

ECONOMICS

CLASS XII

SUMMER VACATION HOLIDAY HOMEWORK

(MACRO ECONOMICS AND INDIAN ECONOMY)

Competency Based Questions

1. Explain, with an example, the difference between final goods and intermediate goods. Why is this distinction important in calculating national income?
2. A country's GDP at market price increases, but its GDP at factor cost remains unchanged. What could explain this situation?
3. Analyze how the circular flow of income in a two-sector model helps in understanding the functioning of an economy.

Read the following passage:

Q1. "In 2023, India's GDP grew by 7%, driven by increased investment in infrastructure and higher consumption demand. However, exports declined due to global recession."

Identify two aggregates of national income affected in this scenario and explain how.

Q.3 A report states: "Despite an increase in GDP, many citizens did not experience a rise in their standard of living."

Using the concept of GDP and welfare, explain why this may happen.

Q4. "The government reduced the Repo Rate to boost economic activity."

Explain the likely impact of this measure on money supply and aggregate demand.

Conceptual Questions

Q5. Define Gross National Product (GNP) and distinguish it from Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Why might a country's GNP be lower than its GDP?

Q6. What are stocks and flows? Give one example of each from the context of national income accounting.

Q7. Explain the significance of the GDP deflator in measuring real growth of an economy.

Project Work

- Prepare a report analyzing India's national income trends over the last five years using official data. Highlight key factors influencing the changes.

- Conduct a survey in your locality to classify goods into consumption goods, capital goods, and intermediate goods. Present your findings with examples.
- Create a presentation on the circular flow of income in the Indian economy, illustrating the roles of households, firms, government, and foreign sector.

Summer Vacation Holiday Home Work

ACCOUNTANCY (055)

1. Current Account of a partner has balance.

- a) Credit b) Debit c) Either (a) or (b) d) None of these

2. Shrikant and Ajay were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3. Shrikant withdrew Rs 10,000 in the beginning of each quarter during the year ended 31st march, 2023. Interest on Shrikant's drawings @ 6% p.a. for the year ended 31st march, 2023 will be:

- a) Rs 2,400 b) Rs 1,200 c) Rs 1,500 d) 900

3. M, B and K are partners in the a firm. M manages the entire business and therefore, he is entitled to salary of Rs 5,000 per month. At the end of year, the net profit for the year as per profit and loss account is Rs 1,50,000. M's share in the profit will be.

- a) Rs 70,000 b) Rs 30,000 c) Rs 50,000 d) Rs 1,50,000

4. Interest on capital is allowed on the:

- a) Capital at the year end b) Opening capital c) Average capital d) Capital Employed

5. Ayan, Azan and Aqib are partners carrying on furniture business. Ayan withdrew Rs 5,000 at the end of each month. Azan withdrew Rs 10,000 at end of each quarter. Aqib withdrew Rs 40,000 at the end of each month for six months. The partnership deed provides for interest on drawing @ 12% p.a. The interest on drawing charged from Ayan , Azan and Aqib at the end of the year will be:

- a) Ayan – Rs 3,300; Azan – Rs 1,800; Aqib – Rs 6,000
b) Ayan – Rs 2,400; Azan – Rs 1,200; Aqib – Rs 5,000
c) Ayan – Rs 1,400; Azan – Rs 3,200; Aqib – Rs 2,000
d) Ayan – Rs 3,200; Azan – Rs 2,300; Aqib – Rs 8,000

6. In case of fixed capital, partners capital accounts will have:

- a) credit Balance b) Debit balance c) Either (a) or (b) d) none of these

7. on 1st January, 2023, Abhishek, a partner, advanced a loan of Rs 3,00,000 to the firm. In the absence of a partnership agreement, the amount of interest on loan for the year ending 31st march, 2023 will be:

- a) Rs 18,000 b) Rs 4,500 c) Rs 9,000 d) no interest will be provided

8. A partnership firm has four partners. How many additional partners can be admitted into the business as per the provision of the companies act, 2013?

- a) 50 b) 46 c) 100 d) 96

9. In a partnership firm, the net profit for the year as per profit and loss account is Rs 3,50,000. Salary @ Rs 4,000 per month is payable to a partner and commission of Rs 12,000 is payable to another partner. The interest on drawings of partners is Rs 5,000. The net profit as per profits and loss Appropriation Account will be:

- a) Rs 3,19,000 b) Rs 2,85,000 c) Rs 4,15,000 d) Rs 2,95,00

Read the following hypothetical situation and answer question no. 10 and 11 on its basis

Rudra, Dev, and shiv were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 5:3:2. Their fixed capitals were Rs 6,00,000, Rs 4,00,000 and Rs 2,00,000 respectively. Besides his capital shiv given a loan of Rs 75,000 to the firm. Their partnership deed provided for the following:

- i. Interest on capital @ 9% p.a.
- ii. Interest on partner's drawings @ 12% p.a.
- iii. Salary to Rudra Rs 30,000 per month and to Dav Rs 40,000 per quarter
- iv. Interest on Shiv's loan @ 9% p.a.

During the year, Rudra withdrew Rs 50,000 at the end of each quarter; Dev withdrew Rs 50,000 in the beginning of each half year and shiv withdrew Rs 70,000 at the end of each half year . The profit of the firm for the year ended 31.03. 2022 before allowing interest on shiv's loan was Rs 7,06,750.

10. How much amount of net profit will be transferred to Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c?

- a) Rs 7,06,750 b) Rs 7,02,250 c) 7,00,000 d) Rs 7,13,000

11. What will the amount of interest on drawing of the partners?

- i. Rudra Rs 2,250, Dev Rs 4,500 and Shiv Rs 2,100
- ii. Rudra Rs 9,000, Dev Rs 9,000 and Shiv Rs 4,200
- iii. Rudra Rs 4,500, Dev Rs 4,500 and Shiv Rs 2,100
- iv. Rudra Rs 24,000, Dev Rs 12,000 and Shiv Rs 16,800

12. Guarantee given to partner 'avni' by the other partners ' Bharti and Devika' means:

- a) In case of insufficient profits, 'Avni' will get minimum guarantee amount.
- b) In case of loss, 'Avni' will not contribute towards the loss.
- c) In case Avni's share of profit is more than the guaranteed amount, then she will get her actual share of profit.

d) All of the above

13. In the following questions, read the following statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). choose the correct alternative those given below:

Assertion (A) Batman, a partner in a firm with four partners has advanced a loan of Rs 50,000 to the firm for last six months of the financial year without any agreement . he claims an interest on loan of Rs 3,000 despite the firm being in loss for the year.

Reason (R) : In the absence of any agreement / provision in the partnership deed , provision of Indian partnership act, 1932 would apply.

- 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

14. In the following questions, read the following statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). choose the correct alternative those given below

Assertion (A); Interest on partners Loan is debited to profit and loss account.

Reason (R) ; interest on partners loan is a charge against profits.

- a) Assertion (A) is correct and Reason (R) is wrong
- b) Assertion (A) is wrong and Reason (R) is correct
- c) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct
- d) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are wrong.

15. In the following questions, read the following statements: Assertion (A) and Reason (R). choose the correct alternative those given below

Assertion (A) ; Co-ownership of property amounts to partnership.

Reason (R) ; The element of business is present in co-ownership.

- a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is correct reason for (A)
- b) Both (A) and (R) are incorrect
- c) (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect
- d) Both (A) and (R) are correct but is not the correct reason for (A)

Read the following hypothetical situation, answer question no. 16 and 17.

Heena jyoti commenced a partnership firm on 1st April, 2024 with capitals of Rs 10,00,000 and 6,00,000 respectively. As per the partnership deed. Both the partners are entitled to salary of Rs 2,500 per month and interest on capital @ 10% p.a. During the ended 31st march ,2025, the firm incurred a loss of Rs 2,40,000.

16. What is the total amount of salary to be credited to partners capital account?

- a) Rs 60,000 b) Rs 30,000 c) Rs 20,000 d) none of these

17. Share of loss Heena and Jyoti will be:

- a) Rs 1,50,000; Rs 90,000
b) Rs 2,26,500; Rs 2,26,500
c) Rs 1,20,000; Rs 1,20,000
d) None of the above

Accountancy Class 12 Subjective Questions

Q1. Rinki, Tina and Murli are partners in a firm. They contributed 75,000 each as capital three years ago. At that time Murli agreed to look after the business as Rinki and Tina were busy. The profits for the past three years were ₹22,500, ₹37,500 and ₹75,000 respectively. While going through the books of accounts, Rinki noticed that the profit had been distributed in the ratio of 1:1:2. When she enquired from Murli about this, Murli answered that since he looked after the business he should get more profit. Rinki disagreed and it was decided to distribute profit equally retrospectively for the last three years.

(a) You are required to make necessary corrections in the books of accounts of Rinki, Tina and Murli by passing an adjustment entry.

(b) Identify the value which was not practiced by Murli while distributing profits.

Q2.

P, Q and R are partners in a firm who share profits in the ratio 2:1:1. After closing the accounts of the firm on 31st March, 2018 it was found that the undermentioned transactions as provided in the partnership deed were not passed through the books of accounts:

(i) Interest @10% p.a. on partners' capitals of P ₹60,000; Q ₹40,000; R ₹50,000.

(ii) Interest on drawings: P ₹1,000; Q ₹1,000 and R ₹2,000.

(iii) Salary of ₹6,000 to Q and commission ₹7,000 to R.

Give journal entry in the beginning of next year, in the books of the firm for the adjustment of above transactions, assuming capitals are fixed.

Q3.

Suman and Sudha were partners in a firm sharing profits equally. Their fixed capitals were ₹50,000 and ₹25,000 respectively. The partnership deed provided interest on capital at the rate of 12% per annum. For the year ended 31st March 2016, the profits of the firm were distributed without

providing interest on capital.

Pass necessary adjustment entry to rectify the error.

Q4. J, K, L and M are partners sharing profits equally. Their capital accounts stood as: J ₹20,000; K ₹25,000; L ₹35,000; M ₹55,000. After the accounts were prepared it was discovered that interest on capital at 10% as provided in the partnership deed has not been credited to the Partners' Capital Accounts before distributing profits. Pass adjustment entry

to give effect to the above and save trouble of altering already closed accounts. Support your answer with clear workings.

Q5.

Isha and Nisha are equal partners and have decided that the first ₹15,000 of the profits earned by them should be provided to Isha. The profit for the year was ₹45,000 which has already been distributed to the partners without giving effect to interest on capital which was to be provided at 5%. The opening capitals of Isha and Nisha were ₹50,000 and ₹75,000. Pass necessary adjusting entry giving effect to the above.

Q6.

M, N and O are partners in a firm with their fixed capitals ₹60,000; ₹75,000 and ₹90,000 respectively. Rate of interest on capital is 10% p.a. However, interest on capital was not provided during the past three years and profits of the partners were distributed in the ratio of 1:2:3; 2:2:1 and 3:2:5 for the said number of years. Pass necessary adjusting journal entry.

Q7.

Nidhi, Sidhi and Ridhi are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2:2:1 with a fixed capital contribution of ₹50,000; ₹60,000 and ₹70,000 respectively. They earned a profit of ₹45,000 which was distributed in the profit-sharing ratio of partners. Later it was found that the following were not given effect to:

(i) Interest on capital @ 5% p.a. (ii) Interest on drawings at 6% p.a. Drawings of Nidhi, Sidhi and Ridhi were ₹10,000; ₹12,000 and ₹9,000 respectively (iii) Ridhi's salary and commission not credited were ₹7,000 and ₹10,000. (iv) Sidhi's salary not credited was ₹5,000. Pass the necessary adjusting journal entry.

Q8.

On 31st March, 2014, the balances in the Capital Accounts of Esha, Manav and Daman after making adjustments for profits and drawings were ₹3,20,000, ₹2,40,000 and ₹1,60,000 respectively. Subsequently it was discovered that interest on capital and drawings had been omitted.

- (i) The profit of the year ended 31st March, 2014 was ₹90,000.
- (ii) During the year, Esha and Manav each withdrew a sum of ₹48,000 in equal instalments in the middle of every month and Daman withdrew ₹60,000.
- (iii) The interest on drawings was to be charged @ 5% p.a. and interest on capital was to be allowed @ 10% p.a.

(iv) The profit-sharing ratio among the partners was 3 : 2 : 1

Showing your workings clearly, pass the necessary rectifying entry

Q9. A, B and C were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 2:3:5. A was guaranteed a minimum profit of ₹1,00,000. Any deficiency on this account was to be borne by C.

The net profit of the firm for the year ended 31st March, 2018 was ₹4,50,000. Prepare the Profit and Loss Appropriation Account of A, B and C for the year ended 31st March, 2018.

Q10. The partners of a firm distributed the profits for the year ended 31st March, 2016, ₹1,20,000 in the ratio of 2:2:1 without providing for the following adjustments:

(i) A and B were entitled to a salary of ₹1,500 each per quarter.

(ii) C was entitled to a commission of ₹6,000.

(iii) A and C guaranteed a minimum profit of ₹48,000 p.a. to B.

(iv) Profits were to be shared in the ratio of 4:3:2.

Pass necessary adjustment entry for the above adjustments in the books of the firm.

Q11. Vikas and Vivek were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 2. On 1st April, 2014 they admitted Vandana as a new partner for 1/8th share in the profits with a guaranteed profit of ₹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 31st March, 2015 was ₹9,00,000. Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account of Vikas, Vivek and Vandana for the year ended 31st March, 2015.

Q12. Ankur, Bhavna and Disha are partners in a firm. On 1st April 2011 the balance in their capital accounts stood at ₹14,00,000, ₹6,00,000 and ₹4,00,000 respectively. They shared profits in the proportion of 7:3:2 respectively. Partners are entitled to interest on capital @ 6% per annum and salary to Bhavna ₹50,000 p.a. and a commission of ₹3,000 per

month to Disha as per the provisions of the partnership deed. Bhavna's share of profit (excluding interest on capital) is guaranteed at not less than

1,70,000 p.a. Disha's share of profit (including interest on capital but excluding commission) is guaranteed at not less than ₹ 1,50,000 p.a. Any deficiency arising on that

account shall be met by Ankur. The profits of the firm for the year ended 31st March 2012 amounted to ₹ 9,50,000. Prepare 'Profit and Loss Appropriation Account' for the year ended 31st March 2012.

Q13. Karam Singh and Suleman decided to start a partnership firm to manufacture low cost paper bags from the waste paper as plastic bags were creating many environmental problems. For this, they contributed capitals of ₹ 2,00,000 and ₹ 1,00,000 respectively on 1st April, 2012. Suleman also expressed his willingness to admit Inderjeet as a partner without capital in the firm. Inderjeet is specially abled but a very creative and intelligent friend of his. Karam Singh agreed to this. The terms of partnership were as follows:

(i) Karam Singh, Suleman and Inderjeet will share profits in the ratio of 2:2:1.

Interest on capital will be provided @6% p.a.

Due to shortage of capital, Karam Singh contributed ₹ 50,000 on 30th September, 2012 and Suleman contributed ₹ 20,000 on 1st January, 2013 as additional capital. The profit of the firm for the year ended 31st March, 2013 was ₹ 2,00,300.

(a) Identify any two values which the firm wants to communicate to the society.

(b) Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account of the firm for the year ending 31st March, 2013.

Q14. Kunal and Pawan were partners in a firm sharing profits in 4:3 ratio. Their capitals on 1.4.2017 were: Kunal ₹ 1,12,000 and Pawan ₹ 84,000. The partnership deed provided as follows:

(iii) Interest on capital and drawings will be allowed and charged @ 12% p.a. and 10%

p.a. respectively.

(iv) Kunal and Pawan will be entitled to get monthly salary of 2,800 and 4,200 respectively.

The profits for the year ended 31.3.2018 were 1,40,420. The drawings of Kunal and Pawan were 56,000 and 70,000 respectively. Interest on Kunal's drawings was 2,800 and Pawan's drawings 3,500.

Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account of Kunal and Pawan for the year ended 31.3.2018 assuming that the capitals of the partners were fluctuating

Q15. Chikki and Dinky were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 5:3.

Their fixed capitals on 1-4-2017 were: Arun 1,02,000 and Arora 1,36,000. They agreed to allow interest on capital @ 12% p.a. and to charge on drawings @ 15% p.a. The profit of the firm for the year ended 31-3-2018 before all above adjustments was 40,000. The drawings made by Chikki were 3,400 and by Dinky 16,800 during the year.

Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account of Chikki and Dinky. Show your calculations clearly. The interest

On capital will be allowed even if the firm incurs loss.

Q16. M, N and O were partners in a firm having capitals of 72,000; 72,000 and 96,000 respectively. Their Current Account balances were M: 12,000; N: 6,000 and O: 2,400 (Dr). According to the partnership deed, the partners were entitled to interest on capital @ 5% p.a. O being the working partner was also entitled to a salary of 7,200 p.a. The profits were to be divided as follows:

(a) The first 24,000 in proportion to their capitals.

(b) Next 36,000 in the ratio of 5:3:2.

(c) Remaining profits to be shared equally.

The firm made a profit of 1,87,200 before charging any of the above items.

Prepare the Profit and Loss Appropriation Account and pass necessary journal entry for Apportionment of profit. Partners' Fixed Capital Accounts

Q17. Sheela and Sankalita are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2:3. Sheela's capital account showed a balance of 4,00,000 while Sankalita's capital account stood at 6,00,000. The current account balances of Sheela and Sankalita were 1,00,000 and 1,50,000 respectively. The profit earned during the year is 1,02,000.

The partnership deed laid down that Sheela should be paid a salary of 1,000 p.m. while Sankalita is entitled to a commission of 15,000. Interest on Capital is to be credited at 6% p.a. Sheela and Sankalita withdrew 12,000 and 18,000 respectively during the year. Interest on Sheela's drawing was decided to be 2,000 and on Sankalita's drawings to be 3,000.

Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account and Partners' Capital and Current Accounts.

Q18. On 1st April, 2017, three partners had the following amounts at the credit of their capital accounts-A 5,000, B 3,000 and C 2,000.

On 1st April, 2017, they had to the credit of their Current Accounts-A ₹750, B ₹500 and C 400.

Profits are divided in the proportion of capital up to 2,000. Above that amount A gets 25%, B 35% and C- 40%.

A drew during the year 2017-18 ₹500, B drew ₹400 and C drew ₹300.

The profits for the year 2017-18 amounted to ₹3,000.

Show the necessary Account of the partnership on 31st March, 2018.

Q19. Meenu and Joy are partners sharing profit in the ratio of 4:5 with capitals of 1,00,000 and 1,20,000 respectively. Interest on capital has been agreed at 10% p.a. Joy is entitled to receive a salary of 12,000 p.a. They both withdrew ₹10,000 each during the year.

Profit made during the year was ₹90,000 before appropriations, depreciation on machinery @12% valued at ₹1,00,000 and also before providing for a provision on debtors

at 10% valued at <40,000. Manager is to be allowed a commission of 10% after charging such commission. Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account and Partners' Capital Accounts when capitals are (i) fixed, and (ii) fluctuating.

Q20. X and Y are partners with capitals of 1,00,000 and 80,000 respectively and their profit sharing ratio is 2:1. Interest on capital is agreed @ 12% p.a. Y is to be allowed an annual salary of 6,000. The profits of the year ended on 31st March, 2018 amounted to 50,000. Manager is entitled to a commission of 10% of the profits.

Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account and Capital Accounts of Partners.

Q21. P and Q are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2 with capitals of 1,00,000 and 60,000 respectively. Interest on capital is agreed at 10% per annum. Q is to be allowed an annual salary of 6,000. During the year, they withdrew 12,000 each. Profit for the year amounted to 36,000, prior to interest on capital and before charging depreciation at 10% on furniture valued 20,000 and before writing off bad debts of 1,000. Manager is to be allowed a commission of 10% after charging such commission. Prepare Partners' Capital Accounts when: (i) Capital Accounts are fixed, (ii) Capital Accounts are fluctuating.

Q22. Jim, Sim and Tim are partners in a firm and have made the following drawings: Jim withdrew 10,000 in the beginning of every month, while Sim and Tim withdrew the same amount as given above at the middle and end of every month respectively. Interest on drawings is to be charged at 15% p.a. Calculate interest on each partner's drawings.

Q23. M, N and O made drawings during the past six months which are as follows:

M withdrew, 10,000 in the beginning of every month.

N withdrew 12,000 at the middle of every month. .

O withdrew 8,000 at the end of every month. Calculate interest on drawings at 14% p.a.

Q24. Ram, Sam and Pam are partners in a firm who made drawings of 15,000 each in the beginning, middle and end of each quarter respectively during last year. Interest

on drawings are to be charged at 6% p.a. Calculate interest on partners' drawings.

Q25. Arvind and Atul are two partners sharing profits in the ratio of 2: 1. Arvind drew regularly ₹ 4,000 in the beginning of every month and Atul drew regularly ₹ 4,000 at the last day of every month for six months ending on 30th June, 2017. Calculate interest on drawings at 12% p.a.

Q26. X, Y and Z are partners in a firm, you find that:

(i) X drew ₹ 15,000 in the beginning of every month for 3 months ending 31st March, 2018.

(ii) Y drew ₹ 15,000 in the middle of every month for 3 months ending 31st March, 2018.

(iii) Z drew ₹ 15,000 at the end of every month for 3 months ending 31st March, 2018.

Calculate interest on drawings @ 10% p.a.

Q27. Anand and Prakash are partners in a firm. The partnership deed provided that interest on drawings will be charged @ 8% p.a. During the year ended 31st March, 2018, Anand withdrew ₹ 5,000 in the beginning of each quarter and Prakash withdrew ₹ 3,000 at the end of each quarter. Calculate interest on drawings.

Q28. Ram and Mohan, two partners, drew for private use ₹ 20,000 and ₹ 80,000 respectively. Interest is chargeable @ 6% per annum on the drawings. What is the interest?

[Hint: When the date of drawings is not given, interest on drawings is calculated on the total amount of drawings for a period of 6 months.]

Q.1 "Management has to see that tasks are completed and goals are achieved with the least amount of resources at a minimum cost."

Identify by quoting lines the two important aspects of the concept of management highlighted in the above statement.

Q.2 _____ gives a common flow to group effort to ensure that performance is as it was planned and scheduled.

(Choose the correct alternative)

- (a) Planning
 - (b) Controlling
 - (c) Coordination
 - (d) Directing
-

Q.3 Through _____ to group success, the management helps individuals to develop team spirit, cooperation and commitment.

(Choose the correct alternative)

- (a) Coordination
 - (b) Motivation and leadership
 - (c) Effectiveness
 - (d) Efficiency
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Q.4 Das is the Managing Director of 'Gamut Ltd., manufacturing different varieties of cheese. He has an efficient team working under him consisting of Rajat, the Production Manager, Vinay the Marketing Manager, and Adir the Finance Manager. They understand and interpret the policies made by Das, ensure that their departments have adequate manpower, assign them the necessary duties and motivate them to achieve the desired objectives.

State one more function other than those mentioned above, that this team may perform at the level they are working.

Q.5 Indian Railways has launched a new broad-gauge solar power train which is going to be a path-breaking leap towards making trains greener and more environment friendly. The solar power DEMU (Diesel Electric Multiple Unit) has 6 trailer coaches and is expected to save about 21,000 liters of diesel and ensure a cost saving of ₹12,00,000 per year.

Identify and explain the objectives of management achieved by Indian Railways in the above case.

Q.6 The management of Vrinda Ltd. strongly believes that the members of an organisation should work towards fulfilling the common organisational goals. This requires teamwork and integration of efforts of all individuals, departments and specialists. This is because all the individuals and departments depend on each other for information and resources to perform their respective activities. Managers need to reconcile differences in approach, timing, effort or interest. At the same time, it should enable all its members to grow and develop.

Thus, there is a need to harmonise individual goals and organisational goals.

(a) Identify and explain the concept of management discussed above.

(b) State the characteristic of management which is reflected from the above paragraph.

Q.7 "Science is a systematised body of knowledge that explains certain general truths or the operation of general laws."

In the light of this statement, describe whether management is a science.

Q.8 "Coordination is the orderly arrangement of group efforts to provide unity of action in the pursuit of common purpose."

In the light of this statement, explain the nature of coordination.

Q.9 Name the process of designing and maintaining an environment in which individuals working together in groups efficiently accomplish selected aims.

Also, explain its importance by giving any five points.

Q.10 Appliances India Ltd is engaged in manufacturing and distribution of home appliances since de good name in the market as the company is producing good quality appliances. It has

separate departments manufacturing, finance, sales, maintenance services and technical services to achieve specialisation. Since de areas of operation of the company have increased and customers have become more demanding, the company decided to modify the existing principle of management to meet the changing requirements of the environment.

The general principle of management which the company wants to modify to meet the changing requirements _____ .
(Fill in the blank with correct answer)

Q.11Match the following techniques of scientific management:

(i) To reduce a given line or product to fixed types, sizes and characteristics	(a) Method Study
(ii) Devising new varieties instead of the existing ones	(b) Time Study
(iii) To find out one best way of doing the job	(c) Standardisation of work
(iv) To determine the number of workers to be employed; frame suitable incentive schemes and determine labour costs.	(d) Simplification of work

Q.12 Management principles are rigid as principles of pure science.
(True/False)

Q.13 "The application of principles of management has to be changed as per requirements."
Which characteristic of management principles is highlighted above? (Choose the correct alternative)
(a) Flexible
(b) Contingent
(c) Behavioral
(d) General guidelines

Q.14 Management principles enable managers to learn from past mistakes and conserve time by solving recurring problems quickly. As such, management principles increase managerial efficiency. For example, a manager can leave routine decision-making to his subordinates and deal with exceptional situations which require his/her expertise.
(a) State the point of significance of principles of management highlighted above.
(b) Identify and state the principles of management highlighted.

Q.15 Kirtika Kapoor, the CEO of Mobilo Ltd., firmly believes in providing fair wages to the employees, superior value to the customer, care for the environment and honest dealings with business associates.

- (a) Identify and explain the general principle of management followed by Kirtika Kapoor.
- (b) State the point of importance of management principles highlighted above.

Q.16 Define principles of management. Distinguish between the principles of 'unity of command' and 'unity of direction' on the basis of:

- (i) Meaning
- (ii) Aim
- (iii) Implications

Q.17 Tanvi is a manager in Beta Ltd., a company manufacturing plastic glasses and bowls. The government banned plastic items. As a result, Beta Ltd. incurred a huge loss as it had to stop production of plastic glasses and bowls, and had to purchase new machinery for producing paper glasses and bowls.

The management of the company entered into an agreement with the labour union whereby workers agreed to put in extra hours without additional payment to revive the company out of loss. In return, the management promised to increase wages of the workers when this mission was accomplished.

Tanvi found that workers' efficiency declined due to long working hours. She conducted an experiment on the effect of improvement of physical conditions of work to reduce stress. It worked and workers' efficiency and productivity increased manifold.

Within two months, the company revived out of loss. The management, in return, increased their wages by 30 percent.

- (a) Identify and explain the principles/techniques of management highlighted above.
- (b) State the characteristic of principles of management highlighted above.

Q.18 Vishesh completed his MBA at a reputed business school in Lucknow. He was impressed by the Principles and Techniques of Scientific Management developed by F.W. Taylor. On completing his MBA, he wanted to apply Scientific Management in his family's business of fast food chain of restaurants named "Burger Mania".

His main goal was to reduce costs with increased output. To begin with, he wanted to develop a standard method which would be followed throughout the organisation. So, he investigated traditional methods through work study and unified the best practices. The standard method, i.e. the best way of doing the job, was then developed taking into account all parameters right from the procurement of raw materials till the delivery of the final product to the customer. Vishesh also believed that each person should not only be scientifically selected but should also be given the required training to increase efficiency. For this, he set up a special training unit

called "Hamburger" in Bengaluru where the workers were given the required training to learn the best method. At the factory, the ingredients making up a burger were strategically placed to reduce the time taken for excess movements. The standard time and other parameters were determined on the basis of work study and Vishesh rewarded the workers for meeting the standard output.

Now, 'Burger Mania' has standardised processes, raw material, time, machinery, product and working conditions that ensure the food they send out to their customers has the same high standards of excellence and level of quality in every chain or franchise.

The application of Scientific Management to every aspect of restaurant operations led to Burger Mania's widespread success.

Quoting the lines from the above, explain the Principles and Techniques of Scientific Management used by 'Burger Mania'.

Q.19 Complete the notes of Principals of Management, Business Environment and Planning in Classwork Copy.

-----X-----X-----X-----



DAV PUBLIC SCHOOL, BARIATU, RANCHI

ASSIGNMENTS FOR SUMMER HOLIDAYS

CLASS-XII

SUBJECT: ENGLISH

1. Buy a stamp, paste it on a self-addressed envelope and post it on your own address.
2. You are the Health Secretary of Students' Council of MAX Public School, Pune. The Council has decided to start a Cleanliness Drive around the school from 2 October 20xx. Draft a notice in not more than 50 words asking the students (XI-XII) to enroll themselves for the drive.
3. As the Secretary of the Literary Club of your school, you are organizing a Public Speaking Competition for the students of classes (IX-XII) of your school. Quiz Master Siddharth Basu has consented to judge the competition. Write a notice furnishing all the details about the auditions to be displayed on your school notice board in not more than 50 words.
4. Prepare the Critical Appreciation of the poem 'My Mother at Sixty Six' (Introduction of the poet and her popular works, Brief summary of the poem, Message, Setting, Tone, Poetic Devices)
5. Pictorial presentation of the chapter 'The Third Level' along with the introduction of the author, his popular works , brief summary of the chapter.

(collect and paste on a white sheet the pictures like BRASS SPITTONS, DRESSING STYLE OF 1894, STRING WATCH, OPEN-FLAME GAS LIGHTS, GRAND CENTRAL STATION, etc.)

NOTE:

1. TYPED AND COMPLETE ASSINGMENTS TO BE SUBMITTED TO YOUR SUBJECT TEACHER AFTER THE SUMMER VACATION.
2. THE ASSIGNMENTS TO BE SUBMITTED IN A PLASTIC FOLDER.
3. STAPLE THE PAGES WHEN REQUIRED.

"EDUCATION LEADS TO LIFE

IGNORANCE LEADS TO DEATH"

.....XXXXXXXXXXXX.....



D.A.V. Public School BARIATU, Ranchi

Holiday Homework (2025 -2026)

Class: XII

Subject: Applied Mathematics

SECTION-A

1. $-3x + 15 < -12$, then

- a. $x \in (9, \infty)$ b. $x \in [9, \infty)$ c. $x \in (-\infty, 9]$ d. $x \in [-9, 10)$

2. If $|x - 2| > 6$, then

- a. $x \in (-4, 8)$ b. $x \in [-4, 8]$ c. $x \in (-\infty, -4) \cup (8, \infty)$ d. $x \in [-\infty, -4) \cup [8, \infty)$

3. If $|x + 5| \geq 10$, then

- a. $x \in (-15, 15]$ b. $x \in (-15, 5]$ c. $x \in (-\infty, -15] \cup [5, \infty)$ d. $x \in [-\infty, -15] \cup [5, \infty)$

4. $2x - 17 > 3 - 8x$

- a. $x \geq 2$ b. $x < 2$ c. $x \leq 2$ d. $x > 2$

5. When x is an integer. Calculate the value of x through linear inequalities: $5x - 2 \leq 3x + 2$

- a. $\{..., -2, -1, 0, 1\}$
b. $\{..., -3, -2, -1, 0, 1\}$
c. $\{..., -2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}$
d. $\{..., -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3\}$

6. Calculate $5x + 2 > 12$ when x is a real number.

- a. $(-2, 2)$ b. $(-1, \infty)$ c. $(-2, \infty)$ d. $(-2, 1)$

7. Isha scored 80 and 80 marks in the first two-class test. Calculate the minimum marks he should get in the third test to have an average of at least 90 marks.

- a. $x \geq 90$ b. $x > 90$ c. $x \leq 90$ d. $x < 90$

8. Evaluate the determinant $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ -1 & -5 \end{vmatrix}$

- a. 20 b. -10 c. 18 d. 8

SECTION-B

1. Multiply the following matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 11 \\ 12 & 13 \\ 14 & 15 \end{bmatrix}$$

2. If the given matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & a & -3 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \\ b & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ is skew symmetric then find a and b.

3. $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 7 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$, then find P and Q, if $A = P+Q$, where P is symmetric and Q is skew symmetric.

SECTION-C

1.

Assertion (A):

The matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & a & b \\ -a & 0 & c \\ -b & -c & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ is a skew-symmetric matrix.

Reason (R):

A square matrix $A = a_{ij}$ of order n is said to be skew symmetric if $A^T = -A$.

2. Assertion: The product of any two square matrix of same order is possible.

Reason: Row of 1st matrix and colom of 2nd matrix is equal then product is possible.

SECTION-D (CASE BASED)

1. Two containers contain a water of different temperatures. If we mix 240 g of water from the first container with 260 g of water from the second container, the resulting water temperature will be 52°C. If we mix 180 g of water from the first container with 120 g of water from the second container, the resulting water temperature will be 46°C. What is the temperature of water in the containers?

2. If a tourist will increase his speed by 1 km/h then in 4 hours he travels a distance greater than 20 km. If he reduces his speed by 1 km/h, in 5 hours he travels a distance of less than 20 km. What is the speed of the tourist?