SHRI JAIN PUBLIC SCHOOL, BIKANER

CLASS : -XII

SUMMER VACATION HOLIDAY ASSIGNMENT

ACCOUNTANCY

PARTNERSHIP - FUNDAMENTALS

Q.1 What is meant by Partnership?

Q.2 What is meant by 'Unlimited Liability of a partner"?

Q.3 Would a "Charitable dispensary" run by 8 members be deemed a partnership firm? Give reason in support ofyour answer.

Q.4 What is meant by Partnership Deed?

Q.5 State the provisions of Indian Partnership Act. 1932, regarding interest on partner's capital and interest onpartner's loan when there is no Partnership Deed.

Q.6 State the provisions of Indian Partnership Act. regarding the payment of remuneration to a partner for theservices rendered.

OR

In the absence of any provision in the Partnership Deed, at what rate is a working partner entitled for remuneration?

Q.7 A, B and C are partners and decided that no interest on drawings is to be charged to any partner. But after oneyear 'C' wants that interest on drawings should be charged to every partner. State how 'C' can do this.

Q.8 What advantages does a firm perceive in having a "Partnership Deed"?

Q.9 Can a partner be exempted from sharing the losses in a firm? If yes, under what circumstances?

Q.10 Do all firms need a Deed and registration?

Q.11 State the provisions of Partnership Act, 1932, in the absence of a Partnership Deed regarding (i) Interest onPartner's Drawings and (ii) Interest on Advances other than Capital.

Q.12 What share of profits would a "sleeping partner" who has contributed 75% of the Total Capital get in theabsence of a Deed?

Q.13 Is a sleeping partner liable to the acts of other partners?

Q.14 A, B and C decided that interest on capital will be provided to each partner @ 5% p.a. But after one year, Cwants that no interest on capital is to be provided to any partner. State how 'C' can do this?

Q.15 A Partnership Deed provides for payment of interest on capital but there was a loss instead of profit during theyear 2010-2011. At what rate will the interest on capital be allowed?

Q.16 Give two circumstances in which the fixed capital of partners may change.

Q.17 How would you calculate interest on drawings of equal amounts drawn on the last day of every month?

Q.18 When is it that the Capital Account of a partner does not show a 'Debit Balance' in spite of regular andconsistent losses year after year?

Q.19 How would you calculate interest on drawings on unequal amounts drawn at unequal intervals?

Q.20 Where would you record 'interest on drawings' when capital is fixed?

Q.21 Suresh and Ramesh are partners in a firm with a capital of '3,00,000 and '4,00,000 respectively. They do nothave a partnership Deed. Ramesh wants to share the profits in the ratio of capitals. State with reason whetherthe claim is valid.

Q.22 Ram and Mohan are partners in a firm without any Partnership Deed. Their capitals are: Ram ‘8,00,000 and Mohan ‘6,00,000. Ram is an active partner and looks after the business. Ram wants that profit should beshared in proportion of capitals. State with reasons whether his claim is valid or not.

Q.23 The firm XYZ earned a profit of Rs.2,75,000 during the year ended 31st March, 2009, 10% of this profit was tobe transferred to General Reserve. Pass the necessary Journal entry for the same.

Q.24 Do all firms of business organisations prepare the Profit and Loss Appropriation Account?

Q.25 List any four essential elements of Partnership.

Q.26 State the main provision of the Partnership Act relating to accounting, if there is no Partnership Deed.

Q.27 List any four contents of a Partnership Deed.

Q.28 What is meant by Guarantee of Profit to a partner?

Q.29 Why is it necessary to have a Partnership Deed?

Q.30 Distinguish between Fixed Capital and Fluctuating Capital.

Q.31 Ram and Manohar are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 7:3. According to the Partnership Deed. Ram was to be paid salary of Rs.5,000 per month and Manohar was go get a honus of Rs.40,000 p.a. Interest on capital was to be allowed @ 10% p.a. and interest on drawings was to be charged @ 8% p.a. Interest on Ram’s drawings was Rs.3,000 and on Manohar’s drawings Rs.2,000. Their fixed capitals were Rs.4,00,000 and Rs.1,50,000 respectively. The firm earned a profit of Rs.2,50,000 for the year ended 31st march, 2004. Prepare the Profit and Loss Appropriation Account of Ram and Manohar.

Q.32 A and B start business on 1st July, 2004, each partner contributing Rs.1,50,000 as his share of capital. Three months later, on 1st October, 2004, B makes an additional contribution of Rs.1,00,000 which is treated as a loan.The profit for the period ended March 2005 was Rs.85,000 before charging any interest. Both the partners were entitled to a salary of Rs.3,000 each, per quarter. The partners had drawn Rs.24,000 each on 1st January, 2005. Prepare the Profit and Loss Appropriation Account for the period ended 31st March 2005.

Q.33 A, B and C were partners in a firm having capitals of Rs.60,000, Rs.60,000 and Rs.80,000 respectively. Their Current Account balances were A: Rs.10,000; B Rs.5,000 and C Rs.2,000 (Dr.) According to the Partnership Deed, the partners were entitled to interest on capital @ 5% p.a. C being the working partner was also entitled to asalary of Rs.6,000 p.a. The profits were to be divided as:

(i) The first Rs.20,000 in proportion to their capitals.

(ii) Next Rs.30,000 in the ratio of 5:3:2.

(iii) Remaining profits to be shared equally.

The firm made a profit of Rs.1,56,000 before charging any of the above items. Prepare the Profit and LossAppropriation Account and pass the necessary Journal entry for apportionment of profit.

Q.34 Sharma and Verma were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 4:1. Their capitals on 1st April, 2006 were: Sharms Rs.5,00,000 and Verma Rs.1,00,000. The Partnership Deed provided that Sharma will get a commission of 10% on the net profit after allowing a salary of Rs.5,000 per month to Verma. The profit of the firm for the year ended 31st March, 2007 was Rs.2,80,000. Prepare the Profit and Loss Appropriation Account of Sharma and Verma for the year ended 31st March, 2007.

Q.35 G, H, and R were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 7:4:9. Their fixed capitals were G- Rs.2,00,000, H- Rs.75,000 and R- Rs.3,50,000. Their Partnership Deed provided for the following:

(i) Interest on capital @ 9% p.a.

(ii) Salary of Rs.6,000 per month to H.

(iii) Interest on drawing @ 6% p.a.

During the year ended 31st December, 2009, the firm earned a profit of Rs.1,70,000. Interest on GRs.s drawings was Rs.750, on HRs.s drawings Rs.450 and on R's drawings Rs.1,250. Prepare the Profit and Loss AppropriationAccount for the year ended 31st December, 2009.

Q.36 D, E and F were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 5:7:8. Their fixed capitals were D-Rs.5,00,000; E- Rs.7,00,000 and F-Rs.8,00,000. Their Partnership Deed provided for the following:

(i) Interest on Capital @ 10% p.a.

(ii) Salary of Rs.10,000 per month of F.

(iii) Interest on drawings @ 12% p.a.

D withdrew Rs.40,000 on 31st January, 2009; E withdrew Rs.50,000 on 31st March, 2009 and F withdrew Rs.30,000 on 31st December, 2009. During the year ended 31st December 2009, The firm earned a profit ofRs.3,50,000. Prepare the Profit and Loss Appropriation Account for the year ended 31st December2009.

Q.37 L, M and N were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3:4:5. Their fixed capitals were L - Rs.4,00,000;M- Rs.5,00,000 and N-Rs.6,00,000 respectively. The Partnership Deed provided for the following:

(i) Interest on capital @ 6% p.a.

(ii) Salary of Rs.30,000 p.a. to N.

(iii) Interest on partners' drawings will be charged @12% p.a. During the year ended 31st March 2009, the firm earned a profit of Rs.2,70,000. L withdrew Rs.10,000 on 1st April, 2008, M withdrew Rs.12,000 on 30th September, 2008 and N withdrew Rs.15,000 on 31st December, 2008. Prepare the Profit and Loss Appropriation Account for the year ended 31st March, 2009.

Q.38 K and P were partners in a firm sharing profits in 4:3 ratio. Their capitals on 1st April, 2009 were: K Rs.80,000and P Rs.60,000. The Partnership Deed provided as follows:

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

(ii) K and P will be entitled to get monthly salary of Rs.2,000 and Rs.3,000 respectively.

The profits for the year ended 31st March, 2010 were Rs.1,00,300.. The drawings of K and P were Rs.40,000 and Rs.50,000 respectively. Interest on K's drawings was Rs.2,000 and on P's drawings Rs.2,500. Prepare the Profit and Loss Appropriation Account of K and P for the year ended 31st March, 2010 assuming that the capitals of thepartners were fluctuating.

Q.39 Malti, Paro and Arti are partners in a firm having fixed capitals of Rs.80,000, Rs.40,000 and Rs.50,000 respectively sharing profits as 7:6:4. The rate of interest on capital was agreed at 10% p.a. but was wrongly credited tothem at 12% p.a. Give the necessary adjustment entry to adjust the balances of PartnersRs. Capital Accounts.

Q.40 On 31st March, 2005, after the closing the books of accounts, the Capital Accounts of A, B and C stood atRs.24,000; Rs.20,000 and Rs.12,000 respectively. The profit for the year Rs.36,000 was distributed equally. Subsequently, it was discovered that interest on capital @ 5% p.a. had been omitted. The profit-sharing ratio was 2:2:1. Passan adjustment Journal entry.

Q.41 Ram and Shyam were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3:5. Their fixed capitals were; RamRs.5,00,000 and Shyam Rs.9,00,000. After the accounts of the year had been closed, it was found that interest oncapital @10% p.a. as provided in the partnership agreement has not been credited to the Capital Accounts ofthe Partners. Pass the necessary Journal entry to rectify the error.

Q.42 A, B and C are partners in a firm. On 1.4.2005, their capitals stood at Rs.50,000, Rs.25,000 and Rs.25,000 respectively. As per the provisions of the Partnership Deed.
(i) C was entitled for a salary of Rs.5,000 p.a.
(ii) Partners were entitled to interest on capital @ 5% p.a.
(iii) Profits were to be shared in the ratio of partners' capitals.
The net profit for the year 2005-06 of '33,000 was distributed equally without providing for the above terms. Pass an adjustment entry in Journal to rectify the above error.

Q.43 Ravi and Mohan were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 7:5. Their respective fixed capitals were: Ravi- Rs.10,00,000 and Mohan - Rs.7,00,000. The Partnership Deed provided for the following:
(i) Interest on capital @ 12% p.a.
(ii) Ravi's salary '6,000 per month and Mohan's salary Rs.60,000 per year.
The profit for the year ended 31.3.2007 was Rs.5,04,000 which was distributed equally, without providing forthe above. Pass an adjustment entry.

Q.44 Kumar and Raja were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 7:3. Their fixed capitals were: Kumar Rs.9,00,000 and Raja Rs.4,00,000. The Partnership Deed provided the following but the profit for the year wasdistributed without providing for:
(i) Interest on capital @ 9% p.a.
(ii) Kumar's salary Rs.50,000 per year and Raja's salary Rs.3,000 per month.
The profit for the year ended 31st March, 2007 was Rs.2,78,000. Pass the adjustment entry.

Q.45 A, B and C were partners. Their capitals were Rs.30,000, Rs.20,000 and Rs.10,000 respectively. According to the Partnership Deed, they were entitled to an interest on capital @ 5% p.a. In addition B was also entitled to draw a salary of Rs.500 per month. C was entitled to a commission of 5% on the profits after charging andinterest on capital, but before charging the salary payable to B. The net profits for the year were Rs.30,000, distributed in the ratio of their capitals without providing for any of the above adjustments. The profits were to be shared in the ratio of 2:2:1. Pass the necessary adjustment entry showing the workings clearly.

Q.46 A, B and C were partners in a firm. Their capitals were A-Rs.30,000; B-Rs.20,000 and C-Rs.10,000 respectively. According to the partnership Deed, they were entitled to an interest on capital @ 5% p.a. In addition B wasalso entitled to draw a salary of Rs.500 per month. C was entitled to a commission of 5% on the profits after charging the interest on capital, but before charging the salary payable to B. The net profits for the year wereRs.30,000 distributed in the ratio of their capitals without providing for any of the above adjustments. The profitswere to be shared in the ratio 2:1:2. Pass the necessary adjustment entry showing the workings clearly.

Q.47 A, B, C and D are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4:3:3:2. Their fixed capitals on 31st March, 2010 were Rs.60,000, Rs.90,000; Rs.1,20,000 and Rs.90,000. After preparing the final accounts for the year ended 31st March, 2010 it was discovered that interest on capital @12% p.a. was not allowed and interest on drawings amounted to Rs.2,000; Rs.2,500; Rs.1,500 and Rs.1,000 respectively was also not charged. Pass the necessaryadjustment Journal entry showing your workings clearly.

Q.48 Ram and Shyam were partners in a firm. After crediting the profits of the year Rs.2,00,000 in their Capital Accounts, the balances of their capitals were; Ram Rs.4,00,000 and Shyam Rs.3,00,000. During the year Ram withdrew Rs.80,000 and Shyam Rs.1,00,000. It was found that interest on capital and drawings @ 10% p.a. asprovided in the partnership agreement had not been allowed and charged to the Partners' Capital Account. Pass the necessary adjustment entry.

Q.49 A, B and C are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 2:2:1. C is guaranteed a minimum amount of Rs.10,000 as his share of profit every year. Deficiency, if any, on that account shall be borne by B. The profits for two years ended 31st March, 2003 and 31st March, 2004 were Rs.50,000 and Rs.60,000 respectively.

Prepare the Profit and Loss Appropriation Account for two years.

Q.50 The partners of a firm distributed the profits for the year ended 31st March, 2003, Rs.90,000 in the ratio of 3:2:1 without providing for the following adjustments:

(i) A and C were entitled to a salary of Rs.1,500 p.a.

(ii) B was entitled to a commission of Rs.4,500.

(iii) B and C had guaranteed a minimum profit of Rs.35,000 p.a. to A.

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

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

Q.51 The partnership agreement between Maneesh and Girish provides that :

(i) Profits will be shared equally:

(ii) Maneesh will be allowed a salary of Rs. 400 p.m:

(iii) Girish who manages the sales depertment will be allowed a commission equalto 10% of the net profits,after allowing Meneesh's salary:

(iv) 7% interest will be allowed on partner's fixed capital.

(v) 5% interest will be charged on partner's annual drawings;

(vi) The fixed capitals of Maneesh and Girish are Rs. 1,00,000 and Rs. 80,000, respectively. Their annual drawings were Rs. 16,000 and 14,000, respectively. The net profit for the year ending March 31, 2015 amounted to Rs. 40,000;

Prepare firm's Profit and Loss Appropriation Account. [NCERT]

Q.52 Simmi and Sonu are partners in a firm, sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:1. The profit and loss account of the firm for the year ending March 31,2015 shows a net profit of Rs. 1,50,000. Prepare the Profit and Loss Appropriationc Account by taking into consideration the following information: [NCERT]

(i) Partners capital on April 1, 2014; Simmi, Rs. 30,000; Sonu, Rs. 60,000;

(ii) Current accounting balances on April 1, 2014; Simmi, Rs. 30,000 (cr); Sonu, Rs. 15,000 (cr.):

(iii) Partners drawings during the year amounted toSimmi, Rs. 20,000; Sonu. Rs. 15,000;

(iv) Interest on capital was allowed @ 5% p.a.;

(v) Interest on drawing was to be charged @ 6% p.a.

(vi) Partners salaries : Simmi Rs. 12,000 and Sonu Rs. 9,000. Also show the partners current accounts.

Q.53 Rakesh and Roshan are partners, sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2 capitals of Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 30,000, respectively. They withdrew from the firm the following amounts, for their personal use :

Rakesh	Month	Rs.
	May 31, 2014 June 30, 2014 August 31, 2014 November 1, 2014 December 31, 2014 January 31, 2015 March 01, 2015	600 500 1,000 400 1,500 300 700
Rohan	*At the beginning of each month*	*400*

[NCERT]

Interest is to be charged@ 6% p.a. Calculate interest on drawings, assuming that book of accounts are closedon March 31, 2015, every year.

Q.54 Menon and Thomas are partners in a firm. They share profitts equally. Their monthly drawings are Rs. 2,000 each. Interest on drawings is to be charged @ 10% p.a. Calculate interest on MenonRs.s drawings for the year 2006, assuming that money is withdrawn: (i) in the beginning of every month, (ii) in the middle of every month,and (iii) at the end of every month. [NCERT]

Q.55 Arun, Boby and Chintu are partners in a firm sharing profit in the ratio or 2:2:1. According to the terms of thepartnership agreement, Chintu has to get a minimum of Rs. 60,000, irrespective of the profits of the firm. AnyDeficiency to Chintu on Account of such guarantee shall be borne by Arun. Prepare the profit and lossappropriation account showing distribution of profits among partnerss in case the profits for year 2015 are: (i) Rs. 2,50,000: (ii) 3,60,000. [NCERT]

Q.56 Ashok, Brijesh and Cheena are partners sharing profits and losses in the Iratio of 2 : 2 : 1. Ashok and Brijeshhave guaranteed that Cheena share in any year shall be less than Rs. 20,000. The net profit for the year ended march 31, 2015 amounted to Rs. 70,000. Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account. [NCERT]

Q.57 Ram, Mohan and Sohan are partners with capitals of Rs. 5,00,000, Rs. 2,50,000 and 2,00,000 respectively.After providing interst on capital @ 10% p.a. the profits are divisible as follows: [NCERT] Ram $1/2$, Mohan $1/3$ and Sohan $1/6$. But Ram and Mohan have guaranteed that SohanRs.s share in the profit shallnot be less than Rs. 25,000, in any year. The net profit for the year ended March 31,2015 is Rs. 2,00,000,before charging interest on capital.
You are required to show distribution of profit.

Q.58 Amit, Babita and Sona form a partnership firm, sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2:1, subject to the following:

(i) SonaRs.s share in the profits, guaranteed to be not less than Rs. 15,000 in any year. [NCERT]

(ii) Babita gives guarantee to the effect that gross fee earned by her for the firm shall be equal to her average gross fee of the proceeding five years, when she was carrying on profession alonge (which is Rs. 25,000). The net profit for the year ended March 31, 2015 is Rs. 75,000. The gross fee earned by Babita for the firm wasRs. 16,000
You are required to show Profit and Loss Appropriation Account (after giving effect to the alone).

Q.59 On March 31, 2015 the balance in the capital accounts of Eluin. Monu and Ahmed, after making adjustments for profits, drawing, etc; were Rs. 80,000, Rs. 60,000 and Rs. 40,000 respectively. Subsequently, it was discovered that intereest on capital and interest on drawings had been omitted. [NCERT]
The partners were entitled to interest on capital @ 5% p.a.The drawings durign the year were Eluin Rs.20,000; Monu, Rs. 15,000 and Ahmed, Rs. 9,000. Interest on drawings chargeable to partners were Eluin Rs,500, Monu Rs. 360 and Ahmed Rs. 200. The net profit during the year amounted to

Rs. 1,20,000, The profitsharing ratio was 3:2:1. Record necessary adjustment entries.

Q.60 Azad and Benny are equal partnerss. Their capitals are Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 80,000, respectively. After theaccounts for the year have been prepared it is discovered that interest at 5% p.a. as provided in the partnershipagreement, has not been credited to the capital accounts before distribution of profits. It is decided to make anadjustment entry at the beginning of the next year. Record the necessary journal entry. [NCERT]

Q.61 Kavita and Pradeep are partners, sharing profits inteh ratio of 3:2. They employed Chandan as their manger,to whom they paid a salary of Rs. 750 p.m. Chandan deposited Rs. 20,000 on which interest is payable @ 9%

p.a. At the end of 2001 (after the division of profit). It was decided that Chandan should be treated as partner

w.e.f. Jan. 1, 1998 with $^{1}/_{6}$ th share in profit. His deposit being considered as capital carrying interest @ 6%

p.a. like capital of other partners. Firm's profit after allowing interest on capital were as follows :

		(Rs.)
2012	Profit	59,000
2013	Profit	62,000
2014	Loss	(4,000)
2015	Profit	78,000

Record the necessary journal entries to give effect to the above.

[NCERT]

Q.62 Mohan, Vijay and Anil are partners, the balance on their capital accounts being Rs. 30,000, Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 20,000 respectively. In arriving at these figures, the profits for the year ended March 31, 2015 amountingto Rupees 24,000 had been credited to partners in the proportion in which they shared Rs. 5,000, Rs. 4,000and Rs. 3,000, respectively. Subsequently, the following omissions were noticed: [NCERT]

(a) Interest onCapital, at the rate of 10% p.a, was not charged

(b) Interest on Drawings: Mohan Rs. 250, Vijay Rs. 200, Anil Rs. 150 was not recorded in the books.Record necessary corrections through journal entries.

Q.63 Anju, Manju and Mamta are partners whose fixed capitals were Rs. 10,000, Rs. 8,000 and Rs. 6,000, respectively. As per the partnership agreement, there is a provision for allowing interest on capitals @ 5% p.a.but entries for the same have not been made for the last three years. The profit sharing ratio during there yearsremained as follows: [NCERT]

Year	Anju	Manju	Mamta
2013	4	3	5
2014	3	2	1
2015	1	1	1

Make necessary and adjustment entry at the beginning of the fourth year i.e. Jan. 2015.

Q.64 Ravi and Sonu are partners in a firm. They do not have partnership deed. Ravi presents the following Profit and Loss Appropriation Account to his partner Sonu:

PROFIT AND LOSS APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT

for the year ending 31st March, 2014

Dr | Cr

Particulars	Amt. (₹)	Particulars	Amt. (₹)
To Salary A/c Ravi	4,000	By Net Profit (as per Profit and Loss A/c)	35,000
To interest on Ravi's Loan (10% of ₹20,000)	2,000		
To interest on Capital Ravi (₹30,000x6%) 1,800 Sonu (₹20,000x6%) 1,200	3,000		
To Profit transferred to: (3:2) Ravi's Capital A/c 15,600 Sonu's Capital A/c 10,400	26,000		
	35,000		35,000

Sonu feels that Ravi has contravened the provisions of law. Prepare the revised Profit and Los Appropriation Account on proper lines.

Q.65 Ram and Mohan are partners in a firm. They admitted Rakhi as a partner without capital for 1/3rd share in the profit of the firm. She is blind by birth but having good management qualities. The new partnership agreement provides for the following:

(i) 10% of the trading profit will be donated to Prime MinisterRs.s Relief Fund.

(ii) 5% of the trading profit will be donated to the National Blind Relief Fund.

(iii) Products will be sold at a discount of 15% on Maximum Retail Price to the people living below poverty line.

(iv) New retail shops will be opened in the Naxal affected areas of the country.

(v) New jobs of sales persons will be reserved for the girls belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Trading profit of the firm for the year ended 31st March, 2012 was 10,00,000, identify any four considered by Ram, Mohan and Rakhi while preparing the new partnership deed and also prepare Rs.Profit and Loss Appropriation Account' of Ram, Mohan and Rakhi for the year ended 31st March, 2012.

Q.66 A and B are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. Their capitals are Rs.5,00,000 and Rs.1,00,000 respectively. A is entitled to interest on capital @ 10% p.a. and B is entitled to salary @ Rs.5,000 per month. The net profit before providing for interest on capital and partner's salary for the year ended 31st December 2014 was Rs.77,000. Show the distribution of profits.

Q.67 X and Y started a partnership business on 1st April, 2013 with capitals of Rs.2,00,000 and Rs.1,00,000 respectively. During the year, X withdrew Rs.1,000 at the beginning of every month and Y withdrew Rs.2,000 at the end of everymonth. The terms of partnership deed are:

(a) Interest on Capital @ 12% p.a. and interest is to be charged on drawings @ 6% p.a.

(b) X is to get a monthly salary of Rs.2500.

(c) Y is entitled to a commission @ 10% on net profits after charging X's salary and his own commission.

(d) 20% of the net distributable profits to be transferred to General Reserve.

(e) Sharing of profit or loss will be in the ratio of their Capital Contribution. The profit before making above appropriations was Rs.3,60,000. Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account and Partners' Capital Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 2014.

Q.68 From the following Balance Sheet of X and Y, calculate interest on capital @ 10% p.a. for the year ended 31stDecember 2014;

Liabilities	Amt. (₹)	Assets	Amt. (₹)
X's Capital	2,60,000	Sundry Assets	4,10,000
Y's Capital	1,30,000	X's Drawings	10,000
Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c (2014)	30,000		
	4,20,000		4,20,000

During the year, X's drawings were Rs. 10,000 and Y's drawings were Rs. 20,000. Profit during the year wasRs. 60,000.

Q.69 Following is the Balance Sheet of A and B as at 31st December 2014.

Liabilities	Amt. (₹)	Assets	Amt. (₹)
A's Capital	2,00,000	Sundry Assets	3,70,000
B's Capital	1,00,000	A's Drawings	20,000
Reserve fund	40,000		
Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c (2014)	50,000		
	3,90,000		3,90,000

During the year, A's drawings were Rs.35,000 and B's drawings were Rs.30,000. Profits during the year was Rs.1,70,000. Out of the profits, Rs.40,000 have been transferred to reserve fund for future. Calculate interest oncapital @ 10% p.a. for 2014.

Q.70 X and Y are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2:1. They had capitals of Rs.3,00,000 and Rs.2,00,000respectively. Both the partners are entitled to interest on capitals @ 5%

- Y is entitled to salary of Rs.1,500 per month.
- X is entitled for commission @ 10% on net profits after charging Y's salary and interest on capitals, butbefore his own commission.
- Y is entitled for commission @ 10% on net distributable profits after charging his own commission.

The profit earned for the year ended 31.03.14 is Rs.98,000. Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account.

Q.71 A and B are partner sharing profits and losses equally. The firm earned a profit of Rs.2,70,000 for the year ended
31.3.12. A and B had capitals of Rs.3,00,000 and Rs.2,00,000 respectively. Current Accounts Balances on April1, 2011; A Rs.20,000 (Cr); Rs.10,000 (Cr). Their deed provides that:

(a) A and B withdrew Rs.20,000 and Rs.30,000 respectively during the year.
(b) Interest on capital is to be allowed @ 5% p.a.
(c) Interest on drawing is to be charged @ 6%
(d)Ais entitled for commission @ 10% on net profits after charging B's salary, interest on capitals and his owncommission.
(e) B is entitled to salary of '25,000 Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account and partnersRs. Current andCapital A/c for the year ended 31st March 2012.

Q.72 Satnam and Qureshi after doing their MBA decided to start a partnership firm to manufacture ISI marked electronic goods for economically weaker section of the society. Satnam also expressed his willingness toadmit Juliee as a partner without capital who is specially abled but a very creative and intelligent friend of him. Qureshi agreed to this. They formed a partnership on 1stApril 2012 on the following terms.

(i) Satnam will contribute Rs.4,00,000 and Qureshi will contribute Rs.2,00,000 as capitals.
(ii) Satnam, Qureshi and Juliee will share profits in the ratio of 2:2:1.
(iii) Interest on capital will be allowed @ 6% p.a.

Due to shortage of capital Satnam contributed Rs.50,000 on 30th September, 2012 and Qureshi contributedRs.20,000 on 1st January 2013 as additional capitals. The profit of the firm for the year ended 31st March, 2013was Rs.3,37,800.

(a) Identify any two values which the firm wants to communicate to the society.
(b) Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account for the year ending 31st March 2013.

Q.73 Soniya, Charu and Smita started a partnership firm on April 1, 2006. They contributed Rs.5,00,000, Rs.4,00,000and Rs.3,00,000 respectively as their capitals and decided to share profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2:1. The partnership provides that Soniya is to be paid a salary of Rs.10,000 per month and Charu a commission of Rs.50,000. It also provides that interest on capital be allowed @ 6% p.a. The drawings for the year were Soniya Rs.60,000, Charu Rs.40,000 and Smita Rs.20,000. Interest on drawings was charged as Rs.2700 as Soniya's drawings, Rs.1800 on Charu's drawings and Rs.900 on Smita's drawings. The net amount of profit as per Profit and Loss Account for the year 2006-07 was Rs.3,56,600.
(i) Record necessary journal entries.
(ii) Prepare profit and loss appropriation account
(iii) Show capital accounts of the partners.

Q.74 Mona, Nisha and Priyanka are partners in a firm. They contributed Rs. 50,000 each as capital three years ago. At that time, Priyanka agreed to look after the business as Mona and Nisha were busy. The profits for the past three years were Rs.15,000, Rs.25,000 and Rs.50,000 respectively. While going through the books of accounts, Mona noticed that the profit had been distributed in the ratio of 1:1:2. When she enquired from Priyanka about this, Priyanka answered that since she looked after the business, so she should get more profit. Mona 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 Mona, Nisha and Priyanka bypassing an adjustment entry.
(b) Identify the value which was not practiced by Priyanka while distributing profits.

Q.75 Mannu and Shrishti are partners in a firm sharing profit in the ratio of 3:2. Following is the balance sheet of thefirm as on March 31st, 2006
[NCERT]

Liabilities		Amt (₹)	Assets		Amt(₹)
Capital A/cs'			Drawings		
Mannu	30,000		Mannu	4,000	
Shrishti	10,000	40,000	Shrishti	2,000	6,000
			Other Assets		34,000
		40,000			40,000

Profit for the year ended March 31st, 2006 was Rs.5,000 which was divided in the agreed ratio, but interest @5% p.a. on capital and @ 6% p.a. on drawings was inadvertently omitted. Adjust interest on drawings on anaverage basis for 6 months. Give the adjustment entry.

Q.76 X and Y are partner sharing profit and losses in the ratio of 2:1. On 31st March, 2014 (after division of theyear's profit), they decided to take their Manager Z into partnership, with effect from 1st April 2011. As a manager, Z was getting montly salary of Rs.1500 and Z had also advanced Rs.2,00,000 to the firm by way of a loan on which he is getting interest @ 12% p.a. During the three financial years, firm's profits after adjusting salary to Z, interst on loan and interest on capitalof the partners were:

Year Ended	Profits and Losses (₹)
31st March 2012	3,00,000 (Profit)
31st March, 2013	1,00,000 (Loss)
31st March, 2014	4,00,000 (Profit)

As per the new agreement:
* Z is to be given 1/4th share in the profits; and
* Z will be entitled to annual salary of 40,000 and
* Z's loan shall be treated as his capital carrying interest at 6% per annum the capitals of other partners. Record the necessary entries to give effect to the above arrangement.
(Note: Interest on Capital is to beallowed as a charge)

Q.77 Ram and Shyam are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:1. They agreed to admit their manager, Hari as a partner with effect from 1st January 2014 for 1/4th share in of profit. Hari has deposited '30,000 assecurity. He was getting a salary of Rs.24,000 per annum and a commission of 10% on the net profit after charging his salary and commission. As per partnership deed, the security deposited by Hari is to be treated as his share of capital. Any excess amount which Hari will get as a partner over the receipt as a manager would beborne by Ram and Shyam in the ratio of 3:2. Profit for the year 2014 was Rs.2,00,000 before payment of salaryand commission to Hari. Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account of the firm during 2014.

Q.78 A and B are in partnership sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4:1. They decided to admit C, their manager, as a partner with effect from 1st January, 2014 for 1/8th share in profits. C, as a manager was getting salary ofRs.9,600 per annum and commission of 5% of the net profits after charging such salary and commission. In terms of the partnership deed, any excess amount which C will be entitled to receive as a partner over the amountwhich would have been due to him as a manager, would be personally borne by A out of his share of profit. Profit for the year ended 31st December, 2014, amounted to Rs.1,35,600 before payment of salary and commission. Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account of the firm during 2014.

Q.79 Mollie, Ananya and Isha are partners in a CA firm, sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2:2:1. All thepartners have agreed to the following terms:

*Isha's share of profits is guaranteed to be not less than Rs.25,000 p.a.

*Mollie gives a guarantee to the effect that the gross fee earned by her for the firm will not be less than the average gross fee earned by her during the preceding four years when she was carrying on the profession alone(the average of which works out at Rs. 40,000)

The profits earned by the firm for the year ended 31st March, 2014 are Rs.70,000. The gross fees earned by Mollie for the firm is just Rs.30,000. Prepare the Profit and Loss Appropriation Account, showing your workingclearly.

Q.80 A, B, C and D are partners having capitals of Rs.2,00,000; Rs.1,50,000, Rs. 1,00,000 and Rs. 50,000respectively. They share profits and losses in the ratioof 3:2:2:1. They have agreed upon the following terms:

(i) Partners are entitled to interest on capital @ 8% p.a.

(ii) C will get salary @ Rs.5,000 per month.

(iii) B's share of profits excluding interest on capital has been guaranteed to be not less than Rs.2,60,000.

(iv) D's share of profits including interest on capital has been guaranteed by A to be not less than Rs.1,10,000. The profits for the year ended 31st March, 2014 were Rs.9,00,000 before any appropriations. Prepare theProfit and Loss Appropriation Account.

Q.81 X and Y were partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3:1. Their capitals as on 1st January 2014 were Rs.3,00,000and Rs.2,00,000 respectively. On 1st April 2014, they admitted Z as a partner for 1/5th share. Z introducedRs.2,00,000 as capital and X personally guaranteed Z that his share of profits, after charging interest on capital @ 12% p.a., would not be less than Rs.50,000 p.a. Profit for the year ended 31st

December 2014 before interest on capital was Rs.3,00,000 and 20% of this profit relates to first three months ofthe year. Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account.

Q.82 A, B and C entered into partnership on 1st July, 2013 to share profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2:1. A personally guaranteed that C's share of profit after charging interest on capital @ 6% p.a. would not be less than Rs.18,000

p.a. The capital contribution were A Rs.1,00,000; B Rs.50,000 and C Rs.50,000. The profits for the periodended 31st March, 2014 were Rs.69,000. Show the distribution of profits.

B.St

TOPICS

Explain the followings :

1. Functional Foremanship
2. Standardisation and Simplification of work
3. Time study
4. Motion study
5. Differential Piece wage system

ECONOMICS

Q.1 From the following data, find value added at market price:

	Items	
(i)	Output sold (on units)	700
(ii)	Price per unit of output (₹)	15
(iii)	Goods & Service tax	1200
(iv)	Import duty	500
(v)	Net change in stock	(–)800
(vi)	Depreciation	500
(vii)	Intermediate consumption	6200

Answer	₹3000

Q.2 In on economy, following transactions took place. Calculate value of output and value added by firm B.

(i) Firm A sold to firm B goods of ₹ 80 Cr., to firm C ₹50 cr. to household ₹30 cr. and goods of value ₹10 cr. remains unsold.

(ii) Firm B sold to firm C goods of ₹70 cr., to firm D ₹40 cr. goods of value ₹30 cr. were exported and goods of value ₹5 cr. was sold to government.

Answer	Value of output of firm B- ₹145 cr. Value added by firm B = ₹65 cr.

Q.3 From the following data calculate operating surplus items:

	Items	(₹ in cr.)
(i)	Net indirect tax	300
(ii)	Gross domestic product at market price	3120
(iii)	Employees contribution to social security	200
(iv)	Compensation of employees	1600
(v)	Rent	200
(vi)	Interest	150
(vii)	NFIA	(–)20
(viii)	Depreciation	200

Answer	₹1020 cr.

Q.4 Calculate 'Gross National Product at Market Price'

	Items	(₹ in cr.)
(i)	Rent	100
(ii)	Net current transfer to Row	30
(iii)	Social security contribution by employees	47
(iv)	Mixed Income	600
(v)	Gross domestic capital formation	140
(vi)	Royalty	20
(vii)	Interest	110
(viii)	Compensation of employees	500
(ix)	Net domestic capital formation	120
(x)	NFIA	(–)10
(xi)	Net Indirect taxes	150
(xii)	Profits	200

Answer	₹1690 cr.

Q.5 Calculate the gross national product at market price:

	Items	(₹ in cr.)
(i)	Wages & salaries	800
(ii)	Personal tax	150
(iii)	Operating surplus	200
(iv)	Undistributed profit	10
(v)	Social security contribution by employees	100
(vi)	Corporate tax	50
(vii)	Net factor income to abroad	(–)20
(viii)	Net indirect tax	70
(ix)	Consumption of fixed capital	30
(x)	Mixed income of self-employed	500
(xi)	Royalty	9

Answer	₹1720 cr.

Q.6 Calculate (A) operating surplus, and (B) Domestic income:

	Items	(₹ in cr.)
(i)	Compensation of employees	2000
(ii)	Rent and interest	800
(iii)	Indirect taxes	120
(iv)	Corporate tax	460
(v)	Consumption of fixed capital	100
(vi)	Subsidies	20
(vii)	Dividend	940
(viii)	Undistributed profits	300
(ix)	Net factor income to abroad	150
(x)	Mixed income	200

Answer	Operating surplus ₹ 2500 cr. Domestic income ₹4700 cr.

Q.7 Calculate the value of 'Rent' from the following data:

	Items	(₹ in cr.)
(i)	Gross domestic product at market price	18000
(ii)	Mixed income of self-employed	7000
(iii)	Subsidies	250
(iv)	Interest	800
(v)	Rent	?
(vi)	Profit	975
(vii)	Compensation of employees	6000
(viii)	Consumption of fixed assets	1000
(ix)	Indirect tax	2000

Answer	Rent ₹475 cr.

Q.8 Calculate value of 'Interest' from the follownig:

	Items	(₹ in cr.)
(i)	Indirect tax	1500
(ii)	Subsidies	700
(iii)	Profits	1100
(iv)	Consumption of fixed capital	700
(v)	Gross domestic product at market price	17500
(vi)	Compensation of employees	9300
(vii)	Interest	?
(viii)	Mixed income	3500

(ix)	Rent	800

Answer	Interest ₹1300 cr.

Q.9 Calculate the value of 'Mixed income of self-employed' from the following data:

	Items	(₹ in cr.)
(i)	Compensation of employees	17300
(ii)	Interest	1200
(iii)	Consumption of fixed capital	1100
(iv)	Mixed income of self employed	?
(v)	Subsidies	750
(vi)	Gross domestic product at market price	27500
(vii)	Indirect taxes	2100
(viii)	Profits	1800
(ix)	Rent	2000

Answer	₹2750 cr.

Q.10 Calculate (A) Domestic income (B) Compensation of employees:

	Items	(₹ in cr.)
(i)	NFIA	(–)20
(ii)	Net exports	10
(iii)	Net indirect taxes	50
(iv)	Rent and royalty	20
(v)	Consumption of fixed capital	10
(vi)	Private final consumption expenditure	400
(vii)	corporate tax	10
(viii)	Interest	30
(ix)	Net domestic capital formation	50
(x)	Dividends	22
(xi)	Govt. Final consumption expenditure	100
(xii)	Undistributed profits	5
(xiii)	Mixed income	23

Answer	Domestic income ₹510 cr. Compensation of employees = ₹400 cr.

Q.11 Calculate (A) GDPmp by income method and (B) Closing stock:

	Items	(₹ in cr.)
(i)	Private final consumption expenditure	450
(ii)	Rent	120
(iii)	Govt. final consumption expenditure	50
(iv)	Indirect taxes	60
(v)	Interest	150
(vi)	Mixed income of self employed	20
(vii)	Consumption of fixed capital	30
(viii)	Opening stock	10
(ix)	Gross fixed capital formation	300
(x)	Compensation of employees	200
(xi)	Net exports	(–)10
(xii)	NFIA	(–)10
(xiii)	Subsidies	10
(xiv)	Profit	250

Answer	GDPmp- 820 cr. Closing stock ₹40 cr

Q.12 Calculate National income and Depreciation from the following data:

	Items	(₹ in cr.)
(i)	Net indirect tax	5
(ii)	Net domestic fixed capital formation	100
(iii)	Net Imports	(–)20
(iv)	Govt. final consumption expenditure	200
(v)	Gross domestic fixed capital formation	125
(vi)	Private final consumption expenditure	600
(vii)	Change in stock	10
(viii)	NFIA	5

Answer	National income ₹930 cr. Depreciation ₹25 cr.

Q.13 From the following data, calculate (A) DDPfc and (B) Factor income to abroad:

	Items	(₹ in cr.)
(i)	Compensation of employees	800
(ii)	Profits	200
(iii)	Dividends	50
(iv)	GNPmp	1400
(v)	Rent	150
(vi)	Interest	100
(vii)	Gross domestic capital formation	300
(viii)	Net fixed capital formation	200
(ix)	Change in stock	50
(x)	Factor income from abroad	60
(xi)	Net indirect taxes	120

Answer	GDPfc ₹1300 cr Factor income to abroad ₹ 80cr.

Q.14 From the following data, calculate (A) Closing stock (B) National income (C) Govt. final consumption expenditure:

	Items	(₹ in cr.)
(i)	Private final consumption expenditure	900
(ii)	Net domestic fixed capital formation	2100
(iii)	Net factor income to abroad	40
(iv)	NNPmp	5230
(v)	Net indirect taxes	150
(vi)	Opening stock	100
(vii)	gross domestic capital formation	2800
(viii)	Consumption of fixed capital	550
(ix)	Net exports	700

Answer	Closing stock ₹250 cr. National income ₹ 5080 cr. Govt. final consumption exp. ₹ 1420 cr.

Q.15 Calculate 'Depreciation on capital assets' from the following data:

	Items	
(i)	Capital value of the asset	₹ 1000 cr.
(ii)	Estimated life of asset	20 years
(iii)	Scrap value	₹ 40 cr.

Q.16 From the following data calculate (A) GNPmp (B) National Income:

	Items	(₹ in cr.)
(i)	Sales	70,000
(ii)	Stock in the beginning of year	5,000
(iii)	Stock in the end of year	25,000
(iv)	Intermediate consumption	10,000
(v)	Depreciation	1,000
(vi)	Indirect tax	300
(vii)	Subsidy	100

Answer	GNPmp=80,000.₹3000 cr. National Income = ₹78,800 cr.

Q.17 Given the following data, find the missing value of 'Private final consumption expenditure' and operating surplus:

	Items	(₹ in cr.)
(i)	National income	50,000
(ii)	Net indirect taxes	1,000
(iii)	Private final consumption expenditure	?
(iv)	Gross domestic capital formation	17,000
(v)	Profits	1,000
(vi)	Govt. final consumption expenditure	12,500
(vii)	Wages and salaries	20,000
(viii)	Consumption of fixed capital	700
(ix)	Mixed income of self employed	13,000
(x)	Operating surplus	?
(xi)	NFIA	500
(xii)	Net exports	2,000

Answer	Private final consumption expenditure = ₹ 19,700 cr. Operating surplus= ₹ 16,500 cr.

Q.18 Only product X is produced in the country its output during the year 2012 and 2013 was 100 units and 110 units respectively. The market price of product during the year was ₹ 50 and ₹ 55 per unit. Calculate to change in real GDP and nominal GDP in year 2013, using 2012 as base year.

Answer	% Δ in real GDP= 10% % Δ in nominal GDP=21%

Q.19 Calculate value added by firm X and firm Y from the following data:

	Items	(₹ in lakh)
(i)	Sales by firm X to household	100
(ii)	Sales by firm Y	500
(iii)	Purchases by household from firm Y	300
(iv)	Exports by firm Y	50
(v)	Change in stock of firm X	20
(vi)	Change in stock of firm Y	10
(vii)	Imports by firm X	70
(viii)	Sales by firm Z to firm Y	250
(ix)	Purchase by firm Y from firm X	200

Answer	Value added by X = ₹250 lakh Value added by Y= ₹ 60 lakh

Q.20 Calculate 'Intermediate consumption' from the following data:

	Items	(₹ in cr.)
(i)	Value of output	220
(ii)	Net value added at factor cost	100
(iii)	Sales tax	15
(iv)	Subsidy	5
(v)	Depreciation	20

Answer	Intermediate consumption= ₹90 cr.

ENGLISH

ASL TOPICS OF SPEECH (ASL)

COMMERCE - B

S.NO.	TOPICS NAME	STUDENT NAME
1.	All we have to fear is fear itself	Aayush Sharma
2.	Influence of western culture	Abhay Singh Chouhan
3.	Change is permanent	Aditi Sipani
4.	Non-violence – The supreme religion	Anjali Gahlot
5.	Opportunity seldom knocks twice at the same door.	Anjali Sethia
6.	Time is money.	Arpita Soni
7.	A stitch in time saves nine	Bharat Mittal
8.	Education : 'Panacea for all'	Bhavya Borad
9.	Child labour : A stain on the face of mankind	Bhunesh Ladhha
10.	Significance of domestic chores	Chhavi Kochar
11.	How can you contribute to your society / country	Darshan Lalwani
12.	Money makes the mare go.	Deepak Sharma
13.	Books are man's best friend.	Divya Daga
14.	Winners never quit, Quitters never win.	Divyanshi Dhariwal
15.	Challenges faced by teachers of 21st Century.	Gunjan Baid
16.	Challenges faced by students of 21st century.	Harshit goyal
17.	Media : The fourth pillar of democracy	Himanshi Kochar
18.	Cleanliness is next to Godliness.	Hitesh Chopra
19.	He who wants everything, ends up with nothing.	Janvi Dhanuka
20.	Solitude : Boon for wise, Bane for fools	Jatin Bothra
21.	Our mind is like a parachute that works only when it is open.	Jatin Khatri
22.	Covid – 19 – A pandemic	Kanishka Daga
23.	Use of technology in this pandemic	Kaushal Bothra
24.	Mythological serials and their impact	Khush Raj Baid
25.	Uniform / Dress code in schools	Komal Soni
26.	Importance of family	Krishna Daga
27.	Real Learning – Learning through experience.	Kritika Ranka
28.	Vegetarianism	Lucky Jain
29.	Social network – a source of positivity	Madhav Ku. Agarwal
30.	Social network – a source of negativity	Megha Daga
31.	Significance of work from home.	Nandini Daga
32.	Need of love more than medicines for patients	Nandini Rathi
33.	Positive face of lockdown	Pratham Musraf
34.	Negative face / impact of lockdown	Priya Chhajer
35.	What is new normal ?	Riddhi Gulgulia
36.	Role of T.V. during this lockdown	Ruchi Baid
37.	Role of sanitation workers in society	Sarabjot Singh
38.	Doctors are God.	Shivangi Vyas
39.	Nursing : A noble profession	Shree Ram Mohta
40.	Self-medication is dangerous	Sidhesh Sethia
41.	My country, My pride	Simran Kochar
42.	Abuses of Child Labour	Tanisha Laddha
43.	Wild Life Conservation	Tarun Soni
44.	Water : a Valuable Asset	Tushar Uttam
45.	Care of Elderly People	Vaibhav Manot
46.	Importance of Women Education	Varsha Rathi
47.	A Friend in Need Is a Friend Indeed	Vishu Purohit
48.	Justice Delayed is Justice Denied.	Vivek Jain

COMMERCE - C

S.NO.	TOPICS NAME	STUDENT NAME
1.	Rights and duties of an individual	Abhishek Mundhara
2.	Covid – 19 : A Pandemic	Akshat Chhajer
3.	World on the verge of IIIrd world war	Anushka Karnani
4.	Compassion, Generosity and charity : Important virtues	Arushi Rajpal
5.	Easy to preach ; difficult to follow	Ayushree Sharma
6.	Necessity is the mother of invention	Bhawna Sethia
7.	Are developed countries really developed ?	Chandrika Chhajer
8.	Wisdom cannot be attained through education	Charu Daga
9.	Changing values in 21st century	Dimple Choradia
10.	Role of UNO in 21st century	Divyansh Surana
11.	Entrepreneurship. Its role in development.	Gourav Vyas
12.	Role of native language in country's development	Harsh Longwani
13.	Human beings : The most selfish race	Heram Joshi
14.	Human beings : The most rational animal	Himanshu Sharma
15.	Role of parents	Hitesh Sethia
16.	Community workers / Helpers	Jitendra Sharma
17.	Cyber crime	Kashish Choradia
18.	Keyboard warriors	Keshav Agarwal
19.	Significance of writing skills	Kishan Agarwal
20.	Jack of all but master of one	Kumkum Bothra
21.	Need of moral values in our life	Kushal Goyal
22.	All we have to fear is fear itself	Lakshay Nahar
23.	Influence of western culture	Madhuram Soni
24.	Change is permanent	Mahak Agarwal
25.	Non-violence – The supreme religion	Mudit Sethia
26.	Opportunity seldom knocks twice at the same door.	Muskan Jain
27.	Time is money.	Naina Sethia
28.	A stitch in time saves nine	Nandika Bihani
29.	Education : 'Panacea for all'	Neha Soni
30.	Child labour : A stain on the face of mankind	Paras Soni
31.	Significance of domestic chores	Pratishtha Nahata
32.	How can you contribute to your society / country	Prince Agarwal
33.	Money makes the mare go.	Rahul Nanda
34.	Books are man's best friend.	Rishi Kumawat
35.	Winners never quit, Quitters never win.	Samarth Kochar
36.	Challenges faced by teachers of 21st Century.	Satvik Kochar
37.	Challenges faced by students of 21st century.	Shristi Chandak
38.	Media : The fourth pillar of democracy	Siddhant Parakh
39.	Cleanliness is next to Godliness.	Siddharth Nahata
40.	He who wants everything, ends up with nothing.	Sidharth Bader
41.	Solitude : Boon for wise, Bane for fools	Simran Agarwal
42.	Our mind is like a parachute that works only when it is open.	Sonali Nahata
43.	Covid – 19 – A pandemic	Tanushree Rathi
44.	Use of technology in this pandemic	Tejasvi Kochar
45.	Mythological serials and their impact	Vaibhav Sethia
46.	Uniform / Dress code in schools	Vanshika Meena
47.	Importance of family	Vishal Sethia
48.	Real Learning – Learning through experience.	Vishwas Soni
49.	Vegetarianism	Yash Raj Joshi