Rekha V.V.I. Questions for 2023 Examination

Answer of below mentioned V.V.I. questions are present in your Rekha Guess Paper Part-I Financial Accounting

1. What do you mean by accounting? Discuss the nature, scope and objectives of accounting.
   Or, What do you understand by accounting? Briefly mention its features. 5
2. What do you mean by book-keeping ? Discuss its main objectives (purpose). 7
3. State the principles of accounting and describe its limitations.
   Or, Describe the basic principles of accounting. 8
4. Explain the nature and importance of accounting principles. 12
5. What do you understand by accounting standard ? Describe its need (purpose) and utility (importance). Also, name the accounting standard issued by ICAI. 13
6. What is IFRS (International Financial Reporting Standard) ? Describe its benefits. 15
7. What is double-entry system ? Discuss the rules and advantages of double-entry system. 15
8. Describe the procedure from journal to final account under double entry system. 18
9. What is branch account ? How many types of branches are there ? What are the rules of making record in them ? 20
10. What are the rules for incorporating the branch trial balance in head office books ? 22
11. Explain the rules regarding conversion of trial balance of foreign branch into the currency of head office. 24
12. What do you mean by departmental accounts ? How these accounts are prepared ? Discuss the advantages of departmental accounts.
    Or, Explain the principle of division of indirect expenses in departmental accounts. 25
13. What is royalty ? Explain the difference between rent and royalty. 28
14. What is royalty ? What journal entries are passed in the book of landlord and leasee regarding royalties ? 29
15. What is hire-purchase system ? Give its merits (advantages) and demerits (disadvantages). 31
16. Mention the necessary entries in the books of buyer as well as seller when goods are sold through hire-purchase system. 33
17. Differentiate between hire-purchase method and instalment payment system. 37
18. Mention the necessary entries in the books of buyer as well as seller when goods are sold through instalment payment method. 38
19. What is meant by dissolution of partnership ? Under what circumstances can a partnership firm be dissolved ? Explain the procedure of settlement of accounts amongst partners after dissolution. 40

20. Explain the decision given in Garner vs. Murray case. Does this decision applies to India ? 42
21. What is consignment ? How unsold stocks are valued in case of consignment ? 44
22. What is consignment ? Write the journal article (accounting record) in the book of consignor and consignee. 45
23. Explain the method for balancing ledger accounts relating to capital, assets, liabilities, expense and income.
Or, Explain the self-balancing nature of ledger. 49
24. What is depreciation ? Why is it necessary to make provision for depreciation ? 51
25. Briefly describe the different methods of applying depreciation.
Or, Explain in detail the different methods of charging depreciation. 52
26. Define provision and reserve. Explain their features and advantages. Differentiate between provision and reserve. 55
27. Explain briefly the accounting system of a not-for-profit organisation. 57
28. Explain the basic features of income & expenditure account and receipts & payments account. 59
29. Explain the difference between receipts & payments and income & expenditure account. How will you convert receipts & payments account to income & expenditure account ? 60
30. What is Statement of Affairs ? What lists are prepared by the debtor in order to prepare Statement of Affairs ? 62

- **Practical Questions** 65
- **Objective Questions** 111

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FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING (Hons.) (2022)

किन्हीं पाँच प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें जिसमें प्र०सं० 1 अनिवार्य है।

1. State whether the following statements are 'True' or 'False' :
बताइये कि निम्नलिखित कथन 'सत्य' है या 'असत्य' :

(a) Accounting principles are manmade.
लेखांकन सिद्धांत मनुष्य द्वारा निर्मित है।

(b) Balance sheet is based on dual aspect concept.
आर्थिक चिट्ठा द्विपक्षीय अवधारणा पर आधारित है।

(c) Minimum Rent is also known as Dead Rent or fixed Rent.
न्यूनतम किराया, स्थिर किराया या स्थायी किराया के नाम से भी जाना जाता है।

(d) There is nothing difference between Hire purchase system and instalment payment system.
किराया क्रय पद्धति एवं किस्त भुगतान पद्धति में कोई अन्तर नहीं है।

(e) Realization Account is a personal Account.
वसूली खाता व्यक्तिगत खाता होता है।

(f) Decision in Garner vs Murray case, is not concerned with insolvency of partner.
गार्नर बनाम मर्रे विवाद का फैसला, साझेदार के दिवालिया से सम्बन्धित नहीं है।

(g) Depreciation means arise in the value of Assets.
ह्रास का अर्थ सम्पत्ति के मूल्य में वृद्धि है।

(h) Income and Expenditure Account is nominal Account.
आय व्यय खाता नाममात्र खाता है।

(i) In consignment the ownership remains with the consigner.
प्रेषण में मालिकानाहक प्रेषक के पास रहता है।

(j) When Bad debts occurs, Bad Debts Account is credited and the customer's account is debited.
जब अप्राप्य ऋण होता है, अप्राप्य ऋण लेखा जमा एवं ग्राहक के खाते को नाम किया जाता है।

2. A mine is taken on lease at a minium rent of ₹ 20,000 per annum merging into a Royalty of ₹ 2 per tone. of the iron ore raised with a right of recoup short workings during the first three years of the lease. The raising for the first five years were :
First year 2000 Tones; second year 5,000 Tones; Third year 15000 Tones; Fourth year 18000 Tones; and Fifth year 20000 Tones.
Write up the ledger accounts for royalty, Short working and the Land Lord based on the above information.
एक खान पट्टे पर ली जाती है, न्यूनतम किराया ₹ 20,000 वार्षिक है, अधिकार शुल्क की राशि निकाले गये कच्चे लोहे का ₹ 2 प्रति टन है, लघु कार्य राशि की वसूली पट्टे के प्रथम तीन वर्षों में हो सकती है,
प्रथम पाँच वर्षों की निकासी इस प्रकार रहीं :
प्रथम वर्ष 2000 टन, द्वितीय वर्ष 5000 टन, तृतीय वर्ष 15000 टन, चतुर्थ वर्ष 18000 टन और पंचम वर्ष 20000 टन।
उपर्युक्त सूचना के आधार पर अधिकार शुल्क, लघु कार्य राशि एवं भू-स्वामी के लेजर खाते बनाइये।

3. 'A' Purchased a machinery on Hire purchase system from H.M.T. Ltd on 1st January 2020. The cash Price of the machine was ₹ 1,51,040. A

paid ₹ 32,000 on delivery and the remaining balance is to be paid in four half yearly instalment of ₹ 32,000 each. The interest charged by H.M.T. Ltd is 3% per half year.

Give Journal entries in the books of A assuming that his books are closed on 31st December each year.

'ए' ने किराया क्रम पद्धति के अन्तर्गत एक मशीन एच०एम०टी०लि० से 1 जनवरी, 2020 को खरीदी मशीन का नकद मूल्य ₹ 1,51,040 था। 'ए' ने माल लेने के समय ₹ 32,000 दिये एवं शेष रकम को ₹ 32,000 प्रति 4 अर्द्धवार्षिक किस्तों में भुगतान किया। एच०एम०टी० लि० ने 3% अर्द्धवार्षिक ब्याज लिया। 'ए' की पुस्तकों में जर्नल लिखिए। इनके खाते 31 दिसम्बर को प्रतिवर्ष समाप्त होता है।

4. From the following figures prepare statement of affair of Sohan as on 31st Dec, 2020:

निम्नलिखित आँकड़ों से सोहन का स्थिति विवरण 31st दिसम्बर 2020, को बनाइए :

		₹
(i)	Unsecured creditor (असुरक्षित लेनदार)	40,000
(ii)	Creditors partly secured on Investment (आंशिक सुरक्षित लेनदान विनियोग पर ग्रहणाधिकार)	16,000
(iii)	Secured creditors (सुरक्षित लेनदार)	6,000
(iv)	Value of securities held by secured creditors (सुरक्षित लेनदारों के पास रखी गयी प्रतिभूतियों का मूल्य)	10,000
(v)	Preferential creditors for Taxes and salaries (कर एवं वेतन के लिए पूर्वाधिकार लेनदार)	1,140
(vi)	Cash (नकद)	1,440
(vii)	Stock in Trade (व्यापारिक रहतिया)	2,000
(viii)	Debtors (good) देनदार (अच्छे)	8,000
(ix)	Investment (विनियोग)	10,000
(x)	Furniture and Fixtures (फर्नीचर एवं फिक्सचर्स)	1,000
(xi)	Plant and Machinery (संयंत्र एवं यन्त्र)	24,000

5. Trial Balance of Mr. X as on 31st March 2020 :

मिस्टर एक्स की परीक्षा सूची 31st मार्च 2020 :

Particulars (विवरण)	Dr. ₹	Cr. ₹
Capital (पूँजी)	.....	5,00,000
Drawing (आहरण)	3600	
Building (भवन)	60,000	
Furniture & Fittings (फर्नीचर एवं फिटिंग्स)	30,000	
Computer (कम्प्यूटर)	1,00,000	
Loan from-Ravi @ 6% p.a. (taken on 01.04.2019) (रवी से लिया गया ऋण @ 6% प्रतिवर्ष (01.04.2019 को लिया गया)		60,000
Interest on Loan (ऋण पर ब्याज)	3,600	
Loose Tools (खुला उपकरण)	32,200	
Purchase (क्रय)	3,00,000	
Sales cash (विक्रय रोकड़)		2,40,000
Stock on 01.04.2019 (स्टाक 01.04.2019)	1,80,000	
General Expenses (सामान्य व्यय)	22,600	
Freight out ward (बाह्य भाड़ा)	4,000	
Freight in ward (आन्तरिक भाड़ा)	8,000	

Commission received (कमीशन पाया)			30,000
Debtors (ऋणी)	56,000		
Creditors (लेनदार)			20,000
Bank (बैंक)	50,000		
	G. Total	8,50,000	8,50,000

Adjustments : समायोजनाएँ ₹

(a) Closing Stock ₹ 1,30,000 (अन्तिम रहतियाँ) 1,30,000

(b) Depreciate computer @ 30%, Building @ 5% and furniture & fittings at 10% p.a.
कम्प्यूटर पर 30%, बिल्डिंग @ 5% और फर्नीचर और फिटिंग @ 10% प्रति वर्ष की दर से मूल्यह्रास करें।

Prepare Trading & P/L Account and Balance sheet as on 31st March, 2020, in the books of Mr. X. on the basis of trial balance.
मिस्टर X की पुस्तक में तलपट (परीक्षा सूची) के आधार पर 31 मार्च 2020 का व्यापार लेखा, लाभ-हानि लेखा तथा स्थिति विवरण तैयार करें।

6. On 1st January 2019, a Limited company purchased machinery for ₹ 2,40,000 and on 30th June 2020, it acquired additional machinery at a cost of ₹ 40,000. On 31st March 2021, one of the original machinery which had cost ₹ 10,000 was found to have become obsolete and was sold as scrap for ₹ 1000 it was replaced on that date by a new machinery costing ₹ 16000.
Depreciation is to be provided at the rate of 15% per annum on the written down value. Show ledger accounts for the first three years when depreciation is written off in the assets account.
एक (1) जनवरी 2019 को एक लिमिटेड कम्पनी ने ₹ 2,40,000 की मशीनरी क्रय की और 30 जून, 2020 को इसने ₹ 40,000 की लागत की मशीनरी और प्राप्त की। 31 मार्च, 2021 को मूल मशीनों में से एक जिसकी लागत ₹ 10,000 थी, अप्रचलित पायी गयी और उसे ₹ 1000 में स्क्रेप की भाँति बेच दिया। उसी तिथि को इसे ₹ 16000 की लागत वाली एक मशीन से प्रतिस्थापित कर दिया गया। अपलिखित मूल्य पर 15% प्रति वर्ष की दर से ह्रास का आयोजन करना है। प्रथम तीन वर्षों के लेजर खाते दिखाइये। ह्रास का अपलेखन सम्पत्ति खाते में होता है।

7. What Journal entries are made in the books of Head Office to incorporate branch Trial Balance ?
मुख्य कार्यालय की पुस्तकों में शाखा के तलपट को समामेलित करने के लिए जर्नल के कौन से लेखें किये जाते हैं ?

8. Discuss the importance Accounting Concepts.
लेखांकन के महत्वपूर्ण अवधारणाओं का वर्णन करें।

9. What is 'Consignment Business' ? How does it differ from sale ?
'प्रेषण व्यापार क्या' है ? यह बिक्री से भिन्न कैसे है ?

10. Write short notes on any two of the following :
निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणियाँ लिखें :
(a) What is Journalizing ? (जर्नलाइजिंग क्या है ?)
(b) Income & Expenditure Account (आय-व्यय खाता)
(c) Surplus (अधिशेष)
(d) Accounting conventions (लेखांकन प्रथाएँ)

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING (Hons.) (2021)

1. State whether the following statement are True or False :
   (a) No capital item is shown in the income and expenditure account.
   (b) Unrecouped shortworking transferred to P/L A/c.
   (c) Journal is a book of cash records.
   (d) Land is also depreciable assets.
   (e) Current Account is opened in case of fixed capital methods.
   (f) Outstanding expenses appearing trial balance will be balance sheet.
   (g) Departmental trading results are prepared because of statutory requirements.
   (h) The date of preparing account is at the end of the accounting year.
   (i) Branch adjustment account prepared by H.O. of Dependent branch.
   (j) Land-lord account is real A/C.

2. A Delhi head office has a branch in Madhubani. All goods are supplied to branch by H.O. at cost price. Branch make only cash sales. The following are the particulars for 2018-19 :

	Rs.
Opening stock	50,000
Goods supplied to branch	5,00,000
Cash sales	6,00,000
Expenses paid by head office	25,000

Branch sales goods at a cost plus 25%, closing stock could not be ascertained. Branch Manager gets 10% commission on profit after charging commission. Prepare Madhubani Branch Account.

3. Sachin informed the following particular of his transactions relating to goods consigned for the year ended 31.03.2020 :

		Rs.
Goods sent (10000 Kg)		1,00,000
Sachin's expenses		10,000
Zabed expenses :		
Freight & Insurance	2,000	
Selling expenses	5,000	7,000
Goods solded – (8000) kg		1,12,000

Loss due to natural wastage – 100 kg
Commission @5% on gross sales
You are required to prepare consignment account and show the detailed calculation of unsold goods in the book of Sachin.

4. 'X, Y and Z' who share Profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3:2, decide to dissolve their partnership as on 31 March, 2018. Their balance sheet on that date was as follows :

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Sundry creditor	24,000	Building	20,000
Capital A/c		Toolsand fixtures	13,000
X	13,000	Debtor	11,000
Y	15,500	Cash	500
		Capital A/c of Z	8,000
	52,000		52,500

The debtors realised Rs. 9,500 the building Rs 12,000 and the tools fixtures Rs. 13,500. The expenses of dissolution were Rs. 200 and discount totalling Rs. 500 were received from creditor Z is declared insolvent, a dividend of 25 paisa in the rupee being received from his estate. The partnership deed provides that the deficiency of an insolvent partner will be borne by other partners in their profit-sharing ratio.

Show how the above transactions would be dealt within the realisation, Bank, and capital account of the partners, according to Garner Vs. Murray Rule.

5. From the particulars of Darbhanga Sports Club prepare receipts and payment account for the year ended 31-12-2020–

	Rs.
Cash in hand 1-1-20	1,000
Cash at Bank 1-1-20	4,000
Subscription receipt during the year	10,000
Purchase of 10% investment	8,000
Locker rent received	3,000
Purchase furniture	15,000
Salary	1,500
Rent paid	500
Entrance fee received	4,500
Sales of old sport material	200
Purchase of sports material	900
Cash in hand 31.12.20	750

6. Following information is available from the records of T Co. Ltd. in respect of the trucks used by it for its business–

Truck-1 : was purchased on 1st April 2012 for Rs. 20,000
Truck-2 : was purchased on 1st October 2012 for Rs. 18,000
Truck-3 : was purchased on 1st April 2014 for Rs. 12,000
Truck-4 : was purchased on 1st October 2014 for Rs. 10,500

You are required to write up the Motor Vehicles A/c for the year from 2012 – 2013 to 2014 – 2015.

Depreciation is written off at the rate of 20% per annum on the straight-line methods.

7. What do you mean by Book-Keeping ? Discuss its main objects.
8. What is Hire – Purchase System ? Gives its merits and demerits.
9. What is Statement of Affairs ? How does it differ from Balance Sheet ? What list are prepared by the debtor in order to prepare Statement of Affairs ?
10. What do you understand by Royalty ? What is the difference between Royalty and Rent ?
11. Write notes on any two of the following :-
    (a) What is Journal ?
    (b) Write the meaning of Adjustment.
    (c) Statement of Affairs
    (d) Royalty

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING (Hons.) (2020)

1. State whether the following statements are 'True' or 'False' :
   (a) Business unit is not treated separate than its owner.
   (b) It is a concept of accounting that every transaction affects two accounts.
   (c) Royalty Account is a Real Account.
   (d) The lessee is not required to pay the 'Minimum Rent'.
   (e) In Hire Purchase System the seller can insure goods.
   (f) Instalment Payment System is a system of sale of goods.
   (g) The Realisation Account is credited when assets are realised.
   (h) Accounting principles are not rigid.
   (i) Balance Sheet is based on dual aspect concept.
   (j) The Income and Expenditure Account is a Real Account.
2. Discuss the principles of allocation of indirect expenses in departmental accounts.
3. Define accounting and discuss its objectives.
4. Explain the meaning of Consignment. Give journal entries in the books of Consignor regarding consignment.
5. Explain the decision in 'Garner' Vs. 'Murray'. Does this decision apply to India ?
6. E Coal Company took a mine on lease on a Royalty at 40 paise per ton of coal raised, with a dead rent of Rs. 30,000 per year and power to recoup shortworkings during the first five years of the lease. The output for the first five years is as follows : 1st year 10,000 ton; 2nd year 48,000 ton; 3rd year 80,000 ton; 4th year 1,20,000 ton and 5th year 1,20,000 ton.
   Write up the Dead Rent Account, Royalties Account, Shortworkings Account and Landlord Account in E Coal Company's Ledger.
7. The D Colliery Ltd. agreed to purchase wagons from the vendor on the Hire Purchase System for Rs. 4,600. Rs. 600 were paid when wagons acquired on 1st April, 2019 and the balance was to be paid by annual instalments of Rs. 800 plus interest at 5% per annum. Open the Wagon Account and Hire Vendor's Account in the books of the D Colliery Ltd. The D Colliery Ltd. depreciate the wagons each year by 10% on the original cost.
8. A, B and C were Partners in a firm. They share profit and loss in the proportion of 4 : 4 : 2. Their capitals are Rs. 1,25,000; Rs. 1,20,000 and Rs. 1,15,000 respectively. The firm was dissolved on 31st March, 2019. After having paid off all liabilities at a discount of 10% for Rs. 14,750 the balance of cash was found to be Rs. 1,35,600. The realisation expenses on dissolution were Rs. 1,600. Prepare opening Balance Sheet, Realisation Account, Capital Account and Cash Account of the firm.
9. A manufacturing concern, whose books are closed on 31st March, purchased Machinery for Rs. 50,000 on 1st April, 2015. Additional machinery was acquired for Rs. 10,000 on 1st October, 2016 and for Rs. 16,000 on 1st April, 2019. Certain machinery purchased for Rs. 10,000 on 1st October, 2016 was sold for Rs. 5,000 on 30th September, 2018. Show the Machinery Account for five years writing off depreciation at 10% per annum on written down value.

10. Mr. Money had on 31st March, 2019 assets (as shown by his books) worth Rs. 22,000, including a machinery valued in the books at Rs. 2,000 and estimated to realise only 45% of the book value and liabilities Rs. 20,400 of which Rs. 800 were fully secured against the machinery. He filed his petition in bankruptcy and estimated his deficiency to be Rs. 14,400 before taking into account the following outstanding liabilities–
    Wages Rs. 600; Salaries Rs. 1,300; Rent Rs. 500. Prepare his Statement of Affairs and Deficiency Account from the above particulars.
11. What is the meaning of Branch Account ? How many types of branches are there ? What are the rules of making record in them ?

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Rekha V.V.I. Questions for 2023 Examination

Answer of below mentioned V.V.I. questions are present in your Rekha Guess Paper Part-I Business Maths. and Statistics

- **Numerical (Business Mathematics)** 5
- **Statistics**

1. What is Statistics ? Discuss the importance of statistics.
   Or, What is Statistics ? How is statistics useful for business ? 28
2. Define statistics and describe its scope. 29
3. Describe the characteristics and limitations of statistics. 30
4. "Statistics is both science and art." Do you agree with the statement ? Explain. 32
5. What do you understand by arithmetic series ? State the utility of arithmetic series. 33
6. Define geometric mean. Explain the difference between geometric and arithmetic mean with suitable example. 34
7. What is the role (advantage) and objectives of sampling ? Discuss. 35
8. What are the purpose/objectives of classification of data ? Explain the different methods of classification. 36
9. What do you mean by primary and secondary data ? Explain various methods of collecting primary data. 37
10. Describe diagrammatic representation of statistical data. Also, write its merits and demerits.
    Or, Explain the importance of diagrammatic representation of data. 39
11. Explain graphical representation of data. Describe its merits and demerits. 41
12. What is central tendency ? Describe merits and demerits of mean, median and mode. 42
13. What are the different measures of central tendency ? Why is mean called an ideal measure of central tendency ? 46
14. What are partition values ? Also, describe quartiles, deciles and percentiles. How are they calculated ? 47
15. What are moments ? State its limitations. 49
16. What do you understand by skewness ? State the method of measuring skewness. 50
17. What do you understand by Kurtosis ? Describe the various types. How is it measured ? 51
18. What do you mean by dispersion ? What are its objectives and types ? Write down the different methods of measuring dispersion. 53
19. What do you mean by range ? Discuss its advantages and disadvantages. Write its uses and calculation process. 57
20. Describe standard deviation and various methods of its measurement. Also, describe its merits and demerits. 59
21. What is index ? Describe its characteristics. 62

22. What do you mean by index ? What are the necessary conditions for its construction ?
Or, What do you mean by index ? What are the things to keep in mind while preparing (or, calculating) index ? 63
23. How is consumer price index prepared ? What is its significance ? 65
24. Write short notes on :
(a) Limitations of statistics 66
(b) Types of Data 67
(c) Diagrammatic Presentation of Data 67
(d) Circular or, Pie-Diagram 68
(e) Histogram 68
(f) Measures of Central Tendency 68
(g) Skewness 69
(h) Standard Deviation and Coefficient 69
(i) Types of Index Numbers 70
- **Numerical (Statistics)** 71
- **Objective Questions** 93

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BUSINESS MATHS AND STATISTICS (Hons.) (2022)

1. State whether the following statements are 'True' or 'False' :
   (a) There is no suitable formula for finding out the sum of the n terms of a harmonic series.
   (b) The formula of Simple interest is $= \text{S.I.} = \frac{P \times R \times T}{100}$
   (c) 50 Paise is 2 percentage of Rs. 25.
   (d) Selling price in equal to : Cost Price + Profit.
   (e) Statistics study is about the group, not about individual units.
   (f) The father of statistics is Gottfried Achenwall.
   (g) Statistics is a branch of Mathematics.
   (h) Statistical laws are always perfectly true.
   (i) To draft a schedule is not an art.
   (j) Squares are one dimensional diagrams.
2. The arithmetic mean of two numbers is 5 and geometric mean is 4. Find harmonic mean.
3. Rawat borrowed Rs. 10,000 from Tony. If the interest rate is 12% Per annum, how much Rawat will return after 6 years.
   रावत ने टोनी से 10,000 ₹ उधार लिए। यदि ब्याज की दर 12% वार्षिक हो तो रावत 6 वर्ष बाद कितने रूपए लौटायेगा।
4. If 25 articles are brought for Rs. 125 and sold Rs. 6 Per article, what is the profit percentage at Cost Price and Sale Price ?
   यदि 25 वस्तुएँ 125 ₹ में खरीदी जाती है और 6 ₹ प्रति वस्तु के भाव से बेची जाती है तो क्रय मूल्य तथा विक्रय मूल्य पर लाभ प्रतिशत क्या है ?
5. Calculate arithmetic mean and median from the following table :
   निम्न सारणी से समान्तर माध्य और मध्यका ज्ञात कीजिए :

Yield (in Rs.) More than आय (रु० में) से अधिक	0	60	120	180	240	300	360	420	480
No. of Plots (प्लोटों की संख्या)	216	210	156	98	57	31	13	7	2

6. Calculate mean deviation from mean of the following data :
   निम्नलिखित समंकों से माध्य के द्वारा माध्य विचलन ज्ञात कीजिए :

Size (आकार)	3–4	4–5	5–6	6–7	7–8	8–9	9–10
Frequency (आवृत्ति)	3	7	22	60	85	32	8

7. Find out the value of mean, quartile deviation and its coefficient from the following data :
   निम्न आँकड़ों से माध्य और चतुर्थक विचलन तथा इसका गुणांक ज्ञात कीजिए :

X :	10	24	30	36	40	50	80
F :	4	7	15	16	8	7	2

8. What main points should be taken into consideration while constructing Index numbers ?
   निर्देशांक रचना में ध्यान देने योग्य बातें समझाइए।
9. Distinguish between primary and secondary data.
   प्राथमिक तथा द्वितीय समंकों में भेद कीजिए।
10. Write short notes on any two of the following :
    निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणियाँ लिखिए :
    (a) Commission (कमीशन)
    (b) Brokerage (दलाली)
    (c) Line Diagram (रेखाचित्र)
    (d) Bar Diagram (दण्ड चित्र)

BUSINESS MATHS AND STATISTICS (Hons.) (2021)

1. State whether the following statements are True or False–
   (a) The simple interest on Rs. 1000 for 5 years @4% p.a. is Rs. 200.
   (b) The number of terms in A.P. 4,7,10....., 148 is n = 49
   (c) Geometric mean between 4 and 16 is 8.
   (d) Purchase price and cost price are the same.
   (e) There is no difference between Cash discount and Trade discount.
   (f) Statistics is the science of calculation.
   (g) Primary datas are approximate.
   (h) The formula for calculating the Range is : $R = M_1 - M_0$.
   (i) The third measure of skewness is not based on moments.
   (j) Index number is an economic barometer.
2. Find the G.P. where 7^{th} term is 320 and 10^{th} term is 2560.
3. What amount should be deposited in a bank to earn Rs. 6000 per annum when the rate of interest is 12% p.a. ?
4. A trader weights 900 gram for 1 Kilogram and earns a profit of 8%. What is his real profit ?
5. Find median and mode from the following data.

Mid-point	:	10	20	30	40	50	60
Frequencies	:	30	40	15	25	38	35

6. Find the standard deviation and its coefficient of the monthly salaries of ten persons given below :

Person	:	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Salaries Rs.	:	120	110	115	122	126	140	125	121	120	131

7. Calculate Bowley's coefficient of skewness from the following data.

Class	:	7-15	15-23	23-31	31-39	39-47
Frequency	:	20	10	6	15	19

8. Define statistics and explain its characteristics.
9. What is the role of sampling in economic analysis ? Discuss.
10. Write short notes on any two of the following :
    (a) Types of data
    (b) Circular diagram
    (c) Historigram
    (d) Dispersion

BUSINESS MATHS AND STATISTICS (Hons.) (2020)

1. State whether the following statements are 'True' or 'False' :
   (a) There is no suitable formula for finding out the sum of the n terms of a Harmonic series.
   (b) Any sum shall be double itself in 5 years @ of 20% per annum of simple interest.
   (c) Compound interest of Rs. 400 for one year at 10% p.a. will be Rs. 42.
   (d) To sell an article for Rs. 90 by purchasing it for Rs. 100 means 10% loss.
   (e) There is no difference between 'Brokerage' and 'Commission'.
   (f) Skewness means lack of symmetry.
   (g) Statistics is the science of averages.
   (h) Sampling theory is based on probability theory.
   (i) There is no difference between 'Questionnaire' and 'Schedule'.
   (j) First measurement of dispersion is standard deviation.
2. The salary of a person in first year is Rs. 50 per month. He gets an increment of Rs. 2 per year. Find the total earnings during 10 years service.
3. Find the compound interest on Rs. 20,000 at the rate of 8% p.a. for 3½ years when interest is calculated half-yearly.
4. There is a profit of 25% when an article is sold at Rs. 120. What will be the gain percent if the article is sold for Rs. 128 ?
5. An agent is entitled to a commission of 4% on the total turnover and a bonus of 2% on the amount of sale exceeding Rs. 20,000. If his total remuneration is Rs. 2,000. Find the amount of total sales and bonus.
6. Calculate mean and mode from the following data :

Marks	No. of Students
30 – 35	4
25 – 30	8
20 – 25	12
15 – 20	16
10 – 15	10
5 – 10	6
0 – 5	4

7. Calculate quartile deviation and its coefficient from the following data :

Class	Frequency
0 – 10	4
10 – 20	15
20 – 30	28
30 – 40	16
40 – 50	7

8. Define and distinguish between primary and secondary data. Which of these is most reliable and why ?
9. What do you mean by classification of data ? Explain the objects and various methods of classification of data.
10. Write short notes on any two of the following :
    (a) Standard Deviation
    (b) Median
    (c) Index Number
    (d) Dispersion

BUSINESS MATHS AND STATISTICS (Hons.) (2019)

1. Write down which of the following statements are 'True' or 'False' :
   (a) 6th term of the series 1, 3, 5 ..... is 8.
   (b) 5th term of the following series is 48 :
   $3 + 6 + 12 + ...$
   (c) At the rate of 6% of simple interest a sum will be double itself in 15 years.
   (d) Compound interest of any amount is double of the simple interest of the same amount.
   (e) Gott Fried Achenwall is called the father of Statistics.
   (f) Data are not estimated.
   (g) Harmonic Mean is not a method of measurement of Central Tendency.
   (h) Mean of any distribution is always greater than Mode of that distribution.
   (i) Standard Deviation is the measurement of partition value.
   (j) If a distribution is assymetric its coefficient of skewness will be zero.
2. Tenth term of an A. P. is 10 more than fifth term and their sum is 32. Find the series.
3. The third term of a G.P. is 12 and 6th term is 96 then find the sum of nine terms.
4. In what time will the simple interest on Rs. 500 at 6% be equal to the interest on Rs. 540 for 8 years at 5% ?
5. The duty on sugar is increased by 20% and its consumption is reduced by 20%, find out the percentage increase or decrease in revenue from this.
6. Calculate Mode and Mean of the following data :

Class	Frequency
0 – 5	3
5 – 10	5
10 – 15	6
15 – 20	9
20 – 25	10
25 – 30	8
30 – 35	7
35 – 40	4

7. Find the Standard Deviation of the monthly salaries of 10 persons given below. Also calculate the coefficient of Standard Deviation.

Persons	Salaries (in Rs.)
A	120
B	110
C	115
D	122
E	126
F	140
G	125
H	121
I	120
J	131

8. What do you mean by statistics ? How statistics is useful for business ?
9. Write an essay on Index Number.
10. Write short notes on any two of the following :
    (a) Measurement of Central Tendency
    (b) Types of data
    (c) Skewness
    (d) Consumer Price Index

Rekha V.V.I. Questions for 2023 Examination

Answer of below mentioned V.V.I. questions are present in your Rekha Guess Paper Part-I Business Management & Communication

1. Define management and highlight its objectives and importance. 5
2. "Management is an art, a science and a profession." Discuss.
   Or, Define management and throw lights on its nature. 7
3. Describe the functions of different levels of management. 7
4. "Management is as old as human society."While explaining this statement give a brief account of evolution of management thought.
   Or, Explain the origin of management ideology. 9
5. Discuss the contribution of F.W. Taylor in the field of management. 10
6. Evaluate Henry Fayol's approach relating to management. 11
7. What do you understand by planning ? Describe its importance. 14
8. What do you mean by planning ? Describe its various types. 15
9. Describe the necessary steps involved in the planning process. 18
10. Explain decision-making process. 19
11. What are the essential characteristics of good decision ? How can a manager make his decisions more effective ? 20
12. Define organisation and discuss the characteristics and nature of organisation. 22
13. Explain the importance of an organisation in management.
    Or, Explain the importance of organisation of business in India. 24
14. Name the different forms of organisation. Compare line and staff organisation. 25
15. Explain the important steps to be taken in the process of organisation. 27
16. What do you understand by motivation ? Describe its characteristics. 28
17. Describe the importance of motivation in management. 29
18. Explain the concept of motivation. Also, describe different sources of motivation. 29
19. What do you understand by leadership in business ? What qualities should a good business leader have ? 31
20. What do you understand by leadership ? State the functions (importance) of leadership. 33
21. Explain controlling. Discuss its importance in business management. 34
22. What do you mean by control ? Describe the essential elements of an effective control. 35
23. What do you understand by controlling ? Describe the different techniques (methods) of control.
    Or, Describe the modern techniques of control. 37
24. What do you understand by departmentalisation ? Discuss the various bases of departmentalisation. 39

25. Explain the term communication. Discuss its significance or, role or, importance in management.
Or, "Today communication is the first problem of management." In this context, explain the importance of communication. 40
26. Throw lights on the characteristics of a good (effective) communication system. 42
27. What are the modern ways of communication ? Give a brief detail on them. 43
28. Briefly explain the communication process.
Or, Describe the different channels of communication. 44
29. Explain barriers in communication. What are the ways to remove them ? 45
30. What is report ? Explain the importance of a report. 47
31. What are the features and qualities of a good report ? Explain the characteristics of a good report. 48
32. Differentiate between report and proposal. Explain the different types of business report. 50
33. What is proposal ? Discuss the needs and objectives of a proposal. 52
34. What do you understand by business letter ? Describe its salient features.
Or, Explain the essential qualities (characteristics) of a good letter. 53
35. Explain the different sections of business letter. 55
36. Write short notes on :
(a) Nature of Management 56
(b) Concept of Motivation 57
(c) Barriers of communication 58
(d) Formal Report 59
(e) Short Report 59

- **Objective Type Questions**
(a) Multiple choice 61
(b) True/False 78

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BUSINESS MANAGEMENT & COMM. (SUB.) (2019)

1. State whether the following statements are 'True' or 'False' :
   (a) Business Economics is Science only.
   (b) Production means creation of utility.
   (c) Utility is not measurable.
   (d) Lower the price lower the demand.
   (e) Monopoly price remains always high.
   (f) Tea and coffee are complementary goods.
   (g) Demand curves turns downwards to the right.
   (h) Average cost curve is "U" shaped.
   (i) Profit is a legalised robbery.
   (j) Globalisation means liberalisation.
2. What do you mean by Business Economics ? Explain its characteristics.
3. Define Elasticity of Demand. How can it be measured ?
4. Discuss the responsibilities of a Business Economist.
5. Discuss the different stages of Law of Returns.
6. What is Market Price ? How is it determined ?
7. Discuss the various methods of Demand forecasting.
8. Discuss the Modern theory of Wages.
9. Discuss the Modern theory of Interest.
10. What is Globalization ? Explain its impact on Indian business.

BUSINESS MANAGEMENT & COMM. (SUB.) (2018)

1. State whether the following statements are 'True' or 'False' :
   (a) Management is not an art.
   (b) Henry Fayol is called the father of the Principle of Management.
   (c) There is no difference in planning and control.
   (d) Control is applicable at all managerial levels.
   (e) Registration is legally compulsory for a Sole Traders.
   (f) Size of organisation does not influence its organisation structure.
   (g) Importance of communication in management can be ignored.
   (h) Management process school of thought is modern concept of management.
   (i) Communication is of only one type.
   (j) There is no difference in Personal letters and Business letters.
2. Explain the objectives and importance of management.
3. Critically examine Fayol's contribution to management thought.
4. Explain the concept of Planning. Discuss the various types of planning.
5. Define Organisation. Discuss the characteristics of an Ideal organisation.
6. Name the different forms of organisation. Make a comparison between Line and Staff Organisation.
7. Explain the term "communication". Discuss its role in management.
8. Discuss the process of Decision Making.
9. What do you mean by Business letters ? Describe its main features.
10. Write short notes on any two of the following :
    (a) Nature of Management
    (b) Concept of Motivation
    (c) Barriers of Communication
    (d) Formal Report

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Rekha V.V.I. Questions for 2023 Examination

Answer of below mentioned V.V.I. questions are present in your Rekha Guess Paper Part-I Business Economics & Environment

1. Define Business Economics. Describe its nature and characteristics. 5
2. Define Business Economics. Explain the scope and importance of Business Economics. 6
3. Distinguish between Traditional Economics and Business Economics. 9
4. Who are Business Economists? Discuss the duties and responsibilities of Business Economist. 10
5. Discuss the role and importance of Business Economists. 11
6. What do you mean by demand? Explain the elements affecting demand. 12
7. Explain the law of demand. On which assumptions does it depend? What are the limitations of this law?
   Or, Explain the law of demand. Also, explain the circumstances in which demand curve slopes upward. 14
8. Explain demand schedule. Also, explain the law of demand.
   Or, Why does a demand curve fall from left to right? Explain. 15
9. What is Elasticity of Demand? Explain various factors (elements) on which elasticity depends. 17
10. What do you mean by Elasticity of Demand? How is it measured?
    Or, Explain various methods of measuring elasticity with suitable examples. 19
11. What do you understand by Demand Forecasting? Discuss the different methods of demand forecasting. Explain the factors influencing it. 21
12. What do you mean by Production Function? Mention its nature and characteristics.
    Or, Define Production Function. Explain its assumptions and characteristics. 24
13. Define law of return. Explain the different stages of law of return. 25
14. Explain the law of diminishing return (or, law of variable proportion). Mention its limitations. 27
15. What are isoproduct curve or isoquants? Explain its characteristics (or, properties).
    Or, "Isoproduct curves are lines connecting all points which yield the same product." Explain. 29
16. What do you mean by the word market in economics? What are the different types of market?
    Or, Give the meaning of market and classify it on the basis of competition. 31
17. What do you understand by perfect competition? Describe its characteristics. How is price determined under perfect competition ? 32
18. Define monopoly. Explain its characteristics (features) and types. 34

19. What is monopoly? How prices are determined under monopoly? Explain with examples. 36
20. Throw light on the importance of time element (role) in price determination (pricing). 39
21. Define wages and explain the modern theory of wages.
Or, Describe the demand and supply theory of wages. 41
22. Critically examine the Ricardian theory of Rent. 42
23. Distinguish between nominal and real wages. What are the factors that determine real wages ? 44
24. Explain modern theory of rent. Distinguish it from Ricardo's theory.
Or, "Rent is reward for specificity." Explain. 46
25. "Interest is the reward for abstinence". Explain.
Or, Define interest. Explain the abstinence theory of interest. 48
26. Discuss the demand and supply theory of interest. 49
27. Explain modern theory of interest. 51
28. Define Profit. Explain the differences between Gross Profit and Net Profit. 53
29. Explain the different theories of Profit.
Or, Explain the risk and innovative theory of Profit. 54
30. What is national income? Explain its importance. 56
31. What is national income? How it can be measured? 57
32. Define Business Environment. Describe the main components of Business Environment. 58
33. What do you understand by International Business Environment? Write the present Global Environment. 60
34. What is Globalisation? Explain its objectives (need) and merits-demerits. 62
35. Define Globalisation and explain its effect on Indian economy. 64
36. Write the modern trend and present structure (direction) of world trade. 65

- **Multiple Choice Questions** 68
- **True / False** 85

BUSINESS ECONOMICS & ENVIRONMENT(SUB.) (2019)

1. State whether the following statements are 'True' or 'False' :
   (a) Business Economics is Science only.
   (b) Production means creation of utility.
   (c) Utility is not measurable.
   (d) Lower the price lower the demand.
   (e) Monopoly price remains always high.
   (f) Tea and coffee are complementary goods.
   (g) Demand curves turns downwards to the right.
   (h) Average cost curve is "U" shaped.
   (i) Profit is a legalised robbery.
   (j) Globalisation means liberalisation.
2. What do you mean by Business Economics ? Explain its characteristics.
3. Define Elasticity of Demand. How can it be measure ?
4. Discuss the responsibilities of a Business Economist.
5. Discuss the different stages of Law of Returns.
6. What is Market Price ? How is it determined ?
7. Discuss the various methods of Demand forecasting.
8. Discuss the Modern theory of Wages.
9. Discuss the Modern theory of Interest.
10. What is Globalization ? Explain its impact on Indian business.

BUSINESS ECONOMICS & ENVIRONMENT(SUB.) (2018)

1. State whether the following statement 'True' or 'False' :
   (a) Economics is a positive science.
   (b) Total Utility and Marginal Utility is same.
   (c) Higher the price higher the demand.
   (d) In economics, production means creation of utility.
   (e) Monopoly price remains always low.
   (f) Economics is a logic of choice.
   (g) Profit is the reward for uncertainty bearing.
   (h) Marginal land is not rent land.
   (i) "Social component is an important factor of Business Environment."
   (j) Consumerism is a social revolution.
2. Define Business Economics. Discuss the nature and scope of Business Economics.
3. "Economics is neutral between ends". Discuss.
4. Explain the Law of Demand.
5. What is Demand ? Explain the factors which determine the demands.
6. Explain "The Law of Variable Proportions" with diagrams.
7. What is Perfect Competition ? How price is determined under it ?
8. What do you understand by Monopoly ? Discuss its characteristics and types.
9. Critically examine the Recardian theory of Rent.
10. Define the Business Environment and explain its various factors.

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