

**Gurdasidevi Institute of Management and Technology (GIMT)**  
**(Affiliated with IKG. Punjab Technical University)**

**ASSIGNMENT**

<b>Course</b>	<b>B.Com(H)</b>	<b>Semester</b>	<b>1st</b>
<b>Mcode</b>	<b>75090</b>	<b>Subject Code</b>	<b>BCOM 101-18</b>
<b>Subject</b>	<b>Business Organization and Management</b>		

***Answer the following Questions in about 500 words each. (Write Any Three) (Long Questions)***

1. Discuss various functions of management in detail.
2. What are the various social responsibility of a manager towards their business?
3. Discuss various techniques of Decision-making.
4. What do you mean by MBO? Explain various weaknesses along with example.
5. Difference between centralization and decentralization.
6. "Man an important incurable trouble-maker but forced to co-operate with others". Explain.

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<b>Course</b>	<b>B.Com(H)</b>	<b>Semester</b>	<b>1st</b>
<b>Mcode</b>	<b>75085</b>	<b>Subject Code</b>	<b>BTHU103/18</b>
<b>Subject</b>	<b>English</b>		

**Answer the following Questions in about 500 words each. (Write Any Three) (Long Questions)**

1. Elaborate theory of communication.
2. Differentiate between Intra-personal, Inter-personal and Group Communication.
3. Explain barriers to communication.
4. **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :**

There are good reasons why the 'Heart of Asia' conference, part of a 14-nation process begun in 2011 to facilitate the development and security of Afghanistan, is so named. The obvious one is geographical, as Afghanistan lies at the junction of Central, South and East Asia, and also of the ancient trading routes from China and India to Europe. Today it is also a focal point for the region's biggest challenge of terrorism; some of the far-reaching battles against al-Qaeda, Islamic State, etc. will be decided on the battlegrounds of Afghanistan. For India, putting terror centre stage at the Heart of Asia declaration in Amritsar was thus timely and necessary. In tandem, Afghan President Ashraf Ghani and Prime Minister Narendra Modi focussed their concerns on cross-border terrorism emanating from Pakistan, something even Pakistan's traditional allies at the conference, including China, Saudi Arabia, the UAE and Turkey, found difficult to counter. The case Mr. Ghani made was clear: progress and development in Afghanistan are meaningless and unsustainable without peace, and peace is contingent on Pakistan ending support to terror groups such as the Haqqani network and Lashkar-e-Taiba. He dared Pakistan to use its proposed development grant to - Afghanistan, to fight terror on its own soil. However, if every window for engagement with Pakistan is closed for India and Afghanistan, the two countries must closely consider what their next step will be. A lack of engagement may, in the short term, yield some pressure on Pakistan's leadership to act, as it did briefly after the Pathankot attack. But in the long run it may deplete the two countries of their limited leverage as Pakistan's neighbours. It may, for all the affirmations of mutual, ties, also succeed in driving more obstacles to trade between India and Afghanistan/ In the past year, the cornering of Pakistan by its South Asian neighbours has only yielded deeper ties for Islamabad with Beijing and Moscow, pushed Kabul closer to Central Asia, and moved New Delhi towards multilateral groupings to the east and south. As a result, the measures India and Afghanistan have envisaged in order to avoid Pakistan, such as land trade from the Chabahar port and a dedicated air corridor between Delhi and Kabul, may prove to be insufficient by the time they are put in place, even as Afghanistan is connected more closely via a rail line from China's Yiwu and Tehran. The Heart of Asia process thus remains critical to forging cooperation to realise Afghanistan's potential to be a vibrant Asian "hub".

**Questions:**

- a. What according to the author was the initial agenda for the 'Heart of Asia' conference?
  - b. What is mandatory for sustainable development and to attain peace in Afghanistan?
  - c. In the given passage, why Afghanistan is being considered as the 'focal point' of terrorism?
  - d. What may prove insufficient?
  - e. What is the theme of this passage?
5. Write a letter to your friend about the increasing road accidents and measures to reduce these.
  6. Write a detailed analysis of any book that you have recently read.

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<b>Mcode</b>	<b>75091</b>	<b>Subject Code</b>	<b>BCOM 102-18</b>
<b>Subject</b>	<b>Financial Accounting</b>		

***Answer the following Questions in about 500 words each. (Write Any Three) (Long Questions)***

1. What is Financial Accounting? Explain in detail the nature, objectives and limitations.
2. What is the difference between Capital and Revenue items? Illustrate by giving examples.
3. Swastik Ltd. forwarded on 1st January, 2015, 100 bicycles to Narinder & Co. of Delhi to be sold on behalf of Swastik Ltd. The cost of one bicycle was Rs 250 but the invoice price was Rs 300. Swastik Ltd. Incurred Rs 1000 on freight and insurance and received Rs 10,000 as advance from Narinder & Co. paid Rs 200 as octroy and carriage, Rs 400 as rent and Rs 300 as insurance and by 30th June, 2015 had disposed of 80 bicycles for Rs 25,000. Narinder & Co is entitled to commission on sale at 5% on Performa invoice price and 25 % of any surplus price realized. The amount due from them by a bank draft.
4. Define Joint Venture and give its features. Name different methods used to record Joint Venture transactions.
5. What is Departmental Accounting? Explain the basis of allocation of expenses over various departments.
6. What is Branch Accounting? Explain the types of branches in detail.

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<b>Mcode</b>	<b>75087</b>	<b>Subject Code</b>	<b>HVPE101-18</b>
<b>Subject</b>	<b>Human Values, De-addiction and Traffic Rules</b>		

**Answer the following Questions in about 500 words each. (Write Any Three) (Long Questions)**

1. a) ਪੇਸ਼ੇਵਰ ਨੈਤਿਕਤਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਮਰਥਾ ਸਮਝਾਓ  
b) ਕੁਦਰਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਆਮ ਨਿਯਮਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਚੱਕਰੀ ਕ੍ਰਮ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਹੈ?
2. a) ਮੂਲ ਪਹਿਲੂਆਂ ਦੇ ਆਧਾਰ ਉੱਤੇ ਕੁਦਰਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਚਾਰ ਆਦੇਸ਼ਾਂ ਦੀ ਤੁਲਨਾ ਕਰੋ  
b) ਆਤਮ-ਅਧਿਅਨ ਦੇ ਮਤਲਬ ਅਤੇ ਉਦੇਸ਼ ਕੀ ਹਨ
3. a) ਬੁਨਿਆਦੀ ਮਾਨਵੀ ਇੱਛਾਵਾਂ ਕੀ ਹਨ ਬੁਨਿਆਦੀ ਮਾਨਵੀ ਇੱਛਾਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੂਰਾ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਜਰੂਰਤਾਂ ਦਾ ਵਰਣਨ ਕਰੋ  
b) ਮਨੁੱਖ ਸਵੈ ਅਤੇ ਸਰੀਰ ਦਾ ਸਹੇ-ਅਸਤੀਤਵ ਕਿਵੇਂ ਹੈ ਪੂਰਵ-ਮਾਨਤਾ ਸੁਵੇਦਨਾ ਅਤੇ ਸਹਿਜ-ਸਵੀਕ੍ਰਤੀ ਸਮਝਾਓ
4. a) ਇੱਕ ਢੁਕਵੇਂ ਚਿੱਤਰ ਦੀ ਮਦਦ ਨਾਲ ਆਤਮ ਅਧਿਅਨ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰਕਿਰਿਆ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝਾਓ  
b) ਪੂਰਵ-ਮਾਨਤਾ ਇੱਛਾਵਾਂ ਦੇ ਆਧਾਰ ਉੱਤੇ ਚਲਣ ਕਰਕੇ ਅੱਜ ਅਸੀਂ ਕਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਕਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਸਮੱਸਿਆਵਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਾਹਮਣਾ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਾਂ
5. a) ਮੌਜੂਦਾ ਸਮਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੇਸ਼ੇ ਦੇ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਅਨੈਤਿਕ ਤਰੀਕੇ ਕੀ ਹਨ? ਮੂਲ ਕਾਰਨ ਅਤੇ ਸੰਭਵ ਸਮਾਧਾਨ ਦਾ ਵਿਸ਼ਲੇਸ਼ਣ ਕਰੋ  
b) ਸਮਾਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਮਨੁੱਖੀ ਕੋਸ਼ਿਸ਼ ਤੇ ਪੰਜ ਪਹਿਲੂ ਕੀ ਹਨ ?
6. a) ਟੈਕਨੋਲੋਜੀ, ਉਤਪਾਦਨ ਸਿਸਟਮ ਅਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧਨ ਮਾਡਲ ਦੀ ਪੜਤਾਲ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਵਿਆਪਕ ਸੰਪੂਰਨ ਮਾਪਦੰਡ ਕੀ ਹਨ? ਕਿਵੇਂ ਉਹ ਵਿਆਪਕ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਲਕਸ਼ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਮੇਲ ਖਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ?  
b) ਆਤਮ-ਸੰਗਠਨ ਅਤੇ ਸਿਹਤ ਦੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਦੱਸੋ

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<b>Mcode</b>	<b>75092</b>	<b>Subject Code</b>	<b>BCOMGE101-18</b>
<b>Subject</b>	<b>Managerial Economics</b>		

***Answer the following Questions in about 500 words each. (Write Any Three) (Long Questions)***

1. What other disciplines are related to managerial economics?
2. Elaborate the concept and use of Law of Demand. Examine the role played by demand function in managerial decision making.
3. What are the assumptions and properties of indifference curve?
4. Discuss Cob Douglas function and its relevance in current times.
5. Why long run average cost curve is known as envelope curve? Elaborate.
6. Elaborate the role of related goods while discussing cross elasticity of demand