106 IPCC/CA INTER RANKS IN THE LAST 10.5 YEARS

TILL JAN 2024

Name	HT No	Rank
CH. YASWANTH	433780	1st
S.V. Ramana Murthy	362075	4th
B. VIJAY KUMAR	362439	5th
SK. CHAND BASHA	342503	6th
RISHAB OSTWAL R	566488	8th
Bikshalu Babu	365158	9th
CH. USHA SNEHALATHA	703436	10th
B. SASI SREENIVAS	566394	10th
M. ABHINAY	657864	10th
A. VARSHITH	257863	11th
CH. SRIVALLI	469014	12th
R. CHAITANYA KUMAR	258136	16th
M. Bharath Kumar	163802	16th
B. Neeraj	496837	16th
M. AKHIL KUMAR	257880	17th
SK. MAHAMOOD	363266	17th
G. SIVA NAGA RAVINDRA	511669	17th
CH. KARUNAKAR REDDY	468213	18th
P.R.S. VISHNAVI	525673	18th
K. AKHILA	636880	18th
V. HEMANTH	158220	19th
SK. MOHAMMAD FAROOK	257873	20th
SK. MOHASIN KHAN	365633	20th
PATHANAYESHAKHATHUN	364635	21st
A.V.V.SATYA SAI AVINASH	847256	21st
K. DEEPAK JAIN	820868	21st
K. SRI SAI	258298	22nd
Y. SHANMUKHA PRIYA	683023	22nd
C. NAVEEN KUMAR	420004	23rd
P. DIVYA	738403	23rd
K. PAVAN KUMAR	365220	24th
K. MOUNIKA	258833	25th
K. RAVI TEJA	365393	25th
K. VAMSI	820694	25th
K. JAGADEESHWAR BABU	364656	26th
SAI SHARVANI	749949	26th
H.V.V.N. MURTHY	363973	27th
D. CH.V. SUBRAMANYAM	362854	27th
B. SRINATH	364461	27th
E. NIKHIL KUMAR REDDY	368995	27th
Y. TEJASWINI	258911	28th
G. BHARGAVI	524477	28th
V. VENKATA SOWJANYA	173016	29th
V. MANIKANTA SAI	661366	29th
K. MOHAN	679451	29th
G. PAVAN NAGA SAI	158639	29th
P. DILEEP	362160	30th
H.S. NARAYANAN	267800	30th
P.H.SAI KRISHNA REDDY	468364	30th
USNSSVM PRABHAKAR	172960	30th
K. RACHANA	668953	31st
P. SRIKANTH	163255	32nd
K. VENKATESWARA REDDY	368431	32nd
M. SRIMANNARAYAN	654183	32nd
P. POOJITHA REDDY	671316	32nd
M.B.N.V. SIVA SAI	256464	33rd
K. BHANU PRAVEEN TEJ	654005	33rd
N. REVANTH KUMAR	486558	34th
P. MADHULIKA	364022	34th
T. SRIKANTH	363802	34th
SIMHADRI KARTHIK	488391	34th
K.S.S. SWAROOP	367676	34th
E. NARESH BABU	480051	34th
M. ROHITH	511305	34th
G. SUNIL	632693	35th
V. VISWANADH	363775	35th
K. GIRISH NAGA SAI	460166	35th
SAIT NIKHIL JAIN	708983	35th
T. HEMANTH KUMAR	303060	36th
CH. SAI TARUN KUMAR	168497	36th
V. MANASWINI	533905	36th
B. HANUMANTH RAO	162917	37th
G. RIYA	511242	37th
P. CHARAN DHANUSH	158058	37th
M. SURYA PRAKSH	162846	38th
K. RAJAVARDHAN REDDY	363729	39th
B. RAVI TEJA REDDY	368151	39th
V. KALYANI	182173	39th
E. MAHENDRA REDDY	364249	40th
S.N.L.D. POOJITHA	162526	40th
P. SAI KUMAR REDDY	171752	40th
K.K. CHAITANYA	366018	40th
B. HARI DEVA SUBHASH	367788	40th
V. BALA KISHORE REDDY	884494	40th
V.V.L. LOHITH RAMI REDDY	365239	41st
N. LAKSHMI MANASA	258679	42nd
M. ABISHEK	368693	42nd
S. SYAMSUNDAR	362884	42nd
G. JYOTHSNA	172538	43rd
T. BHUVANESWARI	366909	43rd
P. VIKAS	365611	44th
S. KRISHNA HEMANTH	172189	44th
J. RAMA KRISHNA	303086	44th
K. DURGA YASWAANTH	648214	44th
T. BALARAM MURTHY	365086	45th
S. SAILAJA	513854	46th
B.P.V.A. SAI NIKHIL	259010	47th
B. TEJA	256886	47th
K. ADI MURTHY	457008	47th
L.K.L SUPRIYA	367616	48th
B. VAMSIDHARA REDDY	256833	49th
D. SAI KANAKA ROHAN	533968	49th
M. BALAJI	663763	49th
A. LAXMAN	173315	50th
B. SAI KEERTHI	257790	50th
Y. SAI KIRANMAI	364196	50th

DO YOU KNOW ?

YOU CAN JOIN CA INTER EVEN IF YOU FAIL IN CA FOUNDATION.
(CA & CMA INTER INTEGRATED PROGRAM)

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CA & CMA INTER INTEGRATED PROGRAM

FOR THOSE STUDENTS WHO QUALIFIED CMA FOUNDATION BUT FAILED IN CA FOUNDATION

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» AT FIRST WE WILL OFFER COACHING FOR THE COMMON SYLLABUS OF CA & CMA INTER WITH CA INTER MATERIALS AND LATER OFFER COACHING FOR EXCLUSIVE SYLLABUS OF CMA INTER.

» STUDENTS WILL APPEAR FOR CMA INTER AND GET QUALIFIED IN BOTH GROUPS OF CMA INTER.

» AFTER QUALIFYING BOTH GROUPS OF CMA INTER, STUDENTS CAN DIRECTLY GET REGISTERED FOR CA INTER WITHOUT QUALIFIYING CA FOUNDATION (CALLED DIRECT ENTRY SCHEME FOR CA INTER). CA FOUNDATION IS EXEMPTED FOR THOSE STUDENTS WHO QUALIFIED CMA INTER AND SUCH STUDENTS CAN REGISTER DIRECTLY FOR CA INTER.

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OUR SINGLE DIGIT RANKS
IN IPCC / CA INTER LEVEL EXAMS

CA INTER
FEB 26th, 2022

All India **1**th RANK

CH. YASWANTH
HT NO. 433780

CA IPCC
JULY 30th, 2018

All India **4**th RANK

S.V. RAMANA MURTHY
HT NO. 362075

CA IPCC
JULY 30th, 2018

All India **5**th RANK

B. VIJAY KUMAR
HT NO. 362439

CA IPCC
AUG 23rd, 2019

All India **6**th RANK

SK. CHAND BASHA
HT NO. 342503

CA INTER
FEB 26th, 2022

All India **8**th RANK

RISHAB OSTWAL R
HT NO. 566488

CA IPCC
FEB 4th, 2015

All India **9**th RANK

J. BIKSHALU BABU
HT NO. 365158

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A VICTORY NEVER BEFORE IN THE HISTORY.
"ONE MAN SHOW" IN SEPT 27, 2022 CMA RESULTS

All India 1st RANK — CMA INTER — RISHAB OSTWAL R

All India 2nd RANK — CMA FINAL — K. GOVARDHAN

OUR STUDENTS HAVE SECURED 125 RANKS IN CMA INTER AND CMA FINAL PUT TOGETHER, INCLUDING 1ST & 2ND RANKS.
THESE ARE NOT OUR LIFE TIME RANKS, THESE ARE JUST ONE DAY RANKS.
SAME RANK CAN BE AWARDED TO MULTIPLE STUDENTS SECURING SAME MARKS.

DETAILS OF 86 ALL INDIA RANKS SECURED IN CMA INTER

ALL INDIA 1,3,4,5,6,8,10,13,13,14,
16,18,19,20,20,21,21,22,24,24,24,
26,27,28,28,28,28,29,29,29,30,30,
31,33,33,34,35,37,37,38,38,39,39,
39,39,39,39,40,41,41,41,41,41,42,
43,43,43,43,43,44,44,45,45,45,46,
46,46,46,46,47,47,48,48,48,49,49,
49,49,50,50,50,50,50,50,50,50 Ranks

DETAILS OF 39 ALL INDIA RANKS SECURED IN CMA FINAL

ALL INDIA 2,3,11,
15,16,16,18,19,21,
24,26,27,27,28,34,
35,35,36,37,37,39,
39,39,40,40,40,40,
41,41,41,42,43,43,
44,44,45,45,46,
49 Ranks

ALL INDIA RANKS AT CMA INTER & FINAL LEVELS IN THE LAST 19 EXAMS / RESULTS.

OUR STUDENTS AND STAFF MADE US TO FEEL PROUD. SINCERE THANKS TO THEM

JAN 2024 EXAMS (FEB 2024 RESULTS)	85
JULY 2023 EXAMS (SEP 2023 RESULTS)	68
JAN 2023 EXAMS (MAR 2023 RESULTS)	27
JULY 2022 EXAMS (SEPT 2022 RESULTS)	125
DEC 2021 EXAMS (FEB 2022 RESULTS)	6
DEC 2020 EXAMS (MAR 2021 RESULTS)	98
DEC 2019 EXAMS (FEB 2020 RESULTS)	42
JUNE 2019 EXAMS (AUG 2019 RESULTS)	19
DEC 2018 EXAMS (FEB 2019 RESULTS)	46
JUNE 2018 EXAMS (AUG 2018 RESULTS)	31
DEC 2017 EXAMS (FEB 2018 RESULTS)	52
JUNE 2017 EXAMS (AUG 2017 RESULTS)	35
DEC 2016 EXAMS (FEB 2017 RESULTS)	27
JUNE 2016 EXAMS (AUG 2016 RESULTS)	57
DEC 2015 EXAMS (FEB 2016 RESULTS)	18
JUNE 2015 EXAMS (AUG 2015 RESULTS)	52
DEC 2014 EXAMS (FEB 2015 RESULTS)	12
JUNE 2014 EXAMS (AUG 2014 RESULTS)	15
DEC 2013 EXAMS (FEB 2014 RESULTS)	7
TOTAL	**822**

THEORY OF DEMAND

1) Consumption of high-priced goods by status seeking rich people for conspicuous consumption is called as ___

a) Snob effect

b) Bandwagon effect

c) Demonstration effect

d) Veblen effect

ELASTICITY OF DEMAND

2) If the quantity demand of coffee increased by 8% the price of tea increase by 25% the cross elasticity of demand between coffee and tea is _____

a) -0.32 b) 0.32

c) 3.125 d) -3.125

3) Calculate the price elasticity of demand, when the price increases from Rs.20 to Rs.22 and quantity demand falls from 300 to 200 units (Midpoint method)

a) 4.2 b) -4.2 c) 4 d) -4

4) Mr. Z went to a stationery shop to buy pens. The price of pen decreased from ₹ 5 to ₹ 3per unit. If the price elasticity of demand for pen is 2.5 and the original quantity demand for pen is 20, then how much is the new quantity of demanded.

a) 10 **b)** 40 **c)** 30 **d)** 20

SUPPLY
NIL

THEORY OF CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR

5) Ram wanted to purchase an Apple tab at Rs. 12,000/-. Actual price in the market (MRP) is Rs. 11,000/- and discount was given at 20%. Also there is an additional cash discount of Rs.300, Find consumers surplus.

a) 3200 b) 3500 c) 1000 d) 3300

6) When the total income of a consumer is Rs. 750 find out the prices of pancake & muffins respectively,

a) 15, 30 b) 30, 15
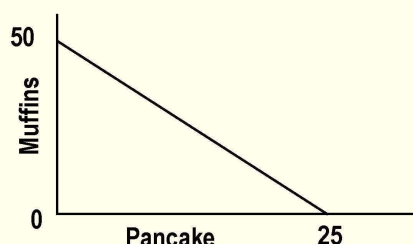
c) 50, 25 d) 25, 50

7) A point above the budget line of a consumer represents

a) Represents costs less than the whole consumers income.

b) Represents combination of goods which costs whole of consumers income.

c) Represents a combination which is totally unattainable.

d) Represents a combination that is attainable.

THEORY OF PRODUCTION

8) Circulating capital means _____

a) Capital is durable source which gives returns for a specific period

b) Interest generated from capital and reinvested to earn more interest

c) Capital performs its production function in single use and not used further

d) Used for series of services over a period of time

9) A person went to buy a land, and he thought one among the following is wrong feature with regarding to land

a) Homogeneous   b) Heterogeneous

c) Immobile   d) No supply price

(10 -11) Production Analysis

L	TP	MP
1	200	200
2	380	180
3	__	160
4	680	__
5	__	120

10) What is the marginal production of 4th unit ?

    a) 170   b) 140   c) 120   d) 160

11) What is the total output at 3rd unit ?

    a) 520   b) 680   c) 540   d) 600

12) What is the Average product of 5th unit?

    a) 200   b) 160   c) 190   d) 800

13) Which of the following defines all those combinations of inputs which are capable of producing the same level of output is __

    a) Indifference curve

    b) Iso quant

    c) Iso cost   d) Budget line

THEORY OF COST

14) Which of the following is called envelope curve?

    a) Average fixed cost curve

    b) short run Average cost curve

    c) Long run average cost curve

    d) Average variable cost curve

15) Find out A and B, from the following table

Q	Total Cost	Fixed Cost	Variable Cost	Marginal Cost
10	1300	500	800	-
20	1900	500	1400	60
35	A	500	2100	B

    a) 2600, 46.7   b) 2600, 50

    c) 2660, 46.7   d) 2660, 47

16) The shape of long run average cost curve depends upon _____.

    a) Law of returns   b) Returns to scale

    c) Diminishing returns

    d) Law of variable proportions

17) The normal returns on money capital invested by the entrepreneur himself in his own business is an example of _____

    a) Explicit cost   b) External cost

    c) Private cost   d) Implicit cost

18) The money cost of production incurred by the firm such as wages, lightings, lease payment etc., are ___ cost

    a) Implicit cost   b) Opportunity cost

    c) Outlay cost   d) Economic cost

19) From the diagram answer the following
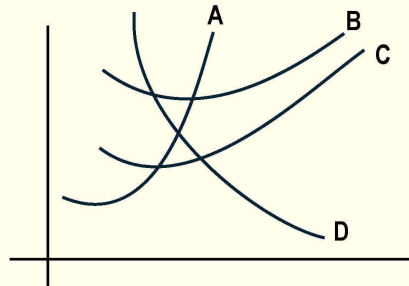
    a) A = MC, B = ATC, C = AVC, D = AFC

    b) A = AC, B = MC, C = AVC, D = AFC

    c) A = AFC, B = ATC, C = AVC, D = MC

    d) A = MC, B = AVC, C = ATC, D = AFC
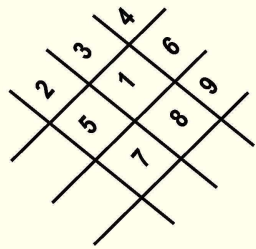
BUSINESS CYCLES

20) Which is the external cause of business cycle?

    a) Variations in government spending

    b) Macroeconomic policies

    c) psychological factors

    d) Technological shocks

21) The variable that changes after the real income changes is known as ____ indicator.

    a) Leading   b) Lagging

    c) CO-incidental

    d) They do not indicate anything

22) Find the correct option

1)	Hawtrey	a)	Innovation
2)	Pigou	b)	Money supply
3)	Schumpeter	c)	Psychological factors
4)	Keynes	d)	Effective.aggregate demand

    a) a, b, c, d   b) b, c, a, d

    c) a, b, d, c   d) b, a, d, c

NATURE AND SCOPE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS

23) Under pragmatic approach, micro economics is abstract and purely _____ nature and takes _____ assumptions

a) Practical, Unrealistic

b) Practical, Realistic

c) Theoretical, Unrealistic

d) Theoretical, Realistic

24) Which of the following is subject matter of macroeconomics?

a) Behavior of firms

b) Factor Pricing

c) Overall level of savings and investments

d) The economic condition of section of people

25) Mr. x had been given a task to segregate normative and non-normative statements. Help him to identify which one of these is normative economic statement?

a) Pollution level is rising day by day because of urbanization.

b) The part time working hours of students should be increased to 25 hours per week.

c) Due to the increased number of cars on roads, people will be stuck in traffic jams.

d) The government has allotted a major portion of revenue in defense.

26) What is the nature of business economics, which is an applied branch of economics?

a) It is positive in nature.

b) It is normative in nature.

c) It is neutral in nature.

d) It is both positive as well as normative in nature.

27) Which statement differentiates business economics from economics?

a) It is abstract in nature.

b) It is narrow concept than economics.

c) It is no different from economics.

d) It is pragmatic in nature.

MARKETS

28) When the Marginal revenue = 0 , then total revenue is _____ if the slope of TR is 0

a) Maximum

b) Minimum

c) Increasing

d) Decreasing

29) When factors other than price changed causes the supply curve to shift to the left, then it is

a) Expansion of supply

b) Contraction of supply

c) Increase in supply

d) Decrease in supply

30) Increase in demand and decrease in supply causes _____

a) Equilibrium Price uncertain, Equilibrium quantity rises

b) Equilibrium Price rises, Equilibrium quantity falls

c) Equilibrium Price rises, Equilibrium quantity uncertain

d) Equilibrium Price falls, Equilibrium quantity uncertain

31) Find the marginal revenue (MR) of markets A and B respectively. Where the AR in both the market is 21 and elasticities of demand in market A and B are 3 and 7 respectively

a) 13.9, 17.9

b) 14.9, 18.9

c) 17, 18

d) 12, 18

(32 -34): D_1 & S_1 Are original demand & supply curve, D_2, D_3, S_2, S_3 are possible new demand and supply curves. Starting for eq point (1), what is the new eq for each change.

32) P visited supermarket and purchasing Jam. Income of P↑, Price of factor↓ what is new eq price.

a) 7

b) 2

c) 4

d) 9

33) Heavy storm in Tamil Nadu caused damage to crops. What is new eq price & quantity.

a) 4   b) 3   c) 2   d) 6

34) Edward expects a rise in price of motorcycles in next year. What is new eq price.

a) 5   b) 4   c) 6   d) 9

PRICE & OUTPUT DETERMINATION UNDER DIFFERENT MARKETS

35) In which market the price elasticity of demand is infinity?

a) Perfect competition

b) Monopolistic competition

c) Oligopoly

d) Monopoly

36) Strategic interdependence is a characteristic of which type of following market?

a) Monopoly

b) Perfect competition

c) Monopolistic competition

d) Oligopoly

37) relation between AR and MR in a monopoly is stated as

a) AR can be zero , MR can be zero or negative

b) AR and MR both are upward sloping

c) AR curve lies halfway between MR and y axis

d) Slope of MR is twice that of AR

38) In which form of market, patents and copyrights given by the government to protect the intellectual property rights ?

a) Perfect competition

b) Monopoly

c) Monopolistic competition

d) Oligopoly

39) Which feature of monopolistic of competition differ from perfect competition?

a) Large number of sellers

b) Freedom of entry and exit

c) Product differentiation

d) No super normal profits in long run

40) If electricity department is charging Rs. 3 per unit to farmers and Rs. 7 per unit to industries.it is described as

a) Product differentiation

b) Price discrimination

c) Monopoly

d) Differentiation activity

41) When few firms of the oligopolistic market come to a common understanding with each other in fixing price and output, it is called _____

a) Syndicate oligopoly

b) Collusive oligopoly

c) Perfect oligopoly

d) Open oligopoly

THE END

CA FOUNDATION - MACRO ECONOMICS
JUNE 2024 ATTEMPT - MEMORY BASED QUESTION PAPER

NATIONAL INCOME ACCOUNTING

1) When NFIA is positive, then

a) $GNP_{MP} > GDP_{MP}$

b) $GNP_{MP} < GDP_{MP}$

c) $GDP_{MP} > GNP_{MP}$

d) $GDP_{MP} < GNP_{MP}$

Note: Based on students memory, the Options a and d are correct, these options are taken from the students memory, so these options may be given as it is in the main exam paper also, as same options were given by some other students also.

2) GDP at Market Price =

a)   GDP at factor cost plus   net   indirect taxes

b)   NNP at market price minus indirect taxes

c)   GNP at market price plus net factor income from abroad

d)   None

3) Gross Value added at market price $(GVA_{MP})=$

a)   Value of Output + Change in stock

b)   Value of Output + Intermediate consumption

c)   Value of Output + Change in stock - Intermediate consumption

d)   Value of Output - Intermediate consumption

4) Disposable personal Income

a)   Total personal income left after tax deduction at source

b)   Personal Income – Direct Taxes paid by individual – indirect taxes paid by individual

c)   Personal income – personal income taxes – non tax payments

d)   Personal income – indirect taxes paid by individual

(5-6) Using the following information

Year	Nominal GDP in crores (Rs)	Real GDP in Crores(Rs)
2020	600	600
2021	1050	650
2022	1250	850
2023	1500	940

5) Calculate the GDP Deflator for the year 2022 and 2023

a)   147.06 & 159.57   b)   100 & 161.54

c)   68 & 62.67   d)   400 & 560

6) The inflation rate between the years 2022 and 2023 is _____

a) -7.84   b) -8.51   c)   8.51   d)   7.84

7) Income received by household sector including non-profit institution serving household is called _____

a)   Percapita income   b)   Personal income

c)   National income   d)   Disposal income

8) Joseph had a shoe company in US. The profits earned from its manufacturing unit operating in India will comes under _____

a)   GDP of India and GNP of US

b)   GDP of US and GNP of India

c)   GNP of US and GNP of India

d)   GDP of US and GDP of India

9) If nominal GDP and real GDP for the year 2015 are Rs. 5000 crores and Rs. 6700 crores respectively, then what will be the impact on change in prices with respect to base year?

a)   Prices will fall   b) Prices will rise

c)   Not defined as base is year not given

d)   No effect on prices

THE KEYNESIAN THEORY OF DETERMINATION OF NATIONAL INCOME

10) Which of the following is not a reason for leakages?

    a) Part of an increment in income used for payment of debts

    b) Distributed profits of corporation

    c) High liquidity preference

    d) Progressive rate of taxation

11) Find the aggregate demand, when consumption is Rs.2000 crores, investment is Rs.700 Crores, Government Spending is Rs. 750 Crores, total exports is Rs.150 Crores and total expenditure on imports are 50 Crores.

    a) 3550 Cr   b) 3300 Cr

    c) 3600 Cr   d) 3350 Cr

12) $C = 200 + 0.8Y_d$; $G = T = 150$; $I = 200$; $TR = 75$. Find equilibrium income.

    a) 625   b) 2450

    c) 2250   d) 800

13) Which of the following is true for MPC?

    a) It is always greater than one

    b) It is always less than unity but greater than zero

    c) It can be even less than zero

    d) It can attain any value depending upon the disposable income

14) Investment multiplier is the _____

    a) Rate of change in investment due to increase in income

    b) Rate of increase in the national income due to increase in the investment

    c) Rate of change in the investment due to increase in the savings

    d) Rate of change in savings due to increase in the investment

15) If aggregate demand for an amount of output is less than the full employment level of output in the economy, then it gives rise to _

    a) Inflationary Gap   b) Deflationary Gap

    c) Potential Gap   d) Excess Demand

16) Increase in investment by Rs 500 crores will increase the national income by Rs. 1500 crores. Can we find marginal prosperity to consume?

    a) 3   b) 0.75   c) 0.70   d) 0.66

FISCAL FUNCTION

17) Allocative and Distributive functions of a government is a ___ economic function.

    a) Micro   b) Macro

    c) Both   d) None

18) Who is responsible for the economic stabilization and the income redistribution in an economy?

    a) State government

    b) Central government

    c) Central and state

    d) Central, state, local bodies

MARKET FAILURE AND GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION TO CORRECT MARKET FAILURE

19) When smoking is completely banned by the government in public places like bus stand, schools, parksetc., then it is an example of _

    a) Direct control on negative production externality.

    b) Direct control on positive production externality.

    c) Command solution

    d) Direct control on positive consumption externality.

20) Externalities leads to market failure because

    a) They always result in negative outcomes for markets causing market failure

    b) They represent cost or benefit which are not reflected in the market price

    c) They are always associated with public goods and services

    d) They prevent the production of private goods harming mankind.

THE PROCESS OF BUDGET MAKING

NIL

FISCAL POLICY

21) Fiscal federalism in India is maintained by?

   a) Central Government

   b) State government

   c) RBI

   d) Finance Commission

22) The policy designed to restrain the level of economic activities of the economy during the inflationary phase is known as ___

   a) Expansionary fiscal policy

   b) Contractionary fiscal policy

   c) Taxation policy   d) Budgetary policy

23) In the period of sluggish economic activities, when the rate of utilization of resources is less, fiscal policy aims to compensate the deficiency in _____ by boosting _____

   a) Demand, private investment

   b) Supply, export activities

   c) Effective demand, aggregate spending

   d) Production, supply

THE CONCEPT OF MONEY DEMAND

24) If Velocity=20, Average Price = 120 and volume of transactions T = 150Cr then money supply will be

   a) 2500 Cr   b) 25 Cr

   c) 900 Cr   d) 1000 Cr

25) Which of the following is a fiat money?

   a) Gold Coins

   b) Silver Coins

   c) Currency Notes

   d) Gold coins, Silver Coins as well as currency notes

26) The transactionary demand for money is directly proportional to and is a positive function of

   a) Level of price   b) Level of income

   c) Level of demand

   d) Level of interest rate

27) People's desire to hold cash in order to be equipped to exploit any attractive investments opportunity requiring cash expenditure reflects _____

   a) Transaction Motive

   b) Speculative motive

   c) Precautionary motive

   d) Personal and business exchange

28) What does the concept of liquidity trap mean?

   a) Liquidity trap is a situation where the desire to hold bonds is very low and approaches zero; and the demand to hold money in liquid form as an alternative approaches infinity

   b) Even if the public fear adverse events (deflation, war), then they prepare to hold only bonds at a given rate of interest.

   c) The speculative money demand curve becomes parallel to the Y axis

   d) None

THE CONCEPT OF MONEY SUPPLY

29) Calculate broad money M3?

   a) Currency with public + demand deposits with banks

   b) Currency with public + demand deposits with banks + net time deposits with the banking system

   c) Currency with public + Savings with government banks

   d) Currency with public + Demand Deposits with banks + other deposits with RBI

30) Calculate currency with public

Particulars	(₹) in crores
Notes with public in circulation	23,26,500
currency of small coins in circulation	500
currency of rupee coins in circulation	34,500
cash in hand with banks	80,615

   a) 22,80,885 Crores

   b) 24,42,115 Crores

   c) 22,45,885 Crores

   d) 23,62,000 Crores

31) Money Multiplier means

   a) It decreases the total money supply for a given monetary base

   b) It dictates interest rates set by RBI

   c) The ratio of money supply to monetary base

   d) It controls amount of gold reserves held by bank

MONETARY POLICY

32) Which of the following is not a channel of monetary transmission mechanism?

   a) Savings & investments channel

   b) Cash Flow Channel

   c) Exchange rate channel

   d) International Trade Channel

33) Open Market purchases of government securities by RBI will

   a) Reduce the Money Supply

   b) Reduce the reserves

   c) Increase reserves

   d) Reduce the reserves and there by reduces the money supply

THEORIES OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

34) Theory of Comparative cost advantage is _____ in nature and it _____ takes into account of factor price difference

   a) Positive; does

   b) Normative; does not

   c) Positive; does not

   d) Normative; does

35) Mercantilism advocates

   a) Aggressive exports over imports to accumulate wealth

   b) Comparative advantage

   c) Absolute cost advantage

   d) Factor endowment

TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

36) GATT was established in the year

   a) 1945   b) 1948   c) 1995   d) 2014

37) Under WTO agreements, the countries cannot normally discriminate between their trading partners. This is referred to as _____

   a) National Treatment (NT)

   b) Most Favoured Nation (MFN)

   c) Promoting Fair Competition (PFC)

   d) Free Trade through negotiation (FTN)

38) Group of countries that have a free trade agreement between themselves and may apply a common external tariff to other countries is referred as _____

   a) Trading Block

   b) Free-trade area

   c) Customs union

   d) Economic and monetary union

THE INSTRUMENTS OF TRADE POLICY

39) A total ban imposed by the government on imports or export of some or all commodities to particular country or regions for a specified or indefinite period is termed as

   a) Embargos

   b) Safeguard measure

   c) Distribution restrictions

   d) Restrictive measures

40) Which of the following is levied as a fixed/constant percentage on the money value of an imported or exported good?

   a) Advalorem Tariff   b) Compound Tariff

   c) Specific Tariff   d) Bound Tariff

41) Which of the following is not a negative outcome of tariff?

   a) Decreases revenue to the government

   b) Producers of the importing country increases the well being

   c) Domestic consumers suffer a loss in consumer surplus

   d) By ignoring comparative advantage, tariffs discourage efficient production in the rest of the world

EXCHANGE RATE AND ITS ECONOMIC EFFECTS

42) An increase in Real Effective Exchange Rate indicates

a) A loss in trade competitiveness

b) An increase in trade competitiveness

c) Exports become more cheaper

d) Imports become more costlier

43) Number of units of a foreign currency can be exchanged for one unit of local currency is referred to as ___

a) Direct Quote   b) Indirect Quote

c) European Currency

d) Cross Quotes

INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL MOVEMENTS

44) Not a component of FDI according to IMF:

a) Equity capital

b) Reinvestment earnings

c) Portfolio investments

d) Intra company loans

INDIAN ECONOMY

45) E-amrit is related to ___

a) One-stop destination for all information on electric vehicles

b) Facilitates and improve access to Indian government data

c) Improves air quality in India by accelerating the deployment of electronic vehicles.

d) Provides a stimulus to exports and economic growth

46) Which revolution was materialized by innovative farm technologies including high yielding seed varieties and intensive use of water, fertilizers & pesticides?

a) The Green revolution

b) The Kisan revolution

c) The Agriculture revolution

d) The Fasal revolution

47) PM Gati Shakti is related to

a) Empowerment of MSMEs

b) Data based decisions related to integrated planning of multimodal infrastructure there by reducing the logistic cost.

c) Manufacturing of electric and hybrid vehicle technology

d) Automatic route for FDI

48) Which of the following Sector contributes maximum to India's Gross value added?

a) Primary sector

b) Secondary sector

c) Teritiary sector   d) All of the above

49) APEDA – full form

a) Agricultural product export development agency

b) Agricultural produce economic development association

c) Animal product export development authority

d) Agricultural & processed food export development authority

50) What does the E-NAM (Electronic National Agriculture Market) aim to achieve?

a) Increase farm productivity

b) Create a unified national market for agricultural commodities

c) Provide financial support to farmers

d) Promote organic farming

51) Which of the following cause is reducing the ability of Indian agriculturalists to participate in domestic as well as export market?

a) Low farming productivity and subsistence farming.

b) Large amount of marketable surplus with farmers

c) Dominated by big farmers and farm productivity

d) Big landholdings by small farmers

52) What is the main cause attributed to the immediate need for economic reforms in 1991?

a) Fiscal deficit was financed by huge amounts of domestic and external debts

b) Forex reserves touched the highest point

c) Persistent huge deficit led to declining public debt

d) Government's revenue expenditure consistently lowering revenue receipts.

53) The Government of India has allowed 100% FDI in marketing of food products and in food product E-commerce under the ____ route.

a) Automatic

b) Green channel route

c) Priority route   d) Trade route

54) To develop the mechanism to formulate credible plans at village level and aggregate these progressively at higher level of government is an objective of _____

a) Ministry of rural development

b) NITI Aayog

c) Commission of policy and planning

d) Planning commission

55) MRTP act,1969, is aimed at regulation of ____ which had relatively ____ market power.

a) Large Firms, large

b) Large firms, small

c) Small firms, small

d) Small firms, medium

THE END

CA FOUNDATION - JUNE 2024 ATTEMPT
BUSINESS ECONOMICS
PROBABLE SUGGESTED ANSWERS BY MASTERMINDS

COURSES & SERVICES THAT WE OFFER:

- EXCLUSIVE COMMERCE COLLEGE TO OFFER COACHING FROM MEC / CEC IN INTERMEDIATE TO CA / CMA FINAL.

- MEC WITH INTEGRATED COACHING FOR CA / CMA FOUNDATION, EXCLUSIVE MEC / CEC COACHING.

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- 9 ALL INDIA 1ST RANKS IN CA/CMA COURSES IN JUST 4 YEARS I.E., 2020, 21, 22 & 23 || 1ST RANK FOR 53 TIMES IN ALL COURSES THAT WE OFFER.

- 1315 CUMULATIVE TOTAL OF ALL INDIA RANKS IN ALL STAGES OF CA / CMA COURSES.

- 41 ALL INDIA RANKS IN CA INTER IN THE LAST 10 ATTEMPTS[TILL NOV 2023 ATTEMPT]

- 2024 - 50 ALL INDIA RANKS IN CMA INTER RESULTS OF DEC 2023 ATTEMPT INCLUDING ALL INDIA 5TH RANK.

- OWN HOSTEL FACILITY FOR BOYS & GIRLS.

CA FOUNDATION - MICROECONOMICS
JUNE 2024 ATTEMPT - PROBABLE SUGGESTED ANSWERS

1) Veblen effect is the function of price it is the consumption of high-priced goods to increase social prestige.

Ans: d)

2) Given

% change in demand for coffee = 8%

% change in price of tea = 25%

Cross Elasticity of Demand = $\frac{\% \Delta \text{ in dd for Coffee}}{\% \Delta \text{ in Price of Tea}}$

= $\frac{8}{25}$ = 0.32

Ans: b)

3)

P	qty
20	300
22	200

E_p under average or midpoint method

$E_p = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta P} \times \frac{P_1 + P_2}{Q_1 + Q_2} \Rightarrow E_p = \frac{200 - 300}{22 - 20} \times \frac{42}{500}$

$E_p = \frac{-100}{2} \times \frac{42}{500} \Rightarrow E_p$ = - 4.2

Ans: b)

4) Given,

Price of pen decreased from ₹ 5 to ₹ 3.

$e_p = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta P} \times \frac{P_1}{Q_1}$

-2.5 = $\frac{Q_2 - 20}{3 - 5} \times \frac{5}{20} \Rightarrow$ -2.5 = $\frac{Q_2 - 20}{-2} \times \frac{1}{4}$

(-2.5) (-8) = $Q_2 - 20 \Rightarrow$ + 20 +20 = Q_2

Q_2 = 40

Ans: b)

5) Expected Price (MU) = 12,000

MRP = 11,000

(-) Discount 20% = 2,200

(-) Cash Discount = 300

Actual Price Paid = 8,500

CS = MU – Actual Price Paid

= 12,000 – 8,500

= 3,500

Ans: b)

6) Given

M = 750

Qty of Pancakes = 25

Qty of Muffins = 50

Formulae

Qty of Pancakes = $\frac{M}{\text{Price of Pancakes}}$

25 = $\frac{750}{\text{Price of Pancakes}}$

Price of Pancakes = $\frac{750}{25}$

Price of Pancakes = 30

Qty of Muffins = $\frac{M}{\text{Price of Muffins}}$

50 = $\frac{750}{\text{Price of Muffins}}$

Price of Muffins = $\frac{750}{50}$

Price of Muffins = 15

Ans: b)

7) A point above the budget Line indicates a point that is desirable but unattainable. The consumer to get maximum satisfaction have to be on the budget line.

Ans: c)

8) Circulating capital performs its function in production in a single use and is not available for further use. Ex: Seeds, fuel, raw materials, etc

Ans: c)

9) **Land is heterogeneous:** No two pieces of land are alike. They differ in fertility and situation.

Ans: a)

10) $MP_4 = TP_4 - TP_3$

$TP_4 = 680$

$TP_3 = MP_1 + MP_2 + MP_3$

$TP_3 = 200 + 180 + 160 = 540$

$MP_4 = 680 - 540 = 140$

Ans: b)

11) TP@ 3 RD Unit = $TP_3 = MP_1 + MP_2 + MP_3$

= 200 + 180 + 160 = 540

(Or)

$TP_3 = TP_3 + MP_3 = 380 + 160 = 540$

Ans: c)

12) Ap@ 5th unit = $ap_5 = \frac{TP_5}{Q_5}$

$Tp_5 = tp_4 + mp_5 = 680 + 120 = 800$

$Ap_5 = \frac{800}{5} = 160$

Ans: b)

13) An iso-quant represents all those combinations of inputs which can produce the same level of output.

Ans: b)

14) Lac envelopes or supports a family of short run average cost curves from below. Which is why it is also referred to as envelope curve.

Ans: c)

15) Tc = fixed cost + variable cost = a

$Tc = 500 + 2,100$

$A = tc = 2,600$

$Mc_{35} = \frac{\Delta TC}{\Delta Q}$

$B = mc_{35} = \frac{2,600 - 1,900}{35 - 20}$

$Mc_{35} = \frac{700}{15}$

$B = mc_{35} = 46.666$

$Mc_{35} = 46.7$

Ans: a)

16) The u shape of LAC curve has nothing to do with the u-shaped sac which is due to variable factor ratio because in the long run all factors are variable.

U shaped LAC arises due to returns to scale.
Ans: b)

17) Implicit cost is the cost of self-owned factors used by the entrepreneur in his own business. These costs are important in decision making and are as follows:

Generally, an entrepreneur invests a certain amount of capital in his business. If the capital invested by the entrepreneur in his business had been invested elsewhere, it would have earned a certain amount of interest or dividend.

Ans: d)

18) An entrepreneur has to pay price for the factors of production which he employs for production.
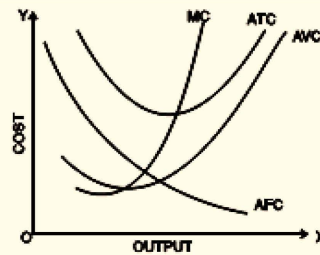
- He pays wages to workers employed,

- He pays prices for the raw materials, fuel and power used,

- He pays rent for the building he hires,

- He pays interest on the money borrowed for doing business.

All these are included in his cost of production and are termed as explicit costs or outlay costs, which involve cash payments by the entrepreneur of the firm.

Ans: c)

19)

Ans: a)

20) Wars, post war reconstruction, technology shocks, natural factors, population growth are external causes of business cycles.

Ans: d)

21) Those variables that change after the real output changes are called 'lagging indicators.

Lagging indicators reflect the economy's historical performance and changes in these indicators are observable only after an economic trend or pattern has already occurred.

Ans: b)

22) According to **hawtrey**, trade cycle is a purely monetary phenomenon.

According to **pigou**, modern business activities are based on the anticipations of business community and are affected by waves of optimism or pessimism.

According to **schumpeter's** innovation theory, trade cycles occur because of innovations which take place in the system from time to time.

According to **keynes**, fluctuations in economic activities are due to fluctuations in aggregate effective demand.

Ans: b)

23) Business economics is a branch of applied economics whereas microeconomics is abstract that is theoretical in nature taking unrealistic assumptions.

Ans: c)

24) Talking about aggregate variables is the subject matter of macroeconomics.

Option c is the subject matter of macroeconomics the remaining come under the subject matter of microeconomics.

Ans: c)

25) Normative statements talk about what should be or what ought to be done.

Options a c d are talking about facts whereas option b is stating what should be done.
Ans: b)

26) Business economics is generally normative or prescriptive. It suggests the application of economic principles with regard to policy formulation, decision-making and future planning

Ans: b)

27) Economics is abstract in nature whereas business economics is pragmatic in nature

Ans: d)

28) When the total revenue is maximum the marginal revenue is zero

Ans: a)

29) If the factors other than price change and cause the supply curve to shift to the left, then it is decrease in supply.

Ans: d)

30) When demand increases and supply decreases, the equilibrium price rises but the change in equilibrium quantity is uncertain

Ans: c)

31) $MR = AR \left(\frac{e-1}{e}\right)$

Given

Ar = 21

$E_a = 3$, $E_b = 7$

$Mr_a = 21 \left(\frac{3-1}{3}\right) \Rightarrow Mr_a = 13.9$

$Mr_b = 21 \left(\frac{7-1}{7}\right) \Rightarrow Mr_b = 17.9$

Ans: a)

32) With an increase in the income, the demand of p increases leading to a rightward shift of demand.

A decrease in the price of factor leads to decrease in all capitals and increase in supply.

The given graph shows increase in dd = increase in ss p reaches point of where equilibrium qty increases and equilibrium price remains constant.

Ans: d)

33) Heavy storm leads to decrease in supply with a decrease in supply we move from point 1 to point 3 where we see increase in price and decrease in equilibrium qty.

Ans: b)

34) As edward expects the future price increase it leads to a increase in current demand we move from point 1 to 6 leading to rise in equilibrium qty & price.

Ans: c)

35) As single price prevails throughout the market in perfect competition hence the firm's:

AR = MR = p and is parallel to x-axis price elasticity of demand is perfectly elastic.

Ans: a)

36) The most important feature of oligopoly is interdependence in decision-making of the few firms which comprise the industry. Since there are only few sellers, there will be intense competition among them.

Ans: d)

37) The relationship between AR and MR of a monopoly firm:

AR and MR are both negatively by sloped (downward sloping) curves.

The slope of the MR curve is twice that of the AR curve.

(MR curve lies half-way between the AR curve and the y axis. I.e.MR curve cuts the horizontal line between y axis and AR into two equal parts).

AR cannot be zero, but MR can be zero or even negative.

Ans: d)

38) Reasons for occurrence and continuation of monopoly include patents and copyrights given by the government to protect intellectual property rights and to encourage innovation.

Ans: b)

39) Product differentiation is the significant feature of monopolistic competition which differentiates it from perfect competition.

Ans: c)

40) Charging different prices for domestic and commercial uses comes under third degree price discrimination.

Ans: b)

41) When few firms of the oligopolistic market come to a common understanding or act in collusion with each other in fixing price and output, it is called collusive oligopoly.

Ans: b)

THE END

1) GNP_{MP} = GDP_{MP} + Net Factor Income from Abroad

   If NFIA is positive, then $GNP_{MP} > GDP_{MP}$

   Ans: a &d)

2) GDP_{MP} = GDP_{FC} + Indirect Taxes- Subsidies

   GDP_{MP} = GDP_{FC} + NIT

   Ans: a)

3) GDP_{MP} or GVA_{MP}

   GDP_{MP} = Value of Output - Intermediate Consumption

   = (Sales + change in stock) - Intermediate consumption.

   Ans: d)

4) **Disposable Personal Income (DPI):** Disposable income derived from personal income by subtracting the direct taxes paid by individuals and other compulsory payments made to the government.such as ESI, Provident fund, retirement savings which are also referred to as non tax payments.

   Ans:c)

5) GDP Deflator = $\frac{Nominal\ GDP}{Real\ GDP}$ X 100

   GDP Deflator $_{2020}$ = $\frac{600}{600}$ X 100

   GDP Deflator $_{2023}$ = $\frac{1500}{940}$ X 100 = 159.57

   GDP Deflator $_{2022}$ = $\frac{1250}{850}$ X 100 = 147.06

   Ans: a)

6) Inflation rate between 2022 & 2023

   = $\frac{GDP\ deflator\ 2023 - GDP\ deflator\ 2022}{GDP\ deflator\ 2022}$ x 100

   = $\frac{159.57 - 147.06}{147.06}$ x 100 = 8.51%

   Ans: c)

7) It is the income received by the household sector including Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households.

   Ans: b)

8) GNP differs from GDP by including income that our citizens earn abroad and excluding income that foreigners earn here.

   Ex: Profits earned by Apple from its Indian manufacturing operations is part of India's GDP, but these profits are part of USA's GNP

   Taking the reference of the above example we can say that the profits which joseph is earning in INDIA is included in India s GDP and USAs GNP

   Ans: a)

9) Nominal GDP < Real GDP. Hence prices will fall.

   Ans: a)

10) A leakage is an outflow or withdrawal of income from the circular flow model.

    Leakages reduce the flow of income. Savings, Imports and Taxes are considered as leakages.

    Of the above options distributed profits of corporation are not considered as leakages.

    Ans: b)

11) Given,

    C = 2000 crores, I = 700 crores

    G = 750 crores, X = 150 crores

    AD = C+I+G+X-M

    = 2000 + 700 + 750 + (150 - 50)

    = 3550 crores

    Ans: a)

12) C = 200 + 0.8yd, G = T = 150

    I =200, TR = 75

    Y = C+I+G

    C = 200 + 0.8 (Y-150+75)

    Y = 200 + 0.8Y – 120 + 60 + 200 + 150

    Y = 0.8Y + 490

    Y – 0.8Y = 490

    0.2 Y = 490

    Y =490/0.2 $\Rightarrow$ Y = 2450

    Ans: b)

13) The value of MPC lies between 0 to 1.

Ans b)

14) **INVESTMENT MULTIPLIER:** Multiplier explains the change in aggregate income (ΔY) due to change in investment (ΔI) or It is the increase in equilibrium income per rupee increase in investment

Ans b)

15) If AD for an amount of output is less than the full employment level of output (or equilibrium aggregate production achieved in the short run falls short of what could be produced at full employment), then deficient demand exists. This deficient demand gives rise to 'deflationary gap'.

Ans b)

16) $\Delta I = 500$, $\Delta Y = 1500$

$$\frac{1}{1-MPC} = \frac{1500}{500}$$

$$\frac{1}{1-MPC} = 3$$

$1 = 3 - 3\ MPC$

$1 - 3 = -3MPC$

$-2 = -3MPC \Rightarrow = \frac{2}{3}$

Ans: d)

17) Allocation function focusing on resource allocation is a micro economic function.

Distribution function focusing on equitable income distribution is a micro economic function.

Ans: a)

18) Central government is responsible for the economic stabilization and the income distribution.

Ans: b)

19) When smoking is completely banned by the government in public places like bus stand, schools, parks etc., then it is an example of direct control on negative consumption externality also known as command solution.

Ans: c)

20) Externalities lead to market failure because they are external to the market and not reflected in the market price.

Ans: b)

21) Finance Commission helps in maintaining fiscal federalism in India.

Ans: d)

22) The policy designed to restrain the level of economic activity during inflationary phase is referred to as contractionary fiscal policy.

Ans: b)

23) In the period of sluggish economic growth when the rate of utilization of resources is less fiscal policy aims to compensate the deficiency in effective demand by boosting the aggregate spending

Ans: c)

24) V = 20, P = 120 T = 150cr

Fishers' equation of exchange

MV   = PT

M (20)   = 120 (150) $\Rightarrow$ M = 900crores

Ans:c)

25) Currency which is issued exclusively by the sovereign or a central bank as its representative is 'fiat money' and is legal tender.

Ans: c)

26) The transactionary demand is directly or positively related to the level of income.

Ans: b)

27) **Speculative Demand for Money:** (Inverse function of rate of interest)

  a) <u>People's desire</u> to hold cash to exploit <u>attractive investment opportunity</u> requiring cash expenditure.

  b) People hold money balances to take advantage of future changes in rate of interest & bond prices.

  c) It is implicit in Keynes theory that the 'rate of interest' (**i**) is really the return on bonds.

  Ans: b)

28) **LIQUIDITY TRAP:** It is a situation in which investors would maintain cash savings rather than bonds.

Ans: a)

29) M_1 = Currency with the people + Demand deposits of banks + Other deposits of the RBI M_3 = M_1 + net time deposits with the banking system.

Ans: b)

30) currency with public = notes with public in circulation + currency of small coins in circulation + currency of small coins in circulation + currency of rupee coins in circulation – cash in hand with banks

= 23,26,500 + 500 + 34,500 – 80,615

= 22,80,885 crores

Ans: a)

31) Money multiplier is defined as a ratio of changes in the money supply to a given change in the monetary base. i.e., Money supply and high-powered money are related by the money multiplier.

$$\text{Money Multiplier } (m) = \frac{\text{Money Supply}}{\text{Monetary Base}}$$

Ans: c)

32) **CHANNELS OF MONETARY POLICY TRANSMISSION:**

a) Saving and Investment Channel

b) Cash-flow Channel.

c) Asset Prices and Wealth Channel

d) Exchange Rate Channel

Ans: c)

33) When RBI Purchases the govt securities, the money flows from RBI to the banks and hence the reserves with the bank's increases.

Ans:c)

34) Theory of comparative advantage is normative as it proves gains from international trade. It will not consider factor price differences.

Ans: b)

35) Mercantilism promotes increase in exports and decrease in imports.

Ans: a)

36) GATT was established in the year 1948.

Ans b)

37) **TRADE WITHOUT DISCRIMINATION (OR) MOST FAVOURED NATION (MFN):** Under the WTO agreements, countries cannot normally discriminate between their trading partners.

The principle of MFN is that if a country grants a special favor or lowers a trade barrier or opens a market, it has to do so for the same goods or services for all other WTO members whether those trading partners are rich or poor, weak or strong.

Ans: b)

38) **Trading Bloc:** A group of countries that have a free trade agreement between themselves and may apply a common external tariff to other countries.

Ex: Arab League (AL), European Free Trade Association (EFTA).

Ans: a)

39) Total ban imposed by government on import or export of some or all commodities to country or regions for specified or indefinite period due to political reasons or health reasons or religious sentiments. An Embargo is the most extreme form of trade barrier.

Ans a)

40) **Ad Valorem Tariff:** It is the tariff is levied as a fixed/constant percentage on the money value of an imported good.

Ans: a)

41) Tariffs increase government revenues, producer surplus and discourage consumer surplus and also efficient production in the rest of the world.

Ans: b)

42) An increase in REER implies that exports become more expensive, and imports become cheaper and indicates a loss in trade competitiveness.

Ans: a)

43) **An Indirect quote or American Currency Quotation:** It is the number of units of a foreign currency exchangeable for one unit of local currency. Ex: $ 0.012 per rupee

Ans: b)

44) **Components or Instruments of Fdi:**

Equity capital

Reinvested earnings

Intra-company loans between direct investors (parent enterprises) and affiliate enterprises

Ans: c)

45) E-Amrit is a one-stop destination for all information on electric vehicles.

Ans: a)

46) A thorough restructuring of agricultural policy referred to as 'green revolution' ⇒ includes innovative farm technologies, high yielding seed varieties, intensive use of water, fertilizer and pesticides ⇒ Green revolution was successful in increasing agricultural productivity ⇒ India could overcome food problem and drastically changed its agricultural policies

Ans: a)

47) PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan to facilitate data-based decisions related to integrated planning of multimodal infrastructure, thereby reducing logistics cost.

Ans: b)

48) Tertiary sector is the major contributor of GVA.

Ans: c)

49) Agricultural and Processed Food Export development authority (APEDA) responsibility of export promotion of agri-products.

Ans: d)

50) Setting up of E-NAM -a pan-India electronic trading portal which networks the existing APMC mandis to create a unified national market for agricultural commodities.

Ans: b)

51) Low farming productivity and subsistence farming is the cause for reducing the ability of the Indian agriculturists to participate in the domestic as well as export market.

Ans: a)

52) Huge amounts of fiscal deficit made the need for economic reforms of 1991 compulsory.

Ans: a)

53) Government of India has allowed 100% FDI in marketing of food products and in food product E-commerce under the automatic route.

Ans: a)

54) Niti Aayog will work to: Develop mechanisms to formulate credible plans at the village level and aggregate these progressively at higher levels of government. To ensure, the interests of national security are incorporated in economic strategy and policy.

Ans: b)

55) MRTP act 1969 is aimed at regulation of large firms which had relatively large market power.
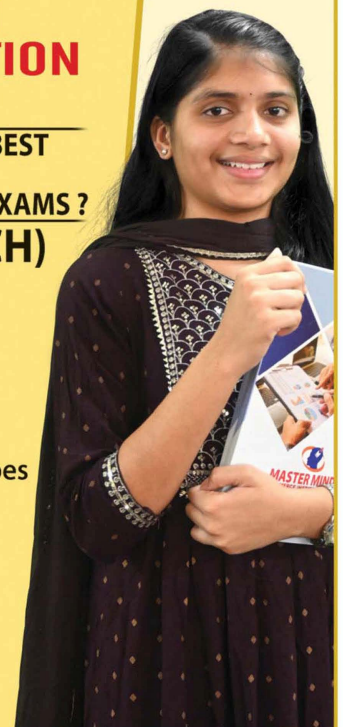
Ans: a)

THE END

ATTENTION CMA FOUNDATION STUDENTS

ARE YOU IN SEARCH OF BEST ONLINE COACHING CLASSES FOR JUNE & DEC EXAMS ?

(CRASH BATCH)

- Only institute to offer coaching classes for 430 hours at CMA Foundation level (Crash Batch).
- Most affordable fee (Just Rs. 14,000/-) with vidoes validity of 6 months and 2 views option (Materials will be sent thru courier)
- Secured All India 1st and 2nd Ranks at CMA Foundation level (For Nearly 10 times)

SCAN THIS QR CODE TO PURCHASE THIS COURSE

ATTENTION CMA FOUNDATION STUDENTS

ARE YOU IN SEARCH OF BEST ONLINE COACHING CLASSES FOR JUNE & DEC EXAMS ?

(REGULAR BATCH)

- Only Institute to offer coaching classes for 630 hours at CMA Foundation level (Regular batch).
- Most affordable fee (Just Rs. 20,000/-) with vidoes validity of 12 months and 2 views option (Materials will be sent thru courier)
- Secured All India 1st and 2nd Ranks at CMA Foundation level (For Nearly 10 times)

SCAN THIS QR CODE TO PURCHASE THIS COURSE

CMA INTER REGULAR BATCH CLASSES THRU VIDEO RECORDED LECTURES (VOD BATCH) (3 YEARS VALIDITY)

SEPT 2023 CMA RESULTS

ALL INDIA 1 RANK
L. VAGDHEVA

ALL INDIA 1 RANK
M. SREEKANTH KUMAR

VIDEOS VALIDITY 3 YEARS * **2 VIEWS OPTION** * **PRINTED BOOKS WILL BE SENT THRU COURIER**

CMA INTER GROUP 1 (APPROXIMATELY 950 HOURS) FEE: RS 25,999/- COURSE CODE : CC348	CMA INTER GROUP 2 (APPROXIMATELY 600 HOURS) FEE: RS 25,999/- COURSE CODE : CC349	CMA INTER BOTH GROUPS (APPROXIMATELY 1550 HOURS) FEE: RS 45,900/- COURSE CODE : CC358

CA INTER REGULAR BATCH COACHING CLASSES THRU VIDEO RECORDED LECTURES (VOD BATCH) (3 YEARS VALIDITY)

CA INTER FEB 2022 RESULTS

ALL INDIA 1 RANK
CH. YASWANTH

CA FINAL JAN 2020

ALL INDIA 1 RANK
G.N.S.K. PRANEETH

VIDEOS VALIDITY 3 YEARS * **2 VIEWS OPTION** * **PRINTED BOOKS WILL BE SENT THRU COURIER**

CA INTER GROUP 1 (APPROXIMATELY 700 HOURS) FEE: RS 25,999/- COURSE CODE : CC311	CA INTER GROUP 2 (APPROXIMATELY 600 HOURS) FEE: RS 25,999/- COURSE CODE : CC310	CA INTER BOTH GROUPS (APPROXIMATELY 1300 HOURS) FEE: RS 45,900/- COURSE CODE : CC309

CMA FOUNDATION COACHING FOR INTER CEC STUDENTS CMA FOUNDATION + CEC (INTEGRATED COACHING)

THIS INTEGRATED BATCH IS AVAILABLE IN ALL BRANCHES OF MASTER MINDS

EXCLUSIVE CEC ADMISSIONS ARE ALSO AVAILABLE WITHOUT CMA FOUNDATION

INTERMEDIATE CEC + **CMA FOUNDATION** = **ICAF (CMA)**
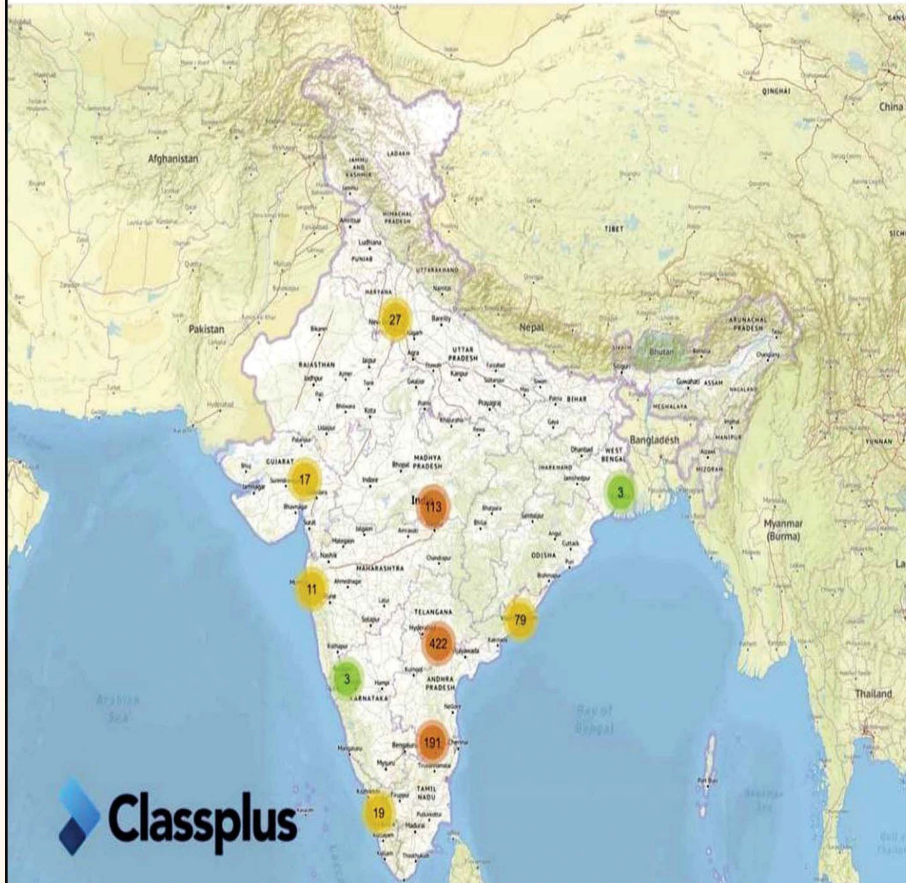
TO DOWNLOAD OUR APP SCAN THIS QR CODE

Left Post

HAPPY TO SHARE THE INSIGHTS OF OUR "PAN INDIA PRESENCE" THRU OUR ONLINE COACHING CLASSES OR TEST SERIES.
MAP GENERATED BY CLASS PLUS TEAM (OUR TECH PARTNER FOR ONLINE SERVICES) ON NOV 22, 2023

Right Post

Happy to share a major milestone. Our YouTube channel crossed 1 crore views. Without the love and affection of our students and their parents this would have not been possible. Thanks to our team members, you are the back bone for this great achievement.
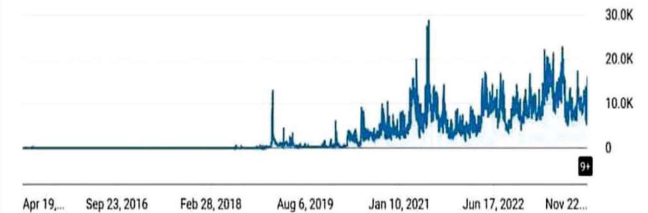
PAVANA PUTRA CAMPUS AT GUNTUR (CLASSROOMS FOR CA AND CMA FINAL REGULAR BATCH - COACHING CLASSES)

MEC PRO & CEC PRO

LAUNCHPAD FOR BRIGHT CAREERS IN BUSINESS AND LAW

MASTERMINDS PROUDLY ANNOUNCES MEC PRO & CEC PRO, A SPECIAL MEC BATCH TO ENRICH THE STUDENTS WITH THE REQUISITE SKILLS TO LEAD THE WORLD OF BUSINESS.

- **OBJECTIVE: PREPARING STUDENTS TO GET ADMISSION INTO LEADING B-SCHOOLS / LAW COLLEGES.**
- **MEANT FOR: STUDENTS ASPIRING FOR BBA OR MBA OR CLAT.**
- **ADMISSION ALLOWED FOR MEC/CEC STREAM ONLY.**
- **BOTH DAY SCHOLAR AND HOSTEL ADMISSIONS AVAILABLE.**

ADVANTAGES OF MEC PRO & CEC PRO:

1. A/C CLASSROOMS.
2. CLASSROOMS WITH PLEASANT AMBIENCE.
3. MODERN PEDAGOGICAL METHODS (AV SYSTEMS, PROJECTORS ETC.,)
4. SPOKEN ENGLISH CLASSES - 3 MODULES @ 30 HOURS EACH.
5. FUNDAMENTALS OF REASONING @ 30 HRS.
6. GROUP DISCUSSIONS.
7. PERIODICAL INDUSTRIAL TOURS / FIELD TRIPS.
8. GUIDANCE TO CAT / MAT AND OTHER MANAGEMENT ENTRANCE EXAMS.
9. REGULAR PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT AND MOTIVATION CLASSES.
10. PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES TO DEVELOP STUDENT SKILL SETS AND GIVE THEM CONFIDENCE TO FACE THE CORPORATE WORLD.

2023 RESULTS

YOU'VE MADE US ALL PROUD!
CONGRATULATIONS TO SREEKANTH KUMAR

ALL INDIA 1ST IN CMA FINAL SEPT 2023 RESULTS

1st ALL INDIA Rank

M. SREEKANTH KUMAR
HT NO. 307705

YOU'VE MADE US ALL PROUD!
CONGRATULATIONS TO VAGDHEVA

ALL INDIA 1ST IN CMA INTER SEPT 2023 RESULTS

1st ALL INDIA Rank

L. VAGDHEVA
HT NO. 340910

2022 RESULTS

YOU'VE MADE US ALL PROUD!
CONGRATULATIONS TO RISHAB OSTWAL R
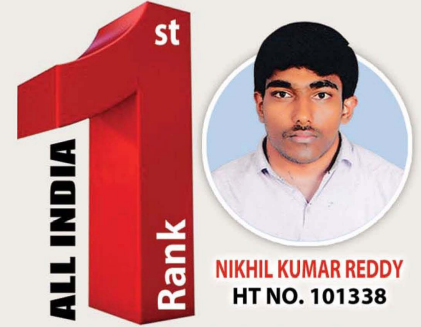
ALL INDIA 1ST IN CMA INTER SEPT 2022 RESULTS

1st ALL INDIA Rank

RISHAB OSTWAL R
Reg.No. 02211116121

YOU'VE MADE US ALL PROUD!
CONGRATULATIONS TO GOVARDHAN

ALL INDIA 2ND IN CMA FINAL SEPT 2022 RESULTS

2nd ALL INDIA Rank

K. GOVARDHAN
REG. NO. 02191052508

2021 RESULTS

YOU'VE MADE US ALL PROUD!
CONGRATULATIONS TO NIKHIL KUMAR REDDY

ALL INDIA 1ST IN CMA FINAL MAR 2021 RESULTS

1st ALL INDIA Rank

NIKHIL KUMAR REDDY
HT NO. 101338

YOU'VE MADE US ALL PROUD!
CONGRATULATIONS TO PADMA RAJU

ALL INDIA 2ND IN CMA INTER MAR 2021 RESULTS

2nd ALL INDIA Rank

CH.PADMA RAJU
HT NO. 134148

FOR FREE DEMO VIDEOS OF OUR LECTURES CALL :9885125025/26

GUNTUR BRANCH:
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VIP ROAD
CELL : 80085 57071
GAJUWAKA
CELL : 800 855 6073

RAJAHMUNDRY BRANCH:
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D.NO:40/37, VIDYA NAGAR, NEAR MONTESSORI SCHOOL, KURNOOL - 518002.
CELL : 92487 33342, 9246747479

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- Dilshukhnagar : D.No.: 16-11-741/5/1 C&D, Moosh Ram Bagh Road. Vasan Eye Care Lane, Opp: Noble Degree College.
- L.B. Nagar : Mother Terasa Bhavan, Road No.1, Chandrapuri Colony, Sitara Hotel Back Side, Vijayawada National Highway, Ring Road, L.B. Nagar.

Call:
92487 33361
92487 33362

54 CA FINAL RANKS IN LAST 6.5 YEARS

TILL FEB 2024

All India **1**st Rank — G.N.S.K. PRANEETH — HT NO. 367788

All India **4**th Rank — K. VIJAYA LAKSHMI — HT NO. 505454

All India **9**th Rank — CH. SAI SUBRAMANYAM — HT NO. 251934

All India **10**th Rank — CH. SATYA SAI SUJEETH REDDY — HT NO. 132698

All India **10**th Rank — D. GURU BHASKAR REDDY — HT NO. 238169

All India **11**th Rank — G. BHARAGAVI — HT NO. 238169

All India **12**th Rank — CH. SAI THARUN KUMAR — HT NO. 132829

All India **13**th Rank — M. BHANU PRASAD — HT NO. 337928

All India **17**th Rank — M. SURYA PRAKASH — HT NO. 790108

All India **19**th Rank — B. CHARAN REDDY — HT NO. 148924

All India **20**th Rank — B. MANISHA — HT NO. 866863

All India **20**th Rank — TRINADH SAHOO — HT NO. 330528

All India **22**nd Rank — P. LAKSHMI DEEPIKA — HT NO. 505545

All India **22**nd Rank — T. PAVAN KUMAR — HT NO. 146483

All India **25**th Rank — K. RAJAVARDHAN REDDY — HT NO. 445436

All India **29**th Rank — K. JAGADEESHWAR BABU — HT NO. 338078

All India **30**th Rank — K. SAI NAVEEN — HT NO. 171288

All India **31**st Rank — N. REVANTH KUMAR — HT NO. 224638

All India **31**st Rank — K. B. PRAVEEN TEJ — HT NO. 437541

All India **32**nd Rank — B.B. PRATHYUSHA — HT NO. 142951

All India **32**nd Rank — P. KUMAR — HT NO. 637974

All India **33**rd Rank — M. SUPRAJA — HT NO. 367787

All India **33**rd Rank — K. POOJA JAIN — HT NO. 337914

All India **34**th Rank — K.N.S.S.SWAROOP — HT NO. 142883

All India **34**th Rank — P. RAJESH — HT NO. 637429

All India **36**th Rank — J. BIKSHALU BABU — HT NO. 445650

All India **36**th Rank — G. NAGA VENKATA SAILESH — HT NO. 209950

All India **36**th Rank — I. ETHIHASAN REDDY — HT NO. 437615

All India **38**th Rank — J. SHRAVAN REDDY — HT NO. 209771

All India **40**th Rank — S. AKHIL NANDAN — HT NO. 427589

All India **40**th Rank — V. SAHITHI — HT NO. 177878

All India **41**st Rank — B. NEERAJ — HT NO. 275410

All India **41**st Rank — E. NIKHIL KUMAR REDDY — HT NO. 204449

All India **42**nd Rank — M. MURALI KRISHNA — HT NO. 329960

All India **42**nd Rank — M.KALYAN VAMSI — HT NO. 364594

All India **43**rd Rank — GOYAL RIYA — HT NO. 427096

All India **44**th Rank — P. VIJAYA LAKSHMI — HT NO. 142769

All India **44**th Rank — T. SPANDANA — HT NO. 505555

All India **44**th Rank — A. SNEHANJALI — HT NO. 241410

All India **45**th Rank — CH. SAI GIREESH — HT NO. 146408

All India **45**th Rank — K. VAISHNAVI — HT NO. 445934

All India **45**th Rank — CH. GANGADHAR — HT NO. 225258

All India **46**th Rank — P.VIKAS — HT NO. 142398

All India **46**th Rank — K. SUBAM — HT NO. 514886

All India **46**th Rank — ANJANEYA VARA PRASAD — HT NO. 367903

All India **46**th Rank — P. SAI PRIYA — HT NO. 254723

All India **47**th Rank — T. BHAGYA LAKSHMI — HT NO. 505536

All India **47**th Rank — G.V. SAIKRISHNA — HT NO. 418371

All India **48**th Rank — K. KOTESWARA RAO — HT NO. 505494

All India **48**th Rank — YASWANTH — HT NO. 867236

All India **49**th Rank — D. VIJAY KUMAR — HT NO. 178610

All India **49**th Rank — K. RANJITH — HT NO. 445739

All India **49**th Rank — K. MADHURIMA — HT NO. 505525

All India **50**th Rank — S. AKHIL KUMAR — HT NO. 803560

9 ALL INDIA 1ST RANKS IN JUST 4 YEARS

(2020, 2021, 2022 & 2023) CA & CMA RESULTS

1ST ALL INDIA RANK

CMA INTER
ALL INDIA 1ST RANKER
SEP 2023 RESULTS
L. VAGDHEVA
H.T. No. 340910

CMA FINAL
ALL INDIA 1ST RANKER
SEP 2023 RESULTS
M. SREEKANTH KUMAR
H.T. No. 307705

CMA INTER
ALL INDIA 1ST RANKER
SEP 2022 RESULTS
RISHAB OSTWAL R
Reg.No. 02211116121

CA INTER (OLD SYLLABUS)
ALL INDIA 1ST RANKER
FEB 2022 RESULTS
CH. YASWANTH
HT NO. 433780

CMA FINAL
ALL INDIA 1ST RANKER
MAR 2021 RESULTS
NIKHIL KUMAR REDDY
HT NO. 101338

CMA FOUNDATION
ALL INDIA 1ST RANKER
DEC 2020 RESULTS
RISHAB OSTWAL R
Reg.No. SF2020065006

CMA FINAL
ALL INDIA 1ST RANKER
FEB 2020 RESULTS
D. GURU BASKAR REDDY
HT NO. 310860

CMA INTER
ALL INDIA 1ST RANKER
FEB 2020 RESULTS
K. DEEPAK JAIN
HT NO. 233277

CA FINAL
ALL INDIA 1ST RANKER
JAN 2020 RESULTS
G.N.S.K. PRANEETH
HT NO. 367788

MASTER MINDS

CA • CMA • CS • MEC • CEC

GUNTUR | RAJAHMUNDRY | KURNOOL | VIZAG | NELLORE
HYDERABAD | VIJAYAWADA | TIRUPATHI

AP : 98851 25025/26
TG : 92487 33361/62