

Dr MKK Arya Model School, Panipat

Holidays' Homework

Class XII (Commerce)

BUSINESS STUDIES

1. Prepare one project on any one topic given below:
 - a. Principles of Management
 - b. Marketing
2. Learn unit 1 to 4.
3. Solve assignments of Business Studies given to you (as annexed)

ACCOUNTANCY

1. Ch-1 Partnership Fundamental:- Solve all additional questions from D. K. Goel
2. Ch-2 Change in PSR :- Solve all additional questions from D. K. Goel
3. Solve assignments which are given to you.

ECONOMICS

1. Prepare one project on any one topic given below:
 - a. Money and Banking
 - b. Cashless Economy
 - c. Government Budget
 - d. Foreign Exchange Rate
 - e. Balance of Payment
 - f. National Income
 - g. Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization
 - h. Digital India
 - i. Indian Economy on the Eve of Independence
 - j. Development Experience of India: A Comparison with Neighbours
 - k. National Income
2. Learn the following chapters
 - a. Introduction
 - b. Some Basic Concepts of Macro Economics
 - c. Money
 - d. Banking
 - e. Income Method of National Income
3. Solve assignments of Economics given to you(as annexed)

BANKING

1. All the odd roll numbers are required to prepare project no. 1 and even roll numbers are required to prepare project no. 2

Project 1.

Modes of transferring funds, collect sample documents of each of such modes tabulate advantage and disadvantage for each mode.

Project 2.

Download Balance sheet of a Public sector bank and a Private Sector bank as at 31st March of current year from their website and compare the composition of their deposits like % of demand deposits to total deposits .Profitability composition of their loans total interest earned etc.and comments which sector bank is better managed from profit point of view.

2. learn unit 1 and employability Skill (Communication skill)

3.Solve Assignment of Banking which is given to you.

MATHEMATICS

For chapter 2 to 5 and chapter 12

Do all sums of NCERT and NCERT Exemplar

English

1 read the newspaper daily and cut samples of the following and paste in your register.

i) reports 3

ii) posters 3

iii) articles 3

2 revise all the syllabus done in class.

3. do the comprehension passages of the previous board papers.

question for practice

- q1.write a notice on "world reading day" to be celebrated in your school on 17 december 2015.
- q2.write a notice inviting students for participation in inter school quiz competition-'invent'.
- q3.draft a poster on 'blood donation camp'.
- q4. draft a poster on 'save trees'.
- q5. draft a poster to create consumer awareness in the present days .
- q6.ritu wears is giving annual sale on all woollen garments. draft a poster highlighting the above.
- q7. m/s shyam lai & sons are opening a new general store 'galaxy novelties' in geetanjali enclave, dwarka, delhi. the inauguration ceremony is fixed for sunday, the 19th of october 20xx at 11 a.m. prepare a draft of formal invitation letter for the purpose.
- q8.design an invitation for the occasion of your elder brother's wedding.
- q9. the literary club of your school is putting up the play 'waiting for godot'. as secretary of the club, draft an invitation inviting the famous writer sudeesh gupta to be the guest of honour at the function. write the invitation in about 50 words. you are govinda/gauri.
- q10. write an application(with bio data)for the post of a manager at spice world noida.
- q11. write an application (including a resume) in 120 – 150 words for the post of a receptionist advertised in a national newspaper by jkl publishers, peshwa road, pune. you are karuna, m114, mall road, pune, a graduate from sndt university and have done a secretarial practice course from ywca, mumbai.
- q 12. in our society we do not give our women the respect and status that they deserve. women are stared at, stalked and even molested. we need to change the male mindset about women. write a letter in 120 – 150 words to the editor of a national newspaper giving your views on the problem.
- you are omar/amna, a 114 mall road, delhi.
- q13. apart from newspapers, 24 – hour news channels on tv are a major source of information for the common man. as compared to foreign news channels, the indian channels are full of advertisements. write a letter to the editor of a national newspaper urging the news channels to create a healthy balance between news and commercials. you are john/elizabeth, 18, civil lines, meerut.
- q14.india believes in the policy of globalization and liberalization. in keeping with this, the fdi was supposed to diversify by allowing foreign companies to invest in world's largest democracy india . as a conscious youth express your opinions through an article "is india shining and developing economically".
- q15 in the world of computers, reading books seem to take a back seat. the young generation feels more comfortable with their laptops. sending messages has become a rampant practice. 'the art of writing letter is on the wane'. comment on the above and write an article on the same.
- q16.express your views on the topic- students are favouring to choose humanities subjects as a career option.

q17.do you think being computer proficient is the need of the hour. discuss over a debate.

note-

suggested reading

- a) red saree
- b) daughter by court order – by ratna veera
- c) sita the warrior – by dev dutt patnaik
- d) three thousand stitches – by sudha murty
- e) to kill a mocking bird – by harper lee

suggested films to watch

- a) sound of music
- b) my fair lady
- c) towering inferno
- d) the man who knew infinity – a biopic
- e) quovades
- f) gandhi - directed by richard atten borough (must watch as it is reference to text "the indigo")
- g) prosidone adventure

write a critical appreciation of any 2 films -word limit 150 words

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Revise all internal and back exercise of chapter 1-4

FINE ARTS

- (1) Make 15 Practical Sheet in your Art File (Size A2)
- (2) Make a God / Goddess Character of your Choice on A2 Size Sheet.
- (3) Make a Poster on 15 August (Independence Day). (A2 or A3 Sheet)
- (4) Make a Poster on Raksha Bandhan (Rakhi)
- (5) Write a Slogan based on topic Education. (A4 or A3 Sheet)

ASSINGMENTS

Business Studies

UNIT-1

ASSIGNMENT

1. Mr. A is the production manager of X Ltd. He was able to produce the desired output but not within the stipulated time. In this case, the manager was –
 - (a) effective only
 - (b) efficient only
 - (c) both effective and efficient
 - (d) neither effective nor efficient
2. The Bar Council of India is a representative organisation of _____.
3. Achieving desired results through skill is a/ an _____.
4. Management is –
 - (a) an art
 - (b) a science
 - (c) both art and science
 - (d) neither (a) nor (b)
5. _____ is an important function of management as it ensures that right people with right qualifications are employed at the right place.
 - (a) Organising
 - (b) Planning
 - (c) Staffing
 - (d) Directing
6. Foremen and supervisors are _____.
 - (a) part of top level management
 - (b) part of middle level management
 - (c) part of operational management
 - (d) no part of management

Q. Nos 7-10 are based on the following CASE PROBLEM.

Vikas is a well-known businessman in the field of publishing. He owes the success of his business to his own education in Business Management and his team of certified management consultants. Therefore, he decides to send both his children Parth and Pranav abroad to acquire degrees in Business Management in their individual areas of expertise. He feels that all over the world there is marked growth in management as a discipline, but still it is not considered to be a full-fledged profession for certain reasons. On the basis of the above case, answer the following questions –

7. If Vikas considers management as a discipline, identify the reason –
 - (a) a lot of literature is available
 - (b) it is a skillful activity
 - (c) requires regular practice
 - (d) has a code of conduct
8. Identify the concept of management in the above case –
 - (a) science
 - (b) both art & science
 - (c) profession
 - (d) art
9. Every manager applies his personal skill and knowledge in the day-to-day functioning of an enterprise. It is proved because –
 - (a) management is an art
 - (b) management is a science
 - (c) management is a profession
 - (d) none of these
10. Identify the features of management as a profession –
 - (a) well-defined body of knowledge
 - (b) restricted entry
 - (c) service motive
 - (d) all of the above
11. Ashutosh Goenka was working in 'Axe Ltd.', a company manufacturing air purifiers. He found that the profits had started declining for the last six months. Profit has an implication for the survival of the firm, so he analysed the business environment to find out the reason for this decline.
 - (a) Identify the level of management at which Ashutosh Goenka was working.
 - (b) State three other functions being performed by Ashutosh Goenka.
12. Why is Management considered to be a multi-dimensional concept?
13. 'Management is an art'. Do you agree with the statement? Give three reasons in support of your answer.

Or

Is management an 'art'? Give any three reasons in support of your answer.

Or

'Art is concerned with personal application of knowledge'. In the light of this statement, compare all the features of art with management and prove that management is an art.

14. Company X is facing a lot of problems these days. It manufactures goods like washing machines, microwave ovens, refrigerators and air conditioners. The company's margins are under pressure and the profits and market shares are declining. The production department blame marketing department for not meeting sales target and the marketing department blames the production department for producing goods which are not of good quality and do not meet customers' expectations. The finance department blames both the production and marketing departments for the declining return on investment and bad marketing. What quality of management do you think the company is lacking? Explain briefly. What steps should the company management take to bring the company back on the track? (4)
15. Ashita and Lakshita are employees working in Dazzling Enterprises dealing in costume jewellery. The firm secured an urgent order for 1,000 bracelets that were to be delivered within 4 days. They were assigned the responsibility of producing 500 bracelets each at a cost of ₹ 100 per bracelet. Ashita was able to produce the required number within the stipulated time at a cost of ₹ 55,000 whereas, Lakshita was able to produce only 450 units at a cost of ₹ 90 per unit. State whether Ashita or Lakshita was efficient and effective. Give reasons to justify your answer. (5)
16. Mr. Arun Saxena's father deals in the business of steel containers. He wishes that his son should join the family business but Mr. Arun Saxena wants to go to the USA for pursuing MBA. On the basis of emerging trends, what should he do? Give three reasons in support of your answer. (5)
17. "Coordination is the essence of management." Do you agree? Give the reason. (6)

UNIT-2

ASSIGNMENT

1. The study of movements like lifting and putting objects, sitting and changing position, etc. is known as _____.
2. Principles and techniques of management are interdependent. How ?
3. Reena and Meena are working in the same organisation. They have similar experience and are performing the same task. However, they are paid at the different rate. Which principle of management is violated?
4. 'Once selected, employees should be kept at their position for a minimum fixed tenure'. Which principle of management is highlighted in the statement?
5. Principles of management equip the managers to foresee the cause-and-effect relationship of their decisions and actions so that the wastages associated with the trial-and-error approach may be overcome. Identify the point of significance of principles of management highlighted here.
6. Match the features of principles of management given under Column A with the correct statement given under Column B.

Column A	Column B
(a) Cause-and-effect relationship.	(i) They do not provide readymade solutions to managerial problems.
(b) General guidelines	(ii) Application of principles of management are not dynamic in nature
	(iii) If a particular principle is applied in a situation, its likely effects are known.

Q. Nos 7-10 are based on the following CASE PROBLEM.

Sakaar Foundation is an NGO (Non-Governmental Organisation) working to improve the lives of children with medical needs, the homeless and victims of natural disasters. Apart from donations in cash, they collect dry ration, old clothes, shoes, toys, books, medicines, etc. from donors. At Sakaar Foundation's office in Lucknow the material collected is segregated, classified and put in shelves and boxes that are labelled systematically. There is a specific place for each of these items and volunteers put everything at their respective places. The volunteers' work is divided into specific jobs like fund raising, field visits, and social media updates and so on. Each volunteer becomes specialised in his respective field, leading to the efficient utilisation of human effort. The management of Sakaar Foundation does not close its ears to any constructive suggestions made by the volunteers. There is an equal division of work and responsibility between volunteers and management. All day long the management works side by side the volunteers helping, encouraging and smoothing the way for them.

7. Each volunteer becomes specialised in his respective field, leading to the efficient utilisation of human effort. Identify the principle of management being followed here.
 - (a) Initiative
 - (b) Division of work
 - (c) Equity
 - (d) Authority and Responsibility
8. At Sakaar Foundation's office in Lucknow the material collected is segregated, classified and put in shelves and boxes that are labeled systematically. There is a specific place for each of these items and volunteers put everything at their respective places. Identify the principle of management given by Fayol.
 - (a) Esprit de corps
 - (b) Discipline
 - (c) Order
 - (d) Scalar chain
9. The management of Sakaar Foundation does not close its ears to any constructive suggestions made by the volunteers. There is an equal division of work and responsibility between volunteers and management. Identify the principle of scientific management –
 - (a) Harmony, not discord
 - (b) Cooperation, not individualism
 - (c) Science, not rule of thumb
 - (d) Development of each and every individual to his greatest efficiency and prosperity
10. All day long the management works side by side the volunteers helping, encouraging and smoothing the way for them. Which style is identified in the above statement?
 - (a) Paternalistic style
 - (b) Technical style
 - (c) Management style
 - (d) Mental revolution

11. Seema, a student of management, likes to relate what she learnt in the class to real life situation. She observed many situations. While watching educational programmes, factories manufacturing components for products like automobiles, computers and mobile phones were shown.
Name the concept of Scientific Management that should be adhered to, while manufacturing components for such products. (3)
12. Differentiate between unity of command and unity of direction. (3)
13. 'Aapka Vidyalaya' believes in holistic development of students and encourages team building through a mix of curricular, co- curricular and sports. A committee of ten prefects was constituted to plan different aspects of an upcoming programme. They all decide to use recycled paper for decoration. There was a spirit of unity and harmony and all members supported one another. With mutual trust and belongingness, the programme was systematically planned and executed. Kartik, one of the prefects, realised 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 the same principle in his business. His father replied that he was already using this principle.
(a) Identify the principle of management applied for the success of the programme.
(b) State any two features of management highlighted in the above Para. (3)
14. 'Taylor's principles of scientific management and Fayol's principle of management are mutually complementary.' Do you agree to this view? Give any four reasons in support for your answer. (4)
15. Arnav, a manager of Micro Ltd., does not distribute the work amongst his subordinates, according to their capabilities. He has given the work on the basis of favouritism. Which principle of management is overlooked? Give some of its violating effects. (3)
16. Hina has been appointed as the Chief Organiser of a weeklong cultural event. Being a staunch follower of scientific management, she decides to execute her work by putting into practice the various techniques of scientific management. On the basis of several observations, she is able to determine that the standard time taken by the security officer at the gate to check the credentials of each visitor is 30 seconds. So, she decides to employ two persons on this job for every function along with the other necessary support staff. She considers the fact that every day, the functions will take place in three shifts of four hours each, therefore it is important to give breaks to the support staff even in a single shift to take her/his lunch etc. Moreover, on introspection, she determines that the best way to distribute refreshment boxes to the visitors will be to hand them over to them at the exit gate as it would help to save time and eliminate any kind of confusion.
In the context of the above case, identify and explain the various techniques of work study which have been put into practice by Hina. (3)
17. In each of the following cases, which principle of Fayol is being violated? (3)
 - (a) When the manager enters into contracts with his cousin for supply of materials, knowing that such materials are defective.
 - (b) When chalks are kept in library and books in office.
 - (c) A worker receiving orders from two bosses.
 - (d) When no department has a separate plan of action.
 - (e) A subordinate habitually contacts higher authorities passing over his superior.

ASSIGNMENT

UNIT- 3

1. Business enterprises cannot work in –
(a) isolated environment. (b) complex management. (1)
(c) uncertain environment. (d) none of these.
 2. _____ refer to changes and inclination towards new products.
(a) Traditions (b) Values (1)
(c) Trends (d) None of these
 3. What is included in legal environment of business?
(a) Several acts passed by government (b) Court judgements (1)
(c) Statutory warning prescribed under law (d) All of the above
 4. The components of social environment include –
(a) Consumption habits (b) educational system and literacy rates (1)
(c) birth and death rates (d) all of the above.
 5. Liberalisation, globalisation and privatisation are the aims of –
(a) Political planning (b) land reforms (1)
(c) socialistic pattern of society (d) economic reforms. (1)
 6. Mention any two ways in which managers respond to changes in Business environment.
- Q. Nos 7-10 are based on the following CASE PROBLEM.**
- Major elements of the crisis situation which led the Government of India to announce economic reforms were –
- A serious fiscal crisis in which the fiscal deficit reached the level of 6.6 per cent of GDP in 1990-91.
 - Heavy internal debt which rose about 50 per cent of GDP with interest payments draining about 39 per cent of total revenue collections of the central government.
 - Low GNP growth rate which fell to 1.4 per cent from the peak level of 10.5 per cent in 1988-89 (at 1980-81 prices)
 - Low overall agricultural production, foodgrain production and industrial production showed negative growth rates of -2.8 per cent, -5.3 per cent and -0.1 per cent respectively.
 - Soaring inflation rate based both on wholesale price index and consumer price index (for industrial workers) at 13-14 per cent.
 - Shrinkage of foreign trade, imports (in \$ terms) fell by 19.4 per cent and exports by 1.5 per cent.
 - Depreciation of rupee by 26.7 per cent vis-à-vis US dollars.
 - Fall of foreign exchange reserves to such a low level that they were barely adequate to meet the import requirements of a few weeks. Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) were withdrawing their deposits at an alarmingly high rate.
 - The confidence of the internal financial institutions was badly shaken and in just over a year; its creditworthiness rating fell from AAA to BB+ (put on credit watch).
 - The country was on the verge of defaulting on international financial obligations and the situation wanted immediate policy action to save the situation. In May 1991, the Government had to lease 20 tonnes of gold out of its stock to the State Bank of India to enable it to sell the gold with repurchase option after six months. In addition, Reserve Bank of India was allowed to pledge 47 tonnes of gold to the Bank of England to raise a loan of \$600 million.
7. Name one component of Business environment affected in the above case –
(a) Economic (b) Social (1)
(c) Technological (d) Political
 8. Name the feature of business environment highlighted in the above case –
(a) Dynamic (b) Inter-relatedness (1)
(c) Complexity (d) uncertainty
 9. Which of the following does not characterise the business environment?
(a) Uncertainty (b) Employees (1)
(c) Relativity (d) Complexity

10. Which of the following is an example of social environment?
- Money supply in the economy
 - Consumer Protection Act
 - The constitution of the country
 - Composition of family
11. ABC Limited is a cosmetic company. It is targeting customers in the medium-income group so as to increase turnover and is projecting to capture a revenue of around ₹20 crore by the end of the year. It came across a few new entrants in the cosmetic market with the same customer base focus. To maintain its position and safeguard its revenue interest, it employed its best professionals in the field of marketing, finance and technology to come up with solutions. On their advice, ABC Limited decided to expand its operations to cross-border place, new techniques employed to manufacture cosmetics that can reduce the cost of production in other countries.
Which features of business environment are highlighted in the case above?
12. National Digital Library of India (NDL India) is a pilot project initiated by the HRD ministry. It works towards developing a framework of virtual repository of learning resources with a single-window search facility. It provides support to all academic levels including researchers, life-long learners and differently-abled learners free of cost. State and explain the dimension of business environment highlighted above.
13. Skincare firm Kaya Ltd. had acquired a 75% stake in two dermatology centres based in Dubai and Sharjah to expand its presence in the United Arab Emirates thereby increasing its profitability and overseas turnover. This acquisition has strengthened the company's network of clinics in the UAE region and added a new set of customers to its existing base in the region by becoming the first Indian company in this space to do the same.
On the basis of the given information about Skincare firm Kaya Ltd., answer the following question:
Identify and explain the main benefits of understanding business environment discussed in the above case by quoting the relevant lines.
14. How does the understanding of business environment help the management in the following matter—
- Identification of threats and early warning signals
 - Improving performance.
15. The General Manager of Pasand Beverages Pvt. Ltd. said, "We expect strong growth in future as there is huge opportunity in packaged beverage market being fuelled by a rise in disposable income. The changing lifestyle has led an increase in per capita consumption in India and this presents industry players with the opportunity to tap the huge untapped potential that this segment offers. Mango juice is amongst the favourite and most widely accepted by consumers across India. The beverages industry is expected to see 35% to 40% growth in foreseeable future".
Quoting the lines from the above passage, identify the few dimensions of business environment.
16. Symphony has applied for global patents for its new range of wall-mounted water coolers named "Cloud". According to the company, it took almost 20 years to crack the technicalities of having a wall-mounted air cooler that would need to draw fresh air for circulation as well as water.
The company officials believe that this product launch will bring strategic advantages for the company to be the pioneers as this appliance functions almost as a 1.5 tonne AC. However, it consumes much less power at around 250 watt. This will also help the company stay much ahead of competition in terms of innovation, thus strengthening the brand value of Symphony.
On the basis of the given information about Symphony-answer the following questions—
- Identify the feature of business environment discussed in the above case.
 - Identify the dimension of business environment discussed in the above case.
 - Identify the significance of business environment discussed in the above case.
17. "A good understanding of environment by business managers enables them not only to identify and evaluate but also to react to the forces external to their firm."
In the light of the above statement, explain any four points of importance of understanding business environment by a manager.

Accountancy

PARTNERSHIP FUNDAMENTALS

INTEREST ON DRAWING

- 1 .Harish and Manish are partners in a Firm. The partnership deed provided that interest on drawings will be charged @ 6% P.A. During the year ended Dec. 31, 2006, Harish withdrew Rs.6,000 at the beginning of the every month and Manish withdrew Rs 6,000 at the end of each month. Calculate interest on Partner's drawings.
2. Ram and Shyam started business on 1st may 2014 with Capitals of Rs.2,00,000 and Rs. 1,50,000 respectively. Calculate the interest on drawings of Mr. Ram@10% P.A for the year ended 31st Dec. 2014, If he withdrew Rs. 1,000 per month.
3. What amount of interest on drawings will be charged on the drawings of Sajal when it will be charged @10% Per annum for the year ended 31st March 2012 in each of the following Cases:
 - (i) If he withdrew Rs.1,000 in the beginning of each Quarter.
 - (ii) If he withdrew Rs.750 at the end of each Quarter.
 - (iii) If he withdrew Rs.1,200 during the middle of each Quarter.

INTEREST ON CAPITAL

- 4.Rani and Suman are in partnership with Capitals of Rs 80,000 and Rs 60,000 respectively at the end of the year. During the year 2006-07, Rani withdrew Rs 1,000 from her Capital and Suman withdrew Rs.1,500. Profits before charging interest on Capital was 50,000. Rani and Suman shared Profits in the ratio of 3: 2. Calculate the amount of interest on their capitals @ 12% P.a. for the year ended March 31st 2007.
5. Josh and Krish are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3: 1. Their Capitals at the end of the Financial year 2005-06 were Rs.1,50,000 and Rs.75,000 respectively. Josh's Drawings were Rs 20,000 and the drawings of Krish were Rs 5,000, which had been duly debited to Partners' Capital accounts. Profit before charging interest on Capital for the year was Rs.16,000. The same had also been credited in their Profit Sharing ratio. Krish had brought additional Capital of Rs. 16,000 on 1st October, 2005. Calculate interest on Capital @ 12% P.a for the year 2005-06.
- 6.On 1-4-2013, Jay and Vijay entered into partnership for supplying laboratory equipment to government schools situated in remote and backward areas. They contributed capitals of Rs.80,000 and Rs 50,000 respectively and agreed to share the Profits in the ratio of 3:2. The Partnership deed provided that Interest on capital Shall be allowed @ 9% P.a. During the year, the firm earned a Profit of Rs .7,800, Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account for the year ended 31-3-2014.

INTEREST ON LOAN

- 7.Golu and Bholu are partners sharing the profits and losses in the ratio of 2:3 with capitals of

Rs 2,00,000 and Rs.1,00,000 respectively. On 1st July 2012, Golu and Bholu granted loans of Rs 40,000 and Rs.20,000 respectively to the firm. Show the distribution of Profits/Losses for the year 2012 in each of the following alternative cases:

- (a) If the profits before any interest for the year amounted to Rs.2,100.
- (b) If the profits before any interest for the year amounted to Rs 1,500.
- (c) If the losses before any interest for the year amounted to Rs. 1,500.

SALARY AND COMMISSION

8. A and B are Partners Sharing Profits and Losses in the ratio of 3:2. They have agreed upon the following terms:

- (a) A is entitled to a salary of Rs. 20,000 P.a. and Commission of 10% of the Net Profit after charging his own salary but before charging his commission.
- (b) B is entitled to a commission of 10% of net profit after charging A's salary, A's commission and his own commission.

The Net Profit before Providing for salary and Commission for the year ending 31st December 2013 was Rs1,30,000. Determine the amount of Commission Payable to A and B.

PAST ADJUSTMENTS

- 9. P,Q and R are Partners in a firm. Their Capital accounts stood at Rs.30,000, Rs. 15,000 and Rs.15,000 respectively on 1st January 1996. As Per the Provisions of the deed:
 - 10. (i) R was to be allowed a remuneration of Rs.3,000 P.a.
 - (ii) Interest at 5% P.a. was to be Provided on Capital
 - (iii) Profits were to be divided in the ratio of 2:2:1.

Ignoring the above terms, Net Profit of Rs.18,000 for the year ended 1996 was divided among the three Partners equally. Pass an adjustment entry to rectify the error.

10. Sachin, Kapil and Rashmi have been Sharing Profits in the ratio of 3:2:1 respectively. Rashmi wants that She should share equally in Profits with Sachin and Kapil. She further wants that change in Profit Sharing ratio should be applicable retrospectively for the last 3 years, other partners have no objection to this. The Profits for the last 3 years were Rs.60,000, Rs.47,000 and Rs.55,000. Record the adjustment by means of Journal entry. Give workings.

11. Jagdish, Ashish and Deepak are Partners sharing Profits in the ratio of 3:2:1. The firm has been in existence for many years, now the Partners decide to Share Profits in the ratio of 2:2:1. They have also decided that the change shall be carried out with retrospective effect from 1995: The Profits and Losses during the Last Few years have been 1994. Rs.16,000, 1995 Rs.12,000, 1996: Rs.14,000, 1997: Rs. 19,000 and 1998 Loss Rs. 15,000. Show the adjustment of the Profit for the last 4 years by means of single adjustment entry.

GUARANTEE OF PROFIT

12. Ankur and Bobby were into the business of Providing software solution in India. They were sharing Profits and Losses in the ratio of 3:2. They admitted Rohit for a $\frac{1}{5}$ th Share in the firm. Rohit, an alumni of ICT Chennai would help them to expand their business to various South African countries where he had been working earlier. Rohit is guaranteed a minimum Profit of Rs.2,00,000 for the year. Any Deficiency in Rohit's share is to be borne by Ankur and Bobby in the ratio 4:1. Losses for the year were Rs.10,00,000. Pass necessary Journal entries.
13. R, S and T were Partners in a Firm Sharing Profits in the ratio of 2:2:1. T was guaranteed to be given a Profit of Rs.70,000 Per year. Deficiency, if any, on that account shall be borne by R and S in the ratio 3:2. The net Profit of the firm for the year ended 31-3-2004 was Rs. 5,00,000. Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account of R, S and T
14. A, B and C were Partners in a Firm Sharing Profits in 2:1:1 ratio. C was guaranteed a Profit of Rs.30,000. A agreed to meet the liability arising out of guaranteed amount to C. The firm earned a Profit of Rs.1,00,000 for the year ended 31-3-2006. Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account.
15. Vikas and Vivek were Partners in a Firm Sharing Profits in the ratio of 3:2. On 1-4-2014, they admitted Vandana as a new Partner for $\frac{1}{8}$ th Share in the Profits with a guaranteed Profit of Rs.1,50,000. The New Profit Sharing ratio between Vivek and Vikas will remain the same but they decided to bear any deficiency on account of guarantee to vandana in the ratio 2:3. The Profit of the Firm for the year ended 31-3-2015 was Rs 9,00,000.

Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account.

HOTS

16. There is no agreement on sharing of profit or loss and partners salary. R is whole time partner where L does not attend business regularly. R claims Rs.3,000 salary a month and 60% of balance profit Rs. 24,600. L advanced Rs.10,000 as loan and now he claims 10% interest. State how will you settle the accounts.
17. . Sohan and Mohan are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2 with the capitals of Rs.5,00,000 and Rs. 6,00,000 respectively. On 1st January 2006, Sohan and Mohan granted loans of Rs.20,000 and Rs.10,000 respectively to the firm. Show the distribution of profit and losses for the year ended 31st March 2006 if the loss before interest for the year amounted to Rs.2,500,
18. Ramesh and Dinesh are partners sharing the profits and losses in the ratio of 2: 3 with capital of Rs.40,000 and Rs6,00,000 respectively. Show the distribution of profit/loss for the year ended 31st March 2009, by preparing the relevant account if the partnership deed provides for interest on capital (@6% p.a. and loss for the year is Rs.15,000.
19. You and Mohit are partners sharing profits and losses equally and contributed Rs.1,00,000 and Rs 2,00,000 respectively. Interest on capital is provided at 10%. Journalise if capitals are fixed.

20. A and B are partners sharing profits in capital ratio. Their capitals were Rs.5,00,000 and Rs.7,00,000 respectively. They withdrew Rs.50,000 and Rs.70,000 for the year ending 31st March 2016. Interest on drawings was provided at 8% p.a. Journalise.

CHANGE IN PROFIT SHARING RATIO

Q1. Harish and Manish are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 4:1. They decided to distributed profits equally starting 1st April 2019. Their balance sheet as on 31st March 2019 shows a balance of advertisement suspense of ₹40,000. Pass the journal entry at the time of change in profit-sharing ratio.

Q2 X and Y are partners in firm sharing profits in the ratio 3: 2. hey decided to share future profit equally. On the date of a change in the profit-sharing ratio, profit and loss account showed a debit balance of ₹50,000. Pass journal entry for distribution of balance in profit and loss account immediately before the change in the profit-sharing ratio.

Q3. A business earned average profits of Rs. 1,00,000 during the last few years. The normal rate of return in similar type of business is 10%. The assets of the business were Rs. 10,00,000 and external liabilities was Rs. 1,80,000. Calculate the value of goodwill of the firm by super profit method, if the goodwill is valued at 2. 1/2 years' purchase of super profits.

Q4. A business has earned average profits of Rs. 1,00,000 during the last few years and the normal rate of return in similar business is 10%. Find out the value of goodwill by

(i) Capitalisation of super profit method.

(ii) Super profit method, if the goodwill is valued at 3 years' purchase of super profit. The assets of the business were Rs. 10,00,000 and its external liabilities Rs. 1,80,000.

Q5. (Average profit method): A and B are partners in a firm. They admit C into the firm. The goodwill for the purpose is to be calculated at 2 year's purchase of the average normal profits of the last three years which were Rs. 10,000, Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 30,000 respectively. Second years profit included profit on sale of Machinery Rs. 10,000. Find the value of goodwill of the firm on C's Admission

Q6. (Super profit method): On April 1st, 2014 an existing firm had assets of Rs. 75,000 including cash of Rs. 5,000. The partners' capital accounts showed a balance of Rs. 60,000 and reserves constituted the rest. If the normal rate of return is 20% and the goodwill of the firm is valued at Rs. 24,000 at 4 years purchase of super profits, find the average profits of the firm.

Q7. The profits of a firm for the last five years were:

Year →	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Profits (Rs.)	45,000	50,000	52,000	65,000	85,000

Calculate the value of goodwill on the basis of two years of purchase of weighted average profits, the weights to be used are 2011-1, 2012-2, 2013-3, 2014-4 and 2015-5

Q8. Anita and Anaya are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 2. They admit Ashna into partnership. It was agreed to value goodwill at three year's purchase on the basis of weighted average profit for the past 5 years. Weights being assigned to each year were:-

The profits of 5 years were:-

Year ended	Profits
31 st March, 2015	1,80,000
31 st March, 2016	1,60,000

31 st March, 2017	2,50,000
31 st March, 2018	3,00,000
31 st March, 2019	3,50,000

Book revealed:

- An abnormal gain of Rs. 20,000 was earned in the year ended 31st March, 2016.
- An abnormal loss of Rs. 10,000 was incurred in the year ended 31st March, 2017.
- Expense of 50,000 incurred to overhaul a machine on 1st April, 2017 was debited to profit and loss account instead of being debited to machinery account. Depreciation is charged on machinery @20% on written down value method.
- Closing stock as on 31st March 2018 was undervalued by Rs. 20,000.

Calculate the value of goodwill.

Q9. Amit and Akshay are partners in twins Ltd. They admit Ashish as partners on 1st April, 2019. They agreed to value goodwill at 3 year's purchase by super profit method for which they decide to take average of last 5 years profits as follows:-

Year ended	Rs.
31 st March 2015	2,00,000 (including gain of 25000 from the sale of fixed asset)
31 st March 2016	1,70,000 (including abnormal loss of Rs.50,000)
31 st March 2017	2,10,000
31 st March 2018	2,30,000
31 st March 2019	2,50,000

Capital employed in the firm is Rs. 15,00,000 and normal rate of return in similar business is 10%. Calculate the value of goodwill.

Q10. X,Y and Z share profits as 5 : 3 : 2. They decide to share their future profits as 4 : 3 : 3 with effect from April 1, 2019,. On this date the following revaluations have taken place:

	Book Value (Rs.)	Revised Value (Rs.)
Investments	22,000	25,000
Plant and Machinery	25,000	20,000
Land and Building	40,000	50,000
Outstanding Expenses	5,600	6,000
Sundry Debtors	60,000	50,000
Trade Creditors	70,000	60,000

Pass necessary adjustment entry to be made because of the above changes in the values of assets and liabilities. However old values will continue in the books.

Q11. X and Y are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2. They decided to share future profits equally. On the date of change in the profit-sharing ratio, the Profit and Loss Account showed a debit

balance of Rs 50,000. Pass the necessary Journal entry for the distribution of the balance in the Profit and Loss Account immediately before the change in the profit-sharing ratio.

Q12. Anant, Gulab and Khushbu were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. From 1st April, 2014, they decided to share the profits equally. For this purpose, the goodwill of the firm was valued at 2,40,000.

Pass necessary journal entry for the treatment of goodwill on change in the profit sharing ratio of Anant, Gulab and Khushbu.

Q13. A and B are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 5 : 4. They admit C for $\frac{1}{9}$ th share, which he acquires from A. Find the new profit sharing ratio.

Q14. (i) Rajeev and Sanjeev are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 2 respectively. They admit Vijay as a new partner. Rajeev surrenders $\frac{1}{4}$ of his share and Sanjeev $\frac{1}{3}$ of his share in favour of Vijay. Calculate new profit sharing ratio of Rajeev, Sanjeev and Vijay.

(ii) Anita and Sunita are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 2 respectively. They admitted Vinita as a new partner for $\frac{1}{4}$ share. The new profit sharing ratio between Anita and Sunita will be 2 : 1. Calculate their sacrificing ratio.

Q15. i) Rohan and Mohan are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 5 : 3 respectively. They admit Bhim as a partner for $\frac{1}{7}$ share in the profit. The new profit sharing ratio will be 4 : 2 : 1. Calculate the sacrificing ratio of Rohan and Mohan.

(ii) Amla and Kamla are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 4 : 1 respectively. They admitted Bimla as a new partner for $\frac{1}{4}$ share in the profits, which she acquired wholly from Amla. Determine the new profit sharing ratio of the partners.

Economics

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MONEY

ASSIGNMENT

1. _____ is primary function of money.
 - (A) Transfer of value
 - (B) Medium of exchange
 - (C) Store of value
 - (D) Standard of deferred payment
2. Which of the following statements is correct ?
 - (A) Supply of money refers to stock of money held by public at a point of time
 - (B) Supply of money is a flow variable
 - (C) Supply of money includes cash reserve of banks
 - (D) Supply of money refers to bank money
3. Full bodied money is that money whose money value and commodity value are:
 - (A) Equal in the market
 - (B) Declared as equal in the market

- (C) Declared as equal by RBI
 - (D) Different in the market
4. Which of the following systems is followed by RBI for issuing currency?
 - (A) Simple deposit system
 - (B) Minimum reserve system
 - (C) Proportionate system
 - (D) Fixed fiduciary issue system
 5. When face value of money is equal to intrinsic value of money, it is called:
 - (A) Credit money
 - (B) Full bodied money
 - (C) Fiat money
 - (D) Fiduciary money
 6. 'Medium of exchange' function of money has solved the barter's specific problem of :
 - (A) Lack of double coincidence of wants
 - (B) Lack of common measure of value
 - (C) Lack of standard of deferred payment
 - (D) Difficulty is storing wealth

Question numbers 7 to 10 are case problems

India money supply surge signals pandemic-related uncertainty, not growth. Heightened uncertainty in India caused by the coronavirus pandemic has led to a surge in currency in circulation as people hoard cash or park money in accessible deposits to safeguard themselves against salary cuts or job losses. According to RBI data, India's M3 money supply rose 6.7% in the first five months of this year compared with the same period last year, the highest growth in seven years. Currency in circulation, which measures money with the public and in banks has also surged.

A rise in money supply usually is seen as a leading indicator of growth in consumption and business investments, but the rise this time is unlikely to bolster either, analysts said.

"We suspect that the recent increase reflects higher cash withdrawals by depositors to meet needs during the lockdown period, until normalcy returns," said Radhika Rao, an economist at DBS Bank.

Times.

Questions:

- Q 7. The impact of Covid 19 on India's money supply is _____(certain /uncertain).
- Q 8. The demand deposits of Commercial Banks is _____(increasing or decreasing)
- Q 9. Will there be any increase in India's M1 money supply? Give Reason.
- Q 10. Is this rise in money supply good for economy? Give Reason.
- Q 11. How money overcome the shortcomings of barter system.
- Q 12. How bank money is different from high powered money?
- Q 13. What is the difference between Fiat money and fiduciary money.
- Q 14. How full bodied money is different from credit money.
- Q 15 who supplies money in India and how

Q 16. Write the functions of money

Q 17. Explain supply of money

National income

Q 1. Calculate Domestic income and National income from the following datas

1. Wages and Salary	100000	
2. Rent	50000	
3. Consumption of fixed capital		4000
4. Interest	20000	
5. Profit	30000	
6. Bonus	40000	
7. Employer's contribution to P.F	10000	
8. Commission	15000	
9. Current Transfer to rest of the world		6000
10. National Debt interest	5000	
11. Mixed income	50000	
12. Net factor income from abroad	10000	
13. Net Indirect tax	5000	

Q 2. Calculate GDPmp and National Income

1. Compensation of Employee	200000	
2. Bonus	20000	
3. Employer's contribution to S.A.F	40000	
4. Replacement cost	5000	
5. Indirect Tax	3000	
6. Mixed Income		50000
7. Subsidy	2000	
8. Operating Surplus	40000	
9. Dividend	10000	
10. Rent	40000	
11. Factor income from abroad	10000	
12. Factor income to abroad	15000	
13. Income accruing to Government	10000	
14. National Debt Interest	7000	
15. Current transfer from Government	9000	

Q 3. Calculate NDPmp and GNPfc

1. Wages and Salary	400000
2. Commission	50000
3. Employee' Contribution to P.F	60000
4. Rent	70000
5. Interest	80000
6. Dividend	90000
7. Depreciation	70000

8. Mixed Income	50000
9. Corporate Tax	30000
10. Factor income to abroad	(-) 5000
11. Retained earnings	8000
12. Royalty	60000
13. Subsidy	2000

Q 4. Calculate Compensation of Employee

1. Profit	2000
2. NDPfc	16000
3. Interest	1600
4. Depreciation	3200
5. Mixed Income	6000
6. Indirect Tax	1200
7. Government Subsidy	400
8. Rent	2400

Q 5. Calculate Operating Surplus from the following data.

1. GDPmp	300000
2. Rent	100000
3. Interest	40000
4. Depreciation	10000
5. Indirect Tax	20000
6. Mixed Income	50000
7. Compensation of Employee	100000
8. NFYA	10000

INTRODUCTION AND CIRCULAR FLOW OF INCOME

-
1. Output means _____ unless stated otherwise.
 - (A) Gross output at MP
 - (B) Net output at MP
 - (C) Gross output at FC
 - (D) None of these
 2. A variable which is measured during a period of time is called _____ variable.
 - (A) Income
 - (B) Stock
 - (C) Expenditure
 - (D) Flow
 3. In a closed economy _____ is are not included.
 - (A) Foreign sector
 - (B) Government
 - (C) Households
 - (D) Firms
 4. Which of the following is not a component of domestic income?
 - (A) Operating surplus
 - (B) Compensation of employees
 - (C) Net factor income from abroad
 - (D) Mixed income
 5. Which of the following is not considered of domestic income?
 - (A) Profit
 - (B) Wages
 - (C) Rent
 - (D) Gifts from abroad
 6. _____ produces goods and services for satisfactions of collective wants.

- (A) Households sector
- (B) Producing sector
- (C) External sector
- (D) Government sector

CASE STUDY-2:

Intermediate goods can be used in production, but they can also be consumer goods. How it is classified depends on who buys it. If a consumer buys a bag of sugar to use at home, it is a consumer good. But if a manufacturer purchases sugar to use during the production of another product, it becomes an intermediate good. Capital goods, on the other hand, are assets that are used in the production of consumer goods. That means they are purchased to help in the production process. So, the baker who bakes the bread in the example above will buy an oven to use in the production process. That oven is considered a capital good, which doesn't transform or change shape, unlike the wheat. Economists do not factor intermediate goods when they calculate gross domestic product (GDP). GDP is a measurement of the market value of all final goods and services produced in the economy. The reason why these goods are not part of the calculation is that they would be counted twice.

Questions:

1. Bread purchased by a household will be considered as _____ consumption.
2. The addition of the value of bread purchased by a baker while calculating GDP will lead to _____.
3. Oven is a _____ good when it is purchased by a baker and a _____ good when it is purchased by a household.
4. The good will be considered as intermediate or final, depends on the _____ of the product.

2 mark questions

1. What do you mean by Circular Flow of income?
2. Write the different phases of Circular Flow of income?
3. What is the difference between stock and flow?
4. Explain real flow?
5. What is money flow?
6. Distinguish between real flow and money flow?
7. Classify the following as stock and flow:-
 - . Losses
 - a. National income of a country
 - b. Profit
 - c. Savings
 - d. Wealth
 - e. Production
8. Explain with diagram circular flow in a two-sector economy?
9. Describe the role of government sector in an economy?

10. "In a two-sector economy national product is equal to national income". Comment.

Banking

- Q1. State any Ways in which a manager of bank and reduce the stress of employee.
- Q2. How recycling and reuse create employment.
- Q3. Explain the the meaning of demat service and need of depository.
- Q4.Explain Depository Participant in brief and the meaning of NSDL and CDSL.
- Q5. Explain the services provided by depository and writes the benefits of depository system.
- Q6. Between dematerialisation and rematerialisation process.
- Q7. What do you mean by Debit Card and Credit Card and write their Advantage, and difference too.
- Q8.How Is the interest charges calculated by the credit card companies.
- Q9. Mention all the parties which are involved in credit card process.
- Q10. Write the advantage and disadvantage of sailing 3rd party product by the banks.
- Q11. Explain the Bank income in selling mutual funds.
- Q12. Explain The risk involved in letter of credit and different payment structures for LC.
- Q13. Define bank obligation and responsibility in case of LC.
- Q15. Define the different types of bank guarantees.
- Q16. Explain the term Non Fund Based income.
- Q17.Write the features and the advantage of demand draft.
- Q18. RTGS operation and tariff.
- Q18. Explain RBI guideline on lockers.
- Q19. Define the bailor and bailee relationship and essentials of Bailment.
- Q20 Explain the brokerage services and different types of brokerages services available in the market.
- Q21. What do you mean by depository participants.
- Q22. Explain the term communication and its learning objective of effective communication.
- Q23. Write the meaning of active listening and the benefits of being an active listener.
- Q24. Explain in brief Four step of active listening.
- Q25. Write the meaning of interview skill and what to do during an interview.