

POLICE D.A.V. PUBLIC SCHOOL, LUDHIANA
CLASS XI COMMERCE
HOLIDAYS' HOMEWORK (2024-25)

SUBJECT - ACCOUNTANCY

NUMERICALS

1. Open a 'T' shape account for Machinery and write the following on the proper side:

S. No.	Transactions	₹
1	Machinery purchased for	5,00,000
2	Machinery sold	1,20,000
3	Machinery discarded	50,000
4	New Machinery Purchased	2,00,000
5	Machinery destroyed	40,000

2. Open a 'T' shape account of our Creditor 'Raghubir' and write the following transactions on the proper side:

S. No.	Transactions	₹
1	Purchased goods on credit from Raghubir for	50,000
2	Returned goods to Raghubir costing	5,000
3	Paid to Raghubir	30,000
4	Purchased goods from Raghubir	16,000
5	Paid to Raghubir	20,000

3. Prepare Cash Account, Debtor's Account and Creditor's Account.

S. No.	Transactions	₹
1	Sold goods for cash	60,000
2	Sold goods to Hari on credit	20,000
3	Purchased goods from Krishan on credit	36,000
4	Purchased goods from Krishan on Cash	10,000
5	Cash received from Hari	15,000
6	Cash paid to Krishan	28,000

4. Prepare Proprietor's Capital Account:

2023	Transactions	₹
April 1	Started business with cash	45,000
May 10	Withdrew from business for personal use	10,000
July 15	Further capital introduced	55,000
Nov. 30	Income Tax paid	5,000
2024		
March 31	Profit for the year	30,000

5. Prove that the accounting equation is satisfied in the following transactions:

S. No.	Transactions	₹
1	Brij Mohan commenced business with cash	1,00,000
2	Bought goods for cash	60,000
3	1/3 rd of the above goods sold at a profit of 20% on cost. Half the payment received in cash	
4	Purchased typewriter for office use	15,000
5	Purchased goods on credit from X	25,000

6	Paid to X	15,000
7	Paid to salary	3,000
8	Received commission	500
9	Sold goods for cash (Cost ₹50,000)	60,000

[Ans. Assets: Cash ₹79,500 + Stock ₹15,000 + Debtors ₹ 12,000 + Typewriter ₹15,000 = Liabilities: Creditors (X) ₹10,000 + Capital ₹ 1,11,500)

6. Show the accounting equation on the basis of following transaction:

S. No.	Transactions	₹
1	Commenced business with cash	50,000
2	Paid rent ₹4,000 including ₹ 1,000 as advance	
3	Bought goods for cash ₹30,000 and on credit ₹20,000	
4	Sold the goods bought on credit for	25,000
5	Purchased furniture worth ₹ 10,000 for office use and for ₹5,000 for domestic use.	
6	Charge depreciation @10% on office furniture	

[Ans. Assets: Cash 26,000 + Prepaid Expenses ₹1,000 + Stock ₹ 30,000 + Furniture ₹9,000 = Liabilities: Creditors ₹20,000 + Capital ₹46,000)

7. Show the accounting equation on the basis of following transaction:

- Started business with cash ₹60,000 and goods ₹30,000.
- Purchased goods for cash ₹40,000 and on credit ₹25,000.
- Goods costing ₹48,000 sold at a profit of 33 1/3%. Three fourth payment received in cash.
- Goods costing ₹20,000 sold at a loss of 5%, out of which ₹12,000 received in cash.
- Paid Rent ₹4,000 and salary ₹6,000.
- Received cash from Debtors ₹15,000.
- Paid telephone bill amounting to ₹800.

[Ans. Assets: Cash ₹84,200 + Stock ₹27,000 + Furniture ₹ 40,000 + Debtors ₹65,000 = Liabilities: Creditors ₹10,000 + Capital ₹ 1,40,700)

8. Journalise the following transactions:

- Goods destroyed by fire for ₹5,000. Insurance company admitted a claim for 60%.
- Paid by cheque ₹25,000 as wages on installation of Machinery.
- Issued a cheque in favour of M/s Parmatma Saran & Sons on account of purchase of goods ₹75,000.
- Goods sold costing ₹60,000 to M/s Kalu & Sons at an invoice price 10% above cost less 5% Trade discount.

9. Journalise the following transactions:

2023	Transactions	₹
March 1	Started business with cash	50,000
March 2	Purchased machinery for cash Paid installation charges on machinery	20,000 2,000
March 5	Purchased goods from X of the list price of ₹25,000, Trade Discount 20% and cash discount 5%. Payment was made in cash immediately.	
March 10	Sold goods to Y costing ₹10,000 at 30% profit on cost less 10% trade discount.	

10. Journalise the following transactions in the books of Shankar Stores:

2023	
April 1	Started business with ₹5,00,000; Paid into bank ₹4,00,000
April 4	Purchased goods for ₹1,40,000 in all, out of which half of the goods were on credit from Mr. Sudhir
April 7	Purchased building for ₹2,00,000 and paid 2% brokerage on its purchase. Also incurred ₹24,000 on its registration. Payment for building was made by cheque and brokerage and registration charges were paid in cash.
April 11	Sold goods to Arun for ₹2,00,000. Arun pays one-fourth amount in cash.
April 15	A cheque of ₹1,48,000 is received from Arun in full settlement and the cheque is immediately deposited into bank.
April 17	Paid stationery expenses ₹180
April 20	Paid for office cleaning ₹200
April 24	Received a sum of ₹ 2,500 being rent for a portion of the building let out.
April 25	Paid for advertisement in 'The Hindustan Times' ₹2,000

11. Journalise the following transactions:

2023	
April 1	A cheque of ₹ 13,000 received from Shyam in full settlement of his account of ₹ 13,300.
April 4	Cheque received from Shyam endorsed to Vishal.
April 7	Received a cheque of ₹17,000 from Madhur in full settlement of his account of ₹17,800.
April 11	Madhur's cheque dishonoured.
April 15	Shekhar's account settled through a cheque of ₹11,000 and discount received of ₹400.
April 17	Cheque issued to Shekhar is dishonoured.
April 20	Amount of ₹10,000 due from Shyam received after deducting 10% discount by cheque
April 24	Shyam's cheque dishonoured (bank charged ₹ 150)
April 25	Shyam settled his account by means of a cheque for ₹10,500, ₹350 for interest charged.

12. Give Journal Entries for the following transactions in the books of Vinod & Sons:

2021	
March 2	Purchased goods in cash of the list price ₹1,00,000 at 10% Trade Discount.
March 6	Sold goods in cash list price ₹40,000 at a Trade Discount of 5%.
March 7	Purchased goods worth ₹60,000 and received a Cash Discount of 8%.
March 8	Bought goods for cash of the list price of ₹40,000 at 10% Trade Discount and 5% Cash Discount.
March 9	Sold goods to David for ₹1,20,000 at 15% Trade Discount and 4% Cash Discount. Received 60% amount by cash on the same day.
March 10	Goods purchased from Mayank list price ₹1,00,000 at 10% Trade Discount and Cash Discount 5% on payment within 10 days from the date of transactions. Full Payment

	was made on 18 March
March 12	Goods sold to Simran for ₹1,50,000 at 20% Trade Discount and 10% Cash Discount. As per the terms and conditions, cash discount is allowed only if the payment is made within next 10 days from the date of sale. 40% amount was received on March 20, 2022 and the balance on March 25, 2022.

13. Journalise the following transactions:

2023	Transactions
March 1	Goods costing ₹5,000 were destroyed by fire. These goods were not insured.
March 2	Goods of ₹7,000 were destroyed by fire and insurance company accepted and paid the full claim.
March 5	Goods damaged by fire ₹3,000 and Insurance Company accepted and paid a claim of 60% of the amount.
March 10	Goods damaged by fire ₹2,500 and Insurance Company accepted a claim of Goods damaged by fire ₹3,000 and Insurance Company accepted and paid a claim of 60% of the amount 1,600

14. Journalise the following transactions:

1. Outstanding Salary at the end of the year ₹3,400.
2. Allow interest on capital of ₹5,00,000 @ 6%.
3. Out of insurance premium paid this year, ₹2,500 is related to next year.
4. Charge interest on drawings ₹2,000.
5. Provide depreciation @10% on machinery of ₹5,00,000 for 9 months.
6. Closing stock at the end of the year ₹1,30,000.
7. Interest due but not received ₹2,400.
8. Commission received in advance ₹700.

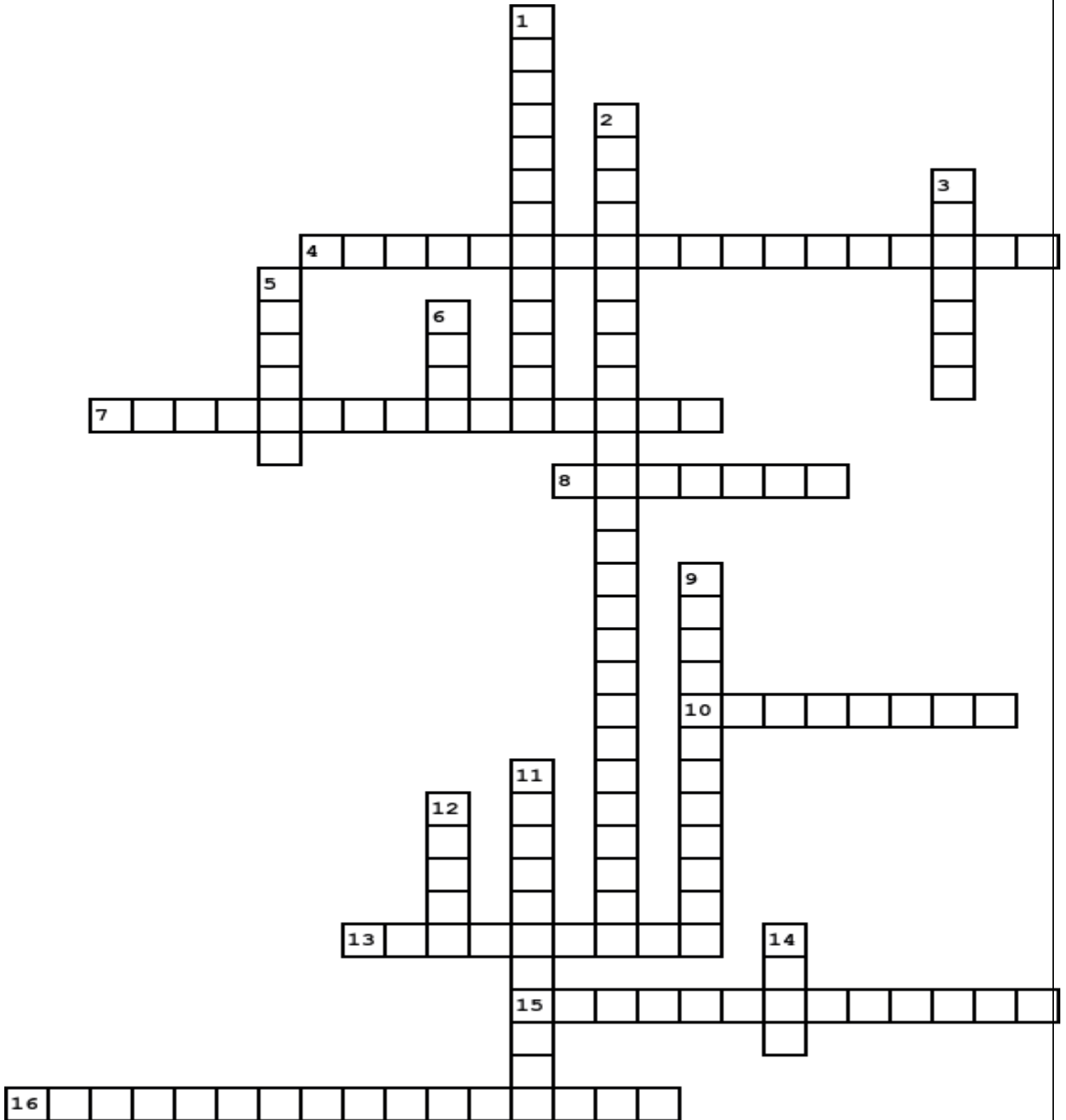
CASE STUDY BASED QUESTIONS

1. Identify and explain the accounting principles/concepts/conventions followed or violated in the following situations:
 - a) Malhotra & Sons are running a readymade garments business. The accountant adopts written down value method of charging depreciation year after year for their machines.
 - b) On 10/03/2023, a fire broke out in the premises of Raghav Ltd. and destroyed a part of its plant and machinery. Due to this, a sharp decline in production is expected for the next 6 months. The company did not show this fact in the report of the company for the year ended 31/03/2023.
 - c) Kapil purchased a machinery for ₹ 5,00,000 and the machine is expected to remain in service for next 5 years atleast. Kapil recorded the amount spent on purchasing the machine as a revenue expense and it was written off/debited to Profit & Loss Account at the end of the year.
 - d) 'Ravi and Sons' supplied defected goods to 'Malhotra Builders'. Malhotra Builders filed a suit and claimed a huge amount estimated to be ₹ 10,00,000 as compensation from 'Ravi and Sons'. The

accountant of Ravi and Sons has shown this estimated compensation as footnote while preparing financial statements.

- e) Ramesh Printers purchased a printing machine for ₹ 27 lakh on 1st April, 2021. The market price of the machine on 31st March, 2022 was ₹ 32 lakhs. The company values the machines at ₹ 32 lakhs while preparing the Balance Sheet.
 - f) Cost of calculator of ₹ 500 is charged as Revenue and treated as an asset, although its useful life is extended to more than one year.
 - g) 'Puri and Sons' is following the policy of valuing the closing stock at cost price irrespective of the fact that its market price is significantly lower than the cost price.
 - h) 'Jain and Sons' is in garments business. Their accountant prepared a single set of Financial Statements for the time period from 1/4/2019 to 31/3/2021.
2. Identify and explain the two Accounting Principles/ Concepts/ Conventions/ Assumptions followed in the following situation:
- 'In a business, provision for doubtful debts is created @5% on debtors every year.'
3. Mr. Sumit has filed a suit against Shiva Enterprises who has supplied poor quality goods to him. It is known that the court judgement will be in favour of Sumit and Shiva Enterprises will be required to pay the damages. However the amount of legal damages is not known with certainty. The accounting year has already ended and the books are now finalized to ascertain true profit or loss. The accountant of the Shiva Enterprises has advised him not to consider the expected loss on account of payment of legal damages because the amount is not certain and final judgement of court is not yet out. Do you think that the accountant is right in his approach. Identify the two accounting concepts involved in the above case. Briefly explain both concepts.
 4. M/s Ghanshyam Traders has a loyal and dedicated workforce. The owner of the firm wants to reflect it this in the books of accounts. Give your opinion.
 5. Out of the total debtors of M/s Kamal Traders, Mr. Ankit (a debtor), who owes ₹ 3 Lakhs is rumoured to be declared insolvent. How should such information be disclosed in the books of accounts and as per which principle or concept??
 6. Shyam purchased a building for ₹20 Lakhs. After a period of five years, the depreciation charged on the building amounted to ₹3 Lakhs. However, due to boom in the property market, the current market value of the building is ₹28 Lakhs. State the concept on the basis of which building should be recorded in the books of accounts. Also give reasons for the same.
 7. Kamal paid school fees of his son by issuing a cheque from the bank account of his business. According to Kamal, such payment should be treated as an expense of the business. Whether Kamal's approach is correct in treating the school fees as an expense of the business? Give reason.
 8. Mars Construction Ltd. gets a contract of ₹500 crore to build an Elevated road to be completed in 5 years. The director of the company wants to determine profit or loss on the contract only after the completion of the contract. Do you think director is justified in his approach? Give reason.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE ON THE TOPIC – BASIC ACCOUNTING TERMS



Across

4. an expenditure incurred for acquiring or increasing the value of existing fixed assets
7. the assets which neither have any real value nor have any physical form, but are called assets on the legal grounds
8. A person to whom goods have been sold or services rendered on credit
10. withdrawal of money or goods by the owner from the business for personal use
13. a person or an enterprise which is not in a position to pay its debts
15. the rebate allowed by the seller at a fixed percentage of the list price
16. the assets which do not have physical existence but have a sale value

Down

1. the assets which are held by the business with the purpose of converting them into cash within one year
2. a revenue expenditure, the benefit of which is likely to accrue to a firm in more than one accounting period
3. a documentary evidence in support of a business transaction
5. Excess of total revenue over total expenses
6. Excess of total expenses over total revenue
9. the rebate allowed to the buyer for making prompt payments
11. the obligations or debts that an enterprise has to pay at some time in the future
12. the products in which the business unit is dealing
14. a profit of irregular nature

SUBJECT - ECONOMICS

Worksheet 2- Median

Note: You will be provided with the hard copy of the worksheet after vacations.
Complete the worksheet in your statistics notebook.

1. Calculate the median marks of students from the following distribution.(Ans-49).

Marks	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80
No. of students	7	10	10	20	20	15	8

2. If the median of a distribution given below is 28.5, then find the value of x and y. (Ans- x = 8 and y = 7).

C.I.	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	Total
Frequency	5	x	20	15	y	5	60

3. If the mean of the given frequency distribution is 35, then find the missing frequency y. Also, calculate the median for the distribution. (Ans-6)

C.I.	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60
Frequency	2	4	7	Y	1

4. Find the median of the following frequency distribution.

xi	15	20	22	17	30	25
fi	6	9	4	4	10	6

5. Find the median of the following data:

Marks (More than)	50	40	30	20	10	0
No. of students	12	30	60	78	87	90

6. Find the median of the following data:

Marks	46-50	41-45	36-40	31-35	26-30	21-25	16-20	11-15
No. of students	5	11	22	35	26	13	10	7

7. Draw 'less than' and 'more than' ogive curves from the following data and find median through graphic presentation:

Marks	0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40
No. of students	7	10	20	13	12	19	14	9

8. Graph the following data in the form of 'less than' and 'more than' ogives; and calculate the median value through the graph (Ans-20)

Marks	0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40
No. of students	7	10	20	13	12	19	14	9

9. Draw 'less than ogive' and 'more than ogive' on a single graph paper and hence find the median of the following data:

Class interval	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40
Frequency	2	12	2	4	3	4	3

10. Consider the following set of data representing the weights of students in a class (in kg): 52, 58, 65, 70, 61, 54, 62, 67, 58, 59, 60. Find the median weight.(Ans-60)

11. In a mathematics competition, the scores of 10 participants are as follows: 85, 92, 78, 91, 89, 87, 94, 81, 90, 93. Find the median score.(Ans-89.5).

12. Consider another set of data with missing frequencies:

Data	Frequency
25	4
30	?
35	?
40	6
45	?

Find the median of this data. (Ans-35)

13. Obtain the mean, and median of the following data:

Marks	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80
No. of students	5	7	15	25	20	15	8	5

14. Compute the median for the following cumulative frequency distribution: (Ans-62)

Less than 20	Less than 30	Less than 40	Less than 50	Less than 60	Less than 70	Less than 80	Less than 90	Less than 100
0	4	16	30	46	66	82	90	100

15. Compute the median from the following data (Ans-153.7)

Mid Points	115	125	135	145	155	165	175	185	195
Frequency	3	12	24	36	58	30	19	11	1

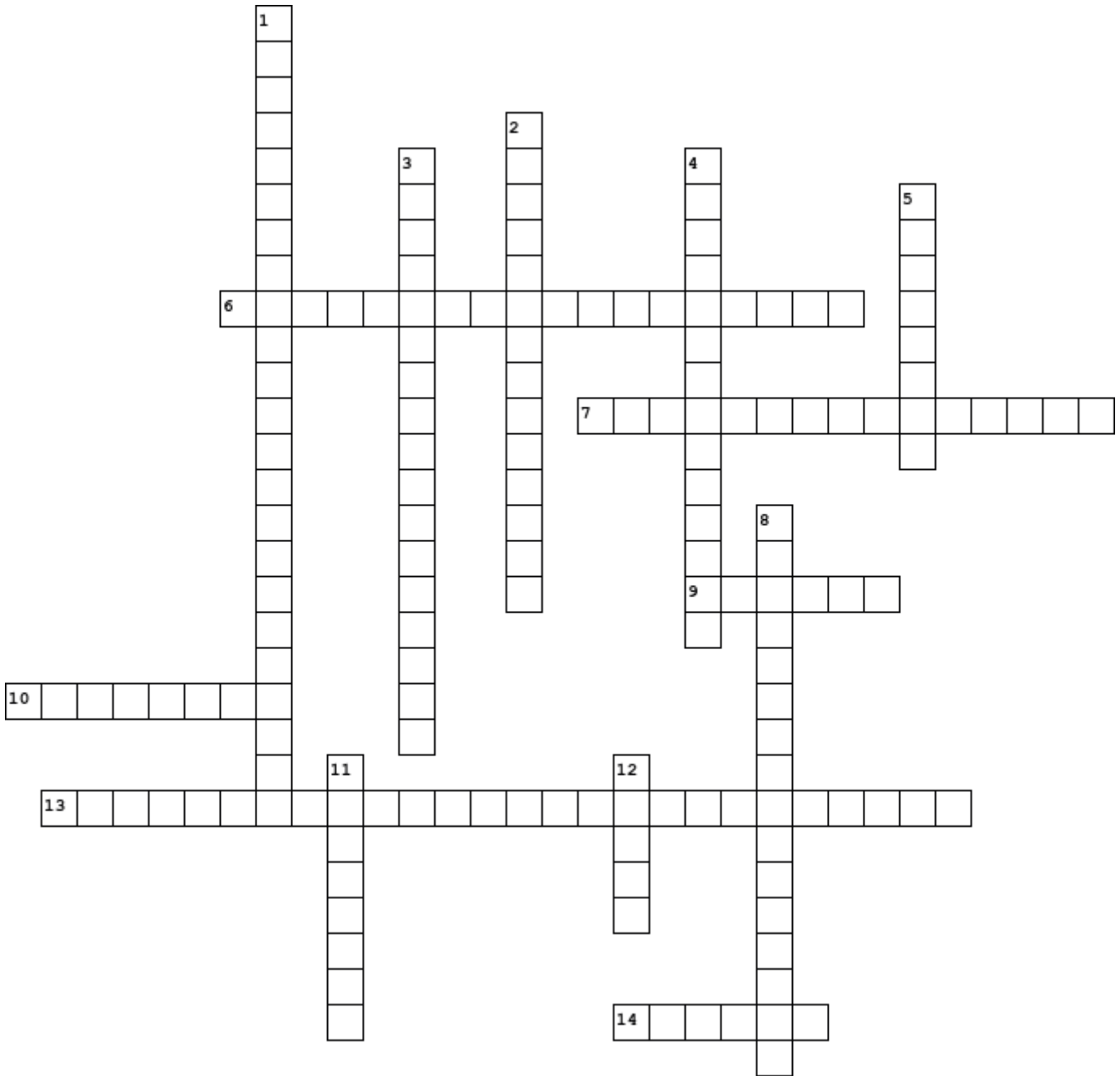
16. Calculate the median from the following data: (Ans-84)

Marks	Below 10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40 and above
No. of students	6	26	36	22	10

18. Calculate the median from the following data (Ans-40)

Class-Intervals	0-10	10-30	30-60	60-80	80-90
Frequency	10	30	60	16	4

MICROECONOMICS



Across

6. what ought to be
7. cost of second best alternative foregone
9. shape of PPC is _____ if MOC is rising
10. problem problem of choice
13. shows combination of two goods that can be produced with the given resources
14. economy where prices are determined by the market forces

Down

1. ratio of gain and loss of output
2. study of individual units
3. Studying the problem facts
4. study of economy as a whole
5. situation when supply is less than the demand
8. an economy where what, how and for whom to produce are taken by the government
11. ppc is a straight line sloping downward if MOC is _____
12. India is a _____ economy

SUBJECT – ENGLISH

- ❖ Your school is organising an Art Mela to effectively showcase and celebrate the cultural heritage of Odisha. Design a poster on an A4 size ivory sheet demonstrating your knowledge of Odisha's culture, promoting the event.
- ❖ Read the chapter Silk Road and prepare five competency based questions. Questions can be in the form of extracts (MCQs), short answer questions or long answer questions.

SUBJECT – BUSINESS STUDIES

Q1. Three friends Arun, Tarun and Varun are engaged in different types of activities to their livelihood. Arun describes his occupation by saying that, "transfer of interest is not possible in case of my occupation and at the same time it does not require any capital investment." Tarun remarks, "in my occupation also transfer of interest is not possible, but one needs to possess high degree of specialised knowledge in a particular field. Varun shares that, in his occupation transfer of interest is possible with some formalities and also capital investment is essential.

In context of the above case:

(a) Identify the different types of economic activities being described in the above paragraph.

(b) Give any three points difference between them which have not been mentioned in the given paragraph.

Q2. Amanpriya works in a private sector bank, as a public relation officer whereas her friend Kanupriya is employed in a food processing industry at the post of production coordinator.

(a) Identify and explain the types of industries which are being mentioned in the given lines in reference to the broad classification of industries.

(b) Also, outline the third type of industry which has not been referred to in a given lines.

Q3. Sarika is running a organic store under the brand name, 'Earth' in a popular market in Dehradun. She acknowledges that risks in her business cannot be predicted with utmost accuracy as business environment is dynamic in nature. Therefore, it is not possible to predict future events with accuracy like, change in consumer preferences, increase in competition, natural calamities etc. Also, she feels that the risks in business can be minimised, but cannot be eliminated all together. As her business is operated at a small scale she feels her quantum of risk is relatively low. At the same time she truly believes in the saying that 'no risk, no gain' is applicable to all the business organisations.

Identify and explain the various characteristics of business risk being described in the above paragraph.

Q4. Anuradha runs of fast food outlet in one of the shopping malls in Faridabad. Over the years, her business has earned good reputation and high profits. However, over the past one month she has released that her clientele is gradually declining. On introspection she identified two main reasons for the same. First, a new fast food joint has opened up in the same mall and it is drawing huge crowd. Secondly, one of her chief chef has not been keeping good health and is not able to work towards the business in the same dedicated manner as earlier.

In context of the given case:

(a) Identify and explain the causes of business risk mention in the given paragraph.

(b) Also, quote the relevant lines.

Q5.Rishabh had to face heavy losses in tourism business due to the devastating floods in Kerala. In order to revive business, he has introduced many attractive travel packages and invested huge amount in promoting these lucrative offers to the prospective consumers. In context of the above case:

- (a) Identify and differentiate between the types of business risk being mentioned in the above paragraph.**
(b) Also, suggest any three ways in which business risk can be minimised.

Q6.Sridhar is planning to set up a book store in a popular complex in Lucknow. His prime idea of promoting this business is to reinstate the diminishing reading habits among the people of all age groups. The publication of books usually takes place in particular locations. Besides, he also needs communication facilities so as to enable publishers, traders and consumers exchange information with one another. He is planning to take a loan of 2 lakh from bank for his business. Moreover, he will be using facilities of cheque payment, online payment etc. for various transactions Considering the fact that his business involves various types of risks and must be protected against fire, theft and other risks. Also, material and goods kept in stock or in transit are subject to the risk of loss or damage. At the same time, employees are also required to be protected against the risks of accident and occupational hazards. Furthermore, he needs to inform and persuade the target market about his business so as to promote his business.

In context of the above case:

- (a) Identify the different auxiliaries to trade which Sudhir will require by quoting the relevant lines.**
(b) Also, mention the type of utility created by each of these auxiliaries to trade as identified in part(a) of the question.

Q7. Mehul sent an email to his friend Rahul who resides in US asking for financial help. Mehul shared with him that due to a prolonged illness, his business suffered a lot. as a result, he was not able to repay the bank loan which he had taken for the expansion of his business. He also informed him that his warehouse has been confiscated by the bank authorities to settle his claims. Mehul also reminded Rahul of his good times in business when he had helped Rahul financially being the sole recipient of all the business profits.

In context of the above case:

- (a) Identify the related feature and liability of the form of business been described in the above paragraph.**
(b) Explain in brief, any two merits of this form of business which have not been mentioned in the paragraph.

Q8. Aniket runs a coaching centre in a market near to the north campus in Delhi University. Over the years, his business has gained popularity among the students. He now plans to buy another property to set up a parallel Institute, keeping in view the growing demand. The property owner is giving him an option to induct him as a partner and convert his sole proprietorship form of business into partnership. This way Aniket, will be a liable to pay him only half of the price of the property. In your opinion, should aniket accept the offer of the property dealer and change his form of business or not.

Justify your answer by giving any three suitable points.

Q9. Kajal, Kiran and Kavita have been involved in a partnership business for over a period of 5 years. Unfortunately, Kavita died in a road accident. Kajal and Kiran were very upset on the sudden loss of a resourceful partner. Knowing that Kavita's seventeen years sister, Namita is equally efficient in her work, they decided to have her as a partner in their business. Kajal shared her plans with her father Mr. Gulati, who is a lawyer. Mr. Gulati.

In context of the above case:

- (a) Why does law does not permit a minor to be admitted as a partner in a firm?
- (b) What are the terms and conditions under which Namita as a minor, may be admitted to the benefits of a partnership firm?

Q10. Rudra Communication Limited and Sutra Communication Limited entered into a partnership contract to produce a movie based on the social issue of female foeticide, to showcase the future of the country, if we keep killing the girl child. In context of the above case:

- (a) Identify and explain the type of partnership being described in the above lines.**
- (b) Also, state the category of types of partnership to which it belongs.**
- (c) Describe in brief, any other type of partnership belonging to the same category.**

Q11. Viju and Viru belonged to a small town in Bihar and aspired to be famous movie star. As the luck shined on Viju, he became a superstar in Bhojpuri cinemas. Whereas, after working in a few films as a supporting actor, Viru decided to you start an advertising agency in Patna. In order to give a boost to his business right from its inception he asked his friend Viju to become a partner in his business. Viju agreed to do so and allowed the use of his name by the firm. But he refused to participate in the management of the business.

- (a) Identify and explain the type of partners being mention in the given paragraph.**
- (b) Also comment upon liability, capital contribution and shares in profit and loss with regard to the types of partners as identified in part (a) of the question.**

Q12. Shri Mahila Griha Udyog Lijjat Papad, popularly known as Lijjat, is an organisation which was started in the year 1959, in an old residential building in Girgaum (South Bombay) by a few Gujarati women with a capital 80 who aimed to earn their living through their cooking skills. They started with the production of 4 packets of Papads. In 2018 it had an annual turnover of more than 800 crore provides employment to 43,000 women across the country. A part of the structure of the organisation is depicted below.

- a) Identify the form of business organisation being described above.**
- (b) Describe briefly its any four features.**

Q13. Sudeep is pursuing a graphic designing course at a Technical Institute at Pune. In one of the class room discussion on 'career options' at the institute, he shares with his classmates that he is a member of a business by birth. Although, he does not have the right to take any decisions regarding the business. His uncle takes all decisions related to the business.

In context of the given case:

- (a) Identify the form of business organisation being described in the above lines.**
- (b) Mention the status enjoyed by Sudeep in this form of business organisation.**

(c) State any three other features of this form business organisation which are not mentioned in the above lines.

Q14. Shivam is an expert graphic designer working with an Advertising company. During his free time he also takes up freelancing logo designing assignments for various organisations within the country and abroad. Over the years, the credibility for his work has built up. therefore, he feels it is the right time now to promote his own business. Keeping in view, certain constraints of a sole proprietorship form of business, he is reluctant to opt for this form of business organisation. At the same time he does not want to start the business in partnership. Is there any other form of business organisation in which Shivam can promote his business as an individual? **Name and briefly explain this form of business organisation.**

Q15. Toffee Private Limited is a well-known company dealing in pet food and accessories. Keeping in view the growing demand for its products the company has decided to increase its production turnover. The expansion plan will necessitate setting up of a new factory. In order to meet, its increased financial needs the management of the company has decided to 'go public' that is to change the form of business from a private limited company to a public limited company.

(a) Why do you think the management of the company has decided to convert the company into a public limited company?

(b) State any four privileges that it now enjoys as a private limited company over public limited company.

Q16. Raj has identified a large opportunity for residents in India to generate their own power and save money by setting up solar equipment on their roofs or balconies, etc. Besides, conceiving a business ideas promotion involves taking an initiative to form a company so that practical shape can be given to it.

Briefly outline the other functions which need to be performed by Raj as a promoter.

Q17. Piyush and Prateek have decided to convert their partnership form of business organisation into a Private Limited Company on the advice of their friend Prerak. Prerak advises them on certain documents which need to be attached with the application for registration of the company. He asks them to get a document prepared, which will define the relationship of the company with outsiders. In addition to this, a document containing the rules of internal management of the company should also be prepared, which will indicate how the objectives of the company are to be achieved. Furthermore, the directors of the proposed company have to give an undertaking to purchase the qualification shares. He asks them to first get these three documents prepared and then contact him for further information on the remaining documents.

(a) Identify the various documents been described in the above lines.

(b) Also, mention the remaining documents which needs to be filed with the Registrar of the companies for the registration.