Certificate Course on Public Finance & Government Accounting

Sample Questions-11

1. Which of the following entity does not work directly on PFMS for processing sanction & payments under PAO module?
   a) Program Division
   b) IFD
   c) PAO
   d) DDO

Ans: b

2. In PFMS, which module is used for receipts processing (other than tax receipts) in central government?
   a) NTRP module
   b) SNA module
   c) TSA module
   d) EAT module

Ans: a

3. What is meant by PFMS?
   a) Public Financial Monitoring System
   a) Plan Financial Monitoring System
   b) Public Financial Management System
   c) Plan Financial Management System

Ans: d

4. EAT module:
   a) Enables reporting of tilisation
   b) Enables payment by agencies.
   c) Enables receipts by agencies
   d) All of the above

Ans: d

5. SNA module
   a) Every Ministry of Government of India will designate a Single Nodal Agency (SNA) for implementing each CSS.
   b) The State will open a Single Nodal Account for each scheme at the State level in a Scheduled Commercial Bank
   c) The account can also be opened in RBI.
   d) SNA has only State share credited into it

Ans: b

6. Which is not correct for TSA module
   a) It is known as Treasury Single Account module
   b) This module is applicable to autonomous bodies payments.
   c) All Autonomous Bodies and their subagencies at all levels are registered on PFMS and mapped in hierarchy
   d) Their accounts are opened in Scheduled Commercial banks

Ans: d

7. Which is correct about NTRP module
   a. This module is used for taking all receipts of central government.
   b. The module is outside PFMS for States.
   c. It is aimed to capture non-tax Receipts of Government of India
   d. It also enables payment of Non taxes by users

Ans: c

8. Which is not a process in DBT module
   a) Schemes/ components identification
   b) Beneficiary database digitization
   c) Aadhaar & bank account collection and validation
   d) Grievance redressal of beneficiaries of Social benefit schemes

Ans: d

9. Which of these is not covered in the scope of Public Finance
   a) Public income b) Public expenditure
   C) Public debt d) Public administration

Ans: d)

10. Which of the following measures is helpful in d**istribution of income and wealth.**
   a) A tax transfer scheme b) Progressive income tax
   C) Subsidies on goods d) Disinvestment

Ans: d)

11. Which of these is a statutory measure to enforce fiscal discipline
   a) Fiscal Rules b) Appropriation Act
   b) Finance bill d) Parliament Committees

Ans: a)

12. Which of these following is helpful in preparing a realistic budget
   a) Realistic assessment of taxes b) Realistic assessment of N.taxes
   C) Prioritisation of expenditure requirement d) All of the above

Ans: d)

13. Which of these do not have any role in Public Finance management

a) Taxation policy b) Debt management

C) Fiscal Rules d) All of the above

Ans: d)

14. Which of these is not an innovation for bringing improvement in Budget

a) Running cost budget b) Devolved Budget

C) Multi year budget d) Welfare programs

Ans: d)

15. Which of the following escape classes/grounds be used in Budget to exceed fiscal deficit target?

a) National Security
b) National Calamity
c) Collapse of agriculture sector affecting farm output and income
d) All of the above

Ans. (d)

16. In a Budget of a Financial year the maximum deviation from the prescribed fiscal deficit target for a year allowed by the FRBM Act 2003 is __________

a) 0.25% of GDP
b) 0.40% of GDP
c) 0.50% of GDP
d) 0.70% of GDP

Ans. (c)

17. As per the FRBM Act 2003, the finance minister shall review the trends in receipts and expenditure in reaction to the budget on ____________

a) Annual Basis
b) Half Yearly Basis
c) Quarterly Basis
d) None of the above

Ans. (b)

18. Which of the following has been emphasized to do periodic review of the compliance of the provisions of the FRBM Act?

a) The fiscal council
b) The controller general of accounts
c) The controller and auditor general of India
d) The reserve bank of India

Ans. (c)

19. Which of the following is key operational target I a Budget

a) Fiscal Deficit
b) Revenue Deficit
c) The General Government Debt
d) The Central Government Debt

Ans. (a)

20. Which of these Deficit indicators is used for deciding the borrowing of Governemnt

a) Revenue deficit b) Fiscal deficit

C) Primary deficit d) Debt deficit

Ans: b)

21. Which of these is an economic indicator to measure trade balance of a country

a) Effective revenue deficit b) Import duty growth

C) Current account deficit c) Balance of Payment

Ans: C)

22. Which of these documents is not presented as part of Union Budget to seek Parliament's approval

a) Annual Financial Statement b) Demand for Grant

C) Finance bill d) Budget at a glance

Ans: d)

23. Which of these documents present the taxation proposals of Government in Budget

a) Appropriation bill b) Fiscal policy statement

C) Finance bill d) Receipt budget

Ans: C)