible for \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) All the categories for level 8 and below and level 9 and above  
 (B) The category of only Track maintainers  
 (C) All the categories other than Track maintainers  
 (D) None of the above
- 49) What is the maximum amount of DCRG payable as per VII CPC?
- (A) Rs 20,00,000  
 (B) Rs 40,00,000  
 (C) Rs 10,00,000  
 (D) None of the above
- 50) What is the rate of PF deduction from pay?
- (A) 1/12<sup>th</sup> or 8.33% of Basic pay  
 (B) 5% of Basic Pay  
 (C) 10% of Basic Pay  
 (D) None of the above

**Answer key**

1C	2D	3C	4A	5B	6A	7D	8B	9B	10D	11E	12D	13D
14A	15D	16B	17C	18D	19C	20B	21D	22D	23A	24D	25B	26D
27D	28A	29D	30A	31D	32D	33A	34B	35A	36B	37D	38B	39D
40B	41D	42D	43C	44B	45A	46A	47B	48B	49A	50A		

**IX**  
**Traffic Accounts**

## **Traffic Accounts**

- 1) Penalty recovered by TTE/TC from passengers travelling without ticket is called.
  - (A) Penalty
  - (B) Surcharge
  - (C) Excess Fare
  - (D) Excess charge
  
- 2) Account Current pertaining to coaching and goods traffic is a statement prepared monthly showing.
  - (A) Account showing the monthly earnings of Chg & Goods
  - (B) Account showing the monthly expenditure of Capital & Revenue
  - (C) Account showing the monthly Excess/Shortfall of both earnings & Expenditure compared with Budget grant
  - (D) Account showing the monthly earnings on account of Chg & Goods
  
- 3) Advice of Internal Check is
  - (A) Acknowledgement given to station indicating receipt of station Balance sheet in TAO.
  - (B) Compares the closing balance as shown by the station in the balance sheet by the station with that of arrived at by the accounts office.
  - (C) Comparison of both Debit & Credit of station balance sheet with figures in General books.
  - (D) None of the above
  
- 4) Traffic cash received otherwise than through station balance sheet is incorporated in accounts through
  - A) Traffic Cash Check sheet
  - B) Abstract Daily/Monthly Cash Book
  - C) Accounts Office Balance sheet
  - D) General Cash Book
  
- 5) The Head Balance sheet transfers operated in
  - (A) Transfer Transactions
  - (B) Traffic Book
  - (C) Book Adjustments
  - (D) Traffic Suspense
  
- 6) Traffic which passes over a railway but neither originates nor terminates on that railway is called for that railway
  - (A) Traffic not pertains to that Railway
  - (B) Mixed traffic
  - (C) Preferential traffic
  - (D) Cross traffic
  
- 7) What is wagon registration fee?
  - (A) Registration fee deposited in advance for preparation of RR
  - (B) Registration fee deposited by customer to book a wagon in advance
  - (C) Advance freight collected
  - (D) Amount deposited by customer for registration in Railways

- 8) Accounts Office Balance Sheet (AOB) is prepared for
- (A) To account and watching the progress of realisation of carriage bills
  - (B) To account items of earnings received other than through station Balance sheet
  - (C) To account total earnings of a zonal railway
  - (D) None of the above
- 9) What is Non Issued ticket?
- (A) ticket which is not accounted in UTS/PRS system
  - (B) A Journey ticket which passenger surrendering for Non-performance of his journey
  - (C) Ticket issued to the passenger but cancelled on the following ticket because of operator's mistake
  - (D) None of the above
- 10) Opening balance of the station balance sheet of a month will be
- (A) Station Imprest Cash Balance of previous month
  - (B) R Notes balance not acknowledged by Cash Office
  - (C) Closing balance of previous month
  - (D) Admitted & Disputed debits balance of previous month
- 11) The station cash collected remitted in cash office through
- A) Voucher Remittance Note
  - B) Treasury Remittance Note
  - C) Cash remittance note.
  - D) Cash Transmit Note for Misc. Receipts
- 12) The following is the dummy entry in station balance sheet
- (A) Outward Paid
  - (B) Inward Paid
  - (C) Inward To-Pay
  - (D) Siding Charges
- 13) Traffic suspense denotes
- (A) Suspense balances to be cleared
  - (B) C R Note acknowledgements not received from Cash Office
  - (C) Unrealised accrued earnings
  - (D) Admitted debits to be cleared
- 14) 7A statistical statements prepared for
- (A) Originating Passenger Earnings
  - (B) Origination Local & Foreign Earnings
  - (C) Originating Parcel Earnings
  - (D) Originating goods earnings
- 15) 6A statistical statements prepared for
- (A) Originating Passenger Earnings
  - (B) Origination Local & Foreign Earnings
  - (C) Originating Parcel Earnings
  - (D) Originating goods earnings

- 16) DTC (Daily Trains cash cum summary book) maintained by  
(A) Commercial Inspector  
(B) Station Master  
(C) Divisional Commercial Office  
(D) Train Clerk
- 17) Apportionment of earnings is based on  
(A) Number of trains carried  
(B) Tonnage Carried  
(C) Distance involved in each railway  
(D) Earnings per rake
- 18) Cost of Monthly Season ticket is equal to  
(A) 30 Single Journey Tickets  
(B) 25 Single Journey Tickets  
(C) 20 Single Journey Tickets  
(D) 15 Single Journey Tickets
- 19) Quarterly season ticket is how many times of monthly season tickets  
(A) 3.0 times  
(B) 2.7 times  
(C) 2.5 times  
(D) 2.3 times
- 20) A season ticket can be issued normally up to a maximum distance  
(A) 200 KMs  
(B) 150 Kms  
(C) 125 KMs  
(D) 100 KMs
- 21) Minimum distance for sleeper class journey ticket  
(A) 500 KMs  
(B) 400 KMs  
(C) 300 KMs  
(D) 200 KMs
- 22) Alpha Code available on the top portion of the UTS ticket denotes.  
(A) security code  
(B) Number Tickets issued in the counter  
(C) Gross & Net Cash available with counter  
(D) vouchers available with counter
- 23) Part A of the traffic book denotes  
(A) Adjustment or Division Sheet  
(B) Ledger Account of the Home Railway  
(C) Abstract of Earnings and statement of balances  
(D) Station Accounts
- 24) Part B of the traffic book denotes  
(A) Adjustment or Division Sheet  
(B) Ledger Account of the Home Railway  
(C) Abstract of Earnings and statement of balances  
(D) Station Accounts

- 25) Part C of the traffic book denotes
- (A) Adjustment or Division Sheet
  - (B) Ledger Account of the Home Railway
  - (C) Abstract of Earnings and statement of balances
  - (D) Station Accounts
- 26) Part D of the traffic book denotes
- (A) Adjustment or Division Sheet
  - (B) Ledger Account of the Home Railway
  - (C) Abstract of Earnings and statement of balances
  - (D) Station Accounts
- 27) Part A of the traffic book posted from
- (A) Station balance sheets
  - (B) Accounts Office Balance sheets
  - (C) JTBS Balance sheets
  - (D) Figures certified by Internal check sections
- 28) Error sheet prepared for
- (A) Authorizing the station to take special credit
  - (B) Advising the station to submit returns & other documents
  - (C) Advising the station discrepancy in Closing Balance
  - (D) Apparent financial loss noticed during internal check in TAO is communicated through an error sheet
- 29) Disputed/not admitted debits are withdrawn through
- (A) Remission Order
  - (B) Credit advice note.
  - (C) Refund Order
  - (D) Certified Over Charge sheet
- 30) Station balance sheet is the personal accounts of
- A) Station Master
  - B) DCM
  - C) ACM
  - D) Commercial Inspector or CMI
- 31) RMC traffic deals with
- (A) Revenue Earning Traffic
  - (B) Traffic booked on Full Tariff Rates
  - (C) Commercial Traffic
  - (D) Railway Material and Consignments
- 32) JTBS stands for
- (A) Journey Ticket Booking System
  - (B) Journey Travel Booking System
  - (C) Jan Sadharan Ticket Booking Sewak
  - (D) None of the above



- 33) YTSK stands for  
 A) Yatri Tour Service Kendra  
 B) Yuva Tickets Seva Kendra  
 C) Yuva Tour Service Kiosk  
 D) Yatri Tickets Seva Kendra
- 34) Overcharge sheets means  
 (A) Excess Charges Sheet  
 (B) Excess Fare Sheet  
 (C) Prepared to refund the excess charges collected from the customer.  
 (D) Penalty and over charges collected from the customer
- 35) Demurrage charges are collected towards  
 A) Detention to Engine  
 B) Consignments detained in Railway Premises  
 C) Detention of Rolling Stock  
 D) Damages to Rolling Stock
- 36) Wharfage charges are collected towards  
 (A) Detention to Engine  
 (B) Consignments detained in Railway Premises  
 (C) Detention of Rolling Stock  
 (D) Damages to Rolling Stock
- 37) Brown field PFT is  
 A) A newly developed PFT  
 B) Existing siding converted to PFT  
 C) Railway Goods shed leased to Private entity  
 D) None of the above
- 38) Green field PFT is  
 A) A newly developed PFT  
 B) Existing siding converted to PFT  
 C) Railway Goods shed leased to Private entity  
 D) None of the above
- 39) Assisted siding is  
 A) Cost of siding is borne by Private Party  
 B) Cost of the siding is borne by Private Company  
 C) Cost of the siding is borne by Railways  
 D) Cost of the siding shared by the railways and party
- 40) Gross receipts is equal to  
 A) Earnings from Passenger, Goods & Sundries  
 B) Earnings from Passenger, Other Coaching Goods & Sundries  
 C) Gross earnings minus suspense  
 D) None of the above
- 41) Cash in transit means  
 A) Credit taken by station but not accounted for in books of accounts of that Month  
 B) C R Note Acknowledgements not received at the station.  
 C) C R Notes accounted in Cash Office pending dispatch to station  
 D) C R Notes in transit from Cash Office to station

- 42) Wagon turn round means
- Average Time taken for loading of wagons
  - Average Time taken for unloading of wagons
  - Average Time taken for movement of wagons from Originating to Destination
  - Average Time taken by the wagon from loading to its subsequent Loading
- 43) TCW (traffic cash witness) belongs to
- Accounts Department
  - Commercial Department
  - Audit Department
  - Operating Department
- 44) Percentage of concession for handicap passenger
- 75%
  - 50%
  - 25%
  - 80%
- 45) Nodal railway for apportionment of earnings
- WR
  - CR
  - SCR
  - NR
- 46) Amount of compensation payable to victim in railway accidents cases
- 9 lakhs
  - 10 lakhs
  - 15 lakhs
  - 8 lakhs
- 47) The basic concept of EOL (engine on load) is
- Railway Engines Leased to Private siding.
  - Engines procured by sidings used for loading/unloading of rakes.
  - Engine available to customer for their loading and unloading activities during free time.
  - Railway Engines provided to released loaded rakes
- 48) Charges payable by Container traffic is
- Freight charges
  - Haulage charges
  - Trip charges
  - Punitive charges
- 49) LTTC means
- Long Term Traffic Contract
  - Long Time Tenure Contract
  - Long Term Train Contract
  - Long Term Tariff Contract
- 50) TEFD means
- Terminal Empty Flow Direction
  - Traffic Empty Flow Direction
  - Train Empty Flow Direction
  - Traditional Empty Flow Direction

- 51) FOIS means  
(A) Freight Organization and Innovation System  
(B) Freight Operations and Information System  
(C) Freight Operators and Information Scheme  
(D) Freight Operators and Innovative System
- 52) What is eT-RR  
(A) Electronic transmission of railway receipt  
(B) Electronic Train Railway Receipt  
(C) Electronic Through Railway Receipt  
(D) Electronic Traffic Railway Receipt
- 53) What is e-RD.  
(A) Electronic Refund of Deposit  
(B) Electronic Refund of Wagon Demand Registration Fee  
(C) Electronic Registration of demand for wagons  
(D) Electronic Reconciliation of Deposits
- 54) The three parties involved Tripartite agreement in case of e-payment  
(A) Railways, Customer & Bank  
(B) Railways, Cosignor & Consigee  
(C) Accounts, Commercial & customer  
(D) Customer, Bank and RBI
- 55) Percentage of GST chargeable on AC classes in coaching .  
(A) 18%  
(B) 12%  
(C) 5%  
(D) 0%
- 56) Standard rake size of BOXN wagons  
(A) 60 wagons  
(B) 59 wagons  
(C) 58 wagons  
(D) 42 wagons
- 57) Standard rake size of BCN wagons  
(A) 60 wagons  
(B) 59 wagons  
(C) 58 wagons  
(D) 42 wagons
- 58) STS stands  
(A) Station To System Rate  
(B) Station Terminal Station Rate  
(C) Station To Station Rate  
(D) Station Through Station Rate
- 59) What is the maximum percentage of discount allowed in the STS scheme  
(A) 25%  
(B) 30%  
(C) 20 %  
(D) 15 %

- 60) Operating ratio is  
 (E) Total Expenditure/ Total Earnings X 100  
 (F) Ordinary Working Expenses /Gross Earnings X 100  
 (G) Ordinary Working Expenses/Gross Receipts X 100  
 (H) Total Expenditure/Gross Receipts X 100
- 61) Accounts staff authorised to inspect the basic records at station by  
 (A) SSO(A)  
 (B) ISA  
 (C) TIA  
 (D) ASV
- 62) The following items of earnings are not to be Accounted in station earnings  
 (A) Coaching  
 (B) Other coaching  
 (C) Goods  
 (D) Sundries
- 63) Nodal bank for door step banking authorised by IR  
 (A) RBI  
 (B) UBI  
 (C) BOI  
 (D) SBI
- 64) Advance Reservation Period in case of passenger booking  
 (A) 60 days  
 (B) 90 days  
 (C) 120 days  
 (D) 150 days
- 65) The validity of privilege pass is  
 (A) 3 months  
 (B) 4 months  
 (C) 5 months  
 (D) 6 months
- 66) First A pass holders can travel in I AC on privilege account on payment of  
 (A) Difference of fares between I AC and II AC classes  
 (B) 50% of difference of fares between I AC and II AC classes  
 (C) One third of difference of fares between I AC and II AC classes  
 (D) 25% of difference of fares between I AC and II AC classes
- 67) MGR scheme means  
 (A) Minimum Guarantee Revenue Scheme  
 (B) Merry go Round scheme  
 (C) Minimum Goods Revenue Scheme  
 (D) None of the above
- 68) Earnings are classified into how many groups.  
 (A) 2 groups (Coaching & Goods)  
 (B) 4 groups (Coaching, Other Coaching, Goods & Sundry other earnings)  
 (C) 3 groups ( Coaching, Goods and Sundry other earnings)  
 (D) 1 group ( Traffic/Revenue Earnings)

- 69) The period of LTTC agreement  
(A) 3 years  
(B) 2 years  
(C) 5 years  
(D) 10 years
- 70) LTTC scheme allows rebate for the following pairs  
(A) Retention of traffic and incremental traffic  
(B) Retention traffic only  
(C) Incremental traffic only  
(D) Outward traffic only
- 71) In LTTC scheme, the minimum eligibility condition  
(A) 4 MT  
(B) 3 MT  
(C) 2 MT  
(D) 1 MT
- 72) Under LTTC scheme, the eligibility rebate for retention of traffic  
(A) 4 MT  
(B) 5 MT  
(C) 6 MT  
(D) 10 MT
- 73) Revenue sharing for Green field PFT starts after \_ years after notification of PFT.  
(A) 2 Years  
(B) 3 Years  
(C) 5 Years  
(D) 10 Years
- 74) Revenue sharing for Brown field PFT starts after \_ years after notification of PFT.  
(A) 2 Years  
(B) 3 Years  
(C) 5 Years  
(D) 10 Years
- 75) Terminal Charges payable to PFTs  
(A) Rs.16/- per tonne  
(B) Rs. 20 per tonne  
(C) Rs. 30/- per tonne  
(D) Rs.40 per tonne
- 76) Agreement period for PFT --- years  
(A) 10 years  
(B) 20 years  
(C) 30 years  
(D) 25 years

- 77) The percentage of discount in case of Wagon Investment Scheme  
(A) 10 %  
(B) 15%  
(C) 20 %  
(D) 25%
- 78) Agreement period in wagon investment scheme  
(A) 10 years  
(B) 20 years  
(C) 25 years  
(D) 30 years
- 79) The following is not a component of Traffic suspense  
(A) Stations Outstandings  
(B) AOB outstanding  
(C) Cash in Transit  
(D) Bills Recoverable
- 80) Accounts office Balance sheet closing balance represents  
(A) Unrealized Station Outstandings  
(B) Unrealized Carriage Bills  
(C) Unrealized Bills Recoverable  
(D) Unrealized Demands Recoverable
- 81) The following earnings not accounted in Station Balance sheet  
(A) EFT earnings  
(B) Season ticket earnings  
(C) Postal Earnings  
(D) Military tickets on concession
- 82) Major share of Railway Goods earnings from  
(A) Cement  
(B) Iron Ore  
(C) Food Grains  
(D) Coal
- 83) Which of the following line is built under PPP  
(A) Karimnagar- Nizamabad  
(B) Deverakadra – Mortad  
(C) Krishnapatnam – Obulavaripalli  
(D) Manoharabad – Gajwel
- 84) Percentage concession extended for 50 km short lead traffic  
(A) 10%  
(B) 25%  
(C) 50%  
(D) 75%
- 85) Percentage concession applicable for long lead traffic for coal and coke above 1400 kms.  
(A) 10%  
(B) 15%  
(C) 20%  
(D) 25%

- 86) What is the age limit for female passenger to claim senior citizen concession?  
(A) 55 years  
(B) 58 years  
(C) 60 years  
(D) 65 years
- 87) Traffic check sheet amount prepared by cash office becomes debit to the following suspense head  
(A) Revenue heads X,Y,Z  
(B) Remittance into Bank  
(C) Reserve Bank Suspense  
(D) Public Sector Bank Suspense
- 88) Cancellation charges per passenger in case of unreserved ticket  
(A) Rs.15/-  
(B) Rs.30/-  
(C) Rs.60/-  
(D) Rs.90/-
- 89) Which of the following is not an authorized mode of payment in Railways?  
(A) Net Banking  
(B) e-payment  
(C) UPI  
(D) credit note
- 90) Level of tender committee for earning contracts for value above 50 lakh and  
(A) below 5 crore (other than catering and parcel)  
(B) Junior Scale  
(C) Senior Scale  
(D) JA Grade  
(E) SA Grade
- 91) Powers of DRM for maximum waiver of demurrage and wharfage per wagon per consignment  
(A) Rs.10000/-  
(B) Rs.15000/-  
(C) Rs.20000/-  
(D) Rs.25000/-
- 92) Prior finance concurrence is required for refund of fares exceeding the amount  
Ans.  
(A) Rs.1000/-  
(B) Rs. 1500/-  
(C) Rs. 2000/-  
(D) Rs.2500/-
- 93) Associate finance officer for Sr.DCM is  
(A) ADFM  
(B) DFM  
(C) Sr.DFM  
(D) Dy. FA&CAO/G

- 94) The following earnings are not to be apportioned :
- (A) Passenger earnings
  - (B) Demurrage
  - (C) Goods earnings
  - (D) Parcel earnings
- 95) Defense and postal dues are cleared by
- (A) RBI book adjustment
  - (B) Payment through cheque
  - (C) NEFT/ RTGS
  - (D) On line clearance
- 96) Accepting authority for Parcel leasing tenders above 100cr
- (A) DRM
  - (B) PCCM
  - (C) GM
  - (D) Railway Board
- 97) Accepting authority for parcel leasing tenders above 50 cr and below 100 cr
- (A) DRM
  - (B) PCCM
  - (C) AGM
  - (D) GM
- 98) Expand ATVM
- (A) Automated Transactions Via Machine
  - (B) Automatic Ticket Vending Machine
  - (C) Authorized Ticket Vending Machine
  - (D) Any Time Vending Machine
- 99) Expand CoTVM :
- (A) Co-operated Ticket Vending Machine
  - (B) Continuous Ticket Vending Machine
  - (C) Coin Operated Ticket Vending Machine
  - (D) Constant Ticket Vending Machine
- 100) Eligibility to travel in IAC on duty for the following grade and above
- (A) Senior scale
  - (B) JA Grade
  - (C) SG
  - (D) SAG Grade
- 101) Maximum Tatkal Charges should not exceed
- (A) Rs.100/-
  - (B) Rs.200/-
  - (C) Rs.300/-
  - (D) Rs.400/-
- 102) HOR means
- (A) Head Office Requisition
  - (B) High Official Requisition
  - (C) Head Office Reservation
  - (D) None of the above



- 103) HOR issued to  
 (A) Higher officials of other department  
 (B) High Officials of railways  
 (C) High Officials of Railway Board  
 (D) None of the above
- 104) Excess Fare Ticket (EFT) consists of how many foils.  
 (A) 2 Foils (Passenger & Record)  
 (B) 3 Foils (Accounts, Passenger & Record)  
 (C) 4 Foils (Accounts, Passenger, Invoice & Record)  
 (D) 5 Foils (Accounts, Passenger, Invoice, Transit & Record)
- 105) Maximum no of passengers issued on PRS ticket  
 (A) 6  
 (B) 8  
 (C) 4  
 (D) 2
- 106) Maximum no of passengers issued on UTS ticket  
 (A) 6  
 (B) 8  
 (C) 4  
 (D) 2

**Answer key**

1C	2A	3B	4C	5B	6D	7B	8A	9C	10C	11C
12B	13C	14D	15A	16B	17C	18D	19B	20B	21D	22C
23D	24A	25B	26C	27A	28D	29C	30A	31D	32C	33D
34C	35C	36B	37B	38A	39D	40B	41A	42D	43B	44A
45A	46D	47C	48B	49D	50D	51B	52A	53C	54A	55C
56B	57D	58C	59B	60B	61C	62D	63D	64C	65C	66C
67B	68C	69C	70A	71D	72B	73C	74A	75B	76C	77B
78B	79D	80B	81C	82D	83C	84C	85C	86B	87B	88B
89A	90B	91D	92C	93C	94B	95A	96B	97A	98B	99C
100B	101D	102B	103A	104B	105A	106C				

**X**  
**Stores Accounts**

## Stores accounts

- 1) In Store bills, Advance payments can be made upto
  - (A) 50%
  - (B) 75%
  - (C) 95%
  - (D) 98%
  
- 2) RO Bills section deals with:
  - (A) Balance payment after confirming receipt of material
  - (B) Payment of 100% bill
  - (C) Both a and b
  - (D) None of the above
  
- 3) Stock verification by accounts refers to
  - (A) Verification of physical stock vis -a -vis book balance done by executive department
  - (B) Verification of physical stock vis -a -vis book balance done by Accounts department Stock Verifiers
  - (C) Verification of physical stock vis -a -vis book balance done by Stores department
  - (D) Either a or b
  - (E) Either b or c
  
- 4) During stock verification, a Stock Verifier issues a stock sheet
  - (A) When he finds shortages
  - (B) When he finds excesses
  - (C) Either of the above
  
- 5) A report by an ISA/ ASV detailing procedural irregularities in the maintenance of stock is called a
  - (A) Narrative Report
  - (B) Stock sheet
  - (C) Stock Verification report
  - (D) Stock Inspection Report
  
- 6) A shortage found during Stock Verification is
  - (A) Written off as a loss
  - (B) Recovered from the Stockholder
  - (C) Is passed on to the next incumbent if the current stockholder is promoted
  - (D) None of the above
  
- 7) Balance Sale Value is a term in Auction that refers to
  - (A) Balance payment to be made after winning the bid
  - (B) Balance payment that has to be made within 40 days of the bid
  - (C) Both the above
  - (D) None of the above
  
- 8) Reverse Auction is a term used to mean
  - (A) Bids placed by purchaser of Railway scrap
  - (B) Bids placed by Railway during purchase in IREPS
  - (C) Bids of Railway suppliers during purchase of materials in IREPS
  - (D) None of the above

- 9) E-auction happens when Railway sells scrap; Reverse Auction happens
- (A) When Railway counters purchaser's bid
  - (B) When Suppliers bid to become L1
  - (C) When Railway counters suppliers bids
  - (D) None of the above
- 10) When does Railways use a 2 packet system for purchases?
- (A) When the purchase value is more than 50 lakhs
  - (B) When the item is being purchased for the first time
  - (C) When there is a global tender
  - (D) None of the above
- 11) A two packet system of purchase ensures that
- (A) The tender committee is not influenced only by the price bid
  - (B) The technical qualifications of the tenderers is the primary criteria for selection of tenders
  - (C) Both of the above
  - (D) None of the above
- 12) A two packet system of tendering means
- (A) There are two stages of evaluation , technical and financial
  - (B) The tenderer submits only technical bid at first
  - (C) The technical bid is evaluated first
  - (D) a and b
  - (E) a and c
- 13) When material enters Stock, the accounting entry is
- (A) Stock Debit, Cheques and Bills Credit
  - (B) Stock Debit, Bank Credit
  - (C) Cheques and Bills Debit, Stock Credit
  - (D) Stock Debit, Purchase Suspense Credit
- 14) PH 71 contains
- (A) Only Stock Suspense
  - (B) Only Purchase Grant
  - (C) WMS
  - (D) All Stock, including Suspenses
- 15) PH 72 contains
- (A) Stock Suspense
  - (B) WGR
  - (C) WMS
  - (D) None of the above
- 16) Purchase of HSD oil (Basic Price) is provided for under
- (A) Demand 10
  - (B) PH 71
  - (C) Both
  - (D) Neither

- 17) When fuel bills are passed, the Basic price and Tax are charged to  
 (A) Fuel Suspense (PH 71) and Demand 10 respectively  
 (B) Demand 10 and Fuel Suspense respectively  
 (C) To Fuel Suspense only  
 (D) To Demand 10 only
- 18) In Fuel Accounting, a zonal Railway receives  
 (A) Debits for its locos fuelled in other Railways  
 (B) Credits for miles earned by its locos  
 (C) Both  
 (D) Neither a or b
- 19) Debit balance in Purchase Suspense indicates  
 (A) Material received but bills not paid  
 (B) Bills paid but material not received  
 (C) Either a or b  
 (D) Neither a or b
- 20) Credit balance in purchase Suspense indicates  
 (A) Material received but bills not paid  
 (B) Bills paid but material not received  
 (C) Either a or b  
 (D) Neither a or b
- 21) Sales Suspense is credited when  
 (A) Purchaser deposits money  
 (B) When scrap material is delivered to supplier  
 (C) When material is scrapped  
 (D) Both a and b
- 22) Stores budget is a 'derived' budget because  
 (A) Stores department does not have its own budget  
 (B) Stores department budgets for all other departments  
 (C) All revenue and workshop stock items requirements are compiled in Stores budget  
 (D) All of the above
- 23) In Stores budget, 'Issues to Revenue' is linked with  
 (A) PU 27 of Demand 10  
 (B) PU 27 of all demands  
 (C) PU 27 of Demands 5,6,and 7
- 24) In WMS Budget, 'Issues to Stores' means  
 (A) Material manufactured by workshop to be stocked in depot  
 (B) Material returned by shop floor as it is excess  
 (C) Material got from other depots in cases of shortage
- 25) For purchases made through GeM, billing is done  
 (A) On GeM portal itself  
 (B) On GeM portal and linked to IPAS  
 (C) On IPAS which gets receipt details from IREPS

- 26) Force Majeure Clause, in certain 'Acts of God' situations, allows parties to
- (A) Defer performance of their contractual obligations
  - (B) End the contract without financial repercussions on either side
  - (C) Both
  - (D) Neither
- 27) To deal with Suspenses in Stores, which software would you go to?
- (A) IMMS
  - (B) IPAS
  - (C) E-Recon
  - (D) IREPS
- 28) Stores Tendering is done on
- (A) IREPS
  - (B) IMMS
  - (C) Both the above
  - (D) IPAS
- 29) EMD exemption is given to the following categories of tenderers:
- (A) MSMEs registered with DIC
  - (B) MSMEs registered with NSIC
  - (C) RDSO approved firms
  - (D) All of the above
  - (E) A and b
- 30) Make in India Policy stipulates that complete purchase shall be made only from local firms
- (A) If tender value is less than 50 lakhs
  - (B) If tender value is more than 50 lakhs
  - (C) If tender value is less than 25 lakhs
  - (D) If tender value is more than 25 lakhs
- 31) Purchase preference available to tenderers with Make in India certification is
- (A) 25%
  - (B) 28%
  - (C) 45%
  - (D) 50%
- 32) If a tenderer who is L2 has Make in India certification,
- (A) He is awarded 50% quantity if he matches the price of L1.
  - (B) He is awarded 50% quantity at his own rate
  - (C) He is awarded 100% quantity if he matches the price of L1.
  - (D) He is awarded 100% quantity at his own rate
- 33) Purchase preference to tenderers who have MSME certification is
- (A) 20%
  - (B) 25%
  - (C) 30%
  - (D) 50%

- 34) Maximum amount of EMD to be taken from a tenderer irrespective of value of tender is  
(A) Rs. 10 lakhs  
(B) Rs. 30 lakhs  
(C) Rs. 35 lakhs  
(D) Rs. 50 lakhs
- 35) Security Deposit is to be deposited in which of the following forms?  
(A) Cheque  
(B) Demand Draft  
(C) Deducted from his first bill  
(D) a and b  
(E) b and c
- 36) Performance Bank Guarantee can be returned to the supplier  
(A) On passing the final bill  
(B) On certification of satisfactory work completion by the consignee  
(C) Neither  
(D) Either
- 37) Option Clause in Stores contracts enables Railway to place an order of 30% above or below the PO quantity  
(A) Railway can enforce this quantity  
(B) Supplier can request this additional quantity  
(C) Railway has to take supplier's consent  
(D) A separate negotiation has to be done for this quantity
- 38) Option Clause in Stores contracts enables Railway to place an order of ---% above or below the PO quantity  
(A) 25%  
(B) 30%  
(C) 35%  
(D) 40%
- 39) Direct Acceptance of tenders means  
(A) Stores Officer can place order on the firm without tender  
(B) Stores Officer can place order on the firm without Tender Committee  
(C) Stores Officer can place order on the firm on quotation basis  
(D) Stores Officer can place order on the firm with finance concurrence
- 40) Option Clause is applicable on Stores tenders of value  
(A) More than 50 lakhs  
(B) Less than 50 lakhs  
(C) More than 75 lakhs  
(D) Less than 25 lakhs
- 41) Reverse Auction is compulsory in tenders of value  
(A) More than 50 lakhs  
(B) Less than 50 lakhs  
(C) More than 25 lakhs  
(D) Less than 25 lakhs

- 42) Two packet system is compulsory in Stores tenders of value  
 (A) More than 50 lakhs  
 (B) Less than 50 lakhs  
 (C) More than 25 lakhs  
 (D) Less than 25 lakhs
- 43) Stores tenders are governed by  
 (A) IRS Conditions of Contract  
 (B) GCC  
 (C) Both  
 (D) Neither
- 44) During Advance Payment of Stores bills, which head will be debited?  
 (A) Purchase Suspense  
 (B) Stock  
 (C) Cheques and Bills  
 (D) SIT(DT)
- 45) 'Stock' will be debited  
 (A) On passing of Advance bill  
 (B) On passing of RO bill  
 (C) After preparation of RO  
 (D) On receipt of a debit from other zones
- 46) SMS in Stores means  
 (A) Store Management Service  
 (B) Stores Monthly Supply  
 (C) Stores Monthly Summary  
 (D) Suspense Management System
- 47) Stores Monthly Summary covers  
 (A) All material received in the depots  
 (B) Material Issued on Sale basis  
 (C) Material transferred between depots  
 (D) All of the above
- 48) The difference between Sale Value and Book value of a scrap item will be booked to  
 (A) Stock Adjustment Account  
 (B) Sundry Earning  
 (C) Remittance into Bank  
 (D) Sales Suspense
- 49) Turnover Ratio in Stores is calculated as  
 (A)  $\frac{\text{Total Issues}}{\text{Closing Balance}} \times 100$   
 (B)  $\frac{\text{Closing Balance}}{\text{Total Issues}} \times 100$   
 (C)  $\frac{\text{Closing Balance}}{\text{Total Receipt}} \times 100$   
 (D)  $\frac{\text{Total Receipt}}{\text{Closing Balance}} \times 100$
- 50) Deduct Entry in Stores Budget refers to  
 (A) Deducting 'Issues to Workshop' from Stores Budget  
 (B) Deducting 'Receipts from Workshop' from Stores Budget  
 (C) Deducting 'Issues to Workshop' from Workshop Budget  
 (D) Deducting 'Receipts from Workshop' from Workshop Budget



- 51) Deduct Entry in Stores Budget is operated  
 (A) To prevent double budgeting in Demand 16  
 (B) Because both Workshop and Stores Suspenses are part of Capital Suspense  
 (C) Neither a or b  
 (D) Both a and b
- 52) AAC Means  
 (A) Actual Annual Consumption  
 (B) Average Annual Consumption  
 (C) Anticipated Annual course  
 (D) None of the above
- 53) Vetting of which category items has been discontinued in model SOP 2018.  
 (A) A&B  
 (B) B&C  
 (C) None of the above
- 54) Certain Non-Stock requisitions need not vetted.  
 (A) If they are part of a Detailed Estimate  
 (B) If they are below 10 Lakhs  
 (C) If they are non-PAC items.  
 (D) None of the above
- 55) Single tender can be called in case of PAC where it is certified that  
 (A) Similar article is not manufactured by any other firm  
 (B) Such an article not manufactured in India  
 (C) The firm has patented that article  
 (D) The firm is the OEM
- 56) Purchase of services on Gem can be made by  
 (A) Any department  
 (B) Only Store department  
 (C) Both  
 (D) None
- 57) Limited tenders in Stores may be called from  
 (A) Registered Approved Suppliers for that item only  
 (B) Any vendors  
 (C) From a Single firm  
 (D) None of the above
- 58) If only one offer is received in an open tender  
 (A) Tender should be discharged  
 (B) Tender should be accepted  
 (C) Item should be retendered  
 (D) A&C
- 59) Sales Suspense is maintain because  
 (A) To watch over delivery of auctioned material against amount received  
 (B) To ensure correct recovery of due amounts  
 (C) To ensure excess delivery is not made  
 (D) None of above

- 60) Stock adjustment account deals with  
 (A) there is value difference due to market fluctuation  
 (B) Quantity difference due to stock verification  
 (C) a & b  
 (D) None of the above
- 61) SIT (DT) is a suspense which monitors  
 (A) Material transferred to other Zone  
 (B) Material transferred from depot to depot in the same Zone  
 (C) Material transferred to user depot  
 (D) None of the above
- 62) The delivery period in supply contract shall be reckoned  
 (A) From the date of issue of purchase order  
 (B) From the date of issue of advance PO/Letter of advance  
 (C) Both A & B  
 (D) By the discretion of competent authority of purchaser department
- 63) Recovery of liquidated damage shall be levied  
 (A) at the rate of 1% of the price of the store per week and max 5%  
 (B) at the rate of 2% of the price of the store per week and Max 10%  
 (C) At the rate of 1/2% of the price of the store per week and max 10%  
 (D) At the rate of 2% of the price of the store per month and max 5%
- 64) Spot purchase can be made  
 (A) With concurrence of PFA and sanction of GM/AGM  
 (B) With concurrence of PFA and sanction of PHOD  
 (C) With approval of Railway Board  
 (D) With concurrence of associate finance and sanction of DRM
- 65) 30% option clause should be incorporated in supply contract to  
 (A) Fulfil the additional requirement  
 (B) To reduce outdated stock  
 (C) Both A & B  
 (D) None of the above
- 66) What % of Net Procured Quantity in regular supplied tenders can be ordered to developmental vendors?  
 (A) upto 10%  
 (B) upto 20%  
 (C) upto 5%  
 (D) upto 25%
- 67) From which kind of vendor can LD not be taken in case of late supply?  
 (A) Approved vendor  
 (B) Developmental vendor  
 (C) Where Tender conditions contains not imposing of LD  
 (D) Both B & C

- 68) In supply tender if price differential between L-1 & L-2 is more than 3% and upto 5% then quantity distribution ratio between L-1 & L-2 will be
- (A) 60:40
  - (B) 50:50
  - (C) 65:35
  - (D) 70:30
- 69) SD from successful tender should be received in purchase office within ..... days
- (A) 30
  - (B) 21
  - (C) 15
  - (D) 10
- 70) Out turn statement Part-II shows out lay
- (A) On works in progress
  - (B) On completed work order awaiting adjustment
  - (C) Both A & B
  - (D) Adjustable during the month
- 71) Provident fund contributions to shop staff to be classified as
- (A) Shop on cost
  - (B) General on cost
  - (C) Proforma on cost
  - (D) Administrative on cost
- 72) Depreciation of workshop plant and building is classified as
- (A) Shop on cost
  - (B) General on cost
  - (C) Profoma on cost
  - (D) None of the above
- 73) Workshops on Railways are
- (A) Production workshop
  - (B) Repair and maintenance workshop
  - (C) Both of the above
  - (D) None of above
- 74) WGR is maintained in
- (A) Railway division
  - (B) Railway workshop account
  - (C) Construction account
  - (D) None of the above
- 75) The attendance is recorded in the gate attendance card at
- (A) Gate
  - (B) Shop
  - (C) Time office
  - (D) The time book

- 76) Each workshop employee records his attendance daily through GA Card  
 (A) Once  
 (B) Twice  
 (C) Thrice  
 (D) Four times
- 77) Time/Tally sheets are evaluated on the basis of  
 (A) Rate of Pay  
 (B) Actual Wages drawn  
 (C) Average labour rate  
 (D) None of the above
- 78) The difference between time/tally sheet and labour Pay sheet on average rate is allocated to  
 (A) General on cost  
 (B) Shop on cost  
 (C) Proforma on cost  
 (D) None of the above
- 79) Proforma on cost charges are levied on works executed for  
 (A) Other government department  
 (B) Store Department  
 (C) POH of other Railway  
 (D) All of the above
- 80) Work orders which conform to Revenue Accounting Classification and remain unchanged from year to year are called  
 (A) On cost work order  
 (B) Manufacturing work order  
 (C) A Revenue Standing work order  
 (D) None of the above
- 81) Cost of defect and spoilt work in experimental work is allocated to  
 (A) General of cost  
 (B) Proforma of cost  
 (C) Shop on cost  
 (D) None of the above
- 82) Match the following production units with location:-  
 (A) DLW                      i) Chennai  
 (B) RCF                      ii) Bengaluru  
 (C) RWF                      iii) Kapurthala  
 (D) ICF                      iv) Varanasi
- 83) For paying enhanced tax rates the clause which should be applicable is:-  
 (A) Price variation clause  
 (B) Statutory Variation clause  
 (C) Option clause  
 (D) Splitting clause.

- 84) The rate for deduction of liquidated damages is :
- (A) 0.5 % per week of delay
  - (B) 01 % per month of delay
  - (C) 02 % per week of delay
  - (D) 0.5 % per month of delay
- 85) Purchase of stock items are initially booked to
- (A) Stores suspense
  - (B) Workshop Manufacturing Suspense
  - (C) PU-27 Material Stock
  - (D) PU-28 Direct Purchase.
- 86) The post of Financial Commissioner Railways will now be called as:-
- (A) CEO (Finance)
  - (B) Member (Finance)
  - (C) Member (Accounts)
  - (D) Member (Business Development)
- 87) The proposal sent by Zonal Railway to Railway Board for specific need of Rolling Stock is called:-
- (A) Rolling Stock programme
  - (B) Itemized Rolling Stock programme.
  - (C) Capital Budget.
  - (D) None of the above.
- 88) When advance payment is made to a supplier the purchase is :-
- (A) Credited
  - (B) Debited
  - (C) No Entry made
  - (D) None of the above.
- 89) When PSC sleepers is supplied by authorised firm to private party they pay
- (A) Inspection Charges to Railways.
  - (B) Liquidated damages to railway.
  - (C) Compensation to railway.
  - (D) All of the above.
- 90) Account Current which complies with Government Account is called :-
- (A) Finance account
  - (B) Commercial account
  - (C) Capital account
  - (D) Revenue Account
- 91) EMD for stores contracts for tender valued 15 lakhs is :-
- (A) 2% of Estimated value max 20 lakhs.
  - (B) 1% of Estimated value max 20 lakhs.
  - (C) 2% of Estimated value max 10 lakhs.
  - (D) 1% of Estimated value max 10 lakhs.

- 92) Which of the following statements are correct?  
The stock adjustment account is operated to for recording differences arising out of :-
- i) Variation in stock noticed on account of Stock Verification or Departmental Stock Verification.
  - ii) Changes in Price of stock purchased from market or manufactured at workshop.
  - iii) Difference in book value and actual value realised on Scrap sale
  - iv) Rounding off
- (A) only I and ii are correct  
(B) only I, ii and iii are correct  
(C) all are correct  
(D) only I and iii are correct
- 93) The SMS is prepared for:
- (A) Stock item
  - (B) Non stock item
  - (C) Both a & b.
  - (D) None of the above.
- 94) The document required for 100% payment from consignee for stock item is
- (A) Receipt note.
  - (B) DDR.
  - (C) Consignee receipt and acceptance certificate.
  - (D) All of the above.
- 95) PH 22 of railway is used for:-
- (A) Rolling stock.
  - (B) Leased asset payment Capital component
  - (C) Leased asset payment of interest component
  - (D) IRFC charges.
- 96) If terms and condition in PO to be changed then:-
- (A) Fresh PO is issued.
  - (B) Modification advice is issued.
  - (C) Cancellation advise is issued.
  - (D) above c) then a) is issued.
97. Which of the following analysis is a part of Inventory Control :-
- (A) F.O.R
  - (B) A.B.C
  - (C) T.A.N
  - (D) all of the above.
98. The final booking of stock items is done under revenue head:-
- (A) PU 27
  - (B) PU 28
  - (C) PU 32
  - (D) PU 99.

- 99) POH cost of material for home railway rolling stock will be booked under :-  
(A) PU 34  
(B) PU 35  
(C) PU 63  
(D) PU 64.
- 100) PH 31 is used for booking expenditure of :-  
(A) Bridge works  
(B) S&T works  
(C) Track Renewal  
(D) Level crossing.
- 101) Railway material received from supplier are inspected on specified terms and conditions by :-  
(A) RDSO  
(B) RITES  
(C) Consignee  
(D) all of the above.
- 102) Power to close items under part 1 of the railway board inspection report of zonal railways lies with:-  
(A) GM  
(B) PFA  
(C) FA & CAO  
(D) None of the above.
- 103) How many budgetary reviews are conducted in a financial year:-  
(A) August Review, revised estimate, Final modifications -3  
(B) August Review, Revised estimates, budget estimates, Final Modifications -4  
(C) Revised estimates Budget Estimates, Final Modifications -2  
(D) Revised Estimates, Budget Estimates, Final modifications -3
- 104) Production shops in a workshop are:-  
(A) Process shop  
(B) Job shop  
(C) Both process and job shop  
(D) None of the above.
- 105) The document which is the authority for shop to undertake manufacture of component is:-  
(A) Route card  
(B) Job card  
(C) Material tag  
(D) Scroll sheet.
- 106) On Cost charges are distributed among the various jobs at the pre determined rates on :-  
(A) Indirect labour charges  
(B) Direct labour charges  
(C) Total labour charges  
(D) None of the above.

107) State True or False

- (A) PF contribution payable by Govt. to shop staff is an item of indirect expenditure is classified as Shop on cost.
- (B) Payment made under workmen compensation act is allocated to Performa on cost.
- (C) Depreciation of workshop plant and building is taken into account for calculation of Performa on cost.
- (D) Expenditure on sanitary arrangement in a workshop is allocated to Shop on cost.

108) If store is classified as dead surplus store then :

- (A) It is not utilised in past 24 months.
- (B) It will not be utilised in next 24 months.
- (C) Both a and b above.
- (D) Only a

109) I) Cost of custody stores is straight away depicted to work concerned.

II) Custody stores lie in the workshop

- (A) Only I is correct
- (B) Only II is correct
- (C) Both I & II are correct
- (D) Both I & II are incorrect

110) After totaling labor, stores and misc. for the month relating to each work the total is transferred to.

- (A) Workshop General register.
- (B) Account current.
- (C) WMS.
- (D) PH -71.

111) All on cost other than proforma on cost incurred in common in more than one shop is called :-

- (A) Shop on cost
- (B) General on cost.
- (C) Workshop cost
- (D) None of the above.

112) The SV sheet prepared by stock verifier is form :-

- (A) S1260
- (B) S1280
- (C) S1240
- (D) S1220

113) SFC is quantity of fuel consumed per:-

- (A) 1000 GTKM
- (B) 1000 NTKM
- (C) 100 GTKM
- (D) 100 NT

114) Indirect Cost are also called:-

- (A) Prime cost
- (B) On Cost
- (C) Prime and on cost.
- (D) None of the above.



- 115) Which SMH covers the expenditure of r & m of carriages & wagons: -  
(A) 8  
(B) 3  
(C) 4  
(D) 6
- 116) In which PU the cost of direct purchases are booked  
(A) 27  
(B) 28  
(C) 32  
(D) 99
- 117) Which of the following PH is for M&P programme: -  
(A) 41  
(B) 42  
(C) 21  
(D) 53
- 118) Which of the following erstwhile demand dealing with POH of EMU :-  
(A) 5  
(B) 6  
(C) 7  
(D) 8
- 119) How many PH do we have :-  
(A) 16  
(B) 88  
(C) 27  
(D) 13
- 120) Erstwhile demand number 10 is used for booking of  
(A) Fuel  
(B) Rolling stock  
(C) Traffic  
(D) New lines.
- 121) Which of the following is not canons of financial propriety :-  
(A) Expenditure should not be more than demand  
(B) It should not be used for own benefit  
(C) TA should not be source of income  
(D) public money is for benefit of persons.
- 122) What is the codal life of icf coaches :-  
(A) 25  
(B) 30  
(C) 36  
(D) 40
- 123) Which of the following fund is used for replacement of over aged asset:-  
(A) DF  
(B) Capital  
(C) DRF  
(D) OLWR

- 124) Which of the following statement regarding stock items are correct:-  
i) such items are kept at custody of stores department  
ii) frequently and regularly required  
iii) its unit cost justifies incurring inventory carrying cost associated with these items.
- (A) only i) and ii)  
(B) only ii)  
(C) all  
(D) only ii) and iii)
- 125) Items for store where there is regular turnover caused by a constant demand and which are stored by stores dept in depot are called :-
- (A) Ordinary Stores  
(B) Emergency Stores  
(C) Special Stores  
(D) Surplus Stores.
- 126) The standard classification of stores has been done in IR code for stores dept Vol-I under para:
- (A) 201  
(B) 301  
(C) 401  
(D) 501
- 127) As per IR code for stores dept vol-i the which of the following options regarding sources of supply or receipt of material required by railway is correct:-
- (A) Purchases  
(B) Purchases and manufactured at workshop  
(C) Purchases, manufactured at workshop, transfers from other railway / department.  
(D) Purchases, manufactured at workshop, transfers from other railway / department and returned.
- 128) A contract under which, during the period of its currency, the contractor engages to supply material on demand, irrespective of quantity, at fixed unit rate or prices within a given period of the receipt of such demand is called:-
- (A) Rate contracts  
(B) Running contracts  
(C) Schedule contract.  
(D) Lumpsum contract.
- 129) Stock Verification is done by:-
- (A) Stores department  
(B) Accounts department  
(C) Both by a) and b)  
(D) None of the above.
- 129) For purchase through tender / placing indents in the normal course for stock and non stock item CMM has power of upto :-
- (A) 1 crore  
(B) 2 crore  
(C) 5 crore  
(D) 10 crore

- 131) For approval of AAC OF A,B and C category items vetting of HQ finance is required only for :-  
(A) A Category  
(B) B category  
(C) A & B category  
(D) A, B and C category.
- 132) For signing of non-stock requisitions by user departments JAG/SG has powers:-  
(A) Upto 15 lakhs  
(B) Upto 25 lakhs  
(C) Upto 35 lakhs  
(D) Upto 45 lakhs
- 133) For indigenous procurement open tender of a non-GeM item in normal course Sr Scale Office has power of Rs :-  
(A) 3 lakhs  
(B) 8 lakhs  
(C) 25 lakhs  
(D) 50 lakhs
- 134) Total members in a TC above 45 lakhs upto Rs 1 crore will be:-  
(A) 3  
(B) 2  
(C) 4  
(D) 5
- 135) Accepting authority for TC above Rs 1 crore and upto 5 crore will be :-  
(A) AGM  
(B) CMM  
(C) DY CMM  
(D) GM.
- 136) Cost of RPF staff is allocated to:-  
(A) Shop on cost  
(B) General on cost  
(C) Performa on cost  
(D) None of the above.
- 137) The suspense account operated upon to accommodate expenses incurred on labour, material and on cost expended on various jobs is termed as :-  
(A) Labour suspense account  
(B) Stores suspense  
(C) WM'S Account  
(D) Workshop manufacturing account.
- 138) TDS is deducted at what percentage in stock items bills:-  
(A) 2%  
(B) 1 %  
(C) 1.5 %  
(D) 5 %

- 139) TDS is deducted when the PO value is above :-  
(A) 1 lakh  
(B) 1.5 lakh  
(C) 2 lakh  
(D) 2.5 lakh.
- 140) The PU for charging cost of electrical energy is :-  
(A) 30  
(B) 32  
(C) 28  
(D) 25
- 141) The salary of SSO (Stores) will be chargeable to :-  
(A) PU 27  
(B) PU 28  
(C) PU 01  
(D) PU 99
- 142) The stamp paper value of bank guarantee should be equivalent to :-  
(A) .10 % of contract value  
(B) .25% of contract value  
(C) .50% of contract value  
(D) .75% of contract value
- 143) The FDR submitted by supplier for security deposit should be addressed in favour of:-  
(A) COS  
(B) PFA  
(C) GM  
(D) None of the above.
- 144) The role of accounts department w.r.t paper security deposited in form of SD is of:-  
(A) CONSIGNEE  
(B) INDENTOR  
(C) CUSTODIAN  
(D) None of the above.
- 145) In case of supplier is govt department the TDS deducted for supply of stock item will be:-  
(A) 1 %  
(B) 2%  
(C) 2.5 %  
(D) 0 %.
- 146) After restructuring of railway board as per Dopt letter dtd: 02.09.20 the work of stat and econ. will be looked after by :-  
(A) Member operation and business development  
(B) Member finance  
(C) Finance commissioner  
(D) None of the above.

**Answer key**

1D 2C 3B 4C 5A 6B 7C 8C 9C 10A 11C 12E

13D 14D 15C 16B 17A 18C 19B 20A 21A 22D 23B 24A

25B 26C 27B 28A 29D 30A 31D 32A 33A 34D 35E 36D

37A 38B 39B 40C 41A

42A (Question may be ignored due to change in limit)

43A 44A 45C 46C 47D 48A 49B 50A 51D 52B 53B 54A

55A 56A 57A 58B 59A 60C 61B 62B 63C 64A 65C 66B

67D 68C 69B 70C 71C 72C 73C 74B 75D 76D 77C 78B

79A 80C 81C

82 A-IV, B-III, C-II & D-I

83B 84A 85A 86B 87B 88B 89A 90A

91A (Value between 25 lakh to 50 crore in place 15 lakh)

92C 93A 94A 95B 96B 97B 98A 99B 100C 101D 102B 103C

104C 105A 106B

107A-false, B-false, C-true & D-false

108C 109A 110A 111B 112A 113A 114B 115C 116B 117A 118B 119C

120A 121D 122A 123C 124C 125A 126A 127D 128A 129C 130C 131A

132A 133B 134B 135B 136B 137D 138A 139D 140A 141C 142B 143B

144C 145D 146B

**XI**  
**Workshop Accounts**

## Workshop Accounts

- 1) 'Payment by Results' in workshop means
  - (A) Payment after results are declared
  - (B) Incentive Bonus Scheme
  - (C) Regular payment to workers
  - (D) None of the above
  
- 2) The yardstick for measuring work in the Incentive Bonus Scheme is
  - (A) Time
  - (B) Regular Attendance
  - (C) Work study
  - (D) None of these
  
- 3) Allowed time for a work is fixed keeping in view that some percentage of incentive bonus is earned by the worker. The percentage is
  - (A) 10%
  - (B)  $33 \frac{1}{3} \%$
  - (C) 50%
  - (D) None of these
  
- 4) The ceiling limit on the profit earned by each worker is \_\_\_\_\_ of standard basic wage of the worker
  - (A) 50%
  - (B) 25%
  - (C) 15%
  - (D) 10%
  
- 5) Incentive Bonus for supervisors is restricted to \_\_\_\_\_ of the average percentage of profit earned by the direct workers under his control.
  - (A) 50%
  - (B) 60%
  - (C) 70%
  - (D) 80%
  
- 6) The time lost due to lack of work, machine repairs, lack of tools etc is known as
  - (A) Idle time
  - (B) Allowed time
  - (C) Booked time
  - (D) None of the above
  
- 7) Idle time expenditure is charged to
  - (A) Shop on cost workorder
  - (B) General on cost workorder
  - (C) Proforma on cost workorder
  - (D) None of these
  
- 8) A record that shows the time for which wages are earned by each work men is called
  - (A) Time book
  - (B) Time sheet
  - (C) Job card
  - (D) None of these

- 9) Idle time of a worker is recorded in  
(A) Idle time sheet  
(B) Idle time card  
(C) Idle job card  
(D) None of these
- 10) The debits for material supplied from Stores Depots to workshop is raised through  
(A) Work Orders  
(B) Issue Notes  
(C) Receipts Notes  
(D) All of these
- 11) The debit for material received from Stores Depots to workshop is allocated to  
(A) Stores Suspense  
(B) Workshop Manufacturing Suspense  
(C) Revenue  
(D) None of these
- 12) Receipts Note is issued for material received through  
(A) Stores Depot  
(B) Direct purchase  
(C) Transfer of material  
(D) None of these
- 13) Following form is used to regularize incorrect allocation of stores  
(A) Write back orders  
(B) Work orders  
(C) Outturn statement  
(D) None of these
- 14) Indirect charges not included in the cost of work done, but should be included in commercial costing is known as  
(A) Proforma Oncost  
(B) General Oncost  
(C) Shop Oncost  
(D) All of these
- 15) Cost incurred in common with more than one shop or department within the workshop is called  
(A) Proforma Oncost  
(B) General Oncost  
(C) Shop Oncost  
(D) All of these
- 16) Cost incurred within one unit, such as a shop or department or a section is known as  
(A) Proforma Oncost  
(B) General Oncost  
(C) Shop Oncost  
(D) All of these



- 17) The Oncost expenditure on labour & material incurred in individual shops is booked to
- (A) Standing work order
  - (B) Oncost work order
  - (C) Revenue
  - (D) None of these
- 18) The expenditure on labour and stores that can directly chargeable to a work or oncost is called
- (A) Total cost
  - (B) Time cost
  - (C) Prime cost
  - (D) None of the above
- 19) A device adopted for carrying out petty jobs under one or more standing work order is called
- (A) Grouping work order
  - (B) Standing work order
  - (C) On cost work order
  - (D) None of these
- 20) The system adopted to compare the cost of similar articles manufactured from time to time and finding out reasons for variation is called
- (A) Work order system
  - (B) Job costing
  - (C) Proforma costing
  - (D) None of these
- 21) The document which is the authority for the shops to undertake manufacture of component or assembling for which it is issued is called
- (A) Job card
  - (B) Route card
  - (C) Work order
  - (D) None of these
- 22) The various charges incurred on each work order are collected in \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) Ledger
  - (B) Workshop General Register
  - (C) Statement of work orders
  - (D) None of the above
- 23) Part I of Workshop General Register comprises of
- (A) Completed work orders
  - (B) Ongoing work orders
  - (C) Both (A) & (B) above
  - (D) None of the above
- 24) Part II of Workshop General Register comprises of
- (A) Completed work orders
  - (B) Ongoing work orders
  - (C) Bothe (A) & (B) above
  - (D) None of the above

- 25) The process of collecting, valuating, analysing and booking of charges for works done is reviewed through
- (A) Workshop Manufacture Suspense account
  - (B) Stores suspense
  - (C) Deposit suspense
  - (D) None of the above
- 26) Closing balance under Workshop Manufacture Suspense account indicates
- (A) Monetary value of Outturn
  - (B) Work in progress
  - (C) On cost charges
  - (D) None of the above
- 27) Wages of workers in the workshop are primarily booked to
- (A) Workshop Manufacture Suspense account
  - (B) Revenue
  - (C) Stores account
  - (D) None of these
- 28) Cost of material drawn from other workshops is booked to
- (A) Workshop Manufacture Suspense account
  - (B) Revenue Heads
  - (C) Deposits
  - (D) None of the above
- 29) The Part I outturn statement indicates the outlay of works completed in
- (A) During the year
  - (B) Monthly Accounts on hand
  - (C) Quarterly
  - (D) None of the above
- 30) The outlay shown in Part II of outturn statement indicates
- (A) Outlay on completed works
  - (B) Outlay on works in progress
  - (C) Adjustments made to Final Heads
  - (D) None of the above
- 31) The 'Average Annual cost of service' also includes
- (A) Annual sinking fund payment to depreciation fund
  - (B) Annual interest charges on the cost of the asset
  - (C) Both (A) & (B) above
  - (D) None of the above
- 32) The All-in-cost of work executed in workshop comprises of
- (A) Prime cost
  - (B) Works on cost
  - (C) Both (A) & (B) above
  - (D) None of the above
- 33) The cost of supervision for deposit works undertaken in workshops is
- (A) 5%
  - (B) 10%
  - (C) 12.5%
  - (D) 15%

- 34) In the Accounts office, the estimates are verified to see the
- (A) Propriety of expenditure
  - (B) Incidence and classification of charges
  - (C) Competency of sanction
  - (D) All of the above
- 35) Acquisition of new Rolling Stock is done through
- (A) Rolling Stock Programme
  - (B) Works Programme
  - (C) M&P Programme
  - (D) None of the above
- 36) A specified number of Rolling Stock is authorized for each zone under the heading
- (A) Authorized Stock
  - (B) Rolling Stock
  - (C) A & B above
  - (D) None of the above
- 37) Workshop Manufacturing Suspense falls under which Head of Account
- (A) Capital Suspense PH 7200
  - (B) Capital Suspense PH 7100
  - (C) Capital Suspense PH 7300
  - (D) None of the above
- 38) Road Vehicles are procured through
- (A) Rolling Stock Programme
  - (B) M&P Programme
  - (C) Tools & Plant
  - (D) None of the above
- 39) Immovable office Furniture is procured through
- (A) Rolling Stock Programme
  - (B) M&P Programme
  - (C) Tools & Plant
  - (D) None of the above
- 40) Calculation of Rate of Return is not necessary for procurement of
- (A) Safety consideration
  - (B) Replacement account
  - (C) Additional account
  - (D) None of the above
- 41) Urgent M&P items can be procured through
- (A) Out of turn sanctions
  - (B) Railway Board separately
  - (C) Priority in M&P
  - (D) None of the above

- 42) Staff Amenity works in workshops are charged to  
 (A) PH 5200  
 (B) PH 6300  
 (C) DF IV  
 (D) DF II
- 43) M&P programme is budgetted under  
 (A) PH-21  
 (B) PH-41  
 (C) PH-42  
 (D) PH-53
- 44) Items of M&P costing less than Rs. 1 lakh should be procured through  
 (A) Revenue  
 (B) PH-41  
 (C) Capital  
 (D) None of the above
- 45) The currency of GMs sanction of M&P programme is up to  
 (A) 5 years  
 (B) 4 years  
 (C) 3 years  
 (D) 2 years
- 46) The amount projected under 'Revenue credits' of Workshop Manufacture Suspense account should correlate with  
 (A) Projections made in Revenue Demands 5,6,7  
 (B) Projections made in Capital Stores Suspense  
 (C) Projections made in PH 7100  
 (D) None of the above
- 47) The amount projected under 'Material and Stores' under Workshop Manufacture Suspense account should correlate with the Projections made under  
 (A) Revenue Demands 5 and 6  
 (B) Issues to Capital Manufacturing Suspense under Stores Budget  
 (C) No correlation required  
 (D) None of the above
- 48) Projections made under 'Material and Stores' of Workshop Manufacture Suspense account should correlate with  
 (A) Projections made under 'Issues to Capital Manufacturing Suspense' in Stores Budget  
 (B) Demand No. 5 and 6  
 (C) Demand No. 7  
 (D) None of the above
- 49) Material drawn from Stores Depots by workshops is debited to  
 (A) Workshop Manufacture Suspense account  
 (B) Labour suspense  
 (C) Stores suspense  
 (D) None of the above

50) Proforma On cost charges collected in deposit works is

- (A) Credited to Earnings
- (B) Credited to Revenue Heads
- (C) Credited to Plan Heads
- (D) None of the above

51) Proforma On cost budget is prepared

- (A) Annually
- (B) Half yearly
- (C) Quarterly
- (D) Monthly

**Answer key**

1B 2A 3A 4A 5D 6A 7A 8B 9B 10B 11B 12A  
13A 14A 15B 16C 17A 18C 19A 20B 21B 22B 23A 24B  
25A 26B 27A 28A 29B 30B 31C 32C 33C 34D 35A 36A  
37A 38B 39C 40A 41A 42A 43B 44A 45C 46A 47B 48A  
49A 50A 51A

**XII**  
**Information Technology**

## **Data Protection**

- 1) Name the RDBMS (Relational Database Management System) used in IPAS.
  - (A) MS SQL
  - (B) IBM DB2
  - (C) Oracle
  - (D) None of These
  
- 2) How many active users are there in IPAS?
  - (A) 20000
  - (B) 30000
  - (C) 40000
  - (D) 50000
  
- 3) The network security mechanism used for IPAS Data Centre:
  - (A) Intrusion Prevention System (IPS)
  - (B) Network Management System (NMS)
  - (C) Security information and event management (SIEM)
  - (D) A & B
  - (E) A, B & C
  
- 4) How many nationalised banks (Before Merger) are integrated with IPAS for sending e-PPO:
  - (A) 20
  - (B) 19
  - (C) 24
  - (D) 17
  
- 5) IPAS is
  - (A) Interconnected Payment and Access System
  - (B) Interconnected Payroll and Accounting system
  - (C) Integrated Payroll and Accounting System
  - (D) Integrated Payment and Accounting System
  
- 6) For secured authorization and authentication purpose, IPAS is using
  - (A) Two Factor Authentication
  - (B) Digital Signatures
  - (C) Password Encryption
  - (D) SSL
  - (E) All of the above
  
- 7) IPAS database servers are placed in a secure IT environment in
  - (A) Militarized Zone
  - (B) De-Militarized Zone
  - (C) Red Zone
  - (D) Secure Quarantined Zone

- 8) The Disaster recovery site for IPAS is being planned at
- (A) Hyderabad
  - (B) Mysore
  - (C) Mumbai
  - (D) Secunderabad
- 9) The system architecture of accounts applications Data Centre has features like:
- (A) Three Tier Architecture
  - (B) High Availability
  - (C) Resource Redundancy for Fail Safe
  - (D) All of the above
- 10) CRIS Data Centre is .....certified.
- (A) ISO-27001
  - (B) PCI DSS
  - (C) HIPAA
  - (D) GDPR
- 11) CIA in data security stands for:
- (A) Crime Investigating Agency
  - (B) Criminal Information Authority
  - (C) Confidentiality, Integrity and Availability
  - (D) None of the above
- 12) Phishing Attack is A.
- (A) security threat
  - (B) A vulnerability
  - (C) A potential risk
  - (D) None of the above
- 13) SQL Injection is
- (A) security threat
  - (B) A vulnerability
  - (C) A potential risk
  - (D) None of the above
- 14) PCI-DSS stands for
- A. Payment Card International Data Safety standards
  - B. Payment Card Industry Data Safety standards
  - C. Payment Card Industry Data Security standards
  - D. Payment Card Information Data Safety standards
- 15) A Botnet is
- A. A group of internet connected devices affected and controlled by a malware
  - B. A group of connected agencies with malicious intents
  - C. It is used for stealing data, sending spam and DDoS attack
  - D. Both A & C



- 16) Unsolicited commercial email is known as
- Spam
  - Malware
  - Adware
  - Spyware
- 17) Hiding original data with modified content to protect sensitive personal or commercial data is
- Data Encapsulation
  - Information Hiding
  - Data Masking
  - Data Sanitization
- 18) Cambridge Analytica Data breach of Facebook users was happened in
- 2017
  - 2018
  - 2019
  - 2014
- 19) The Personal Data Protection Bill is introduced in parliament on December 11,2019. It is Indian equivalent of European Union
- GDPR
  - HIPAA
  - NIST
  - Consumer Privacy Act
- 20) The Right to Privacy was recognised as fundamental right under Article 21 of the constitution in a landmark decision by the Supreme Court of India in
- October,2009
  - April,2011
  - September,2016
  - August,2017

**Answer Key:**

- 1C    2C    3E    4D    5C    6E    7A    8D    9D    10A    11C    12A  
 13B    14C    15D    16A    17C    18B    19A    20D

