

SYLLABUS OF GRADE XII

BUSINESS STUDIES

Rationale:

The courses in Business Studies and Accountancy are introduced at + 2 stage of Senior Secondary Education as formal commerce education is provided after first ten years of schooling. Therefore, it becomes necessary that instructions in these subjects are given in such a manner that students have a good understanding of the principles and practices bearing in business (trade and industry) as well as their relationship with the society.

Business is a dynamic process that brings together technology, natural resources and human initiative in a constantly changing global environment. To understand the framework in which a business operates, a detailed study of the organization and management of business processes and its interaction with the environment is required. Globalization has changed the way organizations transact their business.

Information Technology is becoming a part of business operations in more and more organizations. Computerized systems are fast replacing other systems. E-business and other related concepts are picking up fast which need to be emphasized in the curriculum.

The course in Business Studies prepares students to analyse, manage, evaluate and respond to changes which affect business. It provides a way of looking at and interacting with the business environment. It recognizes the fact that business influences and is influenced by social, political, legal and economic forces.

It allows students to appreciate that business is an integral component of society and develops an understanding of many social and ethical issues.

Therefore, to acquire basic knowledge of the business world, a course in Business Studies would be useful. It also informs students of a range of study and work options and bridges the gap between school and work.

Objectives:

- To inculcate business attitude and develop skills among students to pursue higher education, world of work including self employment.
- To develop students with an understanding of the processes of business and its environment;
- To acquaint students with the dynamic nature and inter-dependent aspects of business;
- To develop an interest in the theory and practice of business, trade and industry;
- To familiarize students with theoretical foundations of the process of organizing and managing the operations of a business firm;
- To help students appreciate the economic and social significance of business activity and the social cost and benefits arising there from;
- To acquaint students with the practice of managing the operations and resources of business;

- To enable students to act more effectively and responsibly as consumers, employers, employees and citizens.

BUSINESS STUDIES CLASS–XII

Theory:3 Hrs.

M. M: 80 Marks
Project: 20 Marks

Units		Periods	Marks
Part A	Principles and functions of Management		
1	Natural and significance of Management	12	16
2	Principle of management	14	
3	Business Environment	12	
4	Planning	14	14
5	Organizing	15	
6	Staffing	16	20
7	Directing	15	
8	Controlling	12	
	Total	110	50
Part B	Business Finance and marketing		
9	Financial management	20	15
10	Financial markets	18	
11	Marketing management	30	15
12	Consumer protection	12	
	Total	80	30
Part C	Project Work (one)	30	20

Part A: Principles and Functions of Management

UNIT 1: NATURE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF MANAGEMENT:

Concept	After going through this unit student/ learner would be able to:
Management - concept, objectives, and importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand the concept of management.• Explain the meaning of 'Effectiveness and Efficiency.• Discuss the objectives of management.• Describe the importance of management.
Management as Science, Art and Profession	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Examine the nature of management as a science, art and profession.
Levels of Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand the role of top, middle and lower levels of management
Management functions- planning, organizing, staffing, directing and controlling	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Explain the functions of management
Coordination- concept and importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Discuss the concept and characteristics of coordination.• Explain the importance of coordination.

UNIT 2: PRINCIPLES OF MANAGEMENT:

Principles of Management- concept and significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand the concept of principles of management.• Explain the significance of management principles.
Fayol's principles of management	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Discuss the principles of management developed by Fayol.
Taylor's Scientific management- principles and techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Explain the principles and techniques of 'Scientific Management'.• Compare the contributions of Fayol and Taylor.

UNIT 3: BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT:

Business Environment- concept & importance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand the concept of 'Business Environment'.• Describe the importance of business environment
Dimensions of Business Environment - Economic, Social, Technological, Political	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Describe the various dimensions of 'Business Environment'.

and Legal Demonetization - concept and features.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the concept of demonetization
Impact of Government policy changes on business with special reference to liberalization, privatization and globalization in India.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examine the impact of government policy changes on business in India with reference to liberalization, privatization and globalization since 1991. • Discuss the managerial response to changes in business environment.

UNIT 4: PLANNING:

Concept, importance and limitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the concept of planning. • Describe the importance of planning. • Understand the limitations of planning.
Planning process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the steps in the process of planning.
Single use and standing plans. Objectives, Strategy, Policy, Procedure, method Rule, budget and Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop an understanding of single use and standing plans • Describe objectives, policies, strategy, procedure, method, rule, budget and programme as types of plans.

UNIT 5: ORGANISING:

Concept and importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the concept of organizing as a structure and as a process. • Explain the importance of organizing.
Organising Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the steps in the process of organizing
Structure of organisation- functional and divisional concept. Formal and informal organisation- concept	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe functional and divisional structures of organization. • Explain the advantages, disadvantages and suitability Of functional and divisional structure. • Understand the concept of formal and informal organization. • Discuss the advantages, disadvantages of formal and informal organization.
Delegation: concept, elements and importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the concept of delegation. • Describe the elements of delegation. • Appreciate the importance of Delegation.
Decentralization: concept and importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the concept of decentralization.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the importance of decentralization. • Differentiate between delegation and decentralization.
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UNIT 6: STAFFING:

Concept and importance of staffing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the concept of staffing. • Explain the importance of staffing
Staffing as a part of Human Resource Management concept	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the specialized duties and activities performed by Human Resource Management
Staffing process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the steps in the process of staffing
Recruitment process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the meaning of recruitment. • Discuss the sources of recruitment. • Explain the merits and demerits of internal and external sources of recruitment.
Selection - process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the meaning of selection. • Describe the steps involved in the process of selection.
Training and Development - Concept and importance, Methods of training - on the job and off the job - vestibule training, apprenticeship training and internship training.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the concept of training and development. • Appreciate the importance of training to the organization and to the employees. • Discuss the meaning of induction training, vestibule training, apprenticeship training and internship training. • Differentiate between training and development. • Discuss on the job and off the job methods of training.

UNIT 7: DIRECTING:

Concept and Importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the concept of directing. • Discuss the importance of directing
Elements of Directing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the various elements of directing
Motivation - concept, Maslow's hierarchy of needs, Financial and non-financial incentives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the concept of motivation. • Develop an understanding of Maslow's Hierarchy of needs.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss the various financial and non-financial incentives.
Leadership - concept, styles - authoritative, democratic and laissez faire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the concept of leadership. • Understand the various styles of leadership.
Communication - concept, formal and informal communication; barriers to effective communication, how to overcome the barriers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the concept of communication • Understand the elements of the communication process. • Discuss the concept of formal and informal communication. • Discuss the various barriers to effective communication. • Suggest measures to overcome barriers to communication.

UNIT 8: CONTROLLING:

Controlling - Concept and importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the concept of controlling. • Explain the importance of controlling.
Relationship between planning and controlling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the relationship between planning and controlling
Steps in process of control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss the steps in the process of controlling.

Part B: Business Financial Management

UNIT 9: FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT:

Concept, role and objectives of Financial Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the concept of financial management. • Explain the role of financial management in an organization. • Discuss the objectives of financial management
Financial decisions: investment, financing and dividend- Meaning and factors affecting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss the three financial decisions and the factors affecting them.
Financial Planning - concept and importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the concept of financial planning and its objectives. • Explain the importance of financial planning.
Capital Structure – concept and factors affecting capital structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the concept of capital structure. • Describe the factors determining the choice of an appropriate capital

	structure of a company.
Fixed and Working Capital - Concept and factors affecting their requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the concept of fixed and working capital. • Describe the factors determining the requirements of fixed and working capital.

UNIT 10: FINANCIAL MARKETS:

Financial Markets: Concept, Functions and types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the concept of financial market. • Explain the functions of financial market. • Understand capital market and money market as types of financial markets.
Money market and its instruments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the concept of money market. • Describe the various money market instruments.
Capital market and its types (primary and secondary), methods of floatation in the primary market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss the concept of capital market. • Explain primary and secondary markets as types of capital market. • Differentiate between capital market and money market. • Discuss the methods of floating new issues in the primary market. • Distinguish between primary and secondary markets.
Stock Exchange - Functions and trading procedure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give the meaning of a stock exchange. • Explain the functions of a stock exchange. • Discuss the trading procedure in a stock exchange. • Give the meaning of depository services and demat account as used in the trading procedure of securities.
Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) - objectives and functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State the objectives of SEBI. • Explain the functions of SEBI.

UNIT 11: MARKETING:

Marketing – Concept, functions and philosophies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the concept of marketing. • Explain the features of marketing. • Discuss the functions of marketing.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the marketing philosophies.
Marketing Mix – Concept and elements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the concept of marketing mix. • Describe the elements of marketing mix.
Product - branding, labelling and packaging – Concept	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the concept of product as an element of marketing mix. • Understand the concept of branding, labelling and packaging.
Price - Concept, Factors determining price	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the concept of price as an element of marketing mix. • Describe the factors determining price of a product.
Physical Distribution – concept, components and channels of distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the concept of physical distribution. • Explain the components of physical distribution. Describe the various channels of distribution.
Promotion – Concept and elements; Advertising, Personal Selling, Sales Promotion and Public Relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the concept of promotion as an element of marketing mix. • Describe the elements of promotion mix. • Understand the concept of advertising. • Understand the concept of sales promotion. • Discuss the concept of public relations.

UNIT 12: CONSUMER PROTECTION:

Concept and importance of consumer protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the concept of consumer protection. • Describe the importance of consumer protection. • Discuss the scope of Consumer Protection Act, 1986
Consumer Protection Act 1986: Meaning of consumer Rights and responsibilities of consumers Who can file a complaint? Redressal machinery Remedies available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the concept of a consumer according to the Consumer protection Act 1986. • Explain the consumer rights • Understand the responsibilities of consumers

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand who can file a complaint and against whom? • Discuss the legal redressal machinery under Consumer protection Act 1986. • Examine the remedies available to the consumer under Consumer protection Act 1986.
Consumer awareness - Role of consumer organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the role of consumer organizations and NGOs in protecting consumers' interests.

UNIT 13: PROJECT WORK:

PROJECT WORK IN BUSINESS STUDIES FOR CLASS XII

Introduction:

The course in Business Studies is introduced at Senior School level to provide students with a sound understanding of the principles and practices bearing in business (trade and industry) as well as their relationship with the society. Business is a dynamic process that brings together technology, natural resources and human initiative in a constantly changing global environment. With the purpose to help them understand the framework within which a business operates, and its interaction with the social, economic, technological and legal environment, the CBSE has introduced Project Work in the Business Studies Syllabus for Classes XI and XII. The projects have been designed to allow students to appreciate that business is an integral component of society and help them develop an understanding of the social and ethical issues concerning them.

The project work also aims to empower the teacher to relate all the concepts with what is happening around the world and the student's surroundings, making them appear more clear and contextual. This will enable the student to enjoy studies and use his free time effectively in observing what's happening around.

By means of Project Work the students are exposed to life beyond textbooks giving them opportunities to refer materials, gather information, analyze it further to obtain relevant information and decide what matter to keep.

Objectives:

After doing the Project Work in Business Studies, the students will be able to do the following:

- develop a practical approach by using modern technologies in the field of business and management;
- get an opportunity for exposure to the operational environment in the field of business management and related services;

- inculcate important skills of team work, problem solving, time management, information collection, processing, analysing and synthesizing relevant information to derive meaningful conclusions
- get involved in the process of research work; demonstrate his or her capabilities while working independently and
- make studies an enjoyable experience to cherish.

CLASS XII: GUIDELINES FOR TEACHERS

Students are supposed to select one unit out of four and are required to make only ONE project from the selected unit. (Consist of one project of 20 marks)

1. Help students to select any ONE Topic for the entire year.
2. The topic should be assigned after discussion with the students in the class and should then be discussed at every stage of the submission of the project.

The teacher should play the role of a facilitator and should closely supervise the process of project completion. The teachers must ensure that the project work assigned to the students whether individually or in group are discussed at different stages right from assignment to drafts review and finalization. Students should be facilitated in terms of providing relevant materials or suggesting websites, or obtaining required permissions from business houses, malls etc for their project. The periods assigned to the Project Work should be suitably spaced throughout the academic session. The teachers MUST ensure that the student actually go through the rigors and enjoy the process of doing the project rather than depending on any readymade material available outside.

3. The students must make a presentation of the project before the class.
4. The teachers must ensure that the student's self-esteem and creativity is enhanced and both the teacher and the student enjoy this process.
5. The teachers should feel pride in the fact that they have explored the different dimensions of the project in an innovative way and their students have put in genuine work.

I. Project One: Elements of Business Environment:

The teachers should help the students in selecting any one element of the following:

1. Changes witnessed over the last few years on mode of packaging and its economic impact. The teacher may guide the students to identify the following changes:

- a) The changes in transportation of fruits and vegetables such as cardboard crates being used in place of wooden crates, etc. Reasons for above changes.
- b) Milk being supplied in glass bottles, later in plastic bags and now in tetra-pack and through vending machines.
- c) Plastic furniture [doors and stools] gaining preference over wooden furniture.

- d) The origin of cardboard and the various stages of changes and growth.
- e) Brown paper bags packing to recycled paper bags to plastic bags and cloth bags.
- f) Re use of packaging [bottles, jars and tins] to attract customers for their products.
- g) The concept of pyramid packaging for milk.
- h) Cost being borne by the consumer/manufacturer.
- i) Packaging used as means of advertisements.

2. The reasons behind changes in the following:

Coca – Cola and Fanta in the seventies to Thums up and Campa Cola in the eighties to Pepsi and Coke in nineties.

The teacher may guide the students to the times when India sold Coca Cola and Fanta which were being manufactured in India by the foreign companies.

The students may be asked to enquire about

- a) Reasons of stopping the manufacturing of the above mentioned drinks in India THEN.
- b) The introduction of Thums up and Campa cola range.
- c) Re entry of Coke and introduction of Pepsi in the Indian market.
- d) Factors responsible for the change.
- e) Other linkages with the above.
- f) Leading brands and the company having the highest market share.
- g) Different local brands venturing in the Indian market.
- h) The rating of the above brands in the market.
- i) The survival and reasons of failure in competition with the international brands.
- j) Other observations made by the students

The teacher may develop the following on the above lines

- 3. Changing role of the women in the past 25 years relating to joint families, nuclear families, women as a bread earner of the family, changes in the requirement trend of mixers, washing machines, micro wave and standard of living.
- 4. The changes in the pattern of import and export of different Products.
- 5. The trend in the changing interest rates and their effect on savings.
- 6. A study on child labour laws, its implementation and consequences.
- 7. The state of ‘anti plastic campaign,’ the law, its effects and implementation.
- 8. The laws of mining /setting up of industries, rules and regulations, licenses required for running that business.
- 9. Social factors affecting acceptance and rejection of an identified product. (Dish washer, Atta maker, etc)
- 10. What has the effect of change in environment on the types of goods and services?

The students can take examples like:

- a) Washing machines, micro waves, mixers and grinder.
- b) Need for crèche, day care centre for young and old.

- c) Ready to eat food, eating food outside, and tiffin centers.
11. Change in the man-machine ratio with technological advances resulting in change of cost structure.
 12. Effect of changes in technological environment on the behavior of employee.

II. Project Two: Principles of Management:

The students are required to visit any one of the following:

1. A departmental store.
2. An Industrial unit.
3. A fast food outlet.
4. Any other organization approved by the teacher.

They are required to observe the application of the general Principles of management advocated by Fayol.

Fayol's principles

1. Division of work.
2. Unity of command.
3. Unity of direction.
4. Scalar chain
5. Espirit de corps
6. Fair remuneration to all.
7. Order.
8. Equity.
9. Discipline
10. Subordination of individual interest to general interest.
11. Initiative.
12. Centralization and decentralization.
13. Stability of tenure.

OR

They may enquire into the application of scientific management techniques by F.W. Taylor in the unit visited.

Scientific techniques of management.

1. Functional foremanship.
2. Standardization and simplification of work.
3. Method study.
4. Motion Study.
5. Time Study.
6. Fatigue Study
7. Differential piece rate plan.

Tips to teacher:

- (i) The teacher may organize this visit.
- (ii) The teacher should facilitate the students to identify any unit of their choice and guide them to identify the principles that are being followed.
- (iii) Similarly they should guide the students to identify the techniques of scientific management implemented in the organization.
- (iv) It may be done as a group activity.
- (v) The observations could be on the basis of
 - The different stages of division of work resulting to specialization.
 - Following instructions and accountability of subordinates to higher authorities.
 - Visibility of order and equity in the unit.
 - Balance of authority and responsibility.
 - Communication levels and pattern in the organization.
 - Methods and techniques followed by the organization for unity of direction and coordination amongst all.
 - Methods of wage payments followed. The arrangements of fatigue study.
 - Derivation of time study.
 - Derivation and advantages of method study.
 - Organizational chart of functional foremanship.
 - Any other identified in the organization
- (vi) It is advised that students should be motivated to pick up different areas of visit. As presentations of different areas in the class would help in better understanding to the other students.
- (vii) The students may be encouraged to develop worksheets. Teachers should help students to prepare observation tools to be used for undertaking the project.
Examples; worksheets, questionnaire, interviews and organizational chart etc.

III. Project Three: Stock Exchange:

The purpose of this project is to teach school students the values of investing and utilising the stock market. This project also teaches important lessons about the economy, mathematics and financial responsibility.

The basis of this project is to learn about the stock market while investing a specified amount of fake money in certain stocks. Students then study the results and buy and sell as they see fit.

This project will also guide the students and provide them with the supplies necessary to successfully monitor stock market trends and will teach students how to calculate profit and loss on stock.

The project work will enable the students to:

- understand the topics like sources of business finance and capital market
- understand the concepts used in stock exchange
- inculcate the habit of watching business channels, reading business journals/newspapers and seeking information from their elders.

The students are expected to:

- a) Develop a brief report on History of Stock Exchanges in India. (your country)
- b) Prepare a list of at least 25 companies listed on a Stock Exchange.
- c) To make an imaginary portfolio totaling a sum of Rs. 50,000 equally in any of the 5 companies of their choice listed above over a period of twenty working days.

The students may be required to report the prices of the stocks on daily basis and present it diagrammatically on the graph paper.

- They will understand the weekly holidays and the holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act. They will also come across with terms like closing prices, opening prices, etc.
- During this period of recording students are supposed to distinctively record the daily and starting and closing prices of the week other days under the negotiable instrument act so that they acquire knowledge about closing and opening prices.
- The students may conclude by identifying the causes in the fluctuations of prices. Normally it would be related to the front page news of the a business journal, for example,
 - Change of seasons.
 - Festivals.
 - Spread of epidemic.
 - Strikes and accidents
 - Natural and human disasters.
 - Political environment.
 - Lack of faith in the government policies.
 - Impact of changes in government policies for specific industry.
 - International events.
 - Contract and treaties at the international scene.
 - Relations with the neighbouring countries.
 - Crisis in developed countries, etc.

The students are expected to find the value of their investments and accordingly rearrange their portfolio. The project work should cover the following aspects;

1. Graphical presentation of the share prices of different companies on different dates.
2. Change in market value of shares due to change of seasons, festivals, natural and human disasters.

3. Change in market value of shares due to change in political environment/ policies of various countries/crisis in developed countries or any other reasons
4. Identify the top ten companies out of the 25 selected on the basis of their market value of shares.

It does not matter if they have made profits or losses.

IV. Project Four: Marketing:

1. Adhesives	16. Coffee	31. Infant dress	46. Nail polish	62. Shaving cream
2. Air conditioners	17. Cosmetology product	32. Inverter	47. Newspaper	63. Shoe polish
3. Baby diapers	18. Crayons	33. Jams	48. Noodles	64. Shoes
4. Bathing Soap	19. Crockery	34. Jeans	49. Pen	65. Squashes
5. Bathroom cleaner	20. Cutlery	35. Jewellery	50. Pen drive	
6. Bike	21. Cycle	36. Kurti	51. Pencil 52. Pickles	66. Suitcase/ airbag
7. Blanket	22. DTH	37. Ladies bag	53. Razor	67. Sunglasses
8. Body Spray	23. Eraser	38. Ladies footwear	54. Ready Soups	68. Tea
9. Bread	24. e-wash	39. Learning Toys	55. Refrigerator	69. Tiffin Wallah
10. Breakfast cereal	25. Fairness cream	40. Lipstick	56. RO system	70. Toothpaste
11. Butter	26. Fans	41. Microwave oven	57. Roasted snacks	71. Wallet
12. Camera	27. Fruit cand	42. Mixers	58. Salt	72. Washing detergent
13. Car	28. Furniture	43. Mobile	59. Sarees	73. Washing machine
14. Cheese spreads	29. Hair Dye	44. Moisturizer	60. Sauces/ Ketchup	74. Washing powder
15. Chocolate	30. Hair Oil	45. Music player	61. Shampoo	75. Water bottle

Any more as suggested by the teacher.

The teacher must ensure that the identified product should not be items whose consumption/use is discouraged by the society and government like alcohol products/pan masala and tobacco products, etc.

Identify one product/service from the above which the students may like to manufacture/provide [pre-assumption].

Now the students are required to make a project on the identified product/service keeping in mind the following:

1. Why have they selected this product/service?
2. Find out '5' competitive brands that exist in the market.
3. What permission and licenses would be required to make the product?
4. What are your competitors Unique Selling Proposition.[U.S.P.]?
5. Does your product have any range give details?
6. What is the name of your product?
7. Enlist its features.
8. Draw the 'Label' of your product.
9. Draw a logo for your product.
10. Draft a tag line.
11. What is the selling price of your competitor's product?
 - (i) Selling price to consumer
 - (ii) Selling price to retailer
 - (iii) Selling price to wholesaler

What is the profit margin in percentage to the

- Manufacturer.
 - Wholesaler.
 - Retailer.
12. How will your product be packaged?
 13. Which channel of distribution are you going to use? Give reasons for selection?
 14. Decisions related to warehousing, state reasons.
 15. What is going to be your selling price?
 - (i) To consumer
 - (ii) To retailer
 - (iii) To wholesaler
 16. List 5 ways of promoting your product.
 17. Any schemes for
 - (i) The wholesaler
 - (ii) The retailer
 - (iii) The consumer
 18. What is going to be your 'U.S.P?
 19. What means of transport you will use and why?
 20. Draft a social message for your label.
 21. What cost effective techniques will you follow for your product.
 22. What cost effective techniques will you follow for your promotion plan.

At this stage the students will realise the importance of the concept of marketing mix and the necessary decision regarding the four P's of marketing.

- Product
- Place

- Price
- Promotion

On the basis of the work done by the students the project report should include the following:

1. Type of product /service identified and the (consumer/industries) process involve there in.
2. Brand name and the product.
3. Range of the product.
4. Identification mark or logo.
5. Tagline.
6. Labeling and packaging.
7. Price of the product and basis of price fixation.
8. Selected channels of distribution and reasons thereof.
9. Decisions related to transportation and warehousing. State reasons.
10. Promotional techniques used and starting reasons for deciding the particular technique.
11. Grading and standardization.

Presentation and Submission of Project Report:

At the end of the stipulated term, each student will prepare and submit his/her project report. Following essentials are required to be fulfilled for its preparation and submission.

1. The total length of the project will be of 25 to 30 pages.
2. The project should be handwritten.
3. The project should be presented in a neat folder.
4. The project report should be developed in the following sequence-
 - Cover page should include the title of the Project, student information, school and year.
 - List of contents.
 - Acknowledgements and preface (acknowledging the institution, the places visited and the persons who have helped).
 - Introduction.
 - Topic with suitable heading.
 - Planning and activities done during the project, if any.
 - Observations and findings of the visit.
 - Conclusions (summarized suggestions or findings, future scope of study).
 - Photographs (if any).
 - Appendix
 - Teacher's observation.
 - Signatures of the teachers.
 - At the completion of the evaluation of the project, it should be punched in the centre so that the report may not be reused but is available for reference only.
 - The project will be returned after evaluation. The school may keep the best projects.

ASSESSMENT

Allocation of Marks = 20 Marks

The marks will be allocated under the following heads:

1	Initiative, cooperativeness and participation	2 Marks
2	Creativity in presentation	2 Marks
3	Content, observation and research work	4 Marks
4	Analysis of situations	4 Marks
5	Viva	8 Marks
	Total	20 Marks

Suggested Question Paper Design Business Studies Class XII

Time: 3 hrs.

M.M: 80

S.No.	Typology of questions	Marks	Percentage
1	Remembering and Understanding: Exhibit memory of previously learned material by recalling facts, terms, basic concepts, and answers. Demonstrate understanding of facts and ideas by organizing, comparing, translating, interpreting, giving descriptions, and stating main ideas.	44	55%
2	Applying: Solve problems to new situations by applying acquired knowledge, facts, techniques and rules in a different way.	19	23.75%
3	Analysing, Evaluating and Creating: Examine and break information into parts by identifying motives or causes. Make inferences and find evidence to support generalizations. Present and defend opinions by making judgments about information, validity of ideas, or quality of work based on a set of criteria. Compile information together in a different way by combining elements in a new pattern or proposing alternative solutions.	17	21.25%
	Total	80	100%