

Guru Amar Dass Public School, Goindwal Road, Kapurthala

Grade : XII Commerce Summer Holidays' Homework Session: 2025-26



Important Instructions

- Neatness and presentation are common parameters for most of the activities assigned. Please maintain the quality of work done.
- Holiday's homework will be assessed on certain parameters and marks/grade will be awarded accordingly.
- To score well in your upcoming exams strike a balance between your leisure time and studies.
- Marks of Holidays Homework will be added in your Mid-Term Examination.

BE A WONDERFUL HUMAN BEING: KEEP IN MIND TO

- Do the homework independently, only ask for assistance from your parents or guardians
- Remember to have a wide mouth container filled with water outside your house for the birds to get respite from the scorching heat.
- Pray to almighty daily and thank for the blissful life that you enjoy.
- Be a helping hand to your parents and learn the skill of shared responsibility.
- Do the work by following the guidelines given with each work or activity
- Spend time with your parents and grandparents, their rich experience will help you overcome challenges with ease.

HEALTHY LIFESTYLE BE YOUR PRIORITY

- Give prime importance to your health. Eat lots of fruits, do exercise and get into yoga
- Pledge for "Eat Right -Less Sugar, Less Oil and Less Salt"
- Wash hands frequently, especially before and after meal.
- Avoid sharing of towel, handkerchief, brush with others.
- Drink plenty of water.

REQUEST TO PARENTS

- Summer vacation time is an opportunity to spend the quality time with your child and make him/her feel special of his unique identity.

So just spare sometime and do the following:

- Talk about Omni presence of **God** and humility being developed with regular prayers and doing good deeds as to offer best prayer to the God. Take them some religious places.
- Let them feed the poor and share things with needy people with love, let them enjoy the **Art of Giving**.
- Talk about the importance of parents and elders.

ENGLISH

1. Reading Comprehension:-

Solve first four comprehension passages at practice paper.

2. Questionnaire Making

Prepare 10 multiple choice questions from the each lesson:

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| i) The Last Lesson | ii) Lost Spring | iii) Deep Water | iv) Rattrap |
| v) Indigo | vi) Third Level | vii) Journey to the end of the Earth | |
| viii) The Enemy | ix) On the Face of it | x) The Tiger King | |

3. Short composition

Notice Writing

- a) You are Dhruv/ Nishimura, student editor of your school magazine „The Buds'. Write a notice in not more than 50 words to be published to be placed on your school notice board, inviting short stories, articles, poems etc. from students of all classes for the magazine. Give all the necessary details.
- b) Your school is organizing a singing competition for grade IX to XII. As a Head Boy/Girl draft a notice a for the school notice board.
- c) Your school is organizing a Inter-School Science Exhibition on coming Sunday. As a Head Boy/Girl draft a notice a for the school notice board.

4. Long composition

Last Week your school organized a Trip to Wonderland. Write a report in about 120-150 and give description of whole day.

5. Creation with quote

Describe the following quote in your own words (100 -120 words) in the context of the Lesson : Lost Spring

‘Survival in the Seemapuri means Rag picking’

6. Compose one Poem based on any valuable theme.

7. Revise whole Syllabus Covered Up to May

ECONOMICS

Note : Prepare MCQs of each chapter which has done in the class.

Part A: -

Macro Economic Theory Unit1:National Income & related aggregates

2/3 Marks Questions

- Q No. 1.** Explain the problem of double counting.
- Q No. 2.** How to avoid double counting?
- Q No. 3.** What are the components of compensation of employees?
- Q No. 4.** What are the components of operating surplus?
- Q No. 5.** What are the 3 methods of measuring national income?
- Q No. 6.** What are the four sectors of the economy?

Q No. 7. Distinguish between stock and flow.

Q No. 8. Distinguish between nominal & Real GDP.

Q No. 9. Give the meaning of Depreciation/Consumption of fixed capital/Capital consumption allowance.

Q No. 10. Explain the following concepts:

(a). Gross Investment (b) Net Investment

Q No. 11. If real GDP is Rs.200 and price index is 110 (base = 100) calculate nominal GDP.

Q No. 12. Government spends on FIT INDIA MOVEMENT. Analyses its impact on GDP and welfare of the people.

Q No. 13. What is real GDP? State three limitations of GDP as an index of economic welfare.

6 Marks Questions

Q No. 1. What precautions should be taken while using product method of national income?

Q No. 2. What precautions should be taken while using expenditure method?

Q No. 3. What precautions should be taken while using income method?

Q No. 4. Explain limitations of GDP as indicator of economic welfare.

Q No. 5. Define externalities. Give an example of negative externality. What is its impact on welfare?

Q No. 6. "All capital goods are producer goods but all producer goods are not capital goods." Explain with the help of example.

Q No. 7. Explain 'non-monetary exchanges' as a limitation of using gross domestic product as an index of welfare of a country.

Q No. 8. "India's GDP is expected to expand 7.5% in 2019-20: World Bank"-The Economic Times.

Does the given statement mean that welfare of people of India increase at the same rate? Comment with reason.

Q No. 9. 'Circular flow of income in a two sector economy is based on the axiom that one's expenditure is other's income'. Do you agree with the given statement? Support your answer with valid reasons.

Q No. 10. "Machine purchased is always a final good". Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer

Q No. 11. Why should the aggregate final expenditure of an economy be equal to the aggregate factor payments? Explain.

Q No. 12. Explain the main steps involved in measuring national income through product method.

Q No. 13. Explain the steps involved in calculation of national income through income method..

Q No. 14. Write down the limitations of using GDP as an index of welfare of a country.

Q No. 15. Calculate National Income from the following data

(Rs. In Crores)

(i) Net factor income from abroad	(-)20
(ii) Government final consumption expenditure	200
(iii) Subsidies	10
(iv) Private final consumption expenditure	800
(v) Net current transfers from the rest of the world	30
(vi) Net domestic fixed capital formation	100
(vii) Indirect taxes	80
(viii) Consumption of fixed capital	40
(ix) Change in stock	(-)10
(x) Net export	(-)50

Prepare Project file as per instructions given in the classroom (Comprehensive Project)

Solve the exercise:-

SELF-EVALUATION TEST (COMBO)

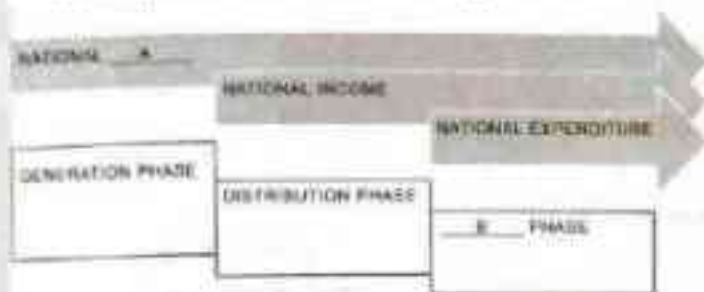
(Based on Chapters 1 and 2)

Note: For Assertion-Reason and Statement Based choices, refer to the text.

1. What will be the value of total deposits if initial deposit is ₹ 500 and LRR is 10%?

(a) ₹ 4,500 (b) ₹ 5,000
(c) ₹ 4,000 (d) ₹ 4,700

2. Read the following figure carefully and choose the correct pair from the alternatives given below:



Alternatives:

(a) A – Output; B – Production
(b) A – Value added; B – Production
(c) A – Output; B – Disposition
(d) A – Wealth; B – Development

3. **Statement 1:** Reserve Bank of India is the Central Bank of India.

Statement 2: Reserve Bank of India has the sole right to issue currency notes except one rupee notes and coins.

4. Which of the following is not a resident for the purpose of estimating National income?

(a) An Indian employed in World Health Organisation in India
(b) Indian Ambassador in Indian Embassy in USA
(c) An American tourist staying in India for more than one year
(d) An Indian employed in American Embassy in India for more than one year

5. Which of the following is a component of NFIA?

(a) Net compensation of employees earned from abroad
(b) Net exports
(c) Purchase of goods by Indian residents from abroad
(d) All of these

6. **Assertion (A):** Transfer payment is a unilateral concept.

Reason (R): Transfer payment refers to payment without getting any productive service in return.

7. Explain 'standard of deferred payment' function of money.

8. (a) 'Value of intermediate good is already included in final good.' Justify the statement with example.
(b) 'All machinery purchased are not final good.' Explain.

9. Write two differences between:

(a) Stock and flow
(b) Intermediate good and final good

10. Explain 'banker's bank and supervisor' function of central bank.

11. Assuming Real National income to be ₹ 2,000 crore and price index is 135, calculate Nominal National income.

12. 'GDP as an indicator of welfare loses its significance if the distribution of income turns unequal.' Justify with reason.

13. Explain any three precautions of estimating national income by income method and value added method.

14. Why should the aggregate final expenditure of an economy be equal to aggregate factor payments? Explain.

15. Define money supply. Write its components.

16. Sale of petrol and diesel cars is rising particularly in big cities. Analyse its impact on GDP and welfare.

17. (a) Calculate Net value added at factor cost.

(₹ in thousand)

(i) Sale of rice in the market	580
(ii) Purchase of tractor and thrasher	400
(iii) Procurement of rice by government	20
(iv) Self-consumption of rice during the year	15
(v) Expenditure on running and maintenance of tractor and thrasher	20
(vi) Fertilizer subsidies received from the government	3

- (b) Distinguish between 'value of output' and 'value added'.

18. Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Factor income generated during an accounting year within the domestic territory of a country is called domestic income. Domestic territory includes territory lying within the political frontiers including territorial waters of the country and also ships and aircrafts operated by residents of the country across different parts of the world. The domestic territory also includes fishing vessels, oil, natural gas rigs and floating platforms operated by the residents of the country in the international waters or engaged in extraction in areas in which the country has the exclusive and military establishments of the country located abroad. To know national income, the factor income from abroad is added to domestic income. Net factor income from abroad is the difference between factor income earned by the residents abroad and factor income earned by non-residents who are temporarily residing in our country.

- (a) What is Net Factor Income from Abroad? Can domestic income be greater than national income? When?
(b) Distinguish between a factor income and a transfer income.



SCAN ME
for Answers

CHAPTER 1 Indian Economy on the eve of Independence

Short Answer Type Questions

1. Discuss the land settlement system introduced under the British Rule.
2. How did commercialisation of agriculture resulted in famines?
3. Why was there low level of productivity in agriculture during the British rule?
4. Discuss any two causes of India's agricultural stagnation during the Colonial period.
5. "Despite being the main occupation of about 85% of the country's population during British rule, agricultural sector continued to experience stagnation." Briefly explain any two reasons responsible for the backwardness of Indian agriculture on the eve of independence.
6. Discuss the adverse effects of partition of the country on the agriculture sector.
7. "Decline of handicraft industry adversely affected the Indian economy". Comment
8. What do you mean by capital goods industry? Discuss the status of such industry during the British rule.
9. Write a short note on drain of India's wealth during the British rule.
10. Briefly discuss the state of roads and railways during the British rule.
11. State three reasons for development of railways in India.
12. State the two fold motive for the systematic destabilisation of indigenous Indian industries in the British era.
13. What was the two fold motive behind the systematic de-industrialisation effected by the British in pre-independent India?
14. State and explain the condition of Indian agriculture on the eve of independence.
15. Comment upon any two salient features of the foreign trade policy of India, on the eve of independence
16. "The pre-independent India's occupational structure experienced growing regional variation? Justify the above statement with valid explanation.
17. Comment upon any two salient features of demographic conditions of India on the eve of independence
18. Identify and briefly explain three key features of the Indian economy on the eve of independence they contributed to its predominantly stagnant structure.
19. Explain any two shortfalls of the industrial policy under the British rule.

Long Answer Type Questions:

1. Discuss the main reasons for India's agricultural stagnation during the colonial period.
2. "British rule adversely hampered the Industrial sector of India." Do you agree with this view? Give reasons in support of your answer.

3. Discuss the state of India's foreign trade during the colonial rule.
4. The demographic condition during the British rule exhibited all features of a backward Indian economy:
Do you agree? Give reasons in support of your answer.
5. Describe the salient features of India's occupational structure during the British period.
6. Briefly discuss the state of infrastructural facilities during the British period.
7. Briefly discuss the various reasons for development of infrastructure by the British Government.
8. Discuss the state of Indian Economy on the Eve of Independence.

CHAPTER 2 Indian Economy 1950 to 1990:

Short Answer Type Questions

1. Why did India opt for mixed economy?
2. Briefly discuss "Growth" as an important goal of five year plans.
3. The objectives of growth, modernisation and self-reliance may not improve the kind of life, until and unless the fourth objective of five year plans is achieved. Identify and discuss the fourth objective.
4. Discuss briefly the rationale behind choosing 'Modernisation' as a planning objective for the Indian Economy
5. "Land reforms were more successful only in two states. Why?"
6. How did government ensure that the small farmers also benefit from the Green Revolution?
7. The protection of domestic industries through import substitution suffered from two drawbacks. Mention them.
8. How was the licensing policy misused by some industrial houses?
9. Discuss the role of small-scale industries in the generation of employment.
10. Why there was a need for protection of small-scale industries? State the steps undertaken by the government for their growth.
11. Why was goal of equity not fully achieved even after abolition of intermediaries?
12. "Green Revolution experienced the success in two phases." Comment.
13. Discuss any two merits and demerits of the Green Revolution in the agricultural sector in the Indian Economy.
14. How were the industries classified according to the Industrial Policy Resolution 1956?
15. Define the following terms: (a) Import Substitution; (b) Quota.
16. State the meaning of import substitution. Explain how import substitution can protect the domestic industries.

OR

*In order to protect domestic industries, India followed the regime of restrictions on imports. Briefly outline and discuss such steps taken by the government to promote import substitution policy.

17. Discuss briefly the rationale behind choosing 'Self-reliance' as an objective for the planning process of the Indian economy.

18. 'Land ceiling promotes equity! Support the statement with valid explanation.

19. "Green revolution transformed India from a subsistent food grain economy to a food surplus economy:

Justify the statement, giving reasons in support of your answer.

20. Explain the need and types of land reforms implemented in the agriculture sector.

21. Explain briefly the rationale behind the 'Licence Raj' under the Industrial Policy.

22. Consider the concept of Agricultural Subsidies, which are financial aids provided by governments to support farmers and agricultural production. As a policymaker, evaluate the virtues and analyze the vices of agricultural subsidies on the agricultural sector, the economy, and society as a whole.

23. "The debate over farm subsidies in India is enraged at different platforms. Discuss any two arguments in favour of continuing farm subsidies.

24. As a researcher specializing in economic analysis, critically examine the concept of Import Substitution as an economic strategy in developing countries and thoroughly assess its potential three adverse effects on their economies.

25. Why was public sector given a leading role in industrial development during the planning period? Explain.

26. "The debate over farm subsidies in India is enraged at different platforms. Discuss any two arguments against farm subsidies.

Long Answer Type Questions

1. "Subsidies put a huge burden on the government's finances, but are necessary for poor and marginal farmers." Comment.

2. Discuss the risks involved under green revolution. Also state the steps taken by the Government to overcome these risks.

3. Critically appraise the development of agriculture between 1950 and 1990.

4. Briefly discuss the policy of industrial licensing.

5. Critically evaluate the industrial development during the period of 1950 to 1990.

6. Briefly discuss the progress of Indian economy during the first seven plans in the agriculture, industrial and trade sector.

32. From the following data, calculate "national income" by (a) income method and (b) expenditure method:

[ICBSE, All India 2009]

Particulars	₹ in crores
(i) Interest	150
(ii) Rent	250
(iii) Government final consumption expenditure	600
(iv) Private final consumption expenditure	1,200
(v) Profits	640
(vi) Compensation of employees	1,000
(vii) Net factor income to abroad	30
(viii) Net indirect taxes	60
(ix) Net exports	(-)40
(x) Consumption of fixed capital	50
(xi) Net domestic capital formation	340

(a) ₹ 2,010 crores; (b) ₹ 2,010 crores

33. Calculate National Income by Income and Expenditure method.

Particulars	₹ in crores
(i) Compensation of employees	600
(ii) Government final consumption expenditure	550
(iii) Net factor income from abroad	(-) 10
(iv) Net exports	(-) 15
(v) Profit	400
(vi) Net indirect tax	60
(vii) Mixed income of self employed	350
(viii) Rent	200
(ix) Interest	310
(x) Private final consumption expenditure	1,000
(xi) Net domestic capital formation	385
(xii) Consumption of fixed capital	65

National income = ₹ 1,850 crores

34. Calculate National Income by income method and expenditure method.

Particulars	₹ in crores
(i) Government final consumption expenditure	100
(ii) Interest, rent and profits	920
(iii) Gross Capital formation	620
(iv) Net exports	(-) 10
(v) Change in stock	100
(vi) Net Factor income from abroad	(-) 10
(vii) Subsidies	20

(viii) Private Final Consumption expenditure	800
(ix) Indirect tax	120
(x) Consumption of fixed Capital	60
(xi) Mixed income of the self employed	60
(xii) Compensation of employees	370

National Income = ₹ 1,340 crores

35. Calculate National Income by Income and Expenditure method.

Particulars	₹ in crores
(i) Government final consumption expenditure	7,351
(ii) Indirect tax	8,834
(iii) Gross fixed capital formation	13,248
(iv) Mixed income of the self employed	28,267
(v) Subsidies	1,120
(vi) Change in stock	3,170
(vii) Rent, interest and profits	9,637
(viii) Consumption of fixed capital	4,046
(ix) Private Final Consumption expenditure	51,177
(x) Imports of goods and services	5,674
(xi) Exports of goods and services	4,812
(xii) Net factor income from abroad	(-) 255
(xiii) Compensation of employees	24,420

National Income = ₹ 62,069 crores

36. Calculate National Income by Income and Expenditure method.

Particulars	₹ in crores
(i) Rent	1,500
(ii) Net factor income from abroad	50
(iii) Wages and salaries	25,000
(iv) Indirect tax	1,000
(v) Government final consumption expenditure	11,200
(vi) Subsidies	300
(vii) Royalty	200
(viii) Net exports	(-) 200
(ix) Interest	6,400
(x) Corporate tax	200
(xi) Profit after tax	4,000
(xii) Households final consumption expenditure	26,000
(xiii) Change in stock	100
(xiv) Net domestic fixed capital formation	600
(xv) Final consumption expenditure of private non-profit institutions serving households	300

National Income = ₹ 37,350 crores

37. Calculate National Income by Income and expenditure method.

Particulars	₹ in crores
(i) Government final consumption expenditure	50
(ii) Rent	150
(iii) Opening stock	20
(iv) Interest	80
(v) Profit	70
(vi) Private final consumption expenditure	480
(vii) Gross fixed capital formation	90
(viii) Closing stock	35
(ix) Net exports	(-) 5
(x) Net indirect taxes	60
(xi) Compensation of employees	200
(xii) Consumption of fixed capital	20
(xiii) Mixed income of self employed	50
(xiv) Net factor income from abroad	20

National income = ₹ 570 crores

38. Calculate National Income by Income and Expenditure method.

Particulars	₹ in crores
(i) Opening stock	50
(ii) Profit	60
(iii) Closing stock	10
(iv) Interest	500
(v) Consumption of fixed capital	20
(vi) Private final consumption expenditure	460
(vii) Mixed income	100
(viii) Net exports	(-) 10
(ix) Net factor income from abroad	(-) 5
(x) Compensation of employees	300
(xi) Net capital formation	500
(xii) Net indirect taxes	20
(xiii) Government final consumption expenditure	100
(xiv) Rent	70

National Income = ₹ 1,025 crores

39. Calculate NNP at FC by Income and Expenditure method.

Particulars	₹ in crores
(i) Mixed income of self employed	100
(ii) Gross fixed capital formation	300
(iii) Private final consumption expenditure	900
(iv) Net exports	(-) 50

(v) Subsidies	50
(vi) Government final consumption expenditure	150
(vii) Rent	60
(viii) Indirect taxes	250
(ix) Interest	200
(x) Change in stocks	50
(xi) Compensation of employees	400
(xii) Profit	340
(xiii) Consumption of fixed capital	50
(xiv) Net factor income from abroad	50

NNP at FC = ₹ 1,150 crores

40. Calculate GNP at MP by Income and Expenditure method.

Particulars	₹ in crores
(i) Net exports	15
(ii) Private final consumption expenditure	600
(iii) Consumption of fixed capital	30
(iv) Operating surplus	190
(v) Net indirect taxes	105
(vi) Net factor income from abroad	(-) 5
(vii) Wages and Salaries	520
(viii) Rent	60
(ix) Employers' contribution to social security schemes	100
(x) Government final consumption expenditure	200
(xi) Net capital formation	100

GNP at MP = ₹ 940 crores

41. Calculate GNP at MP by Income and Expenditure method.

Particulars	₹ in crores
(i) Net capital formation	200
(ii) Private final consumption expenditure	1,000
(iii) Operating surplus	360
(iv) Wages and Salaries	900
(v) Employers' contribution to social security schemes	50
(vi) Rent	100
(vii) Government final consumption expenditure	300
(viii) Consumption of fixed capital	50
(ix) Net indirect taxes	200
(x) Net factor income from abroad	(-) 10
(xi) Net exports	10

GNP at MP = ₹ 1,550 crores

42. Calculate gross national product at factor cost from the following data by (a) income method and (b) expenditure method.

(ICSE, Delhi 2002)

Particulars	₹ in crores
(i) Wages and salaries	800
(ii) Mixed income of self-employed	160
(iii) Operating surplus	600
(iv) Undistributed profits	150
(v) Gross capital formation	330
(vi) Change in stocks	25
(vii) Net capital formation	300
(viii) Employers' contribution to social security schemes	100
(ix) Net factor income from abroad	(-) 20
(x) Exports	30
(xi) Imports	60
(xii) Private final consumption expenditure	1,000
(xiii) Government final consumption expenditure	450
(xiv) Net indirect taxes	60
(xv) Compensation of employees paid by the Government	75

Note: Consumption of Fixed Capital is calculated as the difference between (v) and (vii) item.

Gross National Product at Factor Cost = ₹ 1,670 crores

43. Calculate GDP_{mp} by income method and National income by expenditure method.

Particulars	₹ in crores
(i) Mixed income of the self employed	260
(ii) Rent, interest and profit	290
(iii) Interest on national debt	40
(iv) Government final consumption expenditure	220
(v) Imports	170
(vi) Exports	140
(vii) Private final consumption expenditure	1,530
(viii) Change in stock	100
(ix) Compensation of employees	730
(x) Net factor income from the rest of the world	- 10
(xi) Consumption of fixed capital	120
(xii) Subsidies	30
(xiii) Gross fixed capital formation	400
(xiv) Indirect taxes	850

GDP_{mp} by Income method = ₹ 2,220 crores; NNP_{fc} by Expenditure method = ₹ 1,270 crores

ACCOUNTANCY

1. What are the essential features of a partnership?
2. Write the contents for partnership deed?
3. X and Y started business with capital of Rs. 1,00,000 and Rs. 60,000 on 1st April 2018. Y is entitled to a salary of Rs. 800 per month. Interest is allowed on capitals and is charged on drawings at 6% per annum. Profits are to be distributed equally after the above noted adjustments. During the year X withdrew Rs. 16,000 and Y withdrew Rs. 20,000. The profit for the year before allowing for the terms of the partnership deed came to Rs. 60,000. Assuming the capitals to be fixed, prepare the capital and current accounts of X and Y.
4. Sita and Gita are partners in a firm. Balances of their capital accounts as on 1st April, 2018 were as follows, Sita Rs. 40,000, Gita Rs. 30,000. Sita introduced Rs. 5,000 as an additional capital on 1st October 2018 and Gita introduced Rs. 7,500 as additional capital on 1st November, 2018. Sita drew capital amounting to Rs. 7,500 on 1st January 2019 and Gita withdrew capital amounting Rs. 2,500 on 1st February, 2019. They have further agreed to allow interest on capital @12% per annum. Books of the accounts of the firm are to be closed on 31st March 2019.
Calculate interest to be allowed on partner's capital.
5. Calculate the interest on drawings of X @ 10% p.a. for the year ended 31st March, 2018 in each of the following cases:-
If his drawings during the year were Rs. 12,000
If he withdrew Rs. 1,000 p.m. at the beginning of every month.
If he withdrew Rs. 1,000 p.m. at the end of every month.
If he withdrew Rs. 1,000 p.m. in the middle of each month.
If he withdrew the following amounts; April 30th Rs. 3,000, June 30th Rs. 2,000, October 1st Rs. 4,000, December 31st Rs. 1,500, February 1st 2,500
If he withdrew Rs. 3,000 at the beginning of each quarter
If he withdrew Rs. 3,000 at the end of each quarter.
If he withdrew Rs. 3,000 during the middle of each quarter.
6. X, Y and Z are three partners in a firm since 31-3-2015. They share profits and losses equally.
According to the partnership agreement interest on drawings is to be charged at the rate of 10% p.a. Drawings made by partners during the year 2014-2015 are as follows:-

Date	A	B	C
April 1	2500	1500	1000
July 1	1500	1000	1500
December 1	2500	2000	1000
February 1	1000	500	500

The profits for the year amount to Rs. 15,000.
You are required to compute the interest on drawings recoverable from the partners.
7. Aradhya having the assets of Rs 10,00,000 and Liabilities of Rs 4,20,000. The firm earns the annual profit of Rs. 90,000. The rate of interest expected from the capital having regard to the risk involved is 15%. Calculate the amount of Goodwill by Capitalisation of Super Profit method.
8. Vaishali, Vinod and Anjali are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 4:3:2. From April 1, 2015; they decided to share the profits equally. On the date their book their books showed a credit balance of Rs. 3,60,000 in the profit and loss account and a balance of Rs. 90,000 in the General reserve. Record the journal entry for distribution of these profits and reserves.
9. Keshav, Meenakshi and Mohit sharing profit and losses in the ratio of 1:2:2, decide to share future profit equally with effect from April 1, 2015. On that date general reserve showed a balance of Rs. 40,000. Partners do not want to

distribute the reserves. You are required to give the adjusting entry.

10. A, B and C are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3:2. A was unable to devote time to business due to her other commitments. Therefore adjustments were required in the agreed terms of partnership. They decided to share future profits and losses in the ratio of 2:3:5. With effect from 1st April, 2021. The values of assets and liabilities did not require any adjustments. However, an unrecorded computer of value Rs.60,000 and a claim of a customer of Rs.30,000 was to be brought in the books. The balance sheet has goodwill of Rs.10,000 as an asset, other assets(excluding goodwill) were Rs.6,00,000 whereas liabilities were Rs.50,000. Normal rate of return is 15% and average profit is Rs.90,000.

i) Calculate Goodwill under capitalisation of average profit will be

ii) Calculate Sacrificing and gaining ratio of the partners

iii) Who is neither a gaining nor a sacrificing partner

11. Rishi and Riya are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3. Maria is admitted into the firm. Rishi sacrifices $\frac{1}{5}$ of her share and Riya sacrifices $\frac{1}{6}$ in favour of Maria. Calculate the new ratio.

12. On 1st April, 2014, a firm had assets of 1,00,000 excluding stock of ₹20,000. Partners' Accounts showed a balance of ₹60,000. The current liabilities were 10,000 and the balance constituted the reserve. If the normal rate of return is 8%, the "Goodwill of the firm is valued at 760,000 at four years purchase of super profit, find the average profit of the firm.

13. A and B are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3: 1. It was decided that with effect from 1st April, 2015 the profit sharing ratio will be 5: 3. Goodwill is to be valued at 2 year's of average of 3 year's profits. The profits for the years ending 31st March 2013, 2014 and 2015 were 36,000, 32,000 and 40,000 respectively. Pass the journal entry for the treatment of goodwill.

14. A, B and C are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2:2:1. From 1st April, 2019 they decided to share future profits and losses equally. Following balances appeared in their books:

Profit and Loss A/c (Cr.) Rs.20000

Advertisement Suspense A/c (Dr.) Rs 15000

Workmen Compensation Reserve Rs.60,000

It was agreed that:

(i) Goodwill should be valued at two year's purchase of super profits. Firm's average

profits. Firm's average profits are 75,000. Capital invested in the business is 76,00,000 and normal rate of return is 10%.

(ii) Furniture (book value of ₹50,000) be reduced to ₹30,000.

(iii) Computers (book value of 740,000) be reduced by ₹10,000.

(iv) Claim on account of Workmen's Compensation amounted to ₹50,000. (v) Investments (book value of 30,000) were revalued at ₹25,000.

Pass necessary journal entries for the above.

❖ **Learn and Revised Whole Syllabus of Periodic Test – I Examination. Solve back practical of all chapters on holidays Homework Notebook.**

Solve the exercise from back exercise pre – examination section.

Read the following hypothetical text and answer the given questions:

XYZ enterprises is a partnership business with John and Kristen as partners engaged in the production and sales of electrical items and equipment. They have recently expanded their business and for this purpose, Kristen had brought additional capital of ₹30,000 on October 1, 2021. As a result, there is deluge of customers crowded their showroom and their sales surged within months. They are currently sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2.

Their capitals at the end of the financial year 2021-2022 were ₹2,00,000 and ₹1,25,000 respectively. During the year 2021-2022, John's drawings were ₹25,000 and the drawings of Kristen were ₹10,000, which had been duly debited to partner's capital accounts. Profit before charging interest on capital for the year was ₹30,000. The same had also been debited in their profit-sharing ratio. The interest on capital is 15% for the year 2021-2022.

1. Calculate John's capital in the beginning.
(a) ₹1,57,000 (b) ₹2,07,000 (c) ₹1,93,000 (d) ₹2,43,000
2. Identify Capital in the Beginning of Kristen.
(a) ₹1,77,000 (b) ₹73,000 (c) ₹93,000 (d) ₹1,53,000
3. Find out the Interest on capital of John for the year 2021-2022.
(a) ₹32,025 (b) ₹31,050 (c) ₹32,001 (d) ₹32,100
4. Calculate interest on capital if the rate of interest is 10% for the year 2021-2022.
(a) ₹31,500 (b) ₹1,500 (c) ₹9,300 (d) ₹30,000

Assertion-Reason Type Questions

In the following questions, Assertion (A) and Reason (R) have been put forward. Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct alternative.

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 - (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 - (c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
 - (d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.
5. **Assertion (A):** The Partnership Act does not require that the agreement must be in writing.
Reason (R): Wherever it is in writing, the document, which contains terms of the agreement is called 'Partnership Deed'.
6. **Assertion (A):** Interest on loan is credited to the capital/current account of the partner concerned.
Reason (R): Interest on loan is credited is the loan account of the concerned partner's loan account.

Objective Type Questions

7. In case of partnership, the act of any partner is _____
(a) Binding on all partners
(b) Binding on that partner only
(c) Binding on all partners except that particular partner
(d) Binding only one partner
8. Interest on capital will be paid to the partners if provided for in the partnership deed only out of _____
(a) Profits
(b) Reserves
(c) Accumulated Profits
(d) Goodwill
9. _____ is the method of maintaining Capital Accounts of partners under which transactions related to a partner are recorded in his Capital Account.
(a) Fixed Capital
(b) Equity capital
(c) Fluctuating Capital
(d) Working capital
10. The Journal Entry on allowing Salaries / Commission to partners when capitals are fixed is _____

Journal

(a)	Partners' Salary/Commission A/c To Partners' Capital A/c	Dr	
(b)	Partners' Salary/Commission A/c To Partners' Current A/cs	Dr	
(c)	Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c To Partners' Salary/Commission A/c	Dr	
(d)	Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c To Partner's current A/c	Dr	

Short Answer Type Questions

11. Gupta and Sarin are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 2. Their fixed capitals are: Gupta ₹2,00,000, and Sarin ₹3,00,000. After the accounts for the year are prepared, it was discovered that interest on capital @ 10% p.a. as provided in the partnership agreement, has not been credited in the capital accounts of partners before distribution of profits. Record adjustment entry to rectify the error.
12. Rajeev and Sanjeev were partners in a firm. Their partnership deed provided that the profits shall be divided as follows:
First ₹20,000 to Rajeev and the balance in the ratio of 4 : 1. The profits for the year ended 31st March, 2019 were ₹60,000 which had been distributed equally among the partners. On 1.4.2018 their capitals were Rajeev ₹90,000 and Sanjeev ₹80,000. Interest on capital was to be provided @ 6% p.a. While preparing the profit and loss appropriation A/c interest on capital was omitted.
Pass necessary rectifying entry for same. Show your workings clearly.

Read the following hypothetical text and answer the given questions:

Shiv Enterprises is a partnership business of electrical items and equipment run by Ratan, Wazir and Sonia. Their capital contributions were ₹50,00,000, ₹50,00,000 and ₹80,00,000 respectively with the profit sharing ratio of 5:5:8. Since they are looking forward to expanding their business, it was decided that they would bring in sufficient cash to double their respective capitals.

This was duly followed by Ratan and Wazir but due to unavoidable circumstances, Sonia could not do so and ultimately it was agreed that to bridge the shortfall in the required capital, a new partner should be admitted who would bring in the amount that Sonia could not bring. Also, the new partner would get share of profits equal to half of Sonia's share which would be sacrificed by Sonia only. Consequent to this agreement, Ekta was admitted and she brought in the required capital and ₹30,00,000 as premium for goodwill.

- What will be the new profit-sharing ratio of Ratan, Wazir, Sonia and Ekta?
 (a) 1:1:1:1 (b) 5:5:8:8
 (c) 5:5:4:4 (d) None of the above
- What is the amount of capital brought in by the new partner Ekta?
 (a) ₹50,00,000 (b) ₹80,00,000
 (c) ₹40,00,000 (d) ₹30,00,000
- What is the value of the goodwill of the firm?
 (a) ₹1,35,00,000 (b) ₹30,00,000
 (c) ₹1,50,00,000 (d) Cannot be determined from the given data.
- What will be the correct journal entry for the distribution of Premium for Goodwill brought in by Ekta?

(a)	Ekta Capital A/c	Dr.	30,00,000	
	To Sonia's Capital A/c			30,00,000
(b)	Premium for Goodwill A/c	Dr.	30,00,000	
	To Sonia's Capital A/c			30,00,000
(c)	Premium for Goodwill A/c	Dr.	30,00,000	
	To Ratan's Capital A/c			8,33,333
	To Wazir's Capital A/c			8,33,333
	To Ekta's Capital A/c			13,33,333
(d)	Premium for Goodwill A/c	Dr.	30,00,000	
	To Ratan's Capital A/c			10,00,000
	To Wazir's Capital A/c			10,00,000
	To Ekta's Capital A/c			10,00,000

Assertion-Reason Type Questions

In the following questions, Assertion (A) and Reason (R) have been put forward. Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct alternative.

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.
5. **Assertion (A):** Accumulated profits are the profits which a new partner is entitled to receive as he pays for goodwill.
Reason (R): Accumulated profits are the part of profits which would have been distributed among partners in their capitals.
6. **Assertion (A):** When a new partner pays amount of goodwill privately, his capital and share of goodwill are not recorded anywhere.
Reason (R): When the firms try not to disclose the accurate amount of profits, goodwill is asked to be paid privately.

Objective Type Questions

7. What are the effects of the admission of new partner?
(a) Old partnership comes to an end
(b) Adjustment is made for reserves
(c) New or incoming partner contributes to an agreed amount of capital
(d) All of the above
8. Bishan and Sudha were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3. Alena was admitted as a new partner. It was decided that the new profit sharing ratio of Bishan, Sudha and Alena will be 10 : 6 : 5. The sacrificing ratio of Bishan and Sudha will be:
(a) 5 : 3 (b) 25 : 78 (c) 6 : 5 (d) 2 : 1
9. Which of the following is the journal entry for writing off the goodwill which is already appeared in the balance sheet?

(a)	Old Partner's Capital A/c	Dr	
	To Goodwill A/c		
(b)	Goodwill A/c	Dr	
	To Old Partner's Capital A/c		
(c)	New Partner's Capital A/c	Dr	
	To Goodwill A/c		
(d)	Goodwill A/c	Dr	
	To New Partner's Capital A/c		

10. X and Y are sharing profits in the ratio of 2:1. They admit Z into the partnership for 1/4th share in profits for which he brings in ₹ 40,000 as his share of capital. Hence, the adjusted capital of X and Y will be _____.

- (a) ₹ 80,000 and ₹ 40,000 respectively
 (b) ₹ 72,000 and ₹ 36,000 respectively
 (c) ₹ 60,000 and ₹ 40,000 respectively
 (d) ₹ 50,000 and ₹ 30,000 respectively

Short Answer Type Questions

11. Amit and Beena were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 1. Chaman was admitted as a new partner for 1/6th share in the profits. Chaman acquired 2/5th of his share from Amit. How much share did Chaman acquired from Beena?
12. Why are assets and liabilities revalued at the time of admission of a partner?
13. Aditya and Balan are partners sharing profits and losses in 3 : 2 ratio. They admitted Christopher for share in the profits. The new profit sharing ratio agreed was 2 : 1 : 1. Christopher brought ₹50,000 for his capital. His share of goodwill was agreed to be at ₹15,000. Christopher could bring only ₹10,000 out of his share of goodwill. Record necessary journal entries in the books of the firm.

Long Answer Type Questions

14. P and S were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 2. Their Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2018 was:

Liabilities	(₹)	Assets	(₹)
Bank Overdraft	20,000	Cash in Hand	8,000
Creditors	30,000	Debtors	30,000
Provision for Doubtful Debts	1,000	Bills Receivable	40,000
General Reserve	15,000	Stock	50,000
V's Loan	20,000	Building	90,000
Capital A/cs: P	1,00,000	Land	1,48,000
S	1,80,000		
	3,66,000		3,66,000

On 1st April, 2018, they admitted V as a new partner on the following conditions:

- (a) V will get 1/8th share in the profits of the firm.
 (b) V's Loan will be converted into his capital.
 (c) The goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 80,000 and V brought in his share of goodwill in cash.
 (d) A Provision for Doubtful Debts was to be made equal to 5% of the Debtors.
 (e) Stock was to be reduced by 5%.
 (f) Land was to be appreciated by 10%.

Prepare Revaluation Account, Partners' Capital Accounts of P, S and V and Balance Sheet of the new firm as at 1st April, 2018.

15. Mohan and Mahesh were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 2. On March 31, 2021 they admitted Nusrat as a partner in the firm. The Balance Sheet of Mohan and Mahesh on that date was as under:

Liabilities	(₹)	Assets	(₹)
Creditors	2,10,000	Cash in hand	1,40,000
Workmen's compensation Fund	2,50,000	Debtors	1,60,000
General Reserve	1,60,000	Stock	1,20,000
Capitals:		Machinery	1,00,000
Mohan	1,00,000	Building	2,80,000
Mahesh	80,000		
	<u>8,00,000</u>		<u>8,00,000</u>

It was agreed that:

- The value of Building and Stock be appreciated to ₹ 3,80,000 and ₹ 1,60,000 respectively.
- The liabilities of workmen's compensation fund was determined at ₹ 2,30,000.
- Nusrat brought in her share of goodwill ₹ 1,00,000 in cash.
- Nusrat was to bring further cash as would make her capital equal to 20% of the combined capital of Mohan and Mahesh after above revaluation and adjustments are carried out.
- The future profit-sharing ratio will be Mohan $\frac{2}{5}$ th, Mahesh $\frac{2}{5}$ th, Nusrat $\frac{1}{5}$ th.

Prepare Revaluation Account, Partner's Capital Accounts and Balance Sheet of the new firm. Also show clearly the calculation of Capital brought by Nusrat.

BUSINESS STUDIES

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (3 OR 4 MARKS)

1. 'Management is a process' Explain?
2. 'Management is multi-dimensional'. Explain?
3. What do you mean by level of management?
4. Define co-ordination. Enumerate the features of co-ordination?
5. How is the Principle of 'Unity of Command' useful to management? Explain briefly.
6. Define scientific management. State any three of its principles.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (5 OR 6 MARKS)

7. Explain the 'objectives' of management.
8. Explain five functions of top-management.
9. Explain the following principles of management given by Fayol with examples.
(a) Unity of direction (b) Equity (c) Espirit de Corps (d) Order
(e) Initiative (f) Centralisation and decentralization
10. Explain the technique of 'Functional Foremanship' and the concept of 'Mental Revolution' as enunciated by Taylor.
11. Discuss the following techniques of scientific work study
(a) Time study (b) Motion study (c) Fatigue study (d) Method study
(e) Simplification and standardisation of work
12. Discuss the differences between the contributions of Taylor and Fayol.

Case studies based questions

Question 1:

Ashutosh Goenka was working in 'Axe Ltd.', a company manufacturing air purifiers. He found that the profits has started declining from the last six months. Profit has an implication for the survival of the firm, so he analysed the business environment to find out the reasons for this decline.

Identify the level of management at which Ashutosh Goenka was working.

State three other functions being performed by Ashutosh Goenka.

Question 2:

Rishitosh Mukerjee has recently joined AMV Ltd, a company manufacturing refrigerators. He found that his department was under-staffed and other departments were not cooperating with his department for smooth functioning of the organisation. Therefore, he ensured that his department has the required number of employees and its cooperation with other departments is improved.

Identify the level at which Rishitosh Mukerjee was working.

Also, state three more functions required to be performed by Rishitosh Mukerjee at this level.

Question 3:

Sridhar's father is working as a section in-charge in a government office. Identify the level of management at which he is working? State any five functions that he has to perform at this level.

Question 4:

Mega Ltd. manufactured water-heaters. In the first year of its operations, the revenue earned by the company was just sufficient to meet its costs. To increase the revenue, the company analysed the reasons behind the less revenues. After analysis, the company decided:

to reduce the labour costs by shifting the manufacturing unit to a backward area where labour was available at a very low rate.

to start manufacturing solar water-heaters and reduce the production of electric water- heaters slowly.

This will not only help in covering the risks but also help in meeting other objectives.

Identify and explain the objectives of management discussed above.

State any two values which the company wanted to communicate to society.

Question 5:

XYZ Power Ltd. set up a factory for manufacturing solar lanterns in a remote village as there was no reliable supply of electricity in rural areas. The revenue earned by the company was sufficient to cover the costs and the risks. As the demand of lanterns was increasing day- by-day, the company decided to increase production to generate higher sales. For this/they decided to employ people from a nearby village as very few job opportunities were available in that area. The company also decided to open schools and creches for the children of its employees.

Identify and explain the objectives of management discussed above.

State any two values which the company wanted to communicate to the society.

Question 6:

Your grandfather has retired as the Director of a manufacturing company. At what level of management was he working? What functions do you think he was performing at that level? State any two,

Question 7:

- Ritu is the manager of the northern division of a large corporate house. At what level does she work in the organisation? What are her basic functions?
- Your grandfather has retired from an organisation in which he was responsible for implementing the plans developed by the top management. At which level of management was he working? State one more function performed at this level.
- Deepak's father has retired as a purchase manager of a company. At what level of management was he working? What function do you think he was performing at that level of management?
- Dheeraj is working as an Operations Manager in Tifco Ltd. Name the managerial level at which he is working. State any four functions he will perform as the Operations Manager in this company.
- Rajat is working as a Regional Manager in Tifco Ltd. Name the level at which he is working. State any four functions he will perform as the Regional Manager in this company.

Question 8

Bright Services is a taxi service provider. The company is targeting a revenue of 50 crore rupees this year. However with the passage of time it has found entrance of new service providers in the market which was not expected at one stage of time. It has a good team of technicians, drivers, software providers, etc. The company has decided to make it adaptable to such continuously changing circumstances. It knows that if it has to expand in new countries it will have to learn the basic differentiating factors like traffic rules, technological aspects, etc. Thus it understands that conditions are different in different countries.

Which features of Business Environment are discussed in the above case? Which force is discussed above?

Question 9

A company is a component of market. It utilises various raw materials, labour force, human resources, power, water, other sources, etc. When all these resources are utilized output is produced. But before output is produced the input has to go through various operations. These operations convert the raw materials into final products which are then sold in the market.

In the above paragraph which importance of Business Environment is highlighted?

Question 10.

Telco Ltd. manufactures files and folders from old clothes to discourage the use of plastic files and folders. For this, they employ people from nearby villages where very less job opportunities are available. An employee, Harish, designed a plan for cost reduction but it was not welcomed by the production manager. Another employee gave some suggestions for improvements in design, but it also was not appreciated by the production manager.

State the principle of management that is violated in the above paragraph.

Identify any two values that the company wants to communicate to the society.

Question 11.

Pawan is working as a Production Manager in CFL Ltd. which manufactures CFL bulbs. There is no class-conflict between the management and workers. The working conditions are very good. The company is earning huge profits. As a policy, the management shares the profits earned with the workers because they believe in the prosperity of the employees.

State the principle of management described in the above paragraph.

Identify any two values which the company wants to communicate to society.

Question 12.

Sunita took her niece, Aishwarya for shopping to 'Benetton' to buy her a dress on the occasion of her birthday. She was delighted when on payment for the dress she got a discount voucher to get 20% off for a meal of Rs. 500 or above at a famous eating joint.

Identify the technique of sales promotion used by the company in the above situation.

- ❖ Prepare Project file as per instructions given in the classroom (Comprehensive Project)
- ❖ Learn and Revised Whole Syllabus of Periodic Test – I Examination. Solve back practical of all chapters on holidays Homework Notebook.

Case Studies – (Chapter -1)

Nature and Significance of Management

Q. 1. Dheerj is working as 'Operations Manager' in Tifco Ltd. Name the managerial level at which he is working. State any four functions he will perform as 'Operations Manager' in this company. (5 marks)

Q. 2. Volvo Ltd's target is to produce 10000 shirts per month at a cost of Rs. 100/- per shirt. The Production Manager achieved this target at a cost of Rs. 90/- per shirt. Do you think the 'Production Manager' is effective? Give one reason in support of your answer. (1 mark)

Q. 3. Yash Ltd. is facing a lot of problems these days. It manufactures electronic goods like washing machines, microwave ovens, refrigeration and air-conditioners. The company's margins are under pressure and the profits and market marketing department blames production department for producing goods, which are not of good quality to meet customers' expectations. The finance department blames both production and marketing departments for declining return on investment and bad marketing.

1. What quality of management do you think the company is lacking? Justify your answer.
2. State the importance of the concept identified in (a). (5 marks)

Q. 4. Aman, Ahmad and Ally are partners in a firm engaged in the distribution of dairy products in Maharashtra state. Aman is a holder of Senior Secondary School Certificate from Central Board of Secondary Education with Business Studies as one of his elective subjects. Ahmad had done his post graduation in History and Ally in dairy farming. One day there was a serious discussion between Ahmad and Ally regarding the nature of management. Ahmad argued that management was a profession whereas Ally argued against it saying that the legal and medical professions are the only professions because they fulfill all the conditions of profession.

Aman on the basis of his knowledge of business studies explained the nature of management as a profession to Ahmad and Ally. Explain, how Aman would have satisfied both Ahmad and Ally. (6 marks)

Q. 5. To meet the objectives of the firm, the management of Bhavya Ltd. offers employment to physically challenged persons. Identify the organizational objective it is trying to achieve. Give reason in support of your answer. (1 mark)

Q. 6. B Ltd. wants to modify its existing product, CD players in the market due to decreasing sales. What decisions/steps should each level of management take to give effort to this decisions? (6 marks)

Q. 7. Sonali is the manager of a large company manufacturing garments for kids. She plans her winter collection in the month of August itself. Then, she ensures that there is adequate workforce. She continuously monitors whether production is proceeding according to plans. She asks the marketing department to prepare their promotional and advertising campaigns also.

1. Identify and explain the concept of management explained in the above para.
2. What characteristic feature does the above para highlight? State. (5 marks)

Case Studies –(Chapter -2)

Principles of Management

Q. 1. In your school, you observe that books are kept in office, chalks in the library and office records in the staff room.

1. Which principle of management is violated here and why?
2. How will that affect the achievement of school objectives?
3. As a manager, what steps will you take to rectify the shortcomings? (3 marks)

Q. 2. The production manager of an automobile company asked the foreman to achieve a target production of 200 scooters per day. But he did not give him the authority of requisition tools and materials from the stores department. Can the production manager blame the foreman if he is not able to achieve the desired target? Explain briefly the principle relating to the situation. (3 marks)

Q. 3. Soniya Ltd. was engaged in the business of manufacturing auto components. Lately, its business was expanding due to increased demand for cars. The competition was also increasing. In order to keep its market share intact, the company directed its workforce to work overtime. But this resulted in many problems.

Due to increased pressure of work the efficiency of workers declined. Sometimes, the subordinates had to work for more than one superiors. The workers were becoming indisciplined. The spirit of teamwork, which had characterized the company previously, had begun to wane.

Identify any three principles of management (as given by Henry Fayol) which were being violated, quoting the lines from the above case. (3 marks)

Q. 4. The production manager of Harsh Ltd. instructs a salesman to go slow in selling the product, where the marketing manager is insisting on fast selling to achieve the target. Which principle of management is being violated in this case? (1 mark)

Q. 5. Kanika and Priyanka are typists in a company having same educational qualifications. Kanika is getting Rs. 16000 per month and Priyanka Rs. 10000 per month as salary for the same working hours. Which principle of management is violated in this case. (1 mark)

Q. 6. Rishabh, a manager, very often speaks to people at all levels, passing on instructions regarding his department and also the other departments. Which principle of management is being overlooked? (1 mark)

Q. 7. The management and workers have entered into an agreement that workers will do overtime to cover up losses of the company. In return, the manager will increase the

wages. But management later refused to increase the wages. Name the principle violated in this situation. (1 mark)

Q. 8. In Simran Ltd., an employee has the objective of maximizing his salary, but the organizational objective is to maximize output at competitive cost. There was some dispute on this for a while. Eventually, the organization's interest was given priority over employees' interest. Name the principle related to this situation. (1 marks)

Q. 9. Radhika opens a jewelry showroom in Jaipur after completing a course in jewelry designing. She has employed eleven persons in her showroom. For greater productivity, she divides the work into small tasks and each employee is trained to perform his/her specialized job. The sales persons are allowed to close a deal with a buyer by giving a maximum of 10% discount, whereas the decision to give any further discount rests with Radhika as the final authority. In the earlier days of starting of the business, five of her employees were asked to put in extra hours of work. In return she had promised to give them a special incentive within a year. Therefore, after six months when the business was doing well, she awarded a cash bonus to each of these employees to honour her commitment. However, when it comes to settling the conflicts among her employees, she tends to be more biased towards her female employees.

In context of the above case:

1. Identify and explain the various principles of management that are being applied by Radhika by quoting lines from the paragraph.
2. Identify and explain the principle of management which is being violated by Radhika by quoting lines from the paragraph.
3. State any one effect of the violation of the principle of management by Radhika as identified in part (b) of the question.

Q. 10. Neeraj is selected for the post of software developer in an IT Company. On the first day of his joining Mehul, his project manager tells Neeraj that during the course of his work he will come across many such opportunities which may tempt him to misuse his powers for individual or family's benefit at the cost of larger general interest of the company. In such situations, he should rather exhibit exemplary behavior as it will raise his stature in the eyes of the company. Also, for interacting with anyone in the company on official matters, he should adopt the formal chain of authority and communication.

In context of the above case:

1. Identify and explain the various principles of management that Mehul is advising Neeraj to follow while doing his job.
2. List any two values that Mehul wants to communicate to Neeraj.

Q. 11. Davinder is a class twelfth commerce student in a reputed school in Punjab. Satinder is his elder brother who is doing his Masters in Hospital administration from Delhi after completing his B. Sc course. During vacations when Satinder comes home, Davinder shows him

the business studies project that he is preparing on the topic 'Principles of Management'. Satinder tells him that these principles are also a part of MBA course curriculum at the beginner's level as they form the core of management in practice. But he finds these principle different from those of pure science.

In context of the above case:

1. Outline the concept of principles of management.
2. Why does Satinder find the principle of management different from those of pure science?
3. Why do the principles of management form the core of management in practice?

Explain by giving any two points highlighting the importance of principles of management.

Q. 12. Nutan Tiffin Box service was started in Mumbai by Mumbai dabbawalas. The Dabbawalas who are the soul of entire Mumbai aim to provide prompt and efficient services by providing tasty homemade tiffin to all office goers at right time and place. The service is uninterrupted even on the days of bad weather, political unrest and social disturbances. Recently they have started online booking system through their website 'mydabbawals.com'. owing to their tremendous popularity amongst the happy and satisfied customers and members, the dabbawalas were invited as guest lecturers by top business schools. The Dabbawals operate in a group of 25-30 people along with a group pleader. Each group teams up with other groups in order to deliver the tiffin on time. They are not transferred on frequent basis as they have to remember the addresses of their customers. They follow certain rules while doing trade-No alcohol during working hours; No leave without permission; Wearing of white cap & carrying ID cards during business hours. Recently on the suggestion of a few self motivated fellow men, the dabbawalas thought out and executed a plan of providing food left in tiffins by customers to slum children. They have instructed their customers to place red sticker if food is left in the tiffin, to be fed to poor children later.

1. State any one principle of management given by Fayol & one characteristic of management mentioned in the above case.
2. Given any two values which the Dabbawalas want to communicate to the society.

(4 marks)

Q. 13. 'Aapka vidyalaya' believes in holistic development of students and encourages team building through a mix of curricular, co-curricular and sports activities. On its founders day a stage performance had to be put up. A committee of ten prefects was constituted to plan different aspect of the function. They all decided to use recycled paper for decoration. There was a spirit of unit and harmony and all members supported each other. With mutual trust and belongingness the programme was systematically planned and executed. Kartik, one of the prefects realized that unknowingly the group had applied one of the principles of management while planning and executing the programme. He was so inspired by the success of the function that he asked his father to apply to same principle in his business. His father replied that he was already using this principle.

1. Identify the principle of management applied for the success of the programme.
2. State any two features of management highlighted in the above para.
3. Identify any two values which 'Aapka Vidyalaya' communicated to the society.

(4 marks)

Case Studies - (Chapter- 3) Business Environment

Q. 1. Mr. Ajay after completing MBA from USA comes to India to start a new business under the banner Ecom Creations Ltd. He launches a new product in a e-learning for senior Secondary School students in Commerce stream, which already has an established market in UK and USA but not in India. His business starts flourishing in India. Now more Indian companies entered into the market with other subjects also.

Identify and quote the lines from above para which highlight the significance of understanding business environment, (4 marks)

Q. 2. Just after declaration of Lok Sabha Elections 2014 results, the Bombay stock exchange's price index (Sensex) rose by 1000 points in a day. Identify the environmental factor which led to this rise giving reason. Also explain any two other dimensions of business environment. (5 marks)

Q. 3. The court passed an order that all schools must have water purifier for the school children as

1. Society in general is more concerned about quality of life.
2. Innovative techniques are being developed to manufacture water purifier at competitive rates.
3. Incomes are rising and children at home are also drinking purified water.

The government is also showing positive attitude towards the water purifier business.

Identify the different dimensions of business environment by quoting from the above details. (5 marks)

Q. 4. 'It is common now to see CD-ROM's, computerized information kiosks, and Internet/Word Wide Web multimedia pages highlighting the virtues of products.' Name the dimension of the business environment highlighted by this statement. (1 mark)

Q. 5. Which component of business environment requires that advertisements of baby food must necessarily inform the potential buyers that mother's milk is the best? (1 mark)

Q. 6. It is the process by which government control over the industry is being loosened. Give the term to which this statement is trying to indicate. (1 mark)

Q. 7. Due to entry of foreign firms, competition for Indian firms has increased, especially in service industries. Name such service industries. (1 mark)

Q. 8. The Court passed an order to ban polythene bags as

1. The bags are creating many environmental problems which affect the life of people in general.
2. Society in general is more concerned about quality of life.

The Government decided to give subsidy to jute industry to promote this business.

Innovative techniques are being developed to manufacture jute bags at low rates.

Incomes are rising and people can afford to buy these bags.

Identify the different dimensions of Business Environment by quoting the lines from the above particulars. (5 marks)

Q. 9. The government of India is seriously thinking of allowing the oil-marketing public sector undertaking to fix their own prices for petrol and diesel. Which economic reform is the reason for this change in the government's policy?

Q. 10. Kapil Sharma is working as the Country Head of a company which owns a chain of malls under the name of 'Virtuoso' in the various parts of India. Through an analysis report of the business environment, it has been brought to his notice that in the coming years, shopping at a mall will not be a necessity for the buyers as purchases can be made online from anywhere and at any time with ease and at the consumer's convenience. Hence, malls will have to provide much more than shopping to be able to attract customers. So, he recommends that 'Virtuoso' malls should to be restructured into recreation centres, offering more spaces to socialize, host events and concerts, and provide ample Food and Beverages options.

Consequently the share of entertainment segment and Beverages segment in the overall mall space is increased by 20%. As a result, the company gains enormously by getting the first mover advantage.

In context of the above case:

1. Define the term 'Business Environment'.
2. Explain the terms 'Threats' and 'Opportunities' by quoting lines from the paragraph.

Case Studies - (Chapter - 4) Planning

Q. 1. Laxmi Chemicals Ltd., a soap manufacturing company wanted to increase its market share from 30% to 55% in the long run. A recent report submitted by the Research & Development Department of the company had predicted a growing trend of herbal and organic products. On the basis of this report the company decided to diversify into new variety of soaps with natural ingredients having benefits and fragrances of Jasmine, Rose, Lavendear, Mogra, Lemon Grass, Greed Apple, Strawberry etc. The Unique Selling Proposition (USP) was to promote eco-friendly living the contemporary life style. The company decided to allocate Rs. 30 crores to achieve the objective.

Identify the type of one of the functions of management mentioned above which will help the company to acquire dominant position in the market. (1 mark)

Q. 2. Suhasini a home science graduate from a reputed college has recently done a cookery course. She wished to start her own venture with a goal to provide 'health food' at reasonable price. She discussed her idea with her teacher ([mentor] who encouraged her. After analyzing various options for starting her business venture, they shortlisted the option to sell ready made and 'ready to make' vegetable shakes and sattv milk shakes. Then they both weighed the pros and cons of both the shortlisted options.

1. Name the function of management being discussed above and give any one of its characteristics.
2. Also briefly discuss any three limitations the function discussed in the case. (5 marks)

Q. 3. A company is manufacturing garments. The manager wants to increase profits by purchasing new high speed machines or increasing the sale price or using waste material in manufacturing stuffed toys.

He decided that 'using waste material' to increase the profit is the best solution for him.

1. Identify the concept of management involved.
2. Mention the steps involved in the above process by quoting the line from the question.
3. To complete the process of the concept identified in (a), what two next steps does the manager have to take? Explain. (6 marks)

Q. 4. Two year ago, Madhu completed her degree in food technology. She worked for sometime in a company that manufactured chutneys, pickles and murabbas. She was not happy in the company and decided to have her own organic food processing unit for the same. She set the objectives and the targets and formulated an action plan to achieve the same.

One of her objectives was to earn 10% profit on the amount invested in the first year. It was decided that raw materials like fruits, vegetables, spices, etc. will be purchased on three months credit from farmers cultivating only organic crops. She also decided to follow the

steps required for marketing of the products through her own outlets. She appointed Mohan as the Production Manager who decided that exact manner in which the production activities were to be carried out. Mohan also prepared a statement showing the number of workers that will be required in the factory throughout the year. Madhu informed Mohan about her area wise sales target for different products for the forthcoming quarter. While working on the production table, a penalty of Rs. 100 per day for not wearing caps, gloves and apron was announced.

Quoting lines from the above paragraph, identify and explain the different types of plans discussed.

Q. 5. During partition, Kundan Lal came to Mumbai from Lahore with a lot of wealth. Keeping in view his innate ability to visualize and create things, he decided to work as a junior assistant in a film studio. Over a period of time, as he gained experience and his work was well acclaimed, he decided to set up his own film studio. Initially he was himself looking into every aspect of the business, but as his work increased manifolds and his own productivity reduced with age, he hired Jimmy as manager. Jimmy being immature in his work started giving bookings for the studio haphazardly. He would never decide anything in advance or do any kind of forecasting of events. This led to lot of confusions and conflicts. As a result, the goodwill earned by Kundan Lal over the years began to decline.

In context of the above case:

1. Identify and explain the function of management which Jimmy failed to perform by quoting lines from the paragraph.
2. Describe briefly any two features of the function of management as identified in part (a).

Q. 6. After completing a diploma in Bakery and Patisserie, Payal sets up a small outlet at Goa Airport to provide a healthy food option to the travellers. To begin with, she has decided to sell five types of patties, three type of pizzas and low sugar muffins in four flavours. Thus, by deciding in advance what to do and how to do, she is able to reduce the risk of uncertainty and avoid overlapping and wasteful activities. But sometimes her planning does not work due to some unavoidable circumstances like cancellation of flights due to bad weather conditions, government alert etc. which adversely affects her clientele.

In context of the above case:

1. Identify and explain the points highlighting the importance of planning mentioned in the above paragraph.
2. Describe briefly the limitation of planning which adversely affects Payal's business.

Q. 7. Rahul, a worker, is given a target of assembling two computers per day. Due to his habit of doing things differently, an idea struck him which would not only reduce the assembling time of computers but would also reduce the cost of production of the computers. Rahul's

supervisor instead of appreciating him, ordered him to complete the work as per the methods and techniques decided earlier as nothing could be changed at that stage.

The above para describes one of the limitation of planning function of management. Name that limitation. (1 mark)

Q. 8. ABC Ltd. has a plan of increasing profits by 20%. It has devoted a lot of time and money to this plan. But the competition starts increasing, so it could not change its plan to beat its competitors because huge amount of money had already been devoted to the pre-decided plan. It caused losses to the company.

Explain any two limitations of planning highlighted in the above case. Also, quote the lines from it. (4 marks)

Q. 9. In 'Chak De India' movie, Shahrukh Khan becomes the coach of the girls' hockey team. He knows that he has to prepare the girls for the international hockey matches and bring the world cup after winning. For this he prepares a long-term plan and thinks the ways how to beat the competitors. He coaches the girls to play in different ways like defensive, offensive, etc. at the outset of a match he explains who will open the match, and how the ball will be passed by one player to another step by step.

Identify four types of plan that are highlighted in the above case, quoting the lines from it. (4 marks)

HINDUSTANI MUSIC VOCAL

1. Write the definition of the following:-

a) Alankar

b) kan

c) khatka

d) Meend

e) gamak

f) murki

2. Description of Raag Bhairav with notation

3. Description of Raag malkauns with notation

4. Write down Jhap taal with ek-gun, do-gun, tigun and chaugun laykaries

5. Description of Raag, Malkauns with Dhamar notation.

PAINTING

✓ Make 5 sheets of still life.

✓ Make 5 sheets of landscape.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

➤ Make a Yoga chart with your own (Standing, sitting, laying) pictures.

➤ Write a report on fixtures and procedures:

- Knockout (bye and seeding)

- League (Stair Case and Cyclic Method)

➤ Make practical file (SP Publisher)

PUNJABI

✓ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਮੇਲੇ ਅਤੇ ਤਿਉਹਾਰਾਂ ਤੇ ਇੱਕ ਪ੍ਰੋਜੈਕਟ ਫਾਈਲ ਤਿਆਰ ਕਰੋ।

✓ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਦੇ ਕੋਈ ਅੱਠ ਲੇਖਕ ਅਤੇ ਲੇਖਿਕਾ ਦੀਆਂ ਤਸਵੀਰਾਂ ਲਗਾ ਕੇ ਤੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਇੱਕਠੀ ਕਰਕੇ ਇੱਕ ਫਾਈਲ ਤਿਆਰ ਕਰੋ।

✓ ਟਰਮ - 1 ਤੱਕ ਪਾਠਕ੍ਰਮ ਯਾਦ ਕਰੋ।

CELEBRATIONS

World Environment Day Activity

Let's nurture the nature so that we can have a better future. Hurray! its time to celebrate the World Environment Day on 5th June. Even a small change can make a huge difference to our world. Are you up for the change challenge? Plant trees on the eve of World Environment Day. Click the photographs and send to your Form Educators



FATHERS' DAY CELEBRATION

**"A father's love is eternal,
unconditional, and irreplaceable"**
On the account of Fathers' Day Celebration on 15 June, 2025, Make a favourite dish of your father with the help of your mother and serve it to your father.

INTERNATIONAL YOGA DAY

Yoga brings the body and mind together and is built on three main elements – movement, breathing and meditation.

We celebrate Yoga Day on 21st June every year, so to keep you and your family members fit it's important to do Yoga Daily

