

CLASS XII ACCOUNTANCY HOLIDAY HOMEWORK

SESSION 2024-25

- Q1. Which one of the following transactions will be debited in the partner's current account, if partner's capitals are fixed?
(a) Partners Salaries (b) Interest on capital (c) Interest on drawings (d) Additional capital introduced
- Q2. X and Y are partners. Y draws a fixed amount at the end of every quarter. Interest on drawings is charged @ 15% p.a. At the end of the year interest on Y's drawings amounted to Rs. 9,000. Drawings of Y were:
(a) Rs.24,000 per quarter (b) Rs.40,000 per quarter (c) Rs.30,000 per quarter (d) Rs.80,000 per quarter
- Q3. Which one of the following items cannot be recorded in the profit and loss appropriation A/c?
(a) Interest on capital (b) Interest on drawings (c) Rent paid to partners (d) Partner's salary
- Q4. _____ Capital account always shows a credit balance.
- Q5. Vidit and Seema are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio 3:2. Their Capitals were Rs 1, 20,000 and Rs 2, 40,000 respectively. They were entitled to interest on capital @10% p.a. The firm earned a profit of Rs 18,000 during the year. The interest on Vidit capital will be:
(a) Rs 12,000 (b) Rs 10,000 (c) Rs 7,200 (d) Rs 6,000
- Q6. X, Y and Z are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 6:4:1. X Guaranteed a profit of Rs 15,000 to Z. The net profit for the year ending 31 March, 2022 was Rs 99,000. X's share in the profit of the firm will be
(a) Rs 30,000 (b) Rs 15,000 (c) Rs 48,000 (d) Rs 45,000
- Q7a. Give the average period, in months for charging interest on drawing of a fixed amount withdrawn at the beginning of each quarter.
- b) Why does fixed capital account of partner show credit balance even when firm suffers a loss year after year?
- Q8.a) . **Assertion (A):** Interest paid on a partner's loan is recorded in the profit and loss appropriation account of a partnership firm.
Reason (R): Interest paid on partner's loan is charged against profit for a partnership firm
Mark the correct choice as:
(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, but 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.

b) Assertion (A): when the partners put in additional capital, it is recorded in the credit side of the Current Account.

Reason (R) : Current Account records all the transactions relating to the interest on capital, drawings, commissions to partners, etc. When the capital remains fixed.

Mark the correct choice as:

- (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, but 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.

Q9. On the basis of following information, answer the given questions:

Asif and Ravi are partners in a firm, sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. Their fixed capitals as on 1-4-2016 were Rs 6,00,000 and Rs 4,00,000 respectively. Their partnership deed provides for the following:

- (i) Partners are to be allowed interest on their capital @ 10% per annum.
- (ii) They are to be charged interest on drawings @ 4% per annum.
- (iii) Asif is entitled to a salary of Rs 2,000 per month.
- (iv) Ravi is entitled to a commission of 5% of the net profit of the firm before charging such commission.

(v) Asif is entitled to a rent of Rs 3000 per month for the use of his premises by the firm. The net profit of the firm for the year ended 31st March 2017, before providing for any of the above clauses was Rs 4,00,000.

Both partners withdrew Rs 5,000 at the beginning of every month for the entire year.

(i) The amount of interest on Asif capital, shown in the profit and loss appropriation account is:

- (a) Rs 60,000 (b) Rs 40,000 (c) Rs 20,000 (d) Rs 30,000

(ii) How much commission is to be given to Ravi?

- (a) Rs 19,047 (b) Rs 18,200 (c) Rs 19,200 (d) Rs 18,047

(iii) How much salary is Asif entitled for the full year?

- (a) Rs 24,000 (b) Rs 20,000 (c) Rs 18,000 (d) Rs 21,000

(iv) How will the rent be paid to Asif be treated?

- (a) It will be in the debit side of profit and loss Appropriation Account.
- (b) It will be subtracted from the Net Profit.
- (c) It will be added to the Capital Account of Asif.
- (d) It will be deducted from the Capital Account of Ravi.

Q10. Alpha and Beta are partners with capitals of Rs. 2,00,000 and Rs. 1,00,000 respectively. The distribution of profit is according to following provisions of the deed. Partners are entitled interest on capital at 5% p.a. Beta being a working partner was allowed a yearly salary of Rs. 20,000. Profits to be divided as follows:

(i). First 30,000 in the proportion of Capitals (ii). Next Rs. 20,000 in the ratio of 3:2. (iii). Remaining profits to be shared equally. Alpha's share in divisible profit is Rs. 39,500

- (a). Total appropriations to Beta for interest on capital and salary is:

- a. Rs. 18,000 b. Rs. 29,500 c. Rs. 25,500 d. Rs. 25,000
- (b). The share of divisible profit going to Beta is:
a. Rs. 28,500 b. Rs. 32,500 c. Rs. 25,500 d. Rs. 25,000

Q11. Pass necessary journal entries for the following

- allowing interest on partner capital
- providing interest on partner loan
- charging interest on partner drawing

Q12. Mr Vinod withdrew the following amounts from his firm, for personal use during the year ending March 31st 2023. The rate of interest to be charged 12% p.a

| Date | Amount withdrawn(Rs) |
|------------|----------------------|
| 1-4-2022 | 10,000 |
| 30-6-2022 | 16,000 |
| 01-10-2022 | 20,000 |
| 31-03-2023 | 4,000 |

Calculate interest on Vinod's drawings

Q13. P, Q and R are partners in a firm with the capital of Rs.20,000, 50,000 and 80,000. Interest on capital charged 12% p.a instead of 9% p.a. Pass journal entry to rectify the above error

Q14. Rajat, Vinod and Suresh are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 5:4:1. Suresh is given a guarantee that his share of profit in any year would be Rs.6000. Deficiency if any, would be borne by Rajat and Vinod 3:3. The profit for the year 1998 amounted to Rs.40,000. Pass necessary journal entries in the books of the firm.

Q15a). The average profit earned by a firm is Rs 75,000 which includes undervaluation of stock on an average basis. The capital invested in the business is Rs 7,00,000 and the normal rate of return is 7%. Calculate goodwill of firm on the basis of 5 times of super profit

b) Give the formula of goodwill by capitalization of average profit and capitalization of super profit

Q16. Amitabh and Babul are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2, with capitals of Rs 50,000 and 30,000 respectively. Interest on capital is agreed @ 6% p.a. Babul is to be allowed an annual salary of Rs 2,500. During the year 2019-20, the profits prior to the calculation of interest on capital but after charging Babul's salary amounted to Rs 12,500. A provision of 5% of the profit is to be made in respect of commission to the manager. Prepare profit and loss appropriation account.

Q17. The partners of a firm Alia, Bhanu and Chand distributed the profits the year ended 31st March, 2020, Rs 80,000 in the ratio 3:3:2 without providing the following adjustments:

- Alia and Chand were entitled to a salary of Rs 1,500 each p.m.
- Bhanu was entitled for a commission of Rs 4,000.

Pass the necessary journal entry for the above adjustments in the books of the firm

Q18. A, B and C were partners in a firm and their fixed capitals were Rs. 5,00,000, Rs. 2,50,000 and Rs. 2,50,000 respectively. As per the deed:

- (a) C was entitled for a salary of Rs. 15,000 per month
- (b) Partners were entitled to interest on capital at 5% p.a.
- (c) Profits to be shared in the ratio of capitals.

The net profit for the year ending 31st March, 2022 was Rs. 4,50,000 was divided equally without providing the above. Pass an adjustment entry.

Q19. What is meant by reconstitution of partnership firm. What are the various situations that lead to reconstitution of partnership firm?

Q20. Gunjan and Pragya are partners in a firm. Their capital accounts as on April 1, 2019 showed a balance of Rs. 2,00,000 and Rs. 3,00,000 respectively. On July 1, 2019, Gunjan introduced additional capital of Rs. 50,000 and Pragya Rs. 60,000. On October 1, Gunjan withdrew Rs. 30,000 and on January 1, 2020, Pragya withdrew Rs. 15,000 from their capitals. Interest is allowed @ 8% p.a. Calculate interest on capital of Gunjan and Pragya.

Q22. The total capital of the firm of Saurabh, Mohit and Nikhil was Rs. 1,00,000. The net profit for the last 3 years was: 2019-20 Rs. 40,000; 2020-21 Rs. 46,000; 2021-22 Rs. 52,000.

There was an abnormal loss of Rs. 3,000 in 2020-21. Goodwill of the firm was to be valued at 2 years purchase of average profits of last three years. Calculate the goodwill of the firm.

Q23. Ram, Mohan and Sohan were partners sharing profits in the ratio of 2:1:1. Ram withdrew Rs. 3,000 every month and Mohan withdrew Rs. 4,000 every month. Interest on drawing @ 6% p.a. was charged whereas the partnership deed was silent about interest on drawings. Showing your working clearly, pass the necessary adjustment entry to rectify the error.

MCQ BASED QUESTIONS

- Q1. Successful organisations do not achieve goals by chance but by following a deliberate process known as
- (a) Planning
 - (b) Co-ordination
 - (c) Controlling
 - (d) Management
- Q2. Efficiency is concerned with
- (a) Doing the right thing
 - (b) Doing things right
 - (c) Achieving end results
 - (d) None of the above
- Q3. Which of the following statements is true with reference to principles of management?
- (a) The principles of management have evolved.
 - (b) The principles of management are yet to be evolved.
 - (c) The principles of management are in the continuous process of evolution.
 - (d) None of the above.
- Q4. The principles of management are intended to be applied to all types and sizes of organisations. This statement reflects that the principles of management are
- (a) General guidelines
 - (b) Flexible
 - (c) Universally applicable
 - (d) Mainly behavioural
- Q5. Rohan works as a production manager in Global Enterprises Limited. He has been given the task of getting 1000 units of hand woven table mats manufactured at the cost of ₹150 per unit within 10 days. In order to be acknowledged as an effective manager, he must ensure that
- (a) The cost of production does not exceed ₹150 per unit
 - (b) The work is completed within 10 days even at higher cost per unit
 - (c) The cost of production is less than ₹150 per unit
 - (d) All of the above
- Q6. Principles of management can be modified by the manager when the situation demands. This statement implies that the principles of management are
- (a) Rigid
 - (b) Contingent
 - (c) Flexible
 - (d) Universally applicable
- Q7. Jay is working as a marketing manager in a company. Has been given the task of selling 100000 units of a product at the cost of ₹100 per unit within 20 days. He is able to sell all the units within the stipulated time, but had to sell last 1000 units at 20% discount in order to complete the target. In such a situation, he will be considered to be
- (a) An efficient manager
 - (b) An effective manager
 - (c) Both effective and efficient manager
 - (d) None of the above
- Q8. Management is equally important to run a political organisation as it is to run an economic organisation. Which feature of management is being reflected in the given statement?
- (a) Management is goal oriented
 - (b) Management is multidimensional
 - (c) Management is all pervasive
 - (d) Management is a group activity

- Q9. Keeping in view the changes in the consumer demands and preferences 'Tasitemaker Bakery' has reduced the sugar and fat content in its products. This approach of business shows that management is
- (a) An intangible force
 - (b) A group activity
 - (c) A dynamic function
 - (d) A multidimensional activity
- Q10. According to this principle of general management, "an organisation should safeguard against abuse of managerial power, but at the same time a manager should have the necessary authority to carry out his responsibility." Name the principle of management being described in the given statement.
- (a) Discipline
 - (b) Authority and responsibility
 - (c) Unity of command
 - (d) Unity of direction
- Q11. Name the principle of management suggested by Henri Fayol, which advocates that, "there should be good superiors at all levels, clear and fair agreement and judicious application of penalties."
- (a) Authority and responsibility
 - (b) Esprit De Corps
 - (c) Order
 - (d) Discipline
- Q12. Through this principle of management, Henri Fayol guides the managers to exhibit exemplary behaviour and advises that they should not fall into temptation of misusing their powers for personal benefit at the cost of general interest of the organisation. Which principle of management is being described in the above statement?
- (a) Remuneration of employees
 - (b) Centralisation and decentralisation
 - (c) Subordination of individual interest to general interest
 - (d) Equity
- Q13. Management is considered to be an art because
- (a) The principles of management have universal validity
 - (b) The principles of management have universal application
 - (c) Different principles of management are brought into effect differently by different managers
 - (d) It is not important for the practising managers to be a member of a professional association.
- Q14. Which of the following is not a designation related to middle level management?
- (a) Operations Head
 - (b) Sales Manager
 - (c) Chief Operating Officer
 - (d) Divisional Manager
- Q15. Which of the following is a function of top level management?
- (a) Ensuring quality of output
 - (b) Assigning necessary duties and responsibilities to their departments
 - (c) Taking responsibility for all the activities of the business and its impact on the society
 - (d) Ensuring that the safety standards are maintained within the organisation.
- Q16. Which of the following statements is not true for lower level management?
- (a) Analyse the business environment and its implications for the survival of the business.
 - (b) Ensure the quality of the output
 - (c) They strive to reduce the wastage of resources
 - (d) They ensure that the safety standards are maintained within the organisation.
- Q17. Which principle of general management advocates that, "Employee turnover should be minimised to maintain organisational efficiency."?
- (a) Stability of personnel
 - (b) Remuneration of employees
 - (c) Equity
 - (d) Esprit De Corps

- Q18. Principles of management emphasize on logical and rational decision making rather than on the basis of bias and prejudice. The given statement highlights that the knowledge of principles of management leads to
- (a) Providing managers with useful insight into reality
 - (b) Scientific decisions
 - (c) Meeting changing environmental requirements
 - (d) All of the above
- Q19. The main task of this level of management is to determine the overall organisational objectives and strategies for their realisation.
- (a) Operational management
 - (b) Middle level management
 - (c) First line managers
 - (d) Top level management
- Q20. Co-ordination is considered to be the essence of management because
- (a) It is a common thread that runs through all the activities within the organisation
 - (b) It is implicit and inherent in all functions of the organisation
 - (c) It is a force that binds all the functions of management
 - (d) All of the above

Case studies based questions

Case 1

Read the following text and answer the question:

Priya, Riya and Seema are best friends. They started a manufacturing unit of garments in Delhi. After a successful establishment in Delhi, they decided to open one of its branches in rural areas in Haryana with the objective of reducing the cost and offering jobs to the locals. They assessed and analyzed the type and number of employees required, keeping in mind that they have to encourage women in rural areas. They also offered employment opportunities to physically challenged people of rural areas. They satisfy the financial needs of employees. This step has raised the living standard of people living in rural areas.

1. "They have to encourage women in rural areas and they offered employment opportunities to physically challenged people in rural areas." Which objective of management is highlighted here?
 - i. Personal
 - ii. Organisational
 - iii. Social
 - iv. Economic
2. "They decided to open a branch in rural areas with the objective of reducing cost and offering job to the locals. Which social objective is fulfilled by this effort?"
 - i. Using eco-friendly methods of production
 - ii. Providing financial support to community
 - iii. Contribution towards civic amenities
 - iv. Generation of employment opportunities
3. "They satisfy the financial needs of employees by offering good salaries." This statement highlights which objective of management?
 - i. Social
 - ii. Economic
 - iii. Personal
 - iv. Organisational
4. "Priya decides all variety, quantity and colour of all the items or products for maximising sale in the market." The primary function of every manager is _____.
 - i. Directing
 - ii. Organising
 - iii. Planning
 - iv. Staffing

5. "Allocation of resources for their purchase from different suppliers." Which function of management is highlighted here?
- Planning
 - Organising
 - Coordination
 - Controlling
6. "She prefers to use eco-friendly methods of production." Which objective of management is highlighted here.
- Economic
 - Social
 - Personal
 - Organisational
7. Which function of management ensures actual activities conform to planned activities?
- Planning
 - Coordination
 - Directing
 - Controlling

Case 2

Read the following text and answer the question:

In Shekhawat Ltd., Karanpreet working as a 'Production Manager' is a different person and has his own personalized and unique style of managing things and people. He tells his employees that we should work with team spirit, coordination and towards achieving the organisational goals. In a board meeting, it has been decided that the company will change some of its product features so as to make it more useful for the customers and to face intense competition. Karanpreet explains the decision taken in a board meeting to all the employees of the organisation.

- "In Shekhawat Ltd. Karanpreet working as 'Production Manager' is a different person and has his own personalized and unique style of managing things and people." Identify the nature of management highlighted in the statement.
 - Profession
 - Art
 - Science
 - None of the above
- "In a board meeting, it has been decided that the company will change some of its product features so as to make it more useful for the customers and to face the intense competition." Which characteristic of management is reflected in the statement?
 - Management is a continuous process
 - Management is group activity
 - Management is multi-dimensional
 - Management is a dynamic function
- At which level Karanpreet is working?
 - Top-level
 - Middle-level
 - Lower-level
 - Supervisory level
- Karanpreet tells his employees that we should work with team spirit, coordination and towards achieving organisational goals. Identify the characteristic of management highlighted here.
 - Management is a goal-oriented
 - Management is all-pervasive
 - Management is a continuous process
 - Management is a group activity

ASSERTION AND REASONING BASED QUESTIONS

1. Assertion (A): Management is a systematic body of knowledge.

Reason (R): Management has its own theory and principles that have developed over a period of time.

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c. A is true but R is false.
- d. A is false but R is true.

2. Assertion (A): Participating actively in social service projects of the Government is not a legal obligation.

Reason (R): It provides various tax deductions to the enterprise.

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c. A is true but R is false.
- d. A is false but R is true.

3. Assertion (A): In any organisation, coordination is required so that production and sales department can work hand in hand.

Reason (R): Coordination integrates group efforts.

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c. A is true but R is false.
- d. A is false but R is true.

4. Assertion (A): Coordination begins at the planning stage and continues till controlling.

Reason (R): Coordination is a one-time process.

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c. A is true but R is false.
- d. A is false but R is true.

5. Assertion (A): One of the main differences between efficiency and effectiveness is based on the things they emphasise upon.

Reason (R): Efficiency emphasises doing the right task whereas effectiveness emphasises doing the task in the right way.

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c. A is true but R is false.
- d. A is false but R is true.

6. Assertion (A): Coordination integrates group efforts.

Reason (R): Coordination unifies unrelated or diverse interests into purposeful work activity.

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c. A is true but R is false.
- d. A is false but R is true.

7. Assertion (A): Scientific Principles are developed through observations and repeated experiments.
Reason (R): Management is an inexact science as there are no Laboratories available in this field.

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c. A is true but R is false.
- d. A is false but R is true.

8. Assertion (A): Coordination is an all-pervasive function.
Reason (R): Coordination ensures unity of action.

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c. A is true but R is false.
- d. A is false but R is true.

9. Assertion (A): Employees have the tendency to resist changes.

Reason (R): Management had to bring necessary changes in the organisation to survive in this competitive world and dynamic environment.

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c. A is true but R is false.
- d. A is false but R is true.

10. Assertion (A): In the field of Management, only theoretical knowledge is not sufficient.
Reason (R): Managers have to use their personal skills and creativity to apply that knowledge under different situations.

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c. A is true but R is false.
- d. A is false but R is true.

11. Assertion (A): Management is a dynamic function and has to adapt itself to the changing environment.
Reason (R): The effect of management is noticeable in an organisation where targets are met according to plans.

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c. A is true but R is false.
- d. A is false but R is true.

12. Assertion (A): Staffing is finding the right people for the right job and is an important aspect of management.

Reason (R): Staffing makes sure that right people with the right qualifications are available at the right

places and times to accomplish the goals of the organisation.

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c. A is true but R is false.
- d. A is false but R is true.

13. Assertion (A): Management tries to integrate the personal objectives of the employees with the organizational objectives.

Reason (R): Workers may lose interest in work if their objectives are neglected and it will be better if their objectives are in the same line with that of organizational objectives.

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c. A is true but R is false.
- d. A is false but R is true.

14. Assertion (A): Middle Management is the link between top and lower level managers.

Reason (R): Middle management are subordinate to top managers and superior to the first line managers.

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c. A is true but R is false.
- d. A is false but R is true.

15. Assertion (A): Profession involves skillful and personal application of existing knowledge to achieve desired results.

Reason (R): Experts in their respective areas have derived certain basic principles which are applicable to a particular form of art.

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c. A is true but R is false.
- d. A is false but R is true.

DAV Sr.Secondary Public School, Jhingurdah
Holiday Homework

Session: 2024-25

Class: XII, Subject: Economics

Section – A(Macroeconomics)

1- Short answer type questions

- I- Explain the circular flow of Income**
- II- Briefly explain the different phases of circular flow of income.**
- III- Distinguish between stocks and flows .Give two examples of each .**
- IV- Distinguish between intermediate goods and final goods.Give suitable examples.**
- V- Distinguish between consumption goods and capital goods.**
- VI- “Increase in domestic income always leads to an increase in national income”.**
Do you agree with the given statement? Support your answer with valid example.
- VII- “Net factor income from abroad can never be negative”. Defend or refute the Statement with valid arguments.**

5. Calculate subsidies from the data given below : [Ans. ₹60]

| Particulars | ₹ in Crores |
|----------------------|-------------|
| (i) GDP_{MP} | |
| (ii) National income | 345 |
| (iii) Depreciation | 295 |
| (iv) Indirect taxes | 15 |
| (v) NFIA | 40 |
| | (-) 5 |

Calculate Net Factor Income from Abroad using the data given below : [Ans.]

| Particulars | ₹ in Crores |
|-------------------|-------------|
| (i) NDP_{FC} | |
| (ii) NIT | 1100 |
| (iii) GNP_{MP} | 110 |
| (iv) Depreciation | 1250 |
| (v) Subsidies | 50 |
| | 10 |

VIII- Solve the following questions.

2- Long Answer type questions.

- I- Define the following**
 - a) Capital goods.

- b) GDP
- c) Flow variables
- d) Income from property and entrepreneurship

- II-** Distinguish between market price and factor cost.
- III-** Explain the components of domestic income.
- IV-** Briefly explain the money flow and real flow of income.

Section – B (Indian Economic Development)

Short answer type questions

- I-State the two – fold motive behind the de- industrialisation by the colonial government in India.
- II- Describe India’s demographic condition at the time of British rule.
- III- Discuss briefly any two salient features of India’s pre- independence occupational structure.
- IV-Discuss briefly the rationale behind the ‘ License Raj’ under IPR1956.
- V-‘Atmanirbhar Bharat had been at the roots of the Indian planning process in the form of self reliance as an objective of the planning process.Do you agree with the given statement? Justify the rationale of the given statement.
- VI-Modernisation as a planning objective shows a dichotomy with employment generation Justify the statement.
- VII-Discuss briefly the rationale behind “equity with growth “as planning objectives for Indian Economy.
- VIII- How did Industrial Policy Resolution 1956 classify industries?

Long Answer type questions

- I- Discuss the pros and cons of agricultural subsidies.
- II- How did green revolution benefit and harm Indian farmers.
- III- Mention the features of IPR-1956.
- IV- Why is 1921 called the ‘Year of Great Divide ‘in context of India’s population history?
- V- Mention some of the positive effects of British rule in India.

ASSIGNMENT FOR SUMMER HOLIDAY

SUB. ENGLISH

CLASS: XII

Task.1. Prepare a flow chart of chapter no. 1 'The Last Lesson'

Task.2. Prepare a flow chart of chapter; 'My Mother At Sixty Six'

Task.3. Write a letter to the editor on: Increasing number of road accidents due to stray animals.

Task.4. Write an article on: Linguistic Chauvinism Uplifts the National Integrity.

Task.5. Write a formal invitation for:

(a) The Annual Sports meet to be organized in your school.

(b) Inviting Chief Guest in the annual day celebration at your school.

(c) Write a reply sending your acceptance for attending the annual function as Chief Guest

Task.6. Read any book of your choice and write its review.

Task.7. Access the link to study grammatical rules for accuracy and attempt all the exercises related to Tenses and Parts of Speech.

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/17TKtHLHPfYkEjkIGs2BKVMh41zggtWCZ/view?usp=drivesdk>

Task.8. Prepare a PPT Presentation on; Indian Cultural Diversity is Nourished by Its Variety of Languages.

Task.9. Visit to an Old Age Home – Take interviews and present it through a PPT

Task.10. Refer to the following link to get sample papers:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1FEt3jZtmfOXcFkvp5_jCSSuzzRn7aF6n/view?usp=drivesdk

Marketing Project -

Date

Select a product of your choice and the following points must be included:-

Product

- 1- Name and Picture of the Product.
- 2- Why I have selected this product?
- 3- Logo of my product
- 4- Tagline & USP of your product.
- 5- Brand name & its qualities.
- 6- Competitors of your product along with pictures.
- 7- Packaging
 - (a) Definition
 - (b) Type of packaging along with pictures.
 - (c) Importance of packaging.
 - (d) What type of packaging you select for your product.

8- Labelling

- (a) Definition
- (b) Importance of Labelling
- (c) Labelling of your product (handwritten)

Price

- 1- Definition
- 2- Factors affecting price of a commodity.

DAV Sr. Sec public school, Thingurda

Summer vacation home work

Std - XII (Physical Education)

Session - 2024-25

Unit - 1. Management of Sporting Events

- 7 Functions of Sports Management (Planning, Staffing, Directing and controlling)
- 7 Various Committees and their Responsibility (Pre, during and Post)
- 7 Fixtures and their procedures - knock-out (Bye and Seeding) league (Stair case, cyclic and combination tournaments).
 - Make a fixture of 17 teams on knock out basis
 - Make a fixture of 20 teams on knock out basis.
 - Make a fixture of 11 teams on league (cyclic) basis.
 - Make a fixture of 09 teams on league (staircase) basis.
 - Make a fixture of 24 teams on league cum knock out basis.
- 7 Explain Intramural and Extramural Tournaments with their objectives.

Unit - 2 children and women in sports

- What do you understand by the term osteoporosis?
- Write in brief about Amenorrhoea.
- Write short note on Menarche.
- What is Anorexia nervosa?
- Explain briefly about eating disorder ('Bulimia').
- What is Female Athlete Triad?
- Define Motor development
- Highlight the advantages of correct posture.
- Discuss about the sports participation of women in India.

28/04/24