

QUESTION BANK

(COMMERCE)

Question Bank for +1 and +2 students for the subjects of Commerce is hereby given for the practice. While preparing the questionnaire, emphasis is given on the concepts, short answer-type questions, long answers and numerical, so that it can help students, from the examination point of view.

We hope that you might appreciate this question bank. We welcome suggestions to improve the question bank.

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SUBJECT : COMMERCE

QUESTION BANK

10+1

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|----|---|----------|
| 1. | Accountancy | 01 to 11 |
| 2. | Business Studies-I | 12 to 16 |
| 3. | Business Economics & Quantitative Methods-I | 17 to 21 |

10+2

- | | | |
|----|--|----------|
| 1. | Accountancy | 22 to 40 |
| 2. | Business Studies-II | 41 to 46 |
| 3. | Business Economics & Quantitative Methods-II | 47 to 53 |

The questions bank of commerce for 10+1 & 10+2 classes for the above said subjects has been done by advisory committee follow as :

- 1. Anju Chowdhary**
- 2. Damanjit Kaur**
- 3. Madhu Sood**
- 4. Nisha Samnohra**

Class 10+1 – ACCOUNTS
ACCOUNTING MEANING & OBJECTS

Questions with one marks :

1. What is accounting?
2. What is Book-keeping?
3. Give any four objects of accounting.
4. Give definition of accounting.
5. What do you mean by accounting cycle?
6. Give any four advantages of accounting.
7. Explain features of accounting.
8. Explain users of accounting information.

Question with 2 marks :

1. Give difference between Book keeping & Accountancy.
2. What are the various types of accounting?
3. Is accounting Science or an Art?
4. Explain trade cycle.
5. Write a note on utility of Book-keeping.
6. Calculate Gross profit & net profit :

Opening Stock	50,000	Administration expenses	45,000
Net Sale	11,00,000	Selling expenses	65,000
Direct expenses	60,000	Lost due to fire	20,000
Purchases	7,00,000	Closing stock	70,000

7. Purchase (2000 Articles) 40,000
Freight 500
Carriage inward 200
Office rent 2000
Manager's salary 1000
Stationery 500
Commission 100
Sale (1800 Articles) 54,000

Calculate Gross profit & Net profit.

Questions with 5 marks:

- Q.1 Explain in detail, is accounting a Science or an Art.
- Q.2 Explain in detail Trade cycle.

BASIC ACCOUNTING TERMS

Questions with 1 mark :

1. What are Business Transaction?
2. What are Fixed/Current Assets?
3. Name types of accounts.
4. What is capital/ revenue expenditure?
5. What are current liabilities?
6. What is Cash/ Trade discount?
7. What are Assets?
8. What are liabilities?
9. What is Capital?
10. What is Income?
11. What is Expenditure?
12. What is Cost?
13. What are Debtors/ Creditors?
14. What is Purchase/ Sale?
15. Give the meaning of voucher.
16. What is drawing?
17. What is gain/ Income?
18. What is gross profit/ net profit?
19. Give proforma of transfer voucher.
20. Give meaning of equity.

Questions with 2 marks :

1. Distinguish between current Asset/ Fixed Asset.
2. Give difference between capital expenditure/ revenue expenditure.
3. Give three examples of revenue.
4. What are expenses & how do they differ from losses.
5. Distinguish between transaction/ event.

ACCOUNTING CONCEPTS & PRINCIPLES

Questions with 1 mark :

1. What do you mean by accounting principles?
2. What do you understand by accounting concepts?
3. What is money measurement concept?

4. What is entity concept?
5. What is going concern concept?
6. Explain accounting period/ financial year concept.
7. Explain cost concept.
8. What is principle of consistency?
9. What is principle of cost benefit?
10. What is stable monetary unit?

Questions with 2 marks :

1. Explain main features of accounting principles.
2. Explain the significance of business entity concept.

Questions with 5 marks :

Explain various accounting principles.

ACCOUNTING EQUATION

Questions with 2 mark :

1. What are the two sides of an accounting equation?
2. Explain in short the meaning of accounting equation.
3. What is owner's equity/ outsider's liability?
4. State whether the following are true or false.
 - (i) Salary paid to business managers will decrease the assets & capital.
 - (ii) Examination fees of proprietor's son will decrease the assets & capital.
 - (iii) Amount withdrawn by proprietor of his personal use will increase cash & capital.
 - (iv) Amount paid for the repair of machine will increase and decrease in assets.
5. What is the effect of following on assets & liabilities :
 - (i) Goods purchased on credit for Rs. 5,000 from Ram.
 - (ii) Purchased a machine & paid through cheque 10,000.
 - (iii) Wages paid Rs. 1,000.
 - (iv) Received from Ram Rs. 1,000 by cheque.

JOURNAL

Questions with 1 mark :

1. What do you understand by journal or book of original entry?
2. What are the rules for journalizing?
3. What are advantages of journal?
4. Is it possible to combine two or more transactions in a single entry in journal.
5. Give the meaning of narration & ledger folio.
6. Give the meaning of carried forward & compound entries.
7. Distinguish between cash discount & trade discount.
8. What are the various types of Expenses?
9. Prepare a format of journal.
10. Which type of account is goodwill.
11. Which type of account are the following :
Capital, Debtor, Drawing, Outstanding expenses, land, Bank, Cash, Accrued income.

Questions with 2 marks :

Journalise the following :

1. Goods worth Rs. 10,000 sold to X at 10% trade discount & charged 4% sales tax.
2. X cleared his account after receiving 1% cash discount.
3. Paid income tax 10,000 & sales tax Rs. 360.
4. Goods costing 10,000 lost by fire & claim of Rs. 3,000 received from insurance company.
5. Charged depreciation on machinery Rs. 5,000.
6. Purchased goods for Rs. 10,000 from Sanjay on 10% trade discount & 5% cash discount paid by cheque.
7. Received 10 paise in a rupee from a debtor of Rs. 10,000.
8. Withdrew goods for personal use for Rs. 10,000.
9. Received Rs. 1200 of debts written off.
10. Rent outstanding Rs. 1,000.
11. Interest on drawings Rs. 500.
12. Bank charges charged by Bank Rs. 200.
13. Commission received in advance Rs. 700.
14. Sudhir Kumar who owed me Rs. 3,000 has failed to pay the amount due to insolvency. He pays me a compensation of 45 paise in a rupee.
15. Goods given as charity cost Rs. 800, sales price Rs. 920.

LEDGER

Questions with one mark :

1. What do you understand by Ledger?
2. Give advantages of Ledger?
3. What is posting?
4. How is the journal posted into Ledger?
5. State the rules of posting in Ledger?

Questions with 2 marks :

1. Explain the procedure of balancing of Ledger?
2. Prepare a format of a Ledger?

CASH BOOK & SUBSIDIARY BOOKS

Questions with one mark :

1. What is Cash Book?
2. Explain the types of Cash Book?
3. What is Contra entry?
4. What is imprest system of Cash Book?
5. Explain the advantages of Petty Cash Book?
6. What are the advantages of subdivisional journal?
7. Distinguish between cash account & Cash Book.
8. Name any four Subsidiary Books.
9. What is Purchase Book?
10. What is Sales Book?
11. What is Purchase Return Book?
12. What is Sales Return Book?
13. Write two advantages of two Subsidiary Books.
14. Give specimen of Purchase book & Sales book.
15. Give the purpose of maintaining subsidiary books.
16. Distinguish between Purchase Book & Purchase accounts.
17. Give the specimen of Purchase return & Sales return book.
18. When goods sold are returned back, then in which book are they written?
19. Write meaning of debit note & credit note.

20. Why does a cash book show a debit balance?

Questions with 2 marks :

1. What is debit/credit note explain with specimen?
2. What is contra entry? How do you deal it while preparing triple column cash book?
3. Prepare a petty cash book with imaginary figures?
4. What are kinds of cash book give a brief account of each.\?
5. Define the purposes of maintaining subsidiary books?

TRIAL BALANCE & ERRORS

Questions with one mark:

1. What do you understand by Trial Balance?
2. Why is Trial Balance prepared?
3. Name the three methods of preparing trial balance?
4. Name any four errors which are not disclosed by preparing trial balance?
5. Name the two errors which does not affect the trial balance?
6. Give specimen of trial balance?

Questions with 2 marks :

1. What steps will you take to tally Trial Balance?
2. Is the matching of both sides of Trial Balance the proof of accuracy of accounts?
3. Give any four errors not revealed by trial balance?

Questions with 5 marks :

1. Explain errors revealed & not revealed by trial balance?

BANK RECONCILIATION STATEMENT

Questions with One mark :

1. What is Bank reconciliation statement?
2. Why is Bank Reconciliation statement prepared?
3. Give any four differences in the Cash Book & Pass Book balances.
4. While preparing Bank Reconciliation Statement will you add or deduct the following to or from the cash book overdraft balance.
 - (i) Cheque drawn but not cleared.

- (ii) Interest on Bank overdraft.
 - (iii) Cheques paid into the bank but not collected.
 - (iv) Interest on investment collected by the Bank.
 - (v) Cheques deposited but dishonoured.
5. What are the basis of Bank Reconciliation Statement?
 6. Who prepares Bank Reconciliation Statement?
 7. On which side in a Cash Book are cheques issued entered.

Questions with 2 marks :

1. Prepare Bank Reconciliation Statement with imaginary data.
2. Give any 2 reasons for disagreement of Cash book balance with Pass book balance.

Questions with 5 marks :

1. What do you mean by Band Reconciliations statement? Explain the reasons for non matching of cash book balance with pass book balance.

DEPRECIATION

Questions with one mark :

1. What is meant by depreciation?
2. Give two definitions of depreciation?
3. Describe the main objects of providing the depreciation?
4. Explain the factors which should be kept in mind at the time of fixing the amount of depreciation?
5. Give two reasons for charging depreciation?
6. Name the method of depreciation where the value of Asset can never be zero?
7. On what cost is depreciation charged under written down value method?
8. In which method is depreciation fixed year to year?
9. Give the formula for calculating amount of depreciation & % of depreciation under :
 - (i) Straight line method.
 - (ii) Diminishing balance method.

Questions with 2 marks :

1. Briefly describe the various methods of providing depreciation?
2. Give difference between fixed instalment & reducing instalment method?
3. In what circumstances the reducing balance method is more suitable in comparison to the fixed Instalment method?

4. Explain the factors which should be kept in mind at the time of fixing depreciation?

Questions with 5 marks :

1. Define depreciation. What are causes of depreciations & why is it needed?
2. What is the meaning of depreciation? Explain factors affecting depreciation.

BILL OF EXCHANGE

Questions with one mark :

1. What is Bill of Exchange?
2. Give any four characteristics of Bill of exchange.
3. Write the names of different parties to Bill of exchange.
4. Prepare a specimen of Bill of exchange.
5. What is promissory note?
6. What are essentials of promissory note?
7. Give a specimen of promissory note.
8. What are the various parties to promissory note.
9. Name the party on whose name a bill is drawn.
10. How many days of grace are included while calculating the date of the maturity of bill?
11. Give the meaning of Rebate.
12. What are noting charges?
13. What is meant by renewal of Bill of exchange?
14. Name the party who endorses the Bill of exchange.

Questions with two marks :

1. Briefly explain the effects of dishonour & noting of a Bill of exchange.
2. Briefly explain the purpose & benefits of retiring a Bill of exchange to the debtors & creditors.
3. Explain briefly the procedure of calculating the date of maturity of a Bill of exchange.

Questions with 5 marks :

1. Give difference between Bill of exchange & promissory note?

FINAL ACCOUNTS WITHOUT ADJUSTMENTS

Questions with one mark :

1. What are financial statements?
2. What are main objects of financial statements?
3. Who are the users of financial statements?
4. Give four differences between trial balance and balance sheet.
5. Why balance sheet is prepared?
6. Explain current assets.
7. Explain fixed assets.
8. Give two examples each of fixed and current assets.
9. Explain the purpose of preparing trading account and profit and loss account.
10. Explain the concept of cost of goods sold.
11. Which accounts are included in final accounts?
12. Which expenses are included in gross profit or gross loss.
13. How will you arrange. Balance sheet on the basis of liquidity?
14. Where will the following expenses be shown while preparing final account :
 - (a) Discount
 - (b) Income Tax
 - (c) Life Insurance Premium
 - (d) Sale Tax
 - (e) Apprenticeship Premium
15. What is income statement?
16. What is position statement?

Questions with 5 marks :

1. Give difference between profit & loss & balance sheet?

FINAL ACCOUNTS WITH ADJUSTMENTS

Questions with one mark :

1. How will you show salaries outstanding in Final accounts if it appears in the Trial Balance?
2. How will you treat accrued interest in Final accounts if it appears in the Trial Balance?

3. Explain the treatment of Deferred Revenue Expenditure in Final accounts.
4. Explain the treatment of goods withdrawn for private use in Final accounts.
5. Where will you show the unearned income in the Final accounts? If it is given in additional information.
6. What is meant by provisions for discount on Debtors.
7. Give Journal Entries for the following adjustments :
 - (a) Outstanding salary Rs. 3500.
 - (b) Rent unpaid for one month of Rs. 6000/- p.a.
 - (c) Insurance prepaid for a quarter at Rs. 16,000 p.a.
8. What adjusting entries would you record for the following :
Depreciation, Interest on capital and Manager's Commission.
9. Give meaning of outstanding expenses.
10. Give meaning of prepaid expenses/ income received in advance.
11. What is meant by closing stock. Show its treatment in final accounts.

BUSINESS STUDIES I

Very Short Answer type Questions

(1 mark each)

1. What is the meaning of business?
2. Explain the meaning of economic and non economic activities?
3. What are business risks?
4. What is barter system?
5. State two characteristics of business.
6. Why is profit earning necessary for a business?
7. Name important business ethics.
8. Explain the nature of Commerce?
9. Give the classification of trade.
10. Distinguish between trade, commerce and industry.
11. Differentiate between E-commerce and E-business.
12. Explain the term B 2 B.
13. What is meant by Hacking?
14. Define social values.
15. Explain the concept of out sourcing.
16. What is meant by under-writing of securities?
17. What is De-mat service?
18. Name various 'Aids to trade'.
19. Name various postal services available for communication.
20. Explain the need for internet services.
21. What is meant by E-banking?
22. State the agency functions of a commercial bank?
23. What is meant by life insurance?
24. State five functions of ware housing?
25. What are bonded and duty laid warehouses?
26. What is the legal position of a sole trade business?
27. What is meant by one-man control?
28. Is registration of partnership necessary?
29. Narrate important contents of partnership deed?
30. Explain the concept of limited partnership.
31. Explain the meaning of courier services.
32. What is E-mail?

33. Differentiate between 'Total Loss' and 'Partial Loss'.
34. What is the principle of indemnity?
35. Explain the important features of joint stock company.
36. Describe the advantages of Govt. companies.
37. What are the uses of storage?
38. Narrate the features of Public enterprise?
39. Describe the disadvantages of government companies.
40. What is meant by multinational corporations?
41. Explain the meaning of chartered and statutory companies.
42. What is meant by multinational corporations?
43. State the advantages of multinationals in Indian context.
44. State the contents of Article of Association?
45. Describe the nature of business finance.
46. Explain the nature of preference shares.
47. Describe the meaning of convertible and redeemable debentures.
48. What is the necessity of ploughing back of profits.
49. Explain the benefits of foreign direct investment.
50. Narrate the functions of IDBI.
51. What is meant by investment trust?
52. Explain the meaning of mutual funds.
53. What are the features of internal trade?
54. Discuss itinerant retailers.
55. What is meant by multiple shops?
56. State various types of mail order stores?
57. What do you understand by Tele marketing?
58. State the importance of foreign trade.
59. What type of difficulties are faced in foreign trade?
60. What is export invoice?
61. What is 'letter of credit'?
62. What is meant by bill of lading?
63. What is meant by Indent houses?
64. State the need for export promotion?
65. Name five documents used in export trade.

II. Short Answer Questions

(3 marks each)

1. Distinguish between economic and non-economic activities.
2. Does profit maximization a necessary objective?
3. Explain any two stages in the evolution of business activities.
4. Discuss the responsibility of business towards employees.
5. Discuss the nature of whole sale and retail trade.
6. Name various postal services available for communication.
7. What type of accounts can be maintained with a bank?
8. State the principles of subrogation and contribution.
9. State five advantages of insurance?
10. State five clauses in a marine insurance.
11. Narrate the social desirability of sole trade.
12. Give points of difference between joint Hindu family firm and partnership.
13. Explain the disadvantages of joint family business.
14. Distinguish between private and public company.
15. Give five advantages of co-operatives?
16. State the principles of co-operatives.
17. State the factors influencing the selection of a form of organization?
18. Explain the scope of setting up small enterprises?
19. Discuss the characteristics of departmental set up?
20. Describe various stages for the promotion of an enterprise?
21. Narrate the steps followed for incorporating a company.
22. State the factors enhancing the selection of a form of organization.
23. State the features of global enterprises.
24. What is meant by statement in Lieu of Prospectus?
25. What is meant by Global Depository Receipts.
26. What is meant by Non-banking Finance Companies?
27. Write some points in favour of removing wholesaler?
28. How is an export order scrutinized?
29. Describe the procedure for obtaining import licence and quota.
30. What type of benefits are available to units in special economic zones?

Long Answer Type Questions

(7 marks each)

1. What is meant by the term 'Business'? Describe different characteristics of a business.
2. Discuss various objectives of business.
3. What are business risks? Explain the nature of business risks?
4. What components of society are affected by the activities of a business enterprise?
5. List various causes which have forced the business to assume social responsibilities.
6. What is commerce? Discuss various components of commerce.
7. What is E-commerce? Name the elements of E-commerce.
8. What is meant by courier services? How have they become important these days?
9. Describe the classification of service sector.
10. What is meant by outsourcing of services? What type of services can be outsourced?
11. Describe various types of financial services available for business?
12. How has internet and E-mail revolutioned communication system?
13. Describe the classification of service sector.
14. Describe various functions of Reserve Bank of India.
15. Discuss various types of Bank Account?
16. What is meant by marine Insurance? How is it useful for the trade? Give various types of marine Insurance policy?
17. What is ware-housing? Explain various kinds of ware houses?
18. What are the merits and de-merits of sole trade form of organization?
19. Explain the social desirability of sole proprietorship?
20. Discuss various types of Partners? Can a minor become a partner in a firm?
21. What is co-partnership? How is it different from partnership?
22. Explain various rights and obligations of partners?
23. What is partnership deed? Why is it necessary? Give the main contents of an Ideal deed.
24. What do you understand by a company form of organization? Discuss various kinds of companies?
25. Give the salient features of a co-operative form of organisation. How is it different from a joint stock company?
26. Under what circumstances different forms of organization will be suitable?
27. Explain various factors to be considered for starting business?
28. What is public corporation? Give its merits and de-merits?
29. State the changing role of Public sector enterprises?
30. What are the benefits of multinationals companies?

31. Discuss the bad effects of multinationals in the economic field of a country?
32. What is meant by company promotion? What are the formalities to be completed at the time of incorporation of company?
33. Discuss Debenture as a source of finance. Distinguish between a share and a debenture?
34. Discuss the objectives and operations of industrial finance corporation of India.
35. What are the non Banking finance companies? Discuss their role in financing?
36. Should the wholesalers be eliminated from trade. What difficulties the retailers and producers will face in the absence of wholesalers?
37. Outline in brief the procedure for the export of goods? What are the important document involved there in?
38. What is an Indent? Explain various advantages of Indent houses?
39. What do you mean by export promotion? Why is it needed?
40. Explain the various customs formalities to be complied with while importing goods for another country.

BUSINESS ECONOMICS & QUANTITATIVE METHODS-I

I. ਛੋਟੇ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ - ਹਰੇਕ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਦਾ ਉੱਤਰ 1 ਅੰਕ ਦਾ ਹੈ, (1 mark each)

- Q.1. ਗੋਣ ਅੰਕੜੇ ਦੇ ਮੁੱਖ ਸੋਮੇ ਕਿਹੜੇ ਹਨ?
- Q.2. ਗੋਣ ਅੰਕੜੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਯੋਗ ਵਿਚ ਕਿਹੜੀਆਂ-ਕਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਸਾਵਧਾਨੀਆਂ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹਨ?
- Q.3. ਸੰਗਣਨਾ ਵਿਧੀ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ?
- Q.4. ਦੈਵ ਸੈਂਪਲ (Random Sampling) ਦੇ ਅਰਥ ਸਮਝਾਉ।
- Q.5. ਉਦੇਸ਼ ਪੂਰਨ ਸੈਂਪਲ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ?
- Q.6. ਵਿਅਕਤੀਗਤ ਲੜੀਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ?
- Q.7. ਅੰਕੜੀਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਵਰਗੀਕਰਣ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ?
- Q.8. ਦੰਡ ਚਿੱਤਰ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ?
- Q.9. ਸੰਚਈ ਆਵਿਤੀ ਵੱਕਰ ਜਾਂ ਉਜਾਇਵ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ?
- Q.10. ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧਕੀ ਅਰਥਸ਼ਾਸਤਰ ਦੀ ਪਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦਿਉ।
- Q.11. ਉਪਯੋਗਿਤਾ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ?
- Q.12. ਸੀਮਾਂਤ ਉਪਯੋਗਿਤਾ ਦੀ ਪਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦਿਉ।
- Q.13. ਉਪਭੋਗਤਾ ਸੰਤੁਲਨ ਦੀ ਪਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦਿਉ।
- Q.14. ਮੰਗ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ?
- Q.15. ਮੰਗ ਦੇ ਨਿਯਮ ਦੀ ਪਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦਿਉ।
- Q.16. ਗਿਫਨ ਵਸਤੂਆਂ ਕੀ ਹਨ?
- Q.17. ਮੰਗ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਾਧਾ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ?
- Q.18. ਮੰਗ ਦੀ ਲੋਚ ਕੀ ਹੈ?
- Q.19. ਪੂਰਣ ਬੋਲੋਚਦਾਰ ਮੰਗ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ?
- Q.20. ਉਤਪਾਦਨ ਫਲਨ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ?
- Q.21. ਸੀਮਾਂਤ ਉਤਪਾਦਨ ਕੀ ਹੈ?
- Q.22. ਸਾਧਨ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਸ਼ਤ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ?
- Q.23. ਬਾਹਰੀ ਬਚਤਾ ਦੀ ਪਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦਿਉ।
- Q.24. ਸੀਮਾਂਤ ਉਤਪਾਦ ਅਤੇ ਅੰਸਤ ਉਤਪਾਦ ਵਿੱਚ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਦਸੋ।
- Q.25. ਪੂਰਤੀ ਵੱਕਰ ਕੀ ਹੈ? ਇਕ ਵਿਅਕਤੀਗਤ ਪੂਰਤੀ ਵੱਕਰ ਖਿਚੋ।
- Q.26. ਪੂਰਤੀ ਦੇ ਨਿਯਮ ਦੀ ਪਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦਿਉ।

- Q.27 ਪੂਰਤੀ ਵਿਚ ਵਾਧੇ ਦੇ ਕੀ ਕਾਰਣ ਹਨ?
- Q.28 ਸਿਫਰ ਲੋਚਦਾਰ ਪੂਰਤੀ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ?
- Q.29 ਕੁੱਲ ਆਮਦਨ ਦੀ ਪਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦਿਉ।
- Q.30 ਸੀਮਾਂਤ ਆਮਦਨ ਦੀ ਪਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦਿਉ।
- Q.31 ਕੀ ਸੀਮਾਂਤ ਆਮਦਨ ਜੀਰੋ ਜਾਂ ਰਿਣਾਤਮਕ ਹੋ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ?
- Q.32 ਵਿਆਖਿਆ ਕਰੋ ਕਿ ਆਮਦਨ ਦੀ ਕਿਹੜੀ ਧਾਰਣਾ ਨੂੰ ਕੀਮਤ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ?
- Q.33 ਉਤਪਾਦਨ ਲਾਗਤ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਦੀ ਪਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦਿਉ।
- Q.34 ਮੋਦਰਿਕ ਲਾਗਤ ਦਾ ਕੀ ਅਰਥ ਹੈ?
- Q.35 ਉਤਪਾਦਕ ਸੰਤੁਲਨ ਦੀ ਪਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦਿਉ।
- Q.36 ਸਕਲ ਲਾਭ ਕਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ?
- Q.37 ਪੂਰਣ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਯੋਗਿਤਾ ਦੀ ਪਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦਿਉ।
- Q.38 ਏਕਾਧਿਕਾਰ ਦੀ ਪਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦਿਉ ਅਤੇ ਇਸਦੀ ਦੋ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਤਾਵਾਂ ਦਸੋ।
- Q.39 ਸੰਤੁਲਨ ਕੀਮਤ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਸੰਤੁਲਨ ਮਾਤਰਾ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ?
- Q.40 ਕਿਸੇ ਵਸਤੂ ਦੀ ਮੰਗ ਦੇ ਵੱਧ ਅਤੇ ਪੂਰਤੀ ਦੇ ਵੱਧ ਦਾ ਕੀ ਅਰਥ ਹੈ?

II. ਛੋਟੇ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ-ਹਰੇਕ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ ਦਾ ਉੱਤਰ 2 ਤਿੰਨ ਅੰਕ ਦਾ ਹੈ। (3 marks each)

- Q.1. ਮੁੱਢਲੇ ਅਤੇ ਗੋਣ ਅੰਕੜੀਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਅੰਤਰ ਸਪੱਸ਼ਟ ਕਰੋ।
- Q.2. ਇਕ ਚੰਗੀ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨਾਵਲੀ ਦੇ ਮੁੱਖ ਗੁਣ ਕਿਹੜੇ ਹਨ?
- Q.3. ਗੋਣ ਅੰਕੜੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਸੰਕਲਨ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਤੱਖ ਵਿਅਕਤੀਗਤ ਖੋਜ ਵਿਧੀ ਦਾ ਵਰਣਨ ਕਰੋ।
- Q.4. ਸੰਗਣਨਾ ਵਿਧੀ ਦੇ ਕੀ ਅਰਥ ਹਨ? ਇਸ ਵਿਧੀ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਯੋਗ ਕਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਕਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਹਾਲਤਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ ਹੈ।
- Q.5. ਖੰਡਿਤ ਅਤੇ ਅਖੰਡਿਤ ਮਦਾਂ ਵਿਚਕਾਰ ਅੰਤਰ ਦਸੋ, ਉਦਾਹਰਣ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਸਪੱਸ਼ਟ ਕਰੋ।
- Q.6. ਅੰਕੜੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਚਿੱਤਰੀ ਪ੍ਰਸਤੁਤੀਕਰਣ ਦੀਆਂ ਸੀਮਾਵਾਂ ਦਾ ਉਲੇਖ ਕਰੋ।
- Q.7. ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧਕੀ ਅਰਥਸ਼ਾਸਤਰ ਦੇ ਦੋ ਉਪਯੋਗਾਂ ਜਾਂ ਮਹੱਤਵ ਦਾ ਵਰਣਨ ਕਰੋ।
- Q.8. ਉਪਯੋਗਿਤਾ ਵਿਸ਼ਲੇਸ਼ਣ ਦੀ ਚਾਰ ਮਾਨਤਾਵਾਂ ਲਿਖੋ।
- Q.9. ਇਕ ਹੀ ਵਸਤੂ ਦੇ ਲਈ ਉਪਭੋਗਤਾ ਸੰਤੁਲਨ ਦਾ ਵਰਣਨ ਕਰੋ।
- Q.10. ਮੰਗ ਵੱਕਰ ਦੇ ਖਿਸਕਾਵ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ?
- Q.11. ਪਰਿਵਾਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਆਮਦਨ ਵਿਚ ਪਰਿਵਰਤਨ ਹੋਣ ਤੇ ਵਸਤੂ ਦੀ ਮੰਗ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ? ਸਮਝਾਉ।

- Q.12 ਮੰਗ ਦੀ ਮਾਤਰਾ ਵਿਚ ਪਰਿਵਰਤਨ ਅਤੇ ਮੰਗ ਵਿਚ ਪਰਿਵਰਤਨ ਦਾ ਅੰਤਰ ਸਪੱਸ਼ਟ ਕਰੋ।
- Q.13 ਵਿਅਕਤੀਗਤ ਮੰਗ ਅਤੇ ਬਾਜ਼ਾਰ ਮੰਗ ਵੱਕਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਵਿਚ ਅੰਤਰ ਸਪੱਸ਼ਟ ਕਰੋ।
- Q.14 ਮੰਗ ਦੀ ਲੋਚ ਨੂੰ ਮਾਪਣ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਸ਼ਤ ਵਿਧੀ ਕੀ ਹੈ?
- Q.15 ਮੰਗ ਦੀ ਕੀਮਤ ਲੋਚ ਨੂੰ ਮਾਪਣ ਦੀ ਖਰਚ ਵਿਧੀ ਕੀ ਹੈ?
- Q.16 ਕਿਸੇ ਵਸਤੂ ਦੀ ਮੰਗ ਦੀ ਕੀਮਤ ਲੋਚ ਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਕਰਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਕੋਈ ਤਿੰਨ ਕਾਰਕ ਦਸੋ।
- Q.17 ਨਮਕ ਦੇ ਲਈ ਸਾਪੇਖਿਤ ਬੇਲੋਚਦਾਰ ਮੰਗ ਦੀ ਮੰਗ ਅਨੁਸੂਚੀ ਬਣਾਉ।
- Q.18 ਪੈਮਾਨੇ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਫਲ ਦੇ ਵਿਭਿੰਨ ਨਿਯਮ ਕਿਹੜੇ ਹਨ?
- Q.19 ਘੱਟਦੇ ਵੱਧਦੇ ਅਨੁਪਾਤ ਦੇ ਨਿਯਮ ਦੀ ਮਾਨਤਾਵਾਂ ਕੀ ਹਨ?
- Q.20 ਪੈਮਾਨੇ ਦੇ ਘਟਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਫਲ ਦੇ ਲਾਗੂ ਹੋਣ ਦੇ ਕੀ ਕਾਰਣ ਹਨ?
- Q.21 ਸਾਧਨ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਫਲ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ? ਸਾਧਨ ਦੇ ਵਧਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਫਲ ਦੇ ਕੀ ਕਾਰਣ ਹਨ? ਵਿਆਖਿਆ ਕਰੋ?
- Q.22 ਪੂਰਤੀ ਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਕਰਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਚਾਰ ਤੱਤ ਲਿਖੋ।
- Q.23 ਪੂਰਤੀ ਦੇ ਸੰਕੁਚਨ ਅਤੇ ਪੂਰਤੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਮੀ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ?
- Q.24 ਪੂਰਣ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਯੋਗਿਤਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਔਸਤ ਅਤੇ ਸੀਮਾਂਤ ਆਮਦਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੀ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਹੈ?
- Q.25 ਸੀਮਾਂਤ ਆਮਦਨ ਕਿਸਨੂੰ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ? ਇਹ ਔਸਤ ਆਮਦਨ ਤੋਂ ਕਿਸ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਸੰਬੰਧਿਤ ਹੈ?
- Q.26 ਏਕਾਧਿਕਾਰ ਅਤੇ ਏਕਾਧਿਕਾਰੀ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਯੋਗਿਤਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਸੀਮਾਂਤ ਅਤੇ ਔਸਤ ਆਮਦਨ ਕਿਸ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ?
- Q.27 ਸਪੱਸ਼ਟ ਲਾਗਤਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਸਥਿਰ ਲਾਗਤਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਅੰਤਰ ਦੱਸੋ।
- Q.28 ਇਕ ਵਸਤੂ ਦੀ ਬਾਜ਼ਾਰ ਪੂਰਤੀ ਦੀ ਪਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦਿਉ। ਇਕ ਪੂਰਤੀ ਵੱਕਰ ਦੇ ਸੱਜੇ ਪਾਸੇ ਖਿਸਕਣ ਦੇ ਕਾਰਣ ਦਸੋ।
- Q.29 ਸੀਮਾਂਤ ਆਮਦਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਰਿਵਰਤਨ ਕੁੱਲ ਆਗਮ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ?
- Q.30 ਪੂਰਣ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਯੋਗਿਤਾ ਵਿੱਚ AR ਤੇ MR ਬਰਾਬਰ ਕਿਉਂ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ?
- Q.31 ਮੰਗ ਦੇ ਵਧਣ ਅਤੇ ਪੂਰਤੀ ਦੇ ਘੱਟ ਹੋਣ ਦਾ ਕੀਮਤ ਤੇ ਕੀ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ?
- Q.32 ਸੰਤੁਲਨ ਕੀਮਤ ਤੇ ਕੀ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਸੰਤੁਲਨ ਮਾਤਰਾ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ?
- Q.33 ਵਾਸਤਵਿਕ ਲਾਗਤਾਂ, ਨਿੱਜੀ ਲਾਗਤਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਲਾਗਤਾਂ ਦਾ ਅਰਥ ਦਸੋ।
- Q.34 ਬਦਲਦੇ ਅਨੁਪਾਤ ਨਿਯਮ ਦੇ ਵਿਭਿੰਨ ਚਰਨਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੁੱਲ ਉਤਪਾਦ ਅਤੇ ਸੀਮਾਂਤ ਉਤਪਾਦ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੀ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ?
- Q.35 ਬਾਜ਼ਾਰ ਦੇ ਕਿਸ ਰੂਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਕ ਫਰਮ ਕੀਮਤ-ਸਵੀਕਾਰਕ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ?

ਵੱਡੇ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ - (7 marks each)

- Q.1. ਸਾਖਿਅਕੀ ਦੀ ਪਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦਿਉ ਅਤੇ ਇਸਦੇ ਮਹੱਤਵ ਦਾ ਵਿਸਥਾਰਪੂਰਵਕ ਵਰਣਨ ਕਰੋ।
- Q.2. ਮੁੱਢਲੇ ਅੰਕੜੇ ਕੀ ਹਨ? ਮੁੱਢਲੇ ਅੰਕੜੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਸੰਕਲਨ ਦੀਆਂ ਵਿਭਿੰਨ ਵਿਧੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਨਾ ਦਸੋ। ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਇੱਕ ਦੇ ਗੁਣ ਅਤੇ ਦੋਸ਼ਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਿਵੇਚਨਾ ਕਰੋ।
- Q.3. ਸੈਂਪਲ ਸਰਵੇਖਣ ਦੀ ਵਿਆਖਿਆ ਕਰੋ। ਇਸਦੇ ਕੀ ਲਾਭ ਅਤੇ ਹਾਨੀਆਂ ਹਨ?
- Q.4. ਭਰੋਸੇਮੰਦ, ਸਮਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਲਾਗਤ ਦੇ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਵਿਚ ਸੰਗਣਨਾ ਅਤੇ ਸੈਂਪਲ ਵਿੱਧੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਤੁਲਨਾ ਕਰੋ।
- Q.5. ਸੰਖਿਅਕੀ ਲੜੀਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ? ਭਿੰਨ ਭਿੰਨ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਦੀਆਂ ਲੜੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਉਦਾਹਰਣ ਸਹਿਤ ਵਿਆਖਿਆ ਕਰੋ।
- Q.6. ਆਵਿਤੀ ਸਾਰਣੀ ਅਤੇ ਆਵਿਤੀ ਵੰਡ ਵਿੱਚ ਅੰਤਰ ਦਸੋ।
- Q.7. ਸਾਖਿਅਕੀ ਅੰਕੜੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਰੇਖਾ ਚਿਤਰੀ ਪ੍ਰਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਲਾਭ ਹੈ? ਇਸ ਦੀਆਂ ਸੀਮਾਵਾਂ ਤੇ ਰੋਸ਼ਨੀ ਪਾਉ।
- Q.8. ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧਕੀ ਅਰਥਸ਼ਾਸਤਰ ਦੀ ਪਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦਿਉ। ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧਕੀ ਅਰਥਸ਼ਾਸਤਰ ਦੇ ਖੇਤਰ ਦਾ ਸੰਖੇਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਵੇਚਨਾ ਕਰੋ।
- Q.9. ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧਕੀ ਅਰਥਸ਼ਾਸਤਰ ਦਾ ਮਹੱਤਵ ਅਤੇ ਇਸਦੀ ਮੁੱਖ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਤਾਵਾਂ ਦਸੋ।
- Q.10. ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧਕੀ ਅਰਥਸ਼ਾਸਤਰ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਕ੍ਰਿਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਖੇਤਰ ਦੀ ਵਿਆਖਿਆ ਦਰੋ।
- Q.11. ਉਪਯੋਗਿਤਾ ਦੀ ਪਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦਿਉ। ਕੁੱਲ ਉਪਯੋਗਿਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਸੀਮਾਂਤ ਉਪਯੋਗਿਤਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਦੀ ਵਿਆਖਿਆ ਕਰੋ।
- Q.12. ਮੰਗ ਵੱਕਰ ਕੀ ਹੈ? ਇਸਦੀ ਢਲਾਨ ਹੇਠਾਂ ਵੱਲ ਕਿਉਂ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ? ਕਿ ਇਸਦੇ ਕੋਈ ਅਪਵਾਦ ਹਨ?
- Q.13. ਕੁੱਲ ਉਪਯੋਗਿਤਾ ਅਧਿਕਤਮ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ਜਦੋਂ ਸੀਮਾਂਤ ਉਪਯੋਗਿਤਾ ਜ਼ੀਰੋ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਉਦਾਹਰਣ ਸਹਿਤ ਸਮਝਾਉ।
- Q.14. ਮੰਗ ਦੇ ਨਿਯਮ ਦੀ ਰੇਖਾਚਿੱਤਰ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਵਿਆਖਿਆ ਕਰੋ। ਕਿਸੇ ਵਸਤੂ ਦੀ ਮੰਗ ਨੂੰ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਪੰਜ ਤੱਤਾਂ ਦਾ ਵਰਣਨ ਕਰੋ।
- Q.15. ਮੰਗ ਦੀ ਲੋਚ ਕੀ ਹੈ? ਮੰਗ ਦੀ ਲੋਚ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਹੜੇ ਤੱਤ/ਕਾਰਨ ਨਿਰਧਾਰਤ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ?
- Q.16. ਪੈਮਾਨੇ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਫਲ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ? ਉਪਰਲੇ ਰੇਖਾਚਿੱਤਰ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਯੋਗ ਕਰਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਪੈਮਾਨੇ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਫਲ ਦੀ ਵਧਦੀ ਸਮਾਨ ਅਤੇ ਘਟਦੀ ਧਾਰਣਾਵਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਿਆਖਿਆ ਕਰੋ।
- Q.17. ਅੰਦਰੂਨੀ ਅਤੇ ਬਾਹਰੀ ਬਚਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਿਆਖਿਆ ਕਰੋ। ਉਹ ਬਚਤਾਂ ਕਿਸ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ?
- Q.18. ਪੈਮਾਨੇ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਫਲ ਅਤੇ ਸਾਧਨ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਫਲ ਦੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਅੰਤਰ ਦਸੋ। ਪੈਮਾਨੇ ਦੇ ਵੱਧਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਫਲ ਅਤੇ ਸਾਧਨ ਦੇ ਵੱਧਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਫਲ ਦੇ ਕਾਰਣਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਿਆਖਿਆ ਕਰੋ।
- Q.19. ਕੁੱਲ ਭੋਤਿਕ ਉਤਪਾਦ ਤਾਲਿਕਾ ਦੀ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਨਾਲ ਪੈਮਾਨੇ ਦੇ ਵਧਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਫਲ ਅਤੇ ਪੈਮਾਨੇ ਦੇ ਘੱਟਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਫਲ ਬਾਰੇ ਦੱਸੋ?
- Q.20. ਕਿਸੇ ਵਸਤੂ ਦੀ ਬਾਜ਼ਾਰ ਪੂਰਤੀ ਦੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਚਾਰ ਨਿਰਧਾਰਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਿਆਖਿਆ ਕਰੋ।
- Q.21. ਰੇਖਾਚਿੱਤਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਨਾਲ ਪੂਰਤੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਸਤਾਰ ਅਤੇ ਪੂਰਤੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਾਧੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਅੰਤਰ ਦਸੋ।

- Q.22 What is meant by elasticity of supply? Describe perfectly elastic supply and perfectly inelastic supply with the help of diagrams.
- Q.23 ਕੁੱਲ, ਔਸਤ, ਅਤੇ ਸੀਮਾਂਤ ਆਗਮ ਵੱਕਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਅੰਤਰ ਦਾ ਵਰਣਨ ਕਰੋ।
- Q.24 ਪੂਰਣ ਪ੍ਰਤਿਯੋਗਿਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਏਕਾਧਿਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਅੰਤਰਗਤ ਫਰਮ ਦੇ ਔਸਤ ਅਤੇ ਸੀਮਾਂਤ ਆਮਦਨ ਵੱਕਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਿਵੇਚਨਾ ਕਰੋ।
- Q.25 ਕੁੱਲ ਲਾਗਤ, ਔਸਤ ਅਤੇ ਸੀਮਾਂਤ ਲਾਗਤ ਦੇ ਕੀ ਅਰਥ ਹਨ? ਔਸਤ ਲਾਗਤ ਅਤੇ ਸੀਮਾਂਤ ਲਾਗਤ ਦੇ ਆਪਸੀ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਦੇ ਚਿੱਤਰ ਅਤੇ ਤਾਲਿਕਾ ਦੀ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਨਾਲ ਵਿਆਖਿਆ ਕਰੋ।
- Q.26 ਅਲਪਕਾਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਔਸਤ ਲਾਗਤ ਅਤੇ ਸੀਮਾਂਤ ਲਾਗਤ ਦੀ ਵਿਆਖਿਆ ਕਰੋ। ਅਲਪਕਾਲੀਨ ਔਸਤ ਲਾਗਤ ਵੱਕਰ 'U' ਆਕਾਰ ਦੀ ਕਿਉਂ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ।
- Q.27 ਉਪਭੋਗਤਾ ਸੰਤੁਲਨ ਦੀ ਪਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦਿਉ, MC ਅਤੇ MR ਦੀ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਨਾਲ ਇਸਦੀ ਵਿਆਖਿਆ ਕਰੋ।
- Q.28 ਪੂਰਣ ਪ੍ਰਤਿਯੋਗੀ ਬਾਜ਼ਾਰ ਦੀਆਂ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਤਾਵਾਂ ਕੀ ਹਨ?
- Q.29 ਇਕਾਧਿਕਾਰੀ ਪ੍ਰਤਿਯੋਗਿਤਾ ਦੀ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਤਾਵਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਿਆਖਿਆ ਕਰੋ। ਏਕਾਧਿਕਾਰੀ ਪ੍ਰਤਿਯੋਗਿਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਇਕਾਧਿਕਾਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਮੰਗ ਵੱਕਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਤੁਲਨਾ ਕਰੋ।
- Q.30 ਸੰਤੁਲਨ ਕੀਮਤ ਤੋਂ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕੀ ਸਮਝਦੇ ਹੋ? ਮੰਗ ਅਤੇ ਪੂਰਤੀ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਕਤੀਆਂ ਸੰਤੁਲਨ ਕੀਮਤ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਸ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਰ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ?
- Q.31 ਸੰਖੇਪ ਰੂਪ ਨਾਲ ਵਿਆਖਿਆ ਕਰੋ ਕਿ ਨਵਾਂ ਸੰਤੁਲਨ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਸਥਾਪਿਤ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਦ ਮੰਗ ਜਾਂ ਪੂਰਤੀ ਵੱਕਰ ਖਿਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ?

CLASS 10+2 – ACCOUNTS
NON PROFIT ORGANISATION

Questions with one marks :

1. Describe not for profit organization.
2. Describe donation.
3. Differentiate between Receipt & Income.
4. Differentiate between payment & expenditure.
5. What treatment will you give for entrance fees.
6. Describe donation.
7. What is the treatment of general donation?
8. What is the treatment of specific donation?
9. Describe life membership fees.
10. What is the treatment of life membership fees.
11. When tournament fund is existing what treatment should be given to tournament expenses?
12. What is meaning of Receipt & Payment?
13. What is Legacy?
14. Give meaning of Subscription.
15. Give three examples of non-profit organization.

Questions with 2 marks :

1. How will you deal with the sports fund while preparing final accounts of Chandigarh club as an 31st March 2010.

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Dr. Bal. (Rs.)</i>	<i>Cr. Bal. (Rs.)</i>
Sports Fund		40,000
Sports Fund Investment	40,000	
Int. on sports fund Investment		6,000
Sports expenses	3,500	
Sports fees collected		1,000

2. Show the treatment of the following items in the Final accounts of Amritsar club for the year ended 31st March 2010.

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Dr. Bal. (Rs.)</i>	<i>Cr. Bal. (Rs.)</i>
Sports Fund		50,000
Sports Fund Investment	8,000	
Int. on sports fund Investment		1,000
Sports expenses	70,000	
Sports fees collected		2,000

3. Find out Income from the following :

Subscription received during the year	48,000
Subscription outstanding opening	3,000
Subscription advance opening	7,000
Subscription advance closing	4,000
Subscription outstanding closing	5,000

4. Calculate the amount to be posted to income and expenditure account for 31.03.2007.

	Rs.
Stock of Stationery on 01.04.2006	800
Creditors for stationery on 01.04.2006	300
Advance paid for Stationery carried forward from last year	90
Stock of Stationery on 31.03.2007	80
Advance paid for stationery on 31.03.2007	120
Amount paid for stationery during the year 2006-07	3040
Creditors for stationery on 31.03.2007	190

5. Calculate the amount of Depreciation for the year 2007 :

Office equipment	as on 01.01.06	as on 31.12.07
	42,000	38,000
Purchase of office equipment during the year	Rs. 22,000.	
Sale of office equipment during the year	Rs. 16,500.	

6. Give four differences between :

- (i) Receipt & Payment/ Income & Expenditure.
- (ii) Profit & Loss/ Income & Expenditure.
- (iii) Cash Book/ Receipt & Payment.

Questions with 5 marks :

1. What is the procedure for conversion of Receipt & Payment A/c into Income & Expenditure?

PARTNERSHIP

Questions with one mark :

1. Define Partnership.
2. Give any two reasons in favour of having a partnership deed.
3. What is partnership deed?
4. Write a note on capital ratio.
5. A partner withdraw Rs. 1200 per month at the end of each month. Calculate int. on drawing at 12% per annum.
6. What time should be taken into consideration if equal monthly amount is drawn as drawing at the end of each month.
7. What balance does a partner's current account has?
8. Pass journal entry for allowing int. on Partner's capital.
9. In the absence of an agreement int. on a partner's loan shall be paid at the rate.....
10. Name the written agreement containing terms & conditions agreed by the partners.
11. What is fluctuating capital account?
12. What is fixed capital account?
13. Name the act which governs partnership firms in India.
14. What are maximum number of partners allowed in a firm.
15. What are minimum number of partners allowed in a firm.
16. Name the types of partners capital accounts maintained in partnership.
17. Mention two items appear on the debit side of partner's capital account if capital accounts are fluctuating.
18. Give the name of essential characteristics of partnership.
19. A withdraw Rs. 600 per month regularly on the 1st day of every month for six months during 2009. If int. on drawings is charged @ 5% per annum. Calculate int. on drawing of A.
20. Mention any two items which may appear in partner's current account.

Questions with 2 marks :

1. A & B withdraw from the firm Rs. 1000 each per month for their personal expenses but A withdraw on 1st day of the month while B withdraw on the last day of month. Calculate int. on drawing for one year @ 5% per annum.

2. Calculate capital ratio if A starts business on 1st April with Rs. 20,000 & B joins him on 1st June with capital of Rs. 30,000. On 1st August each partner further contributes Rs. 10,000. Firm closes its books on calendar basis.
3. Explain in 50 words as to why it is considered desirable to make the partnership agreement in writing.
4. Why is profit and loss adjustment account prepared.
5. Give two circumstances in which fixed capital of partner may change.
6. In the absence of partnership deed specify the rules applicable. Give five points.
7. Is it compulsory to have partnership deed? Is it compulsory to have it in writing?
8. Mention any two rights of the partners in the absence of partnership deed.
9. Give difference between fixed capital and fluctuating capital.
10. Give difference between P&L & P&L appropriation account.

GOODWILL

Question with one mark :

1. Define goodwill.
2. Give two features of goodwill.
3. Name any two factors affecting goodwill of a firm.
4. Name types of goodwill.
5. How the goodwill is valued under average profit?
6. How the goodwill is valued under super profit method?
7. How goodwill is valued under capitalization of super profit?
8. What is capitalization of average profit for calculation of goodwill?
9. Mention any two circumstances when need for valuation of goodwill arises.
10. What is the nature of goodwill?

Questions with 2 marks :

1. The profits of AB & Co. for the last five years were as under :

Year	Profit in Rs.
2006	10,000
2007	20,000
2008	30,000
2009	40,000
2010	60,000

Calculate the value of goodwill is 2 year's purchase of Average Weighted profit. The weights are 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 in the year of 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009 & 2010.

2. A firm has total assets of Rs. 2,50,000 including cash of Rs. 30,000. The creditors are Rs. 40,000. Normal rate of return is 10% on capital employed. Goodwill of firm is valued at Rs. 1,40,000. at 4 years purchase of super profit. Find the average profit.
3. A firm earns Rs. 1,00,000 as its annual profits. The rate of normal profits being 10%. The assets of the firm amount to Rs. 5,00,000 and the liabilities Rs. 2,00,000. Find out the value of Goodwill by capitalization method.
4. Explain briefly factors affecting goodwill?

Questions with 5 marks :

1. Define goodwill. Explain various methods for calculation of goodwill.

RECONSTITUTION OF A FIRM

Questions with one mark :

1. What is meant by reconstitution of partnership firm?
2. State any two occasions when reconstitution of a partnership firm takes place.
3. When can a new partner be admitted in a partnership firm.
4. What is the effect of admission of a new partner in the firm.
5. What is the position of a new partner in a firm.
6. State the two main rights acquired by a partner.
7. Why is revaluation account prepared?
8. Define sacrificing ratio.
9. Give two circumstances when sacrificing ratio may be applied.
10. Why is it necessary to revalue the assets and liabilities of a partner.

Questions with 2 marks :

1. A, B & C are partners in 3 : 7 : 5 ratio. They decided to change their ratio as follows. A gave $\frac{1}{15}$ th share of his profit to C. B gave $\frac{2}{15}$ from his share to A, $\frac{1}{15}$ to C. find out new ratio & gain sacrifice of each partner.
2. Why is it necessary to revalue the assets and liabilities of a firm on its reconstitution. Explain briefly.
3. Distinguish between revaluation account & memorandum revaluation account.
4. A, B & C are partners in 2 : 2 : 1 ratio. They admitted D into the firm for $\frac{1}{5}$ th share. They had Rs. 60,000 in P&L account. Record the necessary journal entries in the books of firm under the following circumstances.
 - (a) When profit & loss account is closed.
 - (b) When profit & loss account is not closed and only adjustment entry is passed.
5. A, B & C are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 4 : 3 : 2 on 1st April 2012. They decided to share the profits in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1. On that date following balances were appearing in the Balance Sheet.

- (a) Profit & loss (Cr.) Rs. 25,000.
- (b) General reserve Rs. 60,000.
- (c) Deffered revenue expenditure 20,000.

Pass Journal entries.

ADMISSION

Question with one mark :

1. What are the conditions for admission of partner under the partnership act.
2. What is the purpose of preparing revaluation account.
3. Why memorandum revaluation account is prepared. Give two circumstances in which sacrifice ratio may be applied.
4. What is the formula of sacrificing ration.
5. Where is recorded the decrease in provision for bad and doubtful debts?
6. How would you deal with goodwill when new partner brings his share of goodwill in cash.
7. Give journal entry when new partner does not bring his share of Goodwill in cash.
8. What is meant by admission of a partner.
9. What is the nature of revaluation account.
10. Why is the profit or loss on revaluation not transferred to incoming partner's capital account?

Questions with 2 marks :

1. A & B are partners in a firm sharing P & L in ratio of 5 : 3. They admitted C as a new partner for $\frac{1}{5}$ th share of profits. C is to bring Rs. 20,000 as capital and Rs. 4,000 as his share of Goodwill.
Give journal entries if 50% of the amount of G/W is withdrawn.
2. X & Y are partners in a firm sharing profits & losses in the ratio of 3 : 2. They decide to admit C into partnership with $\frac{1}{4}$ th share in profits. C will bring Rs. 30,000 for capital and the requisite amount of Goodwill in cash. Goodwill of the firm is valued at Rs. 20,000.
3. X, Y & Z are partners in 3 : 2 : 1 ratio. Their goodwill is valued 96,000. New partner C is admitted for $\frac{1}{12}$ th share. Which he takes from X, Y & Z in 2 : 1 : 1 ratio. Records entries in the following cases.
 - (i) C brings stock valued at Rs. 5,000 for goodwill.
 - (ii) C does not bring goodwill in cash and Goodwill exists in the books Rs. 30,000.
4. A & B are in partnership sharing profit & losses in 2 : 1 ratio. They admit C for $\frac{1}{5}$ th share. C brings Rs. 60,000 as his capital. The capital accounts of A & B after all adjustments were Rs. 60,000 and Rs. 40,000 respectively. It was decided to adjust to the capital of A & B on the basis of proportion of C's capital to his share in the business. Calculate the amount paid or brought in by old partners.

5. A commenced business with capital of Rs. 2,50,000 on April 1st 2007. During the five years ended March 31st 2012. The following profits and losses were made on a

		Rs.
March 31 st 2007	(Loss)	5,000
March 31 st 2008	(Profit)	13,000
March 31 st 2009	(Profit)	17,000
March 31 st 2010	(Profit)	20,000
March 31 st 2011	(Profit)	25,000

During the period he had withdrawn Rs. 40,000 for his personal use. B is to be admitted as a partner. He is to bring for his half share in the business. Capital equal to A's capital as on March 31st 2011 and to pay 1/2 share of G/W of the business on the basis of 3 times the average profits of the last 5 years. What amount should be paid to become a partner.

6. A & B are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in 3 : 1 ratio. On 1st Jan. 2007 they admitted C as a partner. On C's admission the profit and loss account A & B showed a debit balance of Rs. 40,000. Record necessary journal entry for the treatment of the same.

Questions with 5 marks :

1. Define goodwill & explain its treatment in books of accounts on admission of a new partner.
2. What is memorandum revaluation a/c. What purpose does it serve. Explain with proforma.

RETIREMENT

Questions with one mark :

1. What do you understand by retirement of a partner.
2. What is the formula of calculating gaining ratio.
3. At what rate the int. is allowed to a retired partner on the amount left with the firm as per sec. 37 of Indian partnership Act 1932.
4. Under what circumstances a partner retires from the firm.
5. In which ratio the undistributed profit and losses & reserves are distributed among the partners at the time of death/ retirement of a partner.
6. What is meant by reconstitution of partnership firm.
7. What is the method of calculating the share of profit of outgoing partner, when retirement or death is after preparation of Final account.
8. What are the main calculations to be done at the time of retirement.
9. What is surrender value of a joint life policy?
10. What is joint life policy?

11. What is premium?
12. How goodwill is recorded on the retirement of a partner?
13. What journal entry will be recorded for writing off goodwill already existing in balance sheet at the time of retirement of partner.
14. Can a retiring partner or legal representative of a deceased partner claim a share in the subsequent profits of the firm.
15. Name two items which are credited to the capital account of a partner upon his death.

Questions with 2 marks :

1. Distinguish between sacrificing and gaining ratio.
2. Explain the treatment of goodwill at the time of retirement/ death of a partner.
3. ABC are partners in the ratio of $\frac{2}{8} : \frac{1}{2} : \frac{2}{8}$ respectively. B retires and surrenders $\frac{3}{8}$ of his share in favour of C and remaining in favour of C. Calculate new profit ratio & gaining ratio.
4. XYZ were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1. Z retires and new profit sharing ratio between X&Y 1 : 2. On Z's retirement goodwill of the firm was valued at Rs. 30,000. Pass journal entry for treatment of goodwill on Z's retirement.
5. ABC are partners in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1 respectively. B retires and surrenders $8\frac{1}{6}$ of his share to A and remaining share to C. The goodwill of firm is valued at $2\frac{1}{2}$ years of average super profit of last 4 years. The profits of the last four years are Rs. 30,000, Rs. 35,000 (loss), Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 20,000. The normal rate of return is 10% and the capital employed being Rs. 90,000. Goodwill appears in the books Rs. 18,000 at the time of retirement the profits earned during the year after retirement are Rs. 45,000.
6. XYZ are partners in 5 : 3 : 2. Z retires from the firm. His capital was Rs. 70,000 and his share in reserve and profits from revaluation was Rs. 50,000. However the continuing partners agreed to pay him Rs. 1,45,000 on retirement. Pass journal entry for goodwill.
7. Explain the modes of payment to a retiring partner.

Questions with 5 marks :

1. Discuss the methods in which goodwill is treated in the books of a/c in care of retirement of a partner.

DISSOLUTION

Questions with one mark :

1. What do you mean by dissolution of firm?
2. What is dissolution by agreement?
3. Give two cases of compulsory dissolution of firm.

4. Give two reasons when a court may dissolve partnership firm.
5. Name the various accounts to be prepared at the time of dissolution of a firm.
6. When a firm is dissolved goodwill account is closed by transfer to.....?
7. Explain the realization expenses.
8. How will you deal with provision for doubtful debts appearing in Balance Sheet?
9. How will you deal with partner's loan account?
10. Which liability is paid first of all after the sale of assets?
11. What is the nature of realization account?
12. Discuss the rules regarding settlement of accounts on dissolution of a firm.
13. What are different conditions of dissolution of a firm?
14. How will you deal with payment of unrecorded liabilities?
15. Give two circumstances due to which a firm can be dissolved.

Questions with 2 marks :

1. Give 4 points of difference between realization and revaluation.
2. State the difference between dissolution of partnership and dissolution of partnership firm.
3. State the accounting treatment of unrecorded assets and unrecorded liabilities.
4. On dissolution how will you deal with partner's loan if it appears on the asset side of the Balance Sheet, Liability side of the Balance Sheet.
5. How deficiency of creditor is paid off.
6. Reproduce the format of realization account.
7. What journal entries will be recorded for the following transactions on the dissolution of a firm :
 - (a) Payment of unrecorded liabilities of Rs. 3200.
 - (b) Land & Building (B.V. Rs. 1,60,000) sold for Rs. 3,00,000 through a broker who charged 2% commission on the deal.
 - (c) Plant and Machinery (B.V. Rs. 60,000) was handed over to a creditor at an agreed valuation of 10% less than the book value.
8. How will you deal with the realization expenses of the firm of Rahim & Bindia :
 - (a) Realization expenses amounting to Rs. 30,000 are paid by Rahim a partner.
 - (b) Realization expenses are to be borne by Rahim for which he will be paid Rs. 70,000 as remuneration for completing the dissolution process. The actual expenses incurred by Rahim were Rs. 1,20,000.
9. What journal entries would be recorded for the following cases on the dissolution of the firm?

Questions with 5 marks :

1. What is realization a/c. Explain with proforma & accounting entries at the time of dissolution.

SHARE CAPITAL

Questions with one mark :

1. Define a company or joint stock company.
2. What is statutory company?
3. What is a registered company?
4. What is a foreign company?
5. What is a holding company?
6. What is a subsidiary company?
7. What is meant by minimum subscription?
8. What is meant by Share capital?
9. What is meant by authorized capital of a company?
10. What is meant by issued capital of a company?
11. What is meant by unissued capital of a company?
12. What is meant by subscribed capital?
13. What is meant by called up capital?
14. What is meant by paid up capital?
15. What is meant by reserve capital?
16. What is meant by Share?
17. What are two types of shares a company can issue?
18. What are preference shares?
19. What are equity shares?
20. What is meant by redeemable preference shares?
21. What is application money?
22. What is share allotment?
23. What is meant by calls on shares?
24. What is under/over subscription?
25. What is pro-rata allotment of shares?
26. What are calls in arrear?
27. What are calls in advance?
28. What is meant by issue of shares at premium/discount?

Questions with two marks :

1. State the features of a company.
2. Distinguish between over subscription and under subscription.
3. Describe the purposes for which a company can use security premium.
4. List the factors which are considered to determine the premium to be charged on fresh issue of shares.
5. State the conditions according to Section 79 of the Companies Act 1956 for the issue of share at discount.
6. According to Section 79 of the Companies Act 1956, what are the two provisions when companies cannot issue shares at discount.
7. What are the effects of forfeiting of shares.
8. Can a company reissue the forfeited shares? If yes what are the provisions governing reissue of forfeited shares.
9. Distinguish between issue of shares at discount and reissue of shares at discount.
10. Give four difference between preference shares and equity shares.
11. A Ltd. forfeited 200 shares of Rs. 10 each issued at 10% premium payable Rs. 3 on application, Rs. 3 on allotment (including premium) Rs. 2.50 on 1st call and balance of final call. Only application money has been received on these shares against the full called up money. Pass journal entry for forfeiture.
12. A Ltd. forfeited 300 shares of Rs. 10 each fully called up held by Ram for non payment of allotment money of Rs. 3 per Sham and final call money of Rs. 4 per share. Out of these shares 250 were reissued to share for a total payment of Rs. 2000. Give journal entries for forfeiture and reissue.
13. A Ltd. forfeited 25 shares of Rs. 10 each of white on which Rs. 6 were called. These shares were issued at a discount of 10% and white paid only the application money of Rs. 2 per share. All these shares were reissued to Black for Rs. 6.80 per share as Rs. 8 paid. Pass journal entries regarding the forfeiture and reissue of shares.
14. A Ltd. invited applications for 1,50,000 shares of Rs. 10 each payable Rs. 3 on application Rs. 4 on allotment and Rs. 3 on final call.

Applications for 3,50,000 shares were received. Due to over subscription allotment was made as follows :

<i>Category</i>	<i>Shares applied</i>	<i>Shares allotted</i>
1	30,000	30,000
2	40,000	30,000
3	50,000	20,000
4	80,000	30,000
5	1,50,000	40,000

You are required to prepare a statement showing the treatment when application money received in excess is retained for allotment and call.

15. X Ltd. purchased the assets of Rs. 5,70,000 from Y Ltd. and liabilities of Rs. 30,000. The purchase consideration was payable in full paid equity shares of Rs. 10 each. Show necessary journal entries in the books of X Ltd. assuming that :

- (i) Such shares are issued at a premium of 20%.
- (ii) Such shares are issued at a discount of 10%.

Questions with 5 marks :

1. What is pro-rata allotment of shares. Explain with accounting entries.

DEBENTURE

Questions with one mark :

Issue & Redemption of Debentures

1. What is meant by a debenture?
2. What is capital reserve?
3. State the meaning of debentures issued as collateral security?
4. What is meant by issue of debentures for consideration other than cash.
5. What is meant by irredeemable debenture?
6. What is a convertible debenture?
7. What is meant by premium on redemption of debenture.
8. Can the company purchase its own debentures.
9. What is meant by redemption of debentures by conversion.
10. Under which head is the Debenture redemption reserve shown in the Balance Sheet.
11. What is meant by redemption of debenture by purchase in the open market?
12. What is meant by redemption out of capital?
13. How would you deal with premium on redemption of debentures?
14. What is Bond Q15 what is date of maturity?

Questions with 2 marks :

1. Distinguish between shares and debentures.
2. Describe the meaning of debentures issued as collateral. What accounting treatment is given to the issue of debentures in the books of accounts.
3. Explain the different terms for the issue of debentures with reference to their redemption.
4. Differentiate between redemption of debentures out of capital and out of profit.
5. Explain the guidelines of SEBI for creating debentures redemption reserve.

6. What is meant by conversion of debenture, describe the method of such a conversion.
7. D Ltd. purchased assets of the book value of Rs. 4,00,000 and took over the liabilities of Rs. 50,000 from Mohan Brothers. It was agreed that the purchase consideration settled at Rs. 3,80,000 B paid by issuing debentures of Rs. 100 each what journal entries will be made in the following cases :
 - (i) At premium of 10%. (ii) At discount of 5%.
8. Journalise the following :

A debenture issued at Rs. 100 repayable at Rs. 105. The face value of debenture in the above case is Rs. 100. What journal entries will be made in the following cases when company redeems debentures at the expiry of period by serving the notice when debentures were issued at premium to redeem them at discount.
9. X Ltd. issued 5,000 15% debentures of Rs. 100 each on Jan. 1 2004 at par, redeemable at a premium of 10% in equal annual drawings in 4 years out of capital. Give journal entries:
 - (i) At the time of issue and redemption of debentures.
10. A Ltd. purchased its own debentures of the face value of Rs. 2,00,000 from the open market for immediate cancellation at Rs. 92. Pass journal entries.
11. R Ltd. acquired assets of Rs. 20 lakhs and took over creditors of Rs. 2,00,000 from K enterprises. R Ltd. issued 8% debentures of Rs. 100 each at par as purchase consideration. Pass journal entries in the books of R Ltd.
12. Pass journal entry in the books of the company in the following case for redemption of Rs. 1000 12% debentures of Rs. 10 each issued at Par. If debentures redeemed of a premium of 10% by conversion into equity shares issued at a premium of 25%.

Questions with 5 marks :

1. Explain the guidelines of SEBI for creating Debenture Redemption Reserve.
2. Can a Company purchase its own debentures in the open market. Explain it with accounting entries.
3. What are two methods of redemption of debentures (with provision). Explain Sinking fund method with accounting entries.
4. Explain methods of redemption of debenture (without provision)

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Questions with one mark :

1. What is meant by financial statement?
2. Mention the components of financial statement.
3. What is income statement?
4. What is meant by cost of goods sold?
5. Explain the term liquidity order.

6. What is meant by preliminary expenses?
7. Define operating profit.
8. What is new operating income?
9. What is meant by uses of funds?
10. Define interim dividend.
11. How are contingent liabilities shown in the balance sheet of the company.
12. Mention any two contingent liabilities of a company.
13. List any two items presented under the heading unsecured loans.
14. List any two items presented under the heading secured loan.
15. List the major heading on the Asset side of the Balance Sheet of a company as per schedule 6 Part I of the Indian Companies Act 1956.

Questions with 2 marks :

1. Give the format of the Balance Sheet of a Company (main headings only) as per the requirements of Schedule 6 of the Companies Act 1956.
2. List the items presented under the heading Reserves and Surplus.
3. List any three items that can be shown as contingent liabilities in a company's Balance Sheet.
4. Give the items covered under the heading 'miscellaneous' expenditure.
5. Under what major heads the following items will be shown in the Balance Sheet of a company :
 - (i) Discount on issue of debentures account not yet written off.
 - (ii) Stock
 - (iii) Authorized capital
 - (iv) Capital reserve
 - (v) Bills payable
 - (vi) Interest due and outstanding on debentures

Questions with 5 marks :

1. What are the major headings under which the assets of a company are listed in its Balance Sheet.
2. What are the major headings under which the liabilities of a company are shown in its Balance Sheet.
3. Give the proforma of the asset side of a Balance Sheet in horizontal form according to the requirements of schedule of the companies act 1956.

ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Questions with one mark :

1. What is meant by Financial Analysis?
2. What is the object of Financial Statement analysis?
3. What is meant by Horizontal Analysis?
4. Give two examples of Horizontal Analysis.
5. What is meant by Vertical Analysis?
6. What is meant by Intra firm comparison?
7. What is meant by cross sectional analysis?
8. Give two areas of interest for investors while analyzing the financial statements.
9. Give two areas for interest for management while analyzing the financial statement.
10. State the meaning of comparative income statement.
11. What is meant by comparative Balance Sheet?
12. What is common size income statement?
13. What is common size Balance Sheet?

Questions with 2 marks :

1. List any three objectives of analyzing the financial statements.
2. Mention any six parties interested in the financial analysis.
3. Briefly explain the procedure for financial analysis.
4. What is the importance of analysis of financial statement to creditors and debenture-holders?
5. Which of the following are analysed under the financial statement analysis :
 - (i) Change in companies working capital.
 - (ii) Quality of the product.
 - (iii) Sales policy.
 - (iv) Return on capital employed.
 - (v) Return on investment.
 - (vi) Working capital management.
6. What is the utility of common size statement.
7. How is comparative income statement prepared?
8. Give format of common size income statement/ e. size Balance Sheet.
9. Give format of cooperative income statement/ comparative Balance Sheet.
10. Write short note on trend analysis.

Questions with 5 marks :

1. What is comparative Balance Sheet. How is it prepared.
2. What are financial statements. Briefly explain the techniques of analyzing these statements.

ANALYSIS RATIO

Questions with one mark :

1. What is meant by accounting ratio?
2. What are liquidity ratios?
3. Mention any two important liquidity ratios.
4. Current ratio of Vani Ltd. is 2 : 1. State whether purchase of goods for cash will improve decline or will have no change in the ratio.
5. Current ratio of Asmi Ltd. is 2 : 1. State whether issue of debentures will improve decline or will have no change in the ratio.
6. What level of current ratio is considered satisfactory?
7. What level of quick ratio is considered satisfactory?
8. What level of debt equity ratio is considered satisfactory?
9. What level of Total Asset/Debt ratio is considered satisfactory?
10. You are a short turn creditor of Sachin Ltd. Mention any two ratios that you will compute to examine whether your decision was justified.
11. You are a debenture holder of A Ltd. Mention any two ratios that you will compute to examine whether your decision was justified.
12. What does a higher debtor turnover ratio indicate?
13. What are turnover ratios?
14. What relationships will be established to study.
 - (i) Inventory turnover
 - (ii) Debtor turnover
 - (iii) Payable turnover
 - (iv) Working capital turnover

Questions with 2 marks :

1. Explain the limitations of ratio analysis.
2. What are solvency ratios? Mention important solvency ratios.
3. State the method of calculating debt equity ratio.
4. Explain the method of calculating gross profit ratio.

5. Explain the method of operating profit ratio.
6. Explain the method of calculating net profit ratio.
7. Explain the method of calculating shareholder's fund.
8. State the method of calculating debtor turnover ratio.
9. State the method of calculating Inventory turnover ratio.
10. Explain the method of calculating Fixed Asset turnover ratio.
11. Write a short note on creditors turnover ratio.
12. Explain the uses of Investment turnover ratio.
13. Write a note on average collection period.
14. Explain the uses of price earning ratio.
15. Explain the uses of dividend payout ratio.
16. Explain the uses of shareholder's fund.

CASH FLOW

Questions with one mark :

1. Define cash flow statement.
2. State the objectives of cash flow statement.
3. What is meant by cash?
4. What is meant by cash equivalents?
5. What is meant by cash inflow?
6. Give any two examples of cash inflow.
7. What is meant by cash outflow?
8. Give two examples of cash outflow.
9. What is meant by non cash item?
10. State whether debentures redeemed by issue of equity shares will result in inflow, outflow or no flow of cash.
11. State whether purchase of furniture by issue of debentures will result in inflow, outflow or no flow of cash.
12. State whether cash withdrawn from the Bank will result in inflow, outflow or no flow of cash.
13. Mention the net amount of source or use of cash when a company acquires share in reliance Ltd. by paying Rs. 3,00,000 and received a dividend of Rs. 50,000 after requisition of shares.
14. What is meant by extra ordinary items?
15. What is meant by operating activities?
16. Name any two cash inflows from operating activities.
17. Name any two cash outflows from operating activities.

18. What is meant by investing activities?
19. Give two examples of cash outflow of investing activities.
20. Give two examples of cash inflow of investing activities.
21. What is meant by financing activities?
22. Give two examples of cash inflow from financing activities.
23. Give two examples of cash outflow from financing activities.
24. Classify the following into cash flows from operating activities, investing activities, financing activities :
 - (i) Received cash from debtors.
 - (ii) Issue of shares for cash.
 - (iii) Dividend paid by a trading company.
 - (iv) Interest received by a trading enterprise on its investment.
 - (v) Sale of goods.
25. Which of the following is not an operating activity :
 - (i) Cash paid to suppliers of raw materials.
 - (ii) Repairs of building.
 - (iii) Cash payment to acquire machinery.
 - (iv) Cash payment of wages and salaries to employees.
26. Which of the following is not financing activity :
 - (i) Issue of debentures.
 - (ii) Interest paid on debentures.
 - (iii) Sale of plant.
 - (iv) Redemption of preference shares.
27. Which of the following changes will decrease the cash from operating activities :
 - (i) Increase in the value of stock.
 - (ii) Decrease in the amount of temporary investment.
 - (iii) Decrease in the wages outstanding.
 - (iv) Increase in the amount of creditors.

Questions with 2 marks :

1. Describe the procedure to prepare cash flow statement.
2. Describe direct method of ascertaining cash flow from operating activities.
3. Describe indirect method of ascertaining cash flow from operating activities.

4. Explain the major cash inflow from investing activities.
5. Explain the major cash outflow from investing activities.
6. Explain the major cash inflows from financing activities.
7. Explain the major cash outflows from financing activities.

Questions with 5 marks :

1. What is the method of preparing cash flow statement? Explain the proforma given by SEBI.

BUSINESS STUDIES – II

Very Short Answer type Questions :

1. What do you mean by management?
2. Mention any four importance of management.
3. Who are considered as the top management in a business organization?
4. Who are considered at the middle level management?
5. What do you mean by coordination?
6. What do you mean by integration?
7. Define the term planning.
8. What do you mean by term administration?
9. “Management is a process”, explain briefly.
10. Explain in brief management as an activity.
11. “Management as an art”, briefly explain.
12. “Management is a science”, explain briefly.
13. “Management as a discipline”, explain briefly.
14. What do you mean by the term principles of management?
15. State any two characteristics of the principles of management.
16. State any two importance of the principles of management.
17. Write two positive effects of the principles of division of work.
18. Define scientific management.
19. What are the objectives of the study?
20. What is scalar chain?
21. List any four principles of management formulated by Fayol.
22. What are the positive effects of unity of command?
23. What are the positive effects of principle of order?
24. What do you mean by scientific management?
25. What do you mean by work study?
26. What is unity of command.
27. Mention one difference between the principle of unity of command and the principles of unity of direction.
28. What is business environment?
29. Mention any four importance of business environment.
30. Describe economic environment.
31. What do you mean by economic liberalization?

32. What is globalization?
33. What do you mean by privatization?
34. What is planning?
35. Mention any four features of planning.
36. What are the limitation of planning?
37. "Planning is a continuous process". Explain briefly.
38. "Planning leads to increase in efficiency". Briefly explain.
39. "Planning restricts creativity". Briefly explain.
40. What is strategy?
41. What do you mean by policy?
42. Mention four features of ideal plan.
43. What are the policies?
44. Give two examples of policy.
45. Mention importance of planning.
46. Mention different planning processes.
47. What do you mean by MBO?
48. What are differences between objectives and policies?
49. Define organizing.
50. Define organizing as a function of management.
51. Mention steps of the process of organizing.
52. Define formal organization.
53. What do you mean by informal organization?
54. What do you mean by delegation of authority?
55. Mention any two disadvantages of informal organization.
56. What do you mean by decentralization?
57. What do you mean by division of work?
58. What do you mean by assignment of duties?
59. Define staffing.
60. Mention main features of staffing.
61. Write two benefits of proper staffing.
62. Mention steps which are keys of success of staffing function.
63. What are internal source of recruitment?
64. What are the external source of recruitment.
65. Make a list of steps in selection process.
66. Why staffing is considered the most important function?

67. What is staffing plan?
68. What do you mean by recruitment of employees?
69. Briefly explain the importance of interview in the selection process.
70. What do you mean by training?
71. What do you mean by objectives of training?
72. What do you mean by on job training?
73. What do you mean by off the job training?
74. Describe the meaning of directing as a function of management.
75. Define directing.
76. Write two functions of directing.
77. Mention main features of direction.
78. Explain the characteristics of directing function.
79. Define supervision.
80. Mention the principles of directing.
81. Mention two importance of supervision.
82. Define motivation, explain the need for motivating employees.
83. State any two types of motivation.
84. What is meant by the term incentive?
85. Explain any two non monetary incentives.
86. Mention the elements which must be present in the leadership.
87. Explain any two qualities of a good leader.
88. Define communication.
89. Define control.
90. What are the importance of controlling?
91. What are the limitations of controlling?
92. How controlling facilitate coordination in activities?
93. How control can be exercised on employees performance?
94. Mention features of good controlling.
95. Mention four steps of process of control.
96. What is meant by consumer protection?
97. What is the need for consumer protection in India?
98. Briefly describe any two rights to consumers.
99. How does consumer awareness protects consumers?
100. What protection should a consumer take while buying a product or service?
101. What is the object of the Consumer Protection Act 1986?

102. Who is a consumer?
103. When or under what circumstances complaints can be filed?
104. What is packaging? Define advertising?
105. What are the characteristics of values?
106. Write five qualities of good salesmanship.
107. Name various channels available for distribution.
108. What is product development?
109. What are marketing variables?
110. Describe the elements of modern concept of marketing.
111. Write any one principle of coordination.
112. What is capital structures?
113. What is meant by working capital?
114. Describe the elements of modern concept of marketing.

Short Answer Questions :

1. Distinguish between coordination and cooperation.
2. Distinguish between management and administration.
3. "Management is both Science and Art". Briefly explain.
4. What is the meaning of Management as an act? Briefly describe any three of its features.
5. State any four points highlighting the significance of principles of management.
6. Briefly describe the principle of Authority and Responsibility.
7. Briefly describe the principle of Unity of command.
8. Briefly describe the main features of business environment.
9. Describe any three importance of planning.
10. Describe in brief elements of delegation.
11. What is formal organization structure? Describe features of formal organization structure.

12. What are the advantages and disadvantages of formal organization structure.
13. What are the benefits of proper staffing for an organization explain.
14. Explain in brief the qualities of a good supervisors.
15. Differentiate between manager and leader.
16. Differentiate between formal communication and informal communication.
17. Briefly explain the relationship between planning and control.
18. Briefly explain the importance of financial management.

19. What are the common instruments of money market?
20. Explain in brief the importance of branding in marketing management.
21. Describe role of various consumer organizations.
22. What is budget and what are its types?
23. What are principles of organization?
24. What are the steps involved in selling procedure?
25. Describe the limitations of controlling. Briefly describe the feature of capital market.
26. Describe the factors that affect requirement of fixed capital.
27. Describe the developmental and regulatory functions of SEBI.
28. What is recruitment? State briefly the various external sources of recruitment.
29. Explain the functions of stock exchange.
30. Describe trading procedure of stock exchange.

Long Answer Questions :

1. Management is the art of getting things done through people. Explain the importance.
2. What are the different levels of management?
3. Explain Fayol's Principles of Management.
4. What do you mean by Scientific Management and what are its characteristics?
5. Discuss various elements of business environment.
6. Describe the meaning of globalization. Discuss various policies adopted in this regard.
7. What are the types of plans?
8. What are the characteristics of strategies?
9. What is budget and what are its types?
10. What are principles of organization?
11. What are the principles of delegation of Authority?
12. How is it linked is staffing?
13. What do your mean by human resource management. How is it linked to staffing?
14. Discuss various methods of training of employees.
15. Describe various methods of piece rate system. Under what circumstances this method is suitable.
16. What are the essential of good incentive plan?
17. Explain Maslow's theory of Need Hierarchy.
18. What type of Barriers are faced in communication?
19. Discuss various functions of financial manager.

20. Discuss the importance of leadership/ management?
21. Discuss the need and importance of supervision.
22. What are the techniques of effective co-ordinations?
23. What are the concepts in control process?
24. What is role of control in Modern Management?
25. Explain the objectives of a financial plan?
26. Discuss the meaning of fixed capital. Which factors determine the requirement of fixed capital.
27. Describe the functions and objections of securities and exchange Board of India?
28. What are the functions of Stock Exchange?
29. 'Marketing' is the curatives and delivery of a standard of living discuss?
30. Discuss the four P's of marketing mix.
31. Explain a strategy for developing a new product. Describe various steps in product development process.
32. Enumerate and explain the various price policies?
33. What do you mean by consumer protection? Why is it needed?
34. What is the process of entrepreneurial development?
35. What do you mean by financial planning? Discuss the importance of financial planning and financial management.

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BUSINESS ECONOMICS & QUANTITATIVE METHODS-II

ਛੋਟੇ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ - ਸਾਰੇ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ 1 ਅੰਕ ਦੇ ਹਨ ।

Q.1. Find the mean from the following data.

Marks	0	10	20	30	40	50
No. of students	36	26	21	14	10	0

Q.2. Find \bar{X} for the following series. (Inclusive series)

Class interval	3-5	6-8	9-11	12-14	15-17	18-20
Frequency	3	7	16	34	17	3

Q.3. ਕਿਸੇ ਲੜੀ ਦੀ ਔਸਤ ਕੀ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ?

Q.4. ਕੇਂਦਰੀ ਪ੍ਰਵਿਰਤੀ ਦੇ ਮਾਪ ਕੀ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ?

Q.5. ਗਣਿਤਕ ਔਸਤ ਦੇ ਕੀ ਲਾਭ ਹਨ?

Q.6 Calculate Median from the following data :

Marks	17	32	35	32	15	21	42	11	10	18
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Q.7 Find out Median. Also calculate Q_1 and Q_3 .

X	141-150	151-160	161-170	171-180	181-190
f	5	16	56	19	4

Q.8 ਮੱਧਿਕਾ ਅਤੇ ਸਥਿਤਿਜ ਨਾਮ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ?

Q.9 ਚਤੁਰਥ ਕੀ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ?

Q.10 ਦਸ਼ਮਕ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਮਾਪੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ?

Q.11 Calculate the value of mode from the following

Marks	16	18	22	16	15	16	14	10	11	16
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Q.12 Calculate Mode from the following data:

Marks	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80
Students	2	18	30	45	35	20	6	4

Q.13 ਬਹੁਲਕ ਦਾ ਕੀ ਅਰਥ ਹੈ?

Q.14 ਬਹੁਲਕ ਦੇ ਔਗੁਣ ਜਾ ਸੀਮਾਵਾਂ ਬਿਆਨ ਕਰੋ?

- Q.15 ਕਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਹਾਲਤਾਂ ਅਧੀਨ ਸੂਤਰ $Z = 3M - 2\bar{X}$ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਯੋਗ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ?
- Q.16 ਅਪਕਿਰਣ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰੀਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦਿਉ।
- Q.17 ਅਪਕਿਰਣ ਦੇ ਮਾਪ ਦੀਆਂ ਵੱਖ ਵੱਖ ਕਿਸਮਾਂ ਲਿਖੋ।
- Q.18 ਵਿਸਤਾਰ ਕੀ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਦੇ ਔਗੁਣ ਕੀ ਹਨ?
- Q.19 ਚਤੁਰਥਕ ਵਿਸਤਾਰ ਕੀ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ?
- Q.20 ਮੱਧ ਵਿਚਲਨ ਦੀ ਪਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦਿਉ?
- Q.21 ਮੱਧ ਵਿਚਲਨ ਦਾ ਗੁਣਾਂਕ ਕੀ ਹੈ?
- Q.22 ਵਿਚਲਨ ਦੇ ਸਾਪੇਖ ਅਤੇ ਨਿਰਪੇਖ ਮਾਪ ਕੀ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ?
- Q.23 ਪ੍ਰਮਾਪ ਵਿਚਲਨ ਕੀ ਹੈ?
- Q.24 ਬਿਖਰਾਵ ਜਾਂ ਵਖਰੇਵਾ ਕੀ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ?
- Q.25 ਵਿਚਲਨ ਦੇ ਆਦਰਸ਼ ਮਾਪ ਦੀ ਚੋਣ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ?
- Q.26 ਅਪਕਿਰਨ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਸਮਤਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਅੰਤਰ ਲਿਖੋ?
- Q.27 ਵਿਸਮਤਾ ਦੇ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਮਾਪ ਜੋ ਆਮ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਵਰਤੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਨ।
- Q.28 ਕਾਰਲ ਪੀਅਰਸਨ ਦਾ ਵਿਸਮਤਾ ਦਾ ਮਾਪ?
- Q.29 ਸੂਚਕ ਅੰਕ ਕੀ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ?
- Q.30 ਭਾਰਿਤ ਅਤੇ ਗੈਰ ਭਾਰਿਤ ਸੂਚਕ ਅੰਕਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਅੰਤਰ ਦੱਸੋ?
- Q.31 ਸਰਲ ਸਮੂਚੀਕਰਨ ਵਿਧੀ ਵਿਚ ਕਿਹੜਾ ਸੂਤਰ ਵਰਤਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ?
- Q.32 ਮਾਤਰਾ ਸੂਚਕ ਅੰਕ ਕੀ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ?
- Q.33 ਫਿਸ਼ਰ ਸੂਤਰ ਨੂੰ ਆਦਰਸ਼ਕ ਸੂਤਰ ਕਿਉਂ ਮੰਨਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ?
- Q.34 ਲੜੀ ਆਧਾਰ ਸੂਚਕ ਅੰਕ ਕੀ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ?
- Q.35 ਮੁਦਰਾ ਵਿਸਫੀਤੀ ਕੀ ਹੈ?
- Q.36 ਸਹਿਸੰਬੰਧ ਕੀ ਹੈ?
- Q.37 ਰੇਖਾਵੀ ਅਤੇ ਗੈਰ ਰੇਖਾਵੀ ਸਹਿਸੰਬੰਧ ਕੀ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ?
- Q.38 ਨਿਰਧਾਰਕ ਗੁਣਾਂਕ ਕੀ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ?
- Q.39 ਪ੍ਰਤੀਗਮਨ ਦੀ ਧਾਰਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਿਆਖਿਆ ਕਰੋ?
- Q.40 X ਉੱਪਰ Y ਅਤੇ Y ਉੱਪਰ X ਦੀਆਂ ਪ੍ਰਤੀਗਮਨ ਰੇਖਾਵਾਂ ਲਿਖ ਕੇ ਵਿਆਖਿਆ ਕਰੋ?

Part-II Macro Economics

- Q.41 ਸਮਸ਼ਟੀ ਅਰਥਸ਼ਾਸਤਰ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ?
- Q.42 ਸਮਸ਼ਟੀ ਅਰਥਸ਼ਾਸਤਰ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਆਸ਼ਟੀ ਅਰਥਸ਼ਾਸਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਅੰਤਰ ਦੱਸੋ।
- Q.43 ਪਾਰੰਪਰਿਕ ਵਿਚਾਰਧਾਰਾ ਅਤੇ ਕੋਨਜ਼ ਦੀ ਵਿਚਾਰਧਾਰਾ ਵਿਚ ਅੰਤਰ ਸਪਸ਼ਟ ਕਰੋ।
- Q.44 ਅਰਥਵਿਵਸਥਾ ਦੇ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਖੇਤਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਕੀ ਨਾਮ ਹਨ?
- Q.45 ਮੁਦਰਾ ਪ੍ਰਵਾਹ ਕਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ?
- Q.46 ਵਸਤੂਆ ਅਤੇ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਿਆਖਿਆ ਕਰੋ।
- Q.47 ਵਿੱਤੀ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਲੀ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ?
- Q.48 ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਆਮਦਨ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ?
- Q.49 ਵਿਅਕਤੀਗਤ ਖਰਚ ਯੋਗ ਆਮਦਨ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ?
- Q.50 ਘਰੇਲੂ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰ ਆਮਦਨ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਆਮਦਨ ਤੋਂ ਘੱਟ ਕਦੋਂ ਹੋਵੇਗੀ?
- Q.51 ਬਜ਼ਾਰ ਕੀਮਤਾਂ ਤੇ ਸਕਲ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਉਤਪਾਦ ਦੀ ਪਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੱਸੋ।
- Q.52 ਮੁੱਲ ਵਾਧੇ ਦੀ ਧਾਰਨਾ ਦੀ ਵਿਆਖਿਆ ਕਰੋ।
- Q.53 ਦੋਹਰੀ ਗਣਨਾ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ? ਇਸ ਸਮੱਸਿਆ ਤੋਂ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਬਚਿਆ ਜਾ ਸਕਦਾ ਹੈ?
- Q.54 ਮੱਦਵਰਤੀ ਵਸਤੂਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਅੰਤਿਮ ਵਸਤੂਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਅੰਤਰ ਦੱਸੋ।
- Q.55 ਉਪਭੋਗ ਫਲਨ ਦੀ ਧਾਰਨਾ ਦੀ ਵਿਆਖਿਆ ਕਰੋ।
- Q.56 ਕੁੱਲ ਮੰਗ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ? ਇਸ ਦੇ ਘਟਕਾਂ ਦਾ ਵਰਣਨ ਕਰੋ।
- Q.57 ਨਿਔਜਿਤ ਨਿਵੇਸ਼ ਅਤੇ ਅਸਲ ਨਿਵੇਸ਼ ਵਿਚ ਅੰਤਰ ਦੱਸੋ।
- Q.58 ਆਮਦਨ ਜਾ ਉਤਪਾਦ ਦੇ ਸੰਤੁਲਨ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ?
- Q.59 ਕਿਰਤ ਮੁੱਲ ਲੋਚ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ?
- Q.60 ਕੋਨਜ਼ ਦੀ ਵਿਚਾਰਧਾਰਾ ਦੇ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਉਪਭੋਗ ਫਲਨ (C) ਦਾ ਸਮੀਕਰਣ ਲਿਖੋ।
- Q.61 ਨਿਵੇਸ਼ ਗੁਣਕ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ?
- Q.62 ਗੁਣਕ ਦੀ ਕਾਰਜ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਲੀ ਦੀ ਵਿਆਖਿਆ ਕਰੋ।
- Q.63 ਬਹੁਤ ਜਿਆਦਾ ਮੰਗ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ? ਚਿੱਤਰ ਦੀ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਨਾਲ ਵਰਣਨ ਕਰੋ।
- Q.64 ਚਿੱਤਰ ਦੀ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਨਾਲ ਅਵਸਥੀਤਕ ਅੰਤਰਾਲ ਦੀ ਵਿਆਖਿਆ ਕਰੋ।
- Q.65 ਪ੍ਰਤੱਖ ਅਤੇ ਅਪ੍ਰਤੱਖ ਕਰ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ?
- Q.66 ਮੁਦਰਿਕ ਨੀਤੀ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਦੇ ਉਪਾਵਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਿਆਖਿਆ ਕਰੋ।

- Q.67 ਵਸਤੂ ਵਟਾਂਦਰਾ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਲੀ ਕਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ? ਇਸ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਯੋਗ ਵਿਚ ਕਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਕਠਿਨਾਈਆਂ ਆਉਂਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ?
- Q.68 ਮੁਦਰਾ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਾਇਮਰੀ ਕੰਮਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਿਆਖਿਆ ਕਰੋ।
- Q.69 ਵਪਾਰਕ ਬੈਂਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਪਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੱਸੋ, ਇਸ ਦੀਆਂ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਤਾਵਾਂ ਤੇ ਚਾਨਣਾ ਪਾਉ।
- Q.70 ਨਕਦ ਸਾਖ ਅਤੇ ਉਵਰ ਡ੍ਰਾਫਟ ਵਿੱਚ ਅੰਤਰ ਦੱਸੋ।
- Q.71 ਇਕ ਵਪਾਰਕ ਬੈਂਕ ਏਜੈਂਟ ਦੇ ਰੂਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਕਿਹੜੇ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦਾ ਹੈ?
- Q.72 ਕੇਂਦਰੀ ਬੈਂਕ ਦੇ ਕੰਮਾਂ ਦਾ ਵਰਣਨ ਕਰੋ।
- Q.73 ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਬਜਟ ਕਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ?
- Q.74 ਅਸੰਤੁਲਿਤ ਬਜਟ ਕਿਸਨੂੰ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ?
- Q.75 ਕਰ ਰਾਜਸਵ ਅਤੇ ਗੈਰ ਕਰ ਰਾਜਸਵ ਵਿੱਚ ਅੰਤਰ ਸਪੱਸ਼ਟ ਕਰੋ।
- Q.76 ਬਜਟ ਘਾਟੇ ਦੀ ਧਾਰਨਾ ਦੀ ਵਿਆਖਿਆ ਕਰੋ।
- Q.77 ਸੰਤੁਲਿਤ ਵਟਾਂਦਰਾ ਦਰ ਦੀ ਪਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦਿਉ।
- Q.78 ਲੋਚਦਾਰ ਵਟਾਂਦਰਾ ਦਰ ਦੀ ਵਿਆਖਿਆ ਕਰੋ।
- Q.79 ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ੀ ਮੁਦਰਾ ਦੀ ਮੰਗ ਅਤੇ ਪੂਰਤੀ ਦੇ ਸੋਮਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਵਿਆਖਿਆ ਕਰੋ।
- Q.80 ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ੀ ਮੁਦਰਾ ਵਟਾਂਦਰਾ ਦਰ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ?
- Q.81 ਵਪਾਰ ਬਾਕੀ ਅਤੇ ਭੁਗਤਾਨ ਬਾਕੀ ਦੀ ਵਿਆਖਿਆ ਕਰੋ।
- Q.82 ਚਾਲੂ ਖਾਤੇ ਦੇ ਭੁਗਤਾਨ ਬਾਕੀ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ?
- Q.83 ਸਮਾਯੋਜਿਤ ਮੱਦਾਂ ਦੀ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ?
- Q.84 ਇਕਤਰਫਾ ਹਸਤਾਂਤਰਣ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ?

ਵੱਡੇ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ - ਹਰੇਕ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ 7 ਅੰਕਾਂ ਦਾ ਹੈ।

- Q.1. ਗਣਿਤਕ ਔਸਤ ਦੇ ਕੀ ਗੁਣ ਜਾਂ ਲਾਭ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਔਗੁਣ ਜਾਂ ਸੀਮਾਂਵਾ ਵਰਨਣ ਕਰੋ।
- Q.2. Calculate Q_1 , Q_3 , P_{90} and P_{10}
56, 54, 47, 14, 21, 15, 9, 13
- Q.3. ਮੱਧਿਕਾ ਕੀ ਹੈ? ਇਸ ਦੇ ਗੁਣ ਅਤੇ ਸੀਮਾਂਵਾਂ ਲਿਖੋ।
- Q.4. ਬਹੁਲਕ ਦੀ ਪਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦਿਉ। ਇਸ ਦੇ ਲਾਭ ਅਤੇ ਹਾਨੀਆਂ ਲਿਖੋ।
- Q.5. Compute coefficient of Quartile Deviation and Percentile Range for following data:

Class interval	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70
Frequency	8	16	22	30	24	12	6

- Q.6 ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਕਿਸਮ ਦੀਆਂ ਲੜੀਆਂ ਲਈ ਬਹੁਲਕ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ? ਗਣਨਾ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਪਗ ਵੀ ਲਿਖੋ।
- Q.7 ਵਿਚਲਨ ਦੇ ਚੰਗੇ ਮਾਪ ਦੇ ਕੀ ਗੁਣ ਅਤੇ ਔਗੁਣ ਹਨ।
- Q.8 ਮੱਧ ਵਿਚਲਨ ਵਿਸਤਾਰ, ਸ਼ਤਮਕ ਵਿਸਤਾਰ ਅਤੇ ਚਤੁਰਥਕ ਵਿਚਲਨ ਦਾ ਇਕ ਵਧਿਆ ਮਾਪ ਹੈ।
- Q.9 ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਵਿਧੀਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਵਿਸਮਤਾ ਦੇ ਗੁਣਾਂਕ ਦੀ ਗਣਨਾ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੀ ਹੈ?

Q.10 Calculate M.D. and its co-efficient from \bar{X} , M and Z.

X	100-120	120-140	140-160	160-180	180-200
f	4	6	8	10	5

- Q.11 ਸੂਚਕ ਅੰਕ ਤਿਆਰ ਕਰਦੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਕਿੰਨਾਂ-ਕਿੰਨਾਂ ਮੁਸਕਲਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਾਹਮਣਾ ਕਰਨਾ ਪੈਂਦਾ ਹੈ?
- Q.12 ਇਕਸਾਰਤਾ ਪ੍ਰੀਖਣ ਕੀ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ, ਕਿਹੜੇ-ਕਿਹੜੇ ਸੂਤਰ ਇਸਤੇ ਖਰਾ ਉੱਤਰਦੇ ਹਨ?
- Q.13 ਅੰਤਰ ਦੱਸੋ-

- (a) ਲਾਸਪੇਅਰ ਅਤੇ ਪਾਸ਼ੀ ਸੂਤਰਾਂ ਵਿਚ
- (b) ਸਮਾ ਉਲਟਾਉ ਅਤੇ ਕਾਰਕ ਉਲਟਾਉ ਪ੍ਰੀਖਣਾਂ ਵਿਚ

Q.14 Blood serum cholestrol levels of 10 persons are as under.

251	240	260	290	245	255	288	272	263	277
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Calculate the S.D. in the help of assumed means.

- Q.15 The scores of two batsman X and Y in ten innings during a certain match are as under:
- Q.16 Compute kelly's coefficient of skewness.

X	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32
Y	4	9	17	40	53	37	24	16

- Q.17 ਸਥਿਰ ਅਤੇ ਲੜੀ ਆਧਾਰ ਵਿਧੀਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਕੀ ਅੰਤਰ ਹੈ? ਇਕ ਵਿਧੀ ਤੋਂ ਦੂਸਰੀ ਵਿਧੀ ਦੇ ਸੂਚਕ ਅੰਕ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਤਿਆਰ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ?
- Q.18 ਸਹਿਸੰਬੰਧ ਦੇ ਵੱਖ ਵੱਖ ਕਿਸਮਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਿਆਖਿਆ ਕਰੋ।
- Q.19 ਧਨ ਅਤੇ ਰਿਣ ਸਹਿਸੰਬੰਧ ਕੀ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ? ਅੰਤਰ ਦੱਸੋ। ਉਦਾਹਰਣਾਂ ਵੀ ਦਿਉ।
- Q.20 ਪ੍ਰਤੀਗਮਨ ਕੀ ਹੈ? ਵਪਾਰਕ ਸ਼ਬਕਲਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਹੱਲ ਕਰਨ ਵਿੱਚ ਇਹ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ?
- Q.21 ਪ੍ਰਤੀਗਮਨ ਗੁਣਾਂਕ ਕੀ ਹੈ, ਇਹ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਕੀ ਸੂਚਨਾ ਦਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ।

Q.22 Find Regression lines for the following data. Also find Y when X=25 and find X when Y=16

X	18	32	27	21	35	28	30
Y	11	20	17	15	26	32	20

- Q.23 ਸਮਸ਼ਟੀ ਅਰਥਸ਼ਾਸਤਰ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ, ਇਸ ਦੇ ਖੇਤਰ ਅਤੇ ਵੰਖ-ਵੱਖ ਵਿਚਾਰਧਾਰਾਂ ਵਾ ਬਾਰੇ ਲਿਖੋ।
- Q.24 ਦੋ ਖੇਤਰੀ ਅਰਥਵਿਵਸਥਾ ਵਿਚ ਆਮਦਨ ਦੇ ਚੱਕਰੀ ਪ੍ਰਵਾਹ ਦੀ ਚਿੱਤਰ ਸਹਿਤ ਵਿਆਖਿਆ ਕਰੋ।
- Q.25 ਬਜ਼ਾਰ ਕੀਮਤਾਂ ਤੇ ਸ਼ੁਧ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਉਤਪਾਦ ਅਤੇ ਸਾਧਨ ਲਾਗਤਾਂ ਤੇ ਸ਼ੁਧ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਉਤਪਾਦ ਦੀਆਂ ਧਾਰਣਾਵਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਿਆਖਿਆ ਕਰੋ। ਇਹਨਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਅੰਤਰ ਵੀ ਦੱਸੋ।
- Q.26 ਘਰੇਲੂ ਸਾਧਨ ਆਮਦਨ ਦੇ ਘਟਕਾਂ ਦਾ ਵਰਣਨ ਕਰੋ। ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਆਮਦਨ ਦਾ ਪਤਾ ਲਗਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਇਸ ਵਿਚ ਕੀ ਜੋੜਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਕਦੋਂ ਜੋੜਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ?
- Q.27 ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਆਮਦਨ ਦੇ ਮਾਪ ਦੀ ਆਮਦਨ ਵਿਧੀ ਦੀ ਵਿਆਖਿਆ ਕਰੋ।
- Q.28 ਖਰਚ ਵਿਧੀ ਦੀ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਨਾਲ ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰ ਦਾ ਮਾਪ ਕਰਦੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਕਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਸਾਵਧਾਨੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਰਤ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਵਰਣਨ ਕਰੋ।
- Q.29 ਕੁਲ ਪੂਰਤੀ ਦੀ ਧਾਰਣਾ ਦੀ ਚਿੱਤਰ ਸਹਿਤ ਵਿਆਖਿਆ ਕਰੋ।
- Q.30 ਨਿਯੋਜਿਤ ਬਚਤ ਅਤੇ ਨਿਯੋਜਿਤ ਨਿਵੇਸ਼ ਅਤੇ ਅਸਲ ਬਚਤ ਅਤੇ ਅਸਲ ਨਿਵੇਸ਼ ਧਾਰਣਾਵਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਿਆਖਿਆ ਕਰੋ।
- Q.31 ਇਕ ਮੁਕਤ ਅਰਥਵਿਵਸਥਾ ਵਿਚ ਪੂਰਣ ਰੋਜਗਾਰ ਦੀ ਸਥਿਤੀ ਸਪੱਸ਼ਟ ਘਟਨਾ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸਦੀ ਵਿਆਖਿਆ ਕਰੋ।
- Q.32 "Say's Law" ਦੇ ਨਿਯਮ ਦੇ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਕੁਲ ਪੂਰਤੀ ਅਤੇ ਕੁਲ ਮੰਗ ਦਾ ਬਰਾਬਰ ਹੋਣਾ ਕਿਉਂ ਜ਼ਰੂਰੀ ਹੈ।
- Q.33 ਇਕ ਸੰਖਿਆਤਮਕ ਉਦਾਰਣ ਦੀ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਨਾਲ ਨਿਵੇਸ਼ ਗੁਣਕ ਦੀ ਕਾਰਜ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਲੀ ਦਾ ਵਰਣਨ ਕਰੋ।
- Q.34 ਮੰਗ ਦੀ ਘਾਟ ਕਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ। ਬਹੁਤ ਅਧਿਕ ਮੰਗ ਨੂੰ ਠੀਕ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਯੋਗ ਕਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ?
- Q.35 ਵਸਤੂ ਵਟਾਂਦਰਾ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਲੀ ਦੀ ਪਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੱਸੋ। ਵਸਤੂ ਵਟਾਂਦਰਾ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਲੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਤਾਵਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਕਠਿਨਾਇਆਂ ਦੀ ਵਿਆਖਿਆ ਕਰੋ।
- Q.36 ਮੁਦਰਾ ਦੀਆਂ ਕਿਸਮਾਂ ਦਾ ਵਰਣਨ ਕਰੋ।
- Q.37 ਕੇਂਦਰੀ ਬੈਂਕ ਕਿਸਨੂੰ ਕਹਿੰਦੇ ਹਨ? ਇਸਦੇ ਮੁੱਖ ਕੰਮ ਦੱਸੋ।
- Q.38 ਸੰਤੁਲਿਤ ਬਜਟ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ? ਇਸ ਦੀਆਂ ਲਾਭ ਅਤੇ ਹਾਨੀਆਂ ਲਿਖੋ।
- Q.39 ਸਰਵਜਨਕ ਰਾਜਸਵ ਦੇ ਕਿਹੜੇ-ਕਿਹੜੇ ਸਰੋਤ ਹਨ?

- Q.40 ਵਟਾਂਦਰਾ ਦਰ ਦੀਆਂ ਕਿਸਮਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਿਆਖਿਆ ਕਰੋ, ਲੋਚਦਰ ਵਟਾਂਦਰਾ ਦਰ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਲੀ ਅਤੇ ਸਥਿਰ ਵਟਾਂਦਰਾ ਦਰ ਪ੍ਰਣਾਲੀ ਵਿਚ ਅੰਤਰ ਸਪਸ਼ਟ ਕਰੋ।
- Q.41 ਵਪਾਰ ਬਾਕੀ ਅਤੇ ਭੁਗਤਾਨ ਬਾਕੀ ਵਿਚ ਕੀ ਅੰਤਰ ਹੈ? ਉਹਨਾਂ ਮੱਦਾ ਦਾ ਵਰਨਣ ਕਰੋ ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਵਪਾਰ ਬਾਕੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ ਜਾਂਦੀਆਂ।
- Q.42 ਮੁਦਰਾ ਵਟਾਂਦਰਾ ਬਾਜ਼ਾਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਫਾਰਵਰਡ ਬਾਜ਼ਾਰ ਦੇ ਲੱਛਣਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਿਆਖਿਆ ਕਰੋ।
- Q.43 ਭਾਰਤ ਵਰਗੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਦੇਸ਼ੀ ਮੁਦਰਾ ਦੇ ਪ੍ਰਵਾਹ ਨੂੰ ਨਿਰਧਾਰਨ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਕਾਰਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਿਆਖਿਆ ਕਰੋ।
- Q.44 ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਬਜਟ ਦੇ ਅੰਸਾ ਦਾ ਵਰਣਨ ਕਰੋ।
- Q.45 ਬਜਟ ਦੇ ਘਾਟੇ ਤੋਂ ਕੀ ਭਾਵ ਹੈ? ਰਾਜਸਵ ਘਾਟੇ ਅਤੇ ਰਾਜ ਕੋਸ਼ੀ ਘਾਟੇ ਦਾ ਵਰਣਨ ਕਰੋ?