

**DIRECTORATE OF GOVERNMENT EXAMINATION, CHENNAI -6.
HIGHER SECONDARY (FIRST YEAR) EXAMINATION – MAY – 2022.
KEY ANSWERS FOR COMMERCE**

MAXIMUM MARKS : 90

Note:

1. Answer written in **BLUE** or **BLACK** should be evaluated.
2. In part -I the correct answer should have been written with the option code.
3. If one of them (option or answer) is wrong, then award **zero** mark only.
4. Mark can be awarded, if students write in their own sentences with related to Concept and explanations.

PART – I

Answer all the questions.

20x1=20

TYPE - A

TYPE- B

1	C) Sole proprietor	1	C) Itinerant traders
2	D) Owners	2	A) Model of AOA
3	A) 3	3	A) General warehouse
4	C) Industry	4	B) International Business
5.	D) Agreement not enforceable by law	5	D) Two
6	C) Salary or Wages	6	B) Agreement
7	D) 1872	7	D) Agreement not enforceable by law
8	B) Robert Owen	8	C) Wholesaler to Retailer (W2R)
9	D) To provide the essential goods and services economically	9	D) Fully exempted
10	A) Model of AOA	10	D) Co-operation
11	D) Two	11	A) Goods and Services Tax
12	D) International Business	12	D) To provide the essential goods and services economically
13	D) Co-operation	13	C) Industry
14	D) Fully exempted	14	D) 1872
15	C) Itinerant traders	15	A) 3
16	C) Wholesaler to Retailer (W2R)	16	B) Robert Owen
17	D) Warehouse	17	C) Sole proprietor
18	A) General warehouse	18	D) Owners
19	A) Goods and Services Tax	19	D) Warehouse
20	B) Agreement	20	C) Salary or Wages

PART – II

Answer **any seven** questions. Question no. **30 is compulsory**.

7x2=14

21	<u>Barter system</u> Goods were exchanged for goods prior to invention of money	2
22	<u>Partner</u> The person, who enter into partnership are individually called partners.	2
23	<u>Two examples of Departmental Organisation</u> Indian railways, Post and telegram service, Department of Food and Public Distribution, All India Radio, Doordarshan, Tamilnadu police department. (Any two)	2×1=2
24.	<u>ATM – Automated Teller Machine</u> A customer can withdraw money any time, anywhere in India from the ATM machine using the ATM card.	2
25	<u>Functions of warehouses</u> i) Storage ii) Price Stabilisation iii) Equalization of demand and supply iv) Business finance v) Risk bearing vi) Preparation for sale vii) widening the marketing area viii) Value added service	2
26	<u>Post office saving schemes</u> i) Post office savings account ii) Post office Recurring Deposit Account (RD) iii) Post Office Fixed Deposit Account (FD/TD) iv) Post Office Monthly Income Account Scheme (MIS) v) Senior Citizen Saving Scheme (SCSS) vi) Public Provident Fund Account (PPF) vii) National Saving Certificates (NSC) viii) Kissan Vikas Patra (KVP) ix) Sukanya Samriddhi Account (SSA) (Any four)	4×1/2= 2
27	<u>Entrepot</u> Importing of goods from one country and exporting the same to foreign / other countries.	2
28	<u>Trade</u> The term trade is used to denote buying and selling of goods and services.	2
29	<u>Indirect Tax</u> Indirect tax is levied on the goods and services. It is collected from the buyers and paid by the seller to the Government. Example: GST, Excise duty, VAT.	1 1
30	i) Sole trading concern / Sole Proprietorship ii) Meaning: An individual introduces his own capital. (OR) Any other explanation.	1 1

PART – III

Answer **any seven** questions. Question no. **40 is compulsory.**

7×3=21

31	<p><u>Tertiary Industries</u> They do not produce goods, Industries which produce utility services and sell them at a profit.</p> <p><u>Types</u></p> <p>i. Personalised service ii. Public Service iii. Distributive Service iv. Financial Service v. Quaternary Service vi. Quinary Service</p>	2 1
32	<p><u>Foreign Company:</u> A company incorporated outside India, establishment of business in India.</p>	3
33	<p><u>Public Corporation</u> It is created as an autonomous unit, by a special Act of Parliament or State Legislature.</p>	3
34	<p><u>Features of Self-help groups</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The motto –“saving first – credit latter” 2. homogeneous in terms of economic status. 3. Members - 10 and 20. 4. need not be registered. 5. Groups are non-political, voluntary associations and follow a democratic culture. 6. Only one member from one single family. 7. A group to be formed with only men or only with women. 8. Holds weekly meetings mostly during non-working hours. 9. Transparency and collective accountability in respect of financial transactions. 10. Exchange of their views and ideas freely. <p align="right">(Any 3)</p>	3×1=3
35	<p><u>Characteristics of wholesalers.</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. buy goods directly from producers or manufacturers, 2. buy goods in large quantities and sell in smaller quantities, 3. sell different varieties of particular variety of product, 4. they employ a number of agents or workers for distribution of products 5. Need large amount of capital. 6. provide credit facility to retailers, 7. Provide financial assistance to the producers. 8. located in one particular area of the market. <p align="right">(Any 3)</p>	3×1=3
36	<p><u>Demerits of multiple shops</u> i. Limited variety, ii. Absence of services, iii. Lack of personal touch, iv. Inflexibility (½ mark for each heading)</p>	3
37	<p><u>Remedies for Breach of Contract</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) Rescission of Contract. ii) Claim for Specific Performance. iii) Claim for Injunction. iv) Claim for Quantum Merit and v) Claim for Damages 	3

38	<u>Heads of Income [Sec. 14]</u> (i) Income from 'Salaries' [Sections 15-17]; (ii) Income from 'House Property' [Sections 22-27]; (iii) Income from 'Profits and Gains of Business or Profession' [Sections 28- 44]; (iv) Income from 'Capital Gains' [Sections 45-55]; and (v) Income from 'Other Sources' [Sections 56-59].	3
39	<u>Profession</u> Occupations which involve rendering of personal services of a special and expert nature	3
40	<u>Principles of Insurance</u> 1. Utmost Good Faith, 2. Insurable Interest, 3. Indemnity, 4. Causa Proxima, 5. Contribution, 6. Subrogation 7. Mitigation, (Any one with explanation)	2 1

PART – IV

Answer all the questions.

7×5=35

41 (a)	<u>Business, Profession, Investment - Comparison</u> 1. Mode of Establishment, 6. Reward, 2. Nature of Work 7. Transfer of Interest, 3. Qualifications, 8. Risk, 4. Basic Motive, 9. Code of Ethics. 5. Capital, (Any five with explanation)	5×1=5
(b)	<u>Personal Investment avenues (Any five)</u> 1. Public Provident Fund (PPF), 6. Post Office Saving Schemes 2. Mutual Funds 7. Public Deposits 3. Direct Equity or Share Purchase, 8. Bonds 4. Real Estate Investment, 9. Unit Linked Insurance Plans (ULIP) 5. Investing in Metals 10. Bank Deposits (Any five with explanation) Note: (½ mark for each heading)	5×1=5
42 (a)	<u>Characteristics of sole trading business.</u> i. Ownership by one man ii. Freedom of work and Quick Decisions iii. Unlimited Liability iv. Enjoying entire profit. v. Absence of government regulation vi. No separate entity. vii. Maintenance of secrecy. Note: (½ mark for each heading)	5×1=5

b)	DELETED PORTION Advantages of International Business Note: Award full marks - mere attempt	5
45a)	<u>Granting of different kinds of loans by commercial banks</u> 1. Housing Loan 2. Consumer Loans 3. Vehicle Loans 4. Educational Loan 5. Jewel Loan Note: (½ mark for each heading)	5×1=5
b)	<u>Procedure for Registration of Partnership</u> i. Name of the firm. ii. The principal place of business. iii. Name of other places where the firm carried on business. iv. Names and addresses of all the partners. v. The date on which each partner joined the firm. vi. The duration of the firm. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This statement signed by all the partners should be produced to the Registrar of Firms along with the necessary registration fee. • Any change in the above particulars must be communicated to the Registrar within 14 days of such alteration. 	5
46 a)	<u>Features of internal trade</u> 1. Buying and selling, within the same country. 2. Local currency is used 3. Transactions between the producers, consumers and the middlemen. 4. It consists of a distribution network of middlemen and agencies 5. The risk of transportation is very less 6. Laws prevailing in that country only have to be followed. 7. The aim is to provide the goods and services economically. 8. The goods must be a part of domestic production. 9. Goods must be purchased from an individual or a firm within a country. 10. Locally available modes of transport used. 11. It does not involve any custom/import duty. (Any five)	5×1=5
b)	<u>Types of Warehouses</u> 1) Private Warehouses. 6) Institutional Warehouses. 2) Government Warehouses. 7) Distribution Centre Warehouses. 3) Public Warehouses. 8) General Warehouses. 4) Co-operative Warehouses. 9) Special Commodity Warehouses. 5) Bonded Warehouses. 10) Climate Controlled Warehouses. 11) Cold Storages or Refrigerated Warehouses. (Any five with explanation) Note: (½ mark for each heading)	5×1=5

47a)	<u>Differences between Direct Taxes and Indirect Taxes</u>		5×1=5
	Direct Taxes	Indirect Taxes	
	If a Tax is levied on the income or Wealth of person	If Tax is levied on the goods or services	
	Imposed on the income of a person and paid by the same person.	Imposed on the seller but collected from consumers.	
	Tax evasion is possible	Tax evasion is more difficult	
	Reducing the inflation	Contribution to inflation	
	Cannot be shifted to others	Can be shifted to others	
	Income Tax, Wealth Tax	GST, Excise duty	
b)	<u>Coastal Trade in Ancient Tamil Nadu</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Big cities like Poompuhar had the 'Maruvurappakam' (inland town) and 'Pattinapakkam' (coastal Town), - had market and bazaars where many merchants met oneanother - selling or buying different kinds of commodities and foodstuff. - Port towns like Tondi, Korkai, Puharand Muziri were always busy with marts and markets with activities related to imports and exports. - people of the coastal region, engaged themselves in coastal trade and developed their intercontinental trade contacts. - engaged in different kinds of fishing, pearls, and conches and produced salts and built ships. - Boats like 'Padagu', 'Thimil', 'Thoni', 'Ambu' 'Odampunai' etc... were used to cross rivers for domestic trade - Kalam, Marakalam, Vangam, Navai etc..were used for crossing oceans for foreign trade. 		5