

Class 12 business studies

1. Case Study:

ABLEX Ltd. is a well-reputed company facing challenges in managing numerous employees across various departments. Despite their different interests, employees work together to achieve the company's objectives. Career development is emphasized through proper training modules and job enrichment. Ajay, a manager, assigns duties and responsibilities to his employee

Questions:

1. Which technique of management is followed here?
 - a) Method study
 - b) Fatigue study
 - c) Standardization and simplification
 - d) None of these
2. Name the principle of management followed here by the company.
 - a) Scalar chain
 - b) Departmentalization
 - c) Division of Work
 - d) None of the above
3. Which option is now available to Ajay since the company is not allowing him to interact with the concerned worker in the production department?
 - a) Organization
 - b) Authority and Responsibility
 - c) Gang plank
 - d) All of these
4. Which principle of management is followed by the company by creating a separate department?
 - a) Division of work
 - b) Method study
 - c) Departmentalization
 - d) Scalar Chain

2. Case Study:

Kanpur Leather Ltd. is a manufacturer of leather products with a functional organizational structure. Various foremen are employed in the production department, each responsible for planning, implementation, and control. This has led to confusion and uncertainty.

Question:

1. Suggest a technique of scientific management to Kanpur Leather Ltd. that may help it effectively organize planning and its execution.

3. Case study

The government of India has implemented several economic reforms, including the removal of barriers to international investing, unrestricted flow of capital, and deregulation of certain industries. These changes have led to increased competition, more demanding customers, and a rapidly changing technological environment.

Questions:

1. What is the impact of liberalization on business and industry in India?
2. How has the government's policy changed the business environment?

It's great that you're looking for challenging questions in Business Studies for Class 12, especially for the initial chapters (1-5). These chapters lay the foundation for understanding management principles and functions. Here are some difficult questions, including case studies, that require critical thinking and application of concepts, along with their detailed answers.

Q4: Case Study

A company, 'Healthy Bites', is struggling to meet its production targets despite having highly skilled employees and state-of-the-art machinery. The CEO, Mr. Anand, observes that there is a lack of coordination among different departments, and employees often work in silos. He also notices that while individual departments are efficient in their own operations, the overall organizational goals are not being achieved effectively. The company's market share is declining."

- **a) Identify the core problem in 'Healthy Bites' and relate it to a characteristic of management.**
- **b) Which objective of management is the company failing to achieve? Explain it.**
- **c) Suggest two steps Mr. Anand can take to improve the situation, linking them to the functions of management.**

Q5: Application and Analysis "Identify and explain the principle of management violated in the following situations, and state a consequence of its violation:

- **a) An employee receives orders from both the Production Manager and the Marketing Manager regarding the priority of product delivery.**
- **b) The Finance Manager and the Production Manager of 'Tech Solutions Ltd.' are constantly arguing over the allocation of funds, with each prioritizing their department's needs over the company's overall profitability.**
- **c) A company frequently transfers employees from one department to another, even before they have a chance to settle into their roles and perform effectively**

Q6. F.W. Taylor advocated for 'Scientific Management' while Henri Fayol proposed 'General Principles of Management'. Discuss how both contributions, despite their different focuses, are essential for effective management in modern organizations.

Q7. "Distinguish between 'Authority', 'Responsibility', and 'Accountability' in the context of organising. Explain how they are interconnected through the process of delegation.

Q8. How does the principle of 'Remuneration of Personnel' (Fayol) and 'Standardisation and Simplification of Work' (Taylor) contribute to employee motivation and organizational efficiency respectively?"

Q9. Explain the impact of changes in the **Political Environment** and **Legal Environment** on business operations in India. Provide one distinct example for each."

Q10. Planning is considered the 'primary function of management' and also helps in 'facilitating decision-making'. Elucidate these two aspects of planning's importance."

Q11. Explain the concept of 'Informal Organisation'. Discuss its advantages and disadvantages for a business."

Q12. Explain why 'accountability cannot be delegated' in the process of delegation. What is the significance of this principle for effective management?"

Q13. Define 'Staffing' as a function of management. Explain why it is considered a continuous and crucial function for any growing organization.

Q14. Distinguish between 'Training' and 'Development' as components of Staffing. Explain how a well-designed training and development program benefits both the employees and the organization."

Q15. "Beyond profit, explain how effective management helps an organization achieve its 'social objectives' and 'personal objectives'."

BABA MANJH CONVENT SCHOOL, KANG MAI
CLASS 12 COMMERCE

Punjabi

ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਅਸਾਈਨਮੈਂਟ ਫਾਈਲ - ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਮੇਲੇ ਤੇ ਤਿਉਹਾਰ
ਪਾਠ ਪੁਸਤਕ (ਕਵਿਤਾ ਭਾਗ ਦਾ ਟੈਸਟ)

Physical Education

- (1) five Yoga Asanas (on practical file)
- (2) Two grounds (on practical file)

English

Art integrated project :

Explain literary devices (any 15) of English literature with examples at least 3 or 4

Note:

The background of the project must be blended with different forms of Indian painting art.

Bravia worksheet

Notice - 3

Invitation -3

Article - 2

(Kindly do the above work on a new Bravia worksheet, old Bravia will not be accepted)

BABA MANJH CONVENT SCHOOL, KANG MAI

CLASS 12TH COMMERCE

HOLIDAY HOMEWORK OF ACCOUNTANCY

1. A, B and C are partners in a firm. They have omitted Interest on Capital @10%. p.a. for three years ended 31st March 2025. Their fixed Capital on which interest was to be calculated throughout were:

A: ₹1, 00,000; B = ₹280,000; c = ₹370,000

Give the necessary adjusting journal entry with working notes.

2. X, Y and Z are partners in a form. Their profit- sharing ratio is 5:3:2. However, Z is guaranteed a minimum amount of ₹10,000 as share of profit every year. Any deficiency arising on that account shall be met by Y. The profits for the two years ending 31st March 2020 and 2021 wore ₹40,000/- and ₹60,000 respectively. Prepare Profit and loss Appropriation Account for the two years.

3. W and R are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 2. Their Balance Sheet as on 31 March, 2016 was as follows:

Balance Sheet of W and R as on 31st March, 2021

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Sundry creditors	20,000	Cash	12,000
Provision for bad debts	2,000	Debtors	18,000
Outstanding salary	3,000	Stock	20,000
General reserve	5,000	Furniture	40,000
Capitals:		Plant and machinery	40,000
W ₹60,000			
R <u>₹40,000</u>	1,00,000		
	<u>1,30,000</u>		<u>1,30,000</u>

On the above date C was admitted for 1/6th share in the profits on the following terms: (i) C will bring ₹30,000 as his capital and ₹10,000 for his share of goodwill premium, half of which will be withdrawn by W and R (i) Debtors ₹1,500 will be written off as bad debts and a provision of 5% will be created for bad and doubtful debts. (iii) Outstanding salary will be paid off.

(iv) Stock will be depreciated by 10%, furniture by ₹ 500 and Plant and Machinery by 8%. (v) Investments ₹2,500 not mentioned in the balance sheet were to be taken into account. (vi) A creditor of 2,100 not recorded in the books was to be taken into account.

Pass necessary Journal Entries for the above transactions in the books of the firm on C's admission.

4. Madhuri and Arsh were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:1. Their Balance Sheet as 31st March, 2019, was as follow:

Balance sheet of Madhuri and Arsh as on 31st march, 2019

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Capitals:		Machinery	4,70,000
Madhuri ₹3,00,000		investments	1,10,000
Arsh ₹2,00,000	5,00,000	Debtors1,20,000	
Workmen's Compensation Fund	60,000	Less: Provision for Doubtful debts <u>10,000</u>	1,10,000
Creditors	1,90,000	Stock	1,40,000
Employees' Provident Fund	1,10,000	Cash	30,000
	<u>8,60,000</u>		<u>8,60,000</u>

On 1st April, 2019, they admitted Jyoti into partnership for the 1/4th share in the profits of the firm. Jyoti brought proportionate capital and ₹40,000 as her share of goodwill premium.

The following terms were agreed upon:

- Provision for doubtful debts was to be maintained at 10% on debtors.
- Stock was undervalued by ₹10,000.
- An old customer whose account was written off as bad, paid ₹15,000
- 20% of the investments were taken over by Arsh at book value.
- Claim on account of workmen's compensation amounted to ₹70,000
- Creditors included a sum of ₹27,000 which was not likely to be claimed.

Prepare Revaluation Account and Partners' Capital Accounts, and the Balance Sheet of the reconstituted firm.

5. On 31st march, 2021 the Balance Sheet of Ram and Shyam, who were sharing profits in the ratio of 3:1 was as follows:

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Creditors	2,80,000	Cash at bank	2,00,000
Employees' Provident fund	1,20,000	Debtors ₹6,50,000	
General reserve	2,00,000	Less: Reserve for	
Capitals :		Bad debts ₹50,000	6,00,000
Ram ₹ 6,00,000		Stock	3,00,000
Shyam ₹4,00,000	10,00,000	Investments	5,00,000
	16,00,000		16,00,000

They decided to admit, Mohan on April 1st, 2017 for 1/5th share on the following terms:

- Mohan shall bring ₹6,00,000 as his share of premium.
- That unaccounted accrued income of ₹ 10,000 be provided for.
- The market value of investments was ₹4,50,000.
- A debtor whose dues of ₹50,000 was written off as bad debts paid ₹40,000 in full settlement.
- Mohan to bring in capital to the extent of 1/5th of the total capital of the new firm.

Prepare Revaluation A/c, Partners Capital A/c and the Balance Sheet of the new firm.

6. Jain and Gupta were partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2. Their balance sheet on March 31st 2021 was as follows:

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Creditors	20,000	Cash	14,800
Bills payables	3,000	Debtors ₹20,000	
Bank overdrafts	17,000	Less: Provision for bad	
Reserve	15,000	Debts ₹300	20,200
Jain's capital	70,000	Stock	20,000
Gupta's capital	60,000	Plant	40,000
		Plant buildings	70,000
		Motor vehicles	20,000
	1,85,000		1,85,000

They agreed to admit Mishra for 1/4th share from 1-4-2021 subject to the following terms:

- I. Mishra to bring in capital equal to 1/4th of the total capital of Jain and Gupta after all adjustments including premium for goodwill.
- II. Buildings to be appreciated by 14,000 and stock to be depreciated by ₹ 6,000.
- III. Provision for Bad Debts on Debtors to be raised to ₹ 1,000.
- IV. A provision be made for ₹1,800 for outstanding legal charges.
- V. Mishra's Share of goodwill/premium was calculated at ₹10,000.

Prepare Revaluation Account, Partner's Capital Accounts and the Balance Sheet of the new firm on Mishra's admission

7. Om, Ram and Shyam were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2:1. On 1st April, 2021 their Balance sheet was as follow:

liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Capital a/c's		Land & building	3,64,000
Om ₹3,58,000		Plant & machinery	2,95,000
Ram ₹ 3,00,000		Furniture	2,33,000
Shanti ₹ 2,62,000	9,20,000	Bills receivables	38,000
General reserve	48,000	Sundry debtors	90,000
Creditors	1,60,000	Stock	1,11,000
Bills payables	90,000	Bank	87,000
	12,18,000		12,18,000

(i) He will bring ₹ 1,00,000 for his capital and will get 1/10th share in the profits. (ii) He will bring necessary cash for his share of goodwill premium. The goodwill of the firm was valued at 3,00,000. (ii) A liability of ₹ 18,000 will be created against bills receivables discounted. (iv) The value of stock and furniture will be reduced by 20%. value of land and building will be increased by 10%. (vi) Capital accounts of the partners will be adjusted on the basis of Hanuman's capital in their profit sharing ratio by opening current accounts.

8. Revise all illustration.

1. Explain with the help of examples, the basis of classifying goods into final goods and intermediate goods.
2. Explain the various functions of central banks.
3. Distinguish between micro and macroeconomics with suitable examples.
4. What do you mean by occupational structure of the economy? Explain the occupational structure of Indian economy on the eve of independence.
5. What are the major objectives of Indian five year plans?
6. Critically examine the effects of LPG reforms on employment and inequality in India. Have the reforms benefitted all sections of society equally?
7. Evaluate the main shortcomings of the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956. Why did the public sector fail to achieve the intended objectives?
8. "India's foreign trade during the colonial period was a tool for exploitation." Justify this statement with suitable examples.
9. "Investment in human capital yields greater returns than investment in physical capital." Do you agree? Support your answer with examples.
10. What are the main causes of backwardness of agriculture in India?
11. India, in 1947, had an economy predominantly based on agriculture, with poor industrial development and inadequate infrastructure. British policies led to the drain of wealth, limited indigenous industries, and increased poverty. The railways were developed, but mainly to serve colonial interests.

Based on the case above, answer the following:

1. Identify two negative impacts of British rule on Indian agriculture.
2. What do you understand by 'Drain of Wealth'?
3. Mention one positive contribution of British rule.
4. Define the term Stagnant Economy.

Case Study:

12. Post-independence, India adopted a mixed economy model. The Planning Commission was set up in 1950 to formulate five-year plans. The first five-year plan focused on agriculture, while later plans emphasized industry. The Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 encouraged the growth of the public sector.

Based on the case above, answer the following:

1. What is a mixed economy?
2. State the major objective of the First Five-Year Plan.
3. Name the year in which the Industrial Policy Resolution was passed.
4. What was the role of the Planning Commission?

13. Case Study

In 1991, India faced a severe balance of payments crisis. The government introduced New Economic Policy reforms including liberalization, privatization, and globalization (LPG). These reforms aimed to open up the economy and improve efficiency.

Based on the case above, answer the following:

1. What led to the economic crisis of 1991?
2. Define liberalization.
3. Mention one benefit of privatization.

4. What does globalization mean in the context of the Indian economy?

14. Case Study

According to the Tendulkar Committee, in 2011-12, about 21.9% of the Indian population was below the poverty line. Poverty is not just lack of income but also lack of access to education, health, and a decent standard of living. The government has launched many poverty alleviation programs like MGNREGA and PMAY.

Based on the case above, answer the following:

1. Who estimates poverty in India?
2. Mention any two causes of poverty.
3. Name any one poverty alleviation programmer.
4. What is the meaning of relative poverty?

15. Case Study:

Education and health are key components of human capital. Investment in human capital increases productivity and economic growth. India has made progress in increasing literacy rates and improving life expectancy. However, regional and gender disparities still exist.

Based on the case above, answer the following:

1. Define human capital.
2. Mention two indicators of human development.
3. Give one reason why investment in education is important.
4. What challenges does India face in human capital formation?