

Q.1- Answer any two of the following. (Out of three) (20)

(a) **Meaning** - Trade involves the transfer of the ownership of goods or services, from one person to another, in exchange for money, goods or services.

Features - (i) Exchange of goods & services (ii) Easy availability of goods & services (iii) Fair price (iv) economic development (v) Creates different utilities (vi) development of different sectors

(b) **Meaning** - Social objective are those objectives of business, which are desired to be achieved for the benefit of the society.

Types of Social Objectives - (i) Production and Supply of Quality Goods and Services (ii) Fair Trade Practices (iii) Contribution to the General Welfare of the Society

(c) **Definition** – Business is an institution organized and operated to provide goods & services to the society under the incentive of private gains.

Features – (i) Organised Activity (ii) Business Functions (iii) Profit motive (iv) Risk & uncertainties (v) Customer satisfaction (vi) Buying & selling (vii) Govt. control (viii) Degree of scale (ix) Social interest

Q.2. Answer any two of the following. (Out of three) (20)

(a) **Definition** – Sole Proprietorship means a form of business organisation in which an individual invests only his capital, uses his own skill and intelligence in the management of its affairs and is entitled to all the profits and is solely responsible for the risks.

Disadvantages - (i) Limited capital (ii) Problem of management (iii) Continuity (iv) unlimited liability (v) Economies of scale

(b) What is a Partnership business? Briefly describe its features.

Meaning - Partnership is the relation between persons who have agreed to share the profits of a business carried on by all or any of them acting for all

Features - (i) Agreement (ii) Lawful business (iii) Sharing of profits & losses (iv) number of partners (v) ownership (vi) unlimited liability (vii) dissolution

(c) Define a Cooperative society. Discuss its advantages.

Definition of cooperative society.

Advantages 1 Voluntary organization

2 ease of formation

3 Equitable distribution of surplus

4 Limited liability

5 Stable existence

6 Common interests

Q.3. Answer any two of the following. (Out of three) (20)

(a) Write a short note on TNCs.

Meaning – An Indian transnational corporation (TNC) is one that belongs to India i.e. having headquarters in India and having business operations in the form of subsidiary / affiliate, in at least one foreign country.

Features - (i) Large in size (ii) Foreign sales (iii) technology & innovations (iv) Common pool of resources (v) Common vision

(b) Define Government Company. Explain important features of Government Company.

Definition – A Government company is one in which not less than 51% of the paid-up share capital is held by the Central Government or a State Government or jointly by both.

Features – (i) Registration under Companies Act (ii) Decisions by govt. (iii) Separate legal entity (iv) Major capital by govt. (v) directors (vi) Own staff (vii) Accountable to parliament or state legislature

(c) What is Private Sector? Discuss the importance of a Private sector business.

Definition – The private sector is the part of the economy, which is run by private individuals or groups, usually as a means of enterprise for profit, and is not controlled by the govt.

Importance – (i) Increased quality of life (ii) Easy availability of essential items (iii) Increased production (iv) Lower prices of essential items (v) Decrease in the percentage of people living below the poverty line (vi) Better higher education facilities (vii) abolition of monopolies

Q.4. Answer any two of the following. (Out of three) (20)

(a) Explain briefly the meaning and features of a Joint Stock Company.

Joint stock company – An incorporated association which is an artificial person created by law, having a common seal and perpetual succession

Features – Voluntary association, artificial person, common seal, perpetual succession, limited liability

(a) Discuss the rights of shareholders of a Joint Stock Company.

Meaning – Shares that are not preference shares are called as Equity Shares.

Rights of shareholders – (i) Statutory Rights/Individual rights (ii) Collective rights

(b) What is a Debenture? Describe the different types of debentures.

Meaning – Debentures are part of share capital of a company. It is certificate of loan issued by a company.

Types - (i) Registered & Bearer (ii) Secured & Unsecured (iii) Redeemable & Irredeemable (iv) Convertible & Non-convertible

Q.5. A) Definitions

B) State whether following statements are True or False (5)

- (a) True
- (b) False
- (c) True
- (d) False
- (e) True

C) Match the following. (5)

Column A	Column B
(a) Genetic Industry	I. Reduction on restrictions
(b) Liberalisation	II. Supports trade
(c) Retail	III. Roads & bridges
(d) Aids to trade	IV. Small quantity
(e) Construction Industry	V. Animal breeding

(a) – (V); (b) – (I); (c) – (IV); (d) – (II); (e) – (III)
