

+1 COM Quarterly – SEP- 2024 Madurai (Dt)

Answer all questions

20 x 1 = 20

1. A Angadi
2. A Industry
3. B Sole trading business
4. B Karta
5. C Memorandum of Association
6. C Mismanagement
7. C Cold Storage
8. C Indemnity Contract
9. B Cost Reduction
10. B President
11. D All of them
12. C Moral
13. A Waybill
14. A Rural Savings
15. B Multinational Company
16. D Accepting Deposits
17. C Ethically upright behavior
18. B 1935
19. A i ii iii iv v
20. A A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation for

Answer any 7 Questions: 7 x 2 = 14

21. Barter system: Goods were exchanged for goods before the invention of money. To carry on Barter System, the following conditions must be fulfilled. Surplus Stock

22. Types of Dissolution: i. Dissolution of Firm, ii. Dissolution of Partnership. Dissolution of Partnership firm is taken place in two ways. 1. Without the order of the Court, 2. By order of the Court.

23. Examples of MNCs: Coco-Cola Corporation, Unilever Limited, Infosys.

24. ATM: A customer can withdraw money anytime, anywhere in India from the ATM machine.

25. Logistics: “Logistics is a logical extension

of transportation and related areas to achieve an efficient and effective goods distribution system.”

26. Chartered Company: Chartered Companies are established by the King or Queen of a country. Powers and Privileges of the Company are specified in the charter. E.g. East India Company, Bank of England..

27. Red-Tapism: There is too much of procedures which results in delay. Commercial organisation cannot afford delay in taking decisions

28. cooperative organization: It is a form of business organisation which is owned and controlled by the people who use its products, supplies or services. E.g. Indian Coffee House, Mother Dairy.

29. Regional Rural Banks : Their objective is to develop Rural Economy. And play supplementary role to co-operative societies. They mobilise deposits from the rural public. And provide finance to rural artisans, small entrepreneurs and farmers And try to avoid their dependency on money lenders.

30. James Watt.

Answer any 7 questions: 7 x 3 = 21

31. Factoring process: 1. The firm enters into a factoring arrangement with a factor which is generally a financial institution for invoice purchasing. 2. The Debt Amount due to the firm is transferred to the factor through assignment. 3. On the Due Date amount is collected by the factor.

32. Cold Storage Warehouse: 1. These warehouses are used for storing perishable goods like fruits, vegetables, eggs, butter, fish, meat, etc. 2. Goods stored in cold-storages can be made available, throughout the year. 3. Goods are transported in refrigerated containers and stored in refrigerated warehouses.. Till the repayment of Loan, the article is under the custody of the creditor. If the debtors

fails to repay the loan, the creditor will auction the article pledged and adjust the outstanding loan

34. Social Responsibility: i) Economic Responsibility ii) Legal Responsibility iii) Ethical Responsibility iv) Discretionary Responsibility

35. IRDAI: IRDAI – Insurance Regulatory Development and Authority of India is the statutory, independent and apex body. That governs, regulates and supervises the insurance industry in India. It was constituted in the year 2000, by Parliament of India Act, called IRDAI Act 1999.

36. Bill of Lading: It is a document containing the terms and conditions of the contract of carriage. It is issued by the shipping company and signed by the captain of the Ship. It also serves as an official receipt of goods

37. FDI: EXPLOITING NATURAL RESOURCES: The FDI companies deplete natural resources. -As a result such resources are not available for the usage of common man in the host country.

HEAVY OUTFLOW OF CAPITAL: Foreign companies are said to be take away huge funds in the form of dividend, royalty fees etc.

NOT TRANSFERING TECHNOLOGY: Some foreign enterprises do not transfer the technology in developing countries.

38. Ports: Pandiyas developed Korkai, Saliyur, Kayal, Marungaur pattinam and Kumari for foreign trade.

39. Business ethics: It is a set of moral standards to be followed by owners, managers and business people

40. The General Insurance Company offers to secure the education of dependent children under this policy. (Amartya Sen Siksha Yojana)

Answer all the questions: 7 x 5 = 35

41. Objectives of business?:

I. Economic Objectives: Economic objective is earn profit, which includes creation of customers, regular innovations and best use of available resources.

II. Social Objectives: Objectives which are benefit to the society, should be achieved. No activity of business should give trouble to the society.

III. Organisational Objectives: It is expansion and modernisations, supply of quality goods to customers, customer satisfaction, etc.

IV. Human Objectives: Objectives aim at the well being as well as fulfilment of expectation of employees, social and psychological satisfaction of employees and development of

V. National Objectives: National Objectives are providing employment opportunities, paying tax to government, promoting social justice, etc.

41.(OR). Sole trading business.

I. Ownership by one man: This is owned by single person. The Sole Trader contributes Capital. He is the owner and manager of the entire business.

II. Freedom of Work and Quick Decision: As he is the only owner of his business, he need not consult anybody in decisionmaking. Hence he can take quick decision.

III. Unlimited Liability: When Business Assets are not sufficient to pay business debts, he has to pay from his personal property.

IV. Enjoying Entire Profit: He enjoys all the profits of his hard work. As there is no one else to share the profit with, He himself enjoys the full profit of the business.

V. Maintenance of Secrecy: Since the sole trader manages all the affairs of the business, the secrecy can be maintained easily.

42. Advantages of MNCs:

A. Low Cost Labour: MNC 's setup their facilities in low cost countries and produce goods and services at lower cost.

B. Proper use of idle resources: MNC's are in a position to properly utilise idle, Physical and Human resources of the host Country.

C. Quality Products – MNC's help in producing quality goods and services at least possible cost.

D. Improvement in standard of living – By providing super quality products and services, MNC's help to improve the standard of living of people of host countries.

E. Promotion of International Brotherhood and Culture – MNC's promote international brotherhood and culture and pave way for world peace and prosperity.

42. OR . Articles of Association.

i) Amount of Shares, Capital, Value and type of Shares. ii) Manner of Transfer of Shares. iii) Declaration of Dividends. iv) Seal of the Company. v) Borrowing Powers of the Company. vi) Rules regarding issue of shares and debentures. vii) Procedure for conducting meeting, proxy, quorum, etc.

43. Principles of Insurance:

i) Utmost good faith: According to this principle both insurer and insured should enter into contract, in good faith. Insured should provide all the information about the subject matter.

ii) Insurable Interest : Insurable Interest means the insured will suffer any financial loss due to damage or destruction of the property or person.

iii) Indemnity: Indemnity means compensate against loss or damages.

iv. Causa Proxima: The word 'Causa Proxima' means nearest cause. According to this principle when the loss is the result of two or more cause, the proximate cause is taken into consideration.

v. Subrogation: Subrogation means stepping the shoes on others. According to this principle, once the claim is settled, the ownership right of the subject matter of insurance passes on to the insurer.

43. OR. RBI Functions:

India's representative in World Financial Institutions

RBI represents government of India in International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD . i.e. World Bank) and

International Monetary Fund (IMF) in which India is a member since December 27, 1945.

Monetary Authority: The RBI Formulates, implements and monitors the monetary policy of the country in order to maintain price stability, controlling inflationary trends and economic growth.

Monopoly of Note Issue: The RBI is the sole authority for the printing and issue of all Currency Notes in India, except 1 Re. Note. 1 Re. Note and all coins are issued by the Ministry of Finance.

Banker's Bank: The RBI maintains the current accounts of all Commercial Banks in the country.

Lender of the Last Resort: In times of emergency, any Bank in India can approach RBI for Financial Assistance.

44. Advantages of Franchising:

REDUCED RISK: The franchisee will acquire the right of running the business thus eliminating the risk of starting a new business.

OPERATIONAL SUPPORT: The franchisee is provided assistance in not only finance also in deciding business location, design staff training and handling day-to-day operations.

COST OF ADVERTISING: The cost of advertising for the franchisor will be reduced since this cost will be shared by the franchisee.

BUSINESS EXPANSION: Franchising provides an opportunity to expand business at regional, national and global levels without additional expenditure.

44.(or). Corporate Governance:

- Ensures stable growth of an organisation.
- Improves the images of the company.
- Ensures efficient allocation of resources.
- Creates a strong brand as on ethical business
- Has a positive impact on the share price
- Eliminates wastages, competition, risks and management.

45. Short-term Finance:

Loans and Advances: Loan is a direct advance, made in lumpsum which is credited to Separate Loan Account, in the name of Borrower. It can be re-paid in one or more instalments.

Trade Credit: It is the credit extended by one trader to another for the purpose of purchasing

goods and services.

Pledge: A customer transfers the possession of an article with a creditor (banker) and receives loan

Mortgage: It is a type of Loan taken from Bank, by depositing the title deeds of Immovable Assets like Land & Building.

Clean Loan: Banks provide clean loan to certain customer on the basis of their character, capacity and capability without any physical security.

45.(or).Types of Warehouses:

Private Warehouses: These warehouses are built and owned by private business and enterprises. To store the products produced by them.

Government Warehouses: They are created and operated by government. Their services are mostly available to government only.

Public Warehouses: It is open for public at large. They may be owned by an individual or some agency

Bonded Warehouse: These warehouses are licensed by the government. They store imported goods for which customs duty not paid by the importer.

Cold storage: These warehouses are used for storing perishable goods like fruits, vegetables, eggs, butter, fish, meat, etc.

46. Public corporation:

Special Statute: A public corporation is created by a special Act of the Parliament or the State Legislature.

Separate Legal Entity: A public corporation is a separate legal entity with perpetual succession and common seal

Capital Provided by the Government: The capital of a public corporation is provided by the Government or by agencies controlled by the government.

Financial Autonomy: A public corporation enjoys financial autonomy. It prepares its own budget;

Management by Board of Directors: Its management is vested in a Board of Directors, appointed or nominated by the Government.

46.(OR). Hindrances of business:

Hindrance of place: Production takes place in one centre and consumers are spread throughout the country and world. Rail, air, sea

and land transports bring the products to the place of consumer.

Hindrance of time: Consumers want products whenever they have money, time and willingness to buy. Goods are produced in anticipation of such different regional centres.

Hindrance of risk of loss: Fire, theft, floods and accidents may bring huge loss to the business. Insurance companies serve to cover the risk of such losses.

Hindrance of knowledge: Advertising and communication help in announcing the arrival of new products and their uses to the people

Hindrance of finance: Banks and other financial institutions provide funds to producers and traders to carry on the business activities smoothly.

47. Advantages of Railway Transport:

Railways are well suited for carrying heavy and bulky goods over long distances.

It can provide long distance travel throughout the day and night with unbroken services.

It can provide better protection and safety to the goods than motor transport.

It has regular schedule of timing and is available throughout the year.

It provides unaffected services whether rainy or shiny weather conditions

47.(OR). Social Responsibility:

Self Interest: A business unit can sustain in the market for a longer period only by assuming some social obligations.

Creation of Society: Business is a creation of society and uses the resources of society. Therefore it should fulfil its social obligation to the society.

Social Power : Businessmen have considerable social power. Their decisions and actions affect the lives and fortunes of the society.

Image in the Society: A business can improve its image in public by assuming social obligations. Good Relations with workers, consumers and suppliers help in the success of business.

Free Enterprise: A Business enterprise which accepts and discharges social obligations enjoy greater freedom.

Madurai District

QUARTERLY EXAMINATION - 2024

QM

11 - STD

COMMERCE

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Marks : 90

Time : 3.00 Hrs

SECTION - I

Answer all questions.

(20 X 1 = 20)

- In Pandiyas Dynasty the place where the goods are sold is _____.
a) Angadi b) Market c) Nalangadi d) Allangadi
- Normally high level risk involved in
a) industry b) Commerce c) Trade d) All these
- From the following which one is Non corporate form of business?
a) Joint stock company b) Sole trading business
c) Government company d) Co-operatives
- The firm of Hindu Undivided Family is managed by whom?
a) Owner b) Karta c) Manager d) Partner
- The relationship between outsiders and the company is defined in _____.
a) Prospectus b) Articles of Association
c) Memorandum of Association d) Certificate of Incorporation
- Cooperative fails because of
a) Unlimited membership b) Cash trading c) Mismanagement d) Loss-making
- _____ warehouses are used for storing perishable goods like fruits, vegetables etc.
a) Bonded b) Private c) Cold storage d) Co-operative
- Which of the following is not applicable in insurance contract? a) Unilateral contract
b) Conditional contract c) Indemnity contract d) Inter-personal contract
- The main benefit of outsourcing is
a) Productivity b) Cost reduction c) Skill d) Units
- A Government company purchases shares in the name of a) Prime Minister
b) President c) Chief Justice of India d) State Chief Minister
- Ethics is important for a) Top Management
b) Middle level managers c) Non managerial employees d) All of them
- Which type of Responsibility gives the benefit to the Society out of its profits earned?
a) Legal b) Ethical c) Moral d) Economic
- _____ is a document acknowledging the receipt of goods by a carrier
a) Waybill b) Consignment note c) Charter party d) Bill of lading
- The Local Area Banks are promoting a) Rural Savings
b) Business savings c) Industrial development d) Agricultural development
- Enterprises operating in several countries but managed from one country is termed as _____
a) Government company b) Multinational Company
c) Private company d) Joint Venture
- Odd one out a) Letter of Credit b) Gift Cheques
c) Safety Locker d) Accepting Deposits
- The role of top management is to guide the entire organisation towards
a) General behaviour b) Organisation behaviour
c) Ethically upright behaviour d) Individual behaviour
- The Reserve Bank of India commenced its operations on April 1, _____.
a) 1936 b) 1935 c) 1934 d) 1933

19. Match the following.

1. Foreign Company	- i) Nestle	a)	I	ii	iii	iv	v
2. Franchising	- ii) Domino's Pizza	b)	iv	iii	ii	I	v
3. Factoring	- iii) Canbank Factors Ltd	c)	ii	iii	i	iv	v
4. Cooperative society	- iv) Cooptex	d)	iii	iv	i	ii	v
5. Department form of organisation	- v) Indian Railways						

20. Assertion (A): A public corporation is an autonomous body created by an Act of Parliament or Legislature.

Reason (R): A public corporation is one created by law with an exclusive character for a specific purpose.

- a) A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation for A
 b) A and R are correct and R is a false explanation for A
 c) A is correct but R is false
 d) A is false but R is correct

SECTION - II

II Note: Answer any seven questions in which Question No.30 is compulsory

- (7 X 2 = 14)
21. What is barter system?
 22. How many types of Dissolution?
 23. Give any two examples of Multinational Corporation.
 24. What do you mean by ATM?
 25. What is Logistics?
 26. What is meant by Chartered Company?
 27. What is meant by Red-Tapism?
 28. What is Co-operative Societies?
 29. What are the objectives involved in Regional Rural Banks?
 30. The invention of steam engine by _____, revolutionized the mode of transport all over the world.

SECTION - III

III Note: Answer any seven questions in which Question No.40 is compulsory.

- (7 x 3 = 21)
31. List the steps in factoring process. (any 3)
 32. Explain Cold storage warehouse.
 33. What is Pledge?
 34. List the types of social responsibility. (Any two)
 35. Write a note on IRDAI.
 36. What is Bill of Lading?
 37. Explain any three disadvantages of FDI.
 38. Which were the ports created during Pandyan rule?
 39. What do you mean by the concept of Business Ethics?
 40. What is the name of the insurance scheme offered by public insurance companies to ensure the education of children who are studying?

SECTION - IV

IV Answer all questions.

(7 x 5 = 35)

41. Discuss the objectives of business. (OR)
Explain the characteristics of Sole trading business. (Any five)
42. Describe the advantages of Multinational Corporation. (Any five) (OR)
What are the contents of Articles of Association? (Any five)
43. Explain the principles of insurance. (Any five) (OR)
Classify the various functions of Reserve Bank of India. (Any five)
44. Enumerate the advantages of Franchising? (Any five) (OR)
What are the benefits of Corporate Governance? (Any five)
45. Explain the kinds of sources of short term finance. (any 5) (OR)
Explain the different types of warehouses.(any 5)
46. What are the features of Public Corporations?(Any five) (OR)
What are the hindrances of business? (Any five)
47. Discuss the advantages of Railway transport. (Any five) (OR)
Explain the need for Social Responsibility.