



Series EF1GH/5



SET~1

रोल नं. Roll No.							

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड  
Q.P. Code **66/5/1**

परीक्षार्थी प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर अवश्य लिखें।

Candidates must write the Q.P. Code on the title page of the answer-book.

व्यावसायिक अध्ययन (सैद्धान्तिक)

**BUSINESS STUDIES (Theory)**

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

अधिकतम अंक : 80

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 80

**नोट / NOTE :**

- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 23 हैं।  
*Please check that this question paper contains 23 printed pages.*
- प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें।  
*Q.P. Code given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.*
- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 34 प्रश्न हैं।  
*Please check that this question paper contains 34 questions.*
- कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें।  
*Please write down the serial number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.*
- इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है। प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा। 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक परीक्षार्थी केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे।  
*15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the candidates will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.*



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P.T.O.



सामान्य निर्देश :

निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को बहुत सावधानी से पढ़िए और उनका पालन कीजिए :

- (i) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 34 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- (ii) सभी प्रश्नों के अंक उनके सामने अंकित हैं।
- (iii) उत्तर संक्षिप्त तथा बिंदुवार होने चाहिए।
- (iv) 3 अंकों के प्रश्नों के उत्तर 50 से 75 शब्दों में लिखे जाने चाहिए।
- (v) 4 अंकों के प्रश्नों के उत्तर लगभग 150 शब्दों में लिखे जाने चाहिए।
- (vi) 6 अंकों के प्रश्नों के उत्तर लगभग 200 शब्दों में लिखे जाने चाहिए।
- (vii) प्रत्येक प्रश्न के सभी भागों के उत्तर एक साथ लिखे जाने चाहिए।

1. 'चयन निर्णय' के पश्चात् चयन प्रक्रिया का अगला चरण है : 1
  - (A) पद प्रस्ताव
  - (B) शारीरिक एवं डॉक्टरी परीक्षण
  - (C) चयन परीक्षण
  - (D) रोजगार समझौता
  
2. 'नियोजन का उद्देश्य संगठन के सर्वोत्तम लाभ के लिए भविष्य की घटनाओं का प्रभावी रूप से सामना करना है।' यह कथन निम्न में से नियोजन की कौन सी प्रकृति का उल्लेख करता है ? 1
  - (A) नियोजन का केन्द्र बिन्दु लक्ष्य प्राप्ति होता है।
  - (B) नियोजन में निर्णय रचना निहित है।
  - (C) नियोजन प्रबंधन का प्राथमिक कार्य है।
  - (D) नियोजन भविष्यवादी है।



**General Instructions :**

**Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :**

- (i) This Question Paper contains **34** questions. **All** questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Marks are indicated against each question.
- (iii) Answers should be brief and to the point.
- (iv) Answers to the questions carrying **3** marks may be from **50** to **75** words.
- (v) Answers to the questions carrying **4** marks may be in about **150** words.
- (vi) Answers to the questions carrying **6** marks may be in about **200** words.
- (vii) Attempt all parts of a question together.

1. The next step in the 'Selection Process' after 'Selection Decision' is 1  

(A) Job Offer	(B) Medical Examination
(C) Selection Tests	(D) Contract of Employment
  
2. 'The purpose of planning is to meet future events effectively to the best advantage of an organisation.' This statement highlights which of the following features of planning ? 1  

(A) Planning focuses on achieving objectives.
(B) Planning involves decision-making.
(C) Planning is the primary function of management.
(D) Planning is futuristic.



3. नीचे दिए गए चित्र के आधार पर भर्ती के बाह्य स्रोत की पहचान कीजिए :

1



- (A) प्रत्यक्ष भर्ती (B) प्रतीक्षा सूची  
(C) विज्ञापन (D) श्रमिक ठेकेदार

4. 'कार्टूनी प्लेनेट' नोएडा में एक विख्यात अन्तः खेल मैदान है जहाँ बच्चों के लिए पार्टी आयोजित की जाती हैं। इसके पास बहुत सारे प्ले स्टेशन हैं तथा बच्चों के मनोरंजन के लिये ये बहुत से कार्यक्रम आयोजित करते हैं। 'कार्टूनी प्लेनेट' में आने वाले बच्चों की बढ़ती हुई संख्या को देखते हुए, 'कार्टूनी प्लेनेट' के पास 'टाइनी-टॉट्स हाऊस' नाम का एक नया अन्तः खेल मैदान आ गया, जिसमें आधुनिक झूले, प्ले स्टेशन तथा मनोरंजन गतिविधियाँ थीं। नए आरंभ किए गए अन्तः खेल मैदान से प्रतिस्पर्धा करने के लिए 'कार्टूनी प्लेनेट' ने भी अधिक बच्चों को आकर्षित करने के लिए कुछ आधुनिक झूले तथा मनोरंजन गतिविधियाँ जोड़ दीं।

उपरोक्त सूचना 'व्यावसायिक पर्यावरण' की किसी एक विशेषता पर प्रकाश डालती है। निम्न में से इस विशेषता की पहचान कीजिए :

1

- (A) अनिश्चितता (B) गतिशील प्रकृति  
(C) तुलनात्मकता (D) आंतरिक संबंध

5. एक अधीनस्थ द्वारा दिए गए कार्य का भली-भाँति निष्पादन करना कहलाता है :

1

- (A) अधिकार (B) उत्तरदायित्व  
(C) उत्तरदेयता (D) विकेन्द्रीकरण



3. Identify the External Source of Recruitment illustrated by the picture given below :

1



- (A) Direct Recruitment (B) Casual Callers  
(C) Advertisement (D) Labour Contractor
4. 'Cartoony Planet' is a well-known indoor playground for organising parties for children in Noida. It has many play-stations and it organises various activities for the kids to enjoy. Looking at the increasing number of children visiting 'Cartoony Planet', a new indoor playground in the name of 'Tiny-Tots House' came up with advanced swings, play stations and entertainment activities near 'Cartoony Planet'.  
To compete with the newly opened indoor playground, 'Cartoony Planet' also added some advanced swings and entertainment activities to attract more children.  
The above information highlights one of the features of 'Business Environment'. Identify the feature from the following :
5. The obligation of a subordinate to properly perform the assigned duty is called :

1

1



6. 'डोलमा' तथा 'उना' दशकों के व्यावहारिक व क्रियाशील अनुभव वाले माली हैं। सर्वप्रथम उन्होंने पौधा-प्रेमियों विशेषकर अपार्टमेंट्स में रहने वाले, के लिए इनडोर बागवानी की आवश्यकता को पहचाना। उन्होंने इस अवसर का लाभ उठाया तथा अपने अभिनव उद्यम 'माई स्पेस' के माध्यम से इनडोर बागवानी डिज़ाइनों के अति सुन्दर विचारों को प्रस्तावित करने का निर्णय लिया।

'माई स्पेस' ने 'गार्डन वॉल', 'हेंगिंग गार्डन', 'विंडो गार्डन', 'बुक-शेल्फ गार्डन' तथा अन्य बहुत से सृजनात्मक विचार प्रस्तावित किए। वे बहुत जल्दी ही इस क्षेत्र के बाजार प्रमुख बन गए क्योंकि इनके कोई प्रतियोगी नहीं थे।

निम्न बिन्दुओं में से उपरोक्त में प्रकाशित व्यावसायिक पर्यावरण के महत्व की पहचान कीजिए :

1

- (A) व्यावसायिक पर्यावरण खतरे की पहचान एवं समय से पहले चेतावनी में सहायक है।
  - (B) व्यावसायिक पर्यावरण उपयोगी संसाधनों का दोहन करने में सहायक है।
  - (C) व्यावसायिक पर्यावरण फर्म को संभावनाओं/अवसरों की पहचान करने एवं पहल का लाभ प्राप्त करने में सहायक है।
  - (D) व्यावसायिक पर्यावरण नियोजन एवं नीति निर्माण में सहायक है।
7. 'डी.जी. लॉकर' भारत सरकार के 'इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स तथा सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय' की एक प्रमुख पहल है। इसका उद्देश्य प्रामाणिक डिजिटल दस्तावेजों जैसे विभिन्न शिक्षा बोर्डों द्वारा जारी किए गए शैक्षिक प्रमाणपत्रों, वाहन चालन लाइसेंसों, वाहन पंजीकरणों आदि की पहुँच डिजिटल रूप से प्रदान कर नागरिकों को डिजिटल रूप से सशक्त करना है।

उपरोक्त अनुच्छेद व्यावसायिक पर्यावरण के कुछ आयामों पर चर्चा कर रहा है। निम्न में से सही आयामों की पहचान कीजिए :

1

- (A) आर्थिक पर्यावरण एवं प्रौद्योगिकीय पर्यावरण
- (B) सामाजिक पर्यावरण एवं आर्थिक पर्यावरण
- (C) सामाजिक पर्यावरण एवं राजनैतिक पर्यावरण
- (D) राजनैतिक पर्यावरण एवं प्रौद्योगिकीय पर्यावरण



6. 'Dolma' and 'Una' were gardeners with decades of hands-on experience. They were the first ones to recognise the need of indoor gardens specially for plant-lovers living in apartments. They took advantage of this opportunity and decided to offer beautiful designing ideas for indoor gardening through their innovative venture 'My Space'.

'My Space' offered creative ideas like 'Garden wall', 'Hanging Garden', 'Window Garden', 'Book-shelf garden' and many more. Since there were no competitors they soon became the market leaders in the field.

From the following points, identify the importance of Business-Environment highlighted above :

1

- (A) Business Environment helps the firm to identify threats and early warning signals.
- (B) Business Environment helps in tapping useful resources.
- (C) Business Environment enables the firm to identify opportunities and getting the first mover advantage.
- (D) Business Environment helps in assisting in planning and policy formulation.

7. 'Digilocker' is a flagship initiative of 'Ministry of Electronics and IT', Government of India. It aims at digital empowerment of the citizens by providing access to authentic digital documents such as academic certificates issued by different Examination Boards, Driving Licenses, Vehicle registrations etc. in a digital format.

The above para discusses a few dimensions of Business Environment. Identify the correct dimensions from the following :

1

- (A) Economic Environment and Technological Environment
- (B) Social Environment and Economic Environment
- (C) Social Environment and Political Environment
- (D) Political Environment and Technological Environment



8. विभिन्न संगठनों के भिन्न-भिन्न उद्देश्य होते हैं। 'जीपो' अपने ग्राहकों को घर तक उपभोक्ता वस्तुएँ प्रदान करने वाली एक आगामी फुटकर शृंखला है। इस संगठन का उद्देश्य विक्रय बढ़ाना है। 'ऐली' एक शैक्षणिक संगठन है जिसका उद्देश्य समाज के वंचित बच्चों को शिक्षा प्रदान करना है। इन प्रत्येक संगठनों का प्रबंधन अपने कर्मचारियों के प्रयासों को संगठन के उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति के लिए एकजुट करता है।

उपरोक्त में चर्चित प्रबंध की विशेषता है :

1

- (A) प्रबंध एक उद्देश्यपूर्ण प्रक्रिया है। (B) प्रबंध एक निरंतर चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है।  
(C) प्रबंध एक गतिशील कार्य है। (D) प्रबंध एक अमूर्त शक्ति है।

9. 'लिए गए निर्णय वांछित क्रियाओं में हस्तान्तरित हुए हैं अथवा नहीं', की पुष्टि निम्न में से प्रबंध के कौन से कार्य के निष्पादन द्वारा की जा सकती है ?

1

- (A) नियोजन (B) संगठन  
(C) निर्देशन (D) नियंत्रण

10. एयर कंडिशनर्स के एक विख्यात ब्राण्ड 'सुविदित एयर कंडिशनर्स' में हिमांशु 'विपणन प्रबंधक' के रूप में कार्यरत है। पिछले माह तक कंपनी अपने विक्रय लक्ष्य सफलतापूर्वक सिद्ध कर रही थी। परन्तु इस माह से हिमांशु ने देखा कि विक्रय लक्ष्य सिद्ध नहीं हो पाए थे तथा बेचे गए एयर कंडिशनर्स की संख्या कम हो रही थी। उसने इस स्थिति का विश्लेषण किया तथा यह जाना कि पिछले माह नियुक्त किया गया नया विक्रयकर्ता कार्य निपुण नहीं है तथा इस विषय में उसने आवश्यक कार्यवाही की। निम्नांकित में से प्रबंध के किस कार्य ने विक्रय में कमी की पहचान करने में हिमांशु की सहायता की ?

1

- (A) नियोजन (B) संगठन  
(C) निर्देशन (D) नियंत्रण

11. वे गतिविधियाँ जिनका परिणाम न केवल कार्य निष्पादन में सुधार लाना है अपितु व्यक्तियों की परिपक्वता तथा संभावित क्षमताओं के अर्जन की प्रगति में सहायता देना है, जानी जाती हैं :

1

- (A) प्रशिक्षण (B) शिक्षा  
(C) विकास (D) निष्पादन मूल्यांकन







8. Different organisations have different goals. 'Zeepo' is an upcoming retail chain for providing consumer goods door-to-door, the objective of this organisation is to increase sales. 'Allie' is an educational organisation working with an objective of providing education to under privileged children of the society. Management of each of these organisations unite the efforts of their employees towards achieving organisational goals.

The characteristic of management discussed above is :

1

- (A) Management is goal-oriented.
- (B) Management is a continuous process.
- (C) Management is a dynamic function.
- (D) Management is an intangible force.

9. 'Whether the decisions have been translated into desired actions or not' can be confirmed by performing which of the following function of management ?

1

- (A) Planning
- (B) Organising
- (C) Directing
- (D) Controlling

10. Himanshu is working as a 'Marketing Manager' in 'Suvidit-Air-Conditioners', a well known brand in the field of air-conditioners. Till last month the company was able to achieve its sales targets. But this month Himanshu observed that targets were not being met and the number of air-conditioners sold was decreasing. He analysed the situation and found that the new salesman appointed last month was not good and for this he took necessary action.

Which of the following function of management helped Himanshu to identify the decrease in sale ?

1

- (A) Planning
- (B) Organising
- (C) Directing
- (D) Controlling

11. The activities whose outcome not only improves the job performance but also help individuals in the progress towards maturity and actualisation of their potential capacities is known as

1

- (A) training.
- (B) education.
- (C) development.
- (D) performance appraisal.



12. **कथन-I** : उत्पाद की अवधारणा न केवल भौतिक उत्पाद से संबंधित है, अपितु इसके द्वारा ग्राहकों के दृष्टिकोण से प्रस्तावित लाभ से भी है ।

**कथन-II** : उत्पाद अवधारणा में विस्तारित उत्पाद जैसे विक्रय उपरांत सेवाएँ, अतिरिक्त पुर्जों की उपलब्धता, शिकायतों का निवारण आदि सम्मिलित नहीं हैं ।

निम्न में से सही विकल्प की पहचान कीजिए :

1

- (A) कथन-I तथा कथन-II दोनों सही हैं । (B) कथन-I तथा कथन-II दोनों गलत हैं ।  
(C) कथन-I सही तथा कथन-II गलत है । (D) कथन-I गलत तथा कथन-II सही है ।

13. स्तम्भ-I में दिए गए स्थायी पूँजी आवश्यकताओं को प्रभावित करने वाले तत्त्वों का मिलान स्तम्भ-II में दी गई उनकी व्याख्या के साथ कीजिए :

1

	स्तम्भ - I		स्तम्भ - II
a.	व्यवसाय की प्रकृति	i.	एक निर्माणी संगठन की तुलना में एक व्यापारिक संगठन को स्थायी सम्पत्तियों में कम निवेश की आवश्यकता होती है ।
b.	तकनीकी उत्थान	ii.	एक कपड़ा निर्माण कम्पनी, एक सीमेंट उत्पादन संयंत्र स्थापित कर रही है, अतः स्थायी सम्पत्तियों में इसका निवेश बढ़ रहा है ।
c.	विविधीकरण	iii.	एक पूँजी-प्रधान संगठन को एक श्रम-प्रधान संगठन की अपेक्षाकृत स्थायी सम्पत्तियों में अधिक निवेश की आवश्यकता होती है ।
d.	तकनीक का विकल्प	iv.	मोबाइल फोन फर्नीचर तथा अन्य बहुत सी सम्पत्तियों की तुलना में शीघ्र अप्रचलित होते हैं और बदले जाते हैं । अतः इस प्रकार के व्यवसायों में अधिक स्थायी पूँजी की आवश्यकता होती है ।

- a      b      c      d  
(A)    i      iv      ii      iii  
(B)    ii      iii      iv      i  
(C)    iii      ii      i      iv  
(D)    iv      i      iii      ii





12. **Statement-I :** The concept of product relates to not only the physical product but also the benefits offered by it from customer's point of view.

**Statement-II :** The concept of product does not include the extended product by way of after sale services, availability of spare parts, handling complaints etc.

Choose the correct option from the following :

1

- (A) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct.  
 (B) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are incorrect.  
 (C) Statement-I is correct and Statement-II is incorrect  
 (D) Statement-I is incorrect and Statement-II is correct.

13. Match the factors affecting fixed capital requirements given in the Column-I with their explanations given in Column-II :

1

	Column-I		Column-II
a.	Nature of Business	i.	A trading organisation needs lower investments in fixed assets as compared to a manufacturing organisation.
b.	Technology upgradation	ii.	A textile manufacturing company is installing a cement manufacturing plant and thus its investments in fixed assets is increasing.
c.	Diversification	iii.	A capital-intensive organisation requires higher investments in fixed assets as compared to labour-intensive organisation.
d.	Choice of Technique	iv.	Mobile phones became obsolete faster and are replaced much sooner than furniture or many other assets. Hence these type of businesses require more fixed capital.

- a      b      c      d**  
 (A)    i      iv      ii      iii  
 (B)    ii     iii     iv      i  
 (C)    iii    ii      i      iv  
 (D)    iv    i      iii     ii





14. \_\_\_\_\_ से आशय समता अंशधारियों द्वारा अर्जित लाभ में वृद्धि का होना है जिसका कारण स्थायी वित्त व्यय जैसे ब्याज की उपस्थिति है । 1
- (A) पूँजी संरचना (B) प्रति अंश अर्जन  
(C) समता पर व्यापार (D) निवेश पर प्रत्याय
15. प्रवर्तन का सर्वाधिक प्रयुक्त होने वाला माध्यम जो संप्रेषण का वह स्वरूप है जिसके लिए भुगतान किया जाता है तथा जिसमें प्रायोजक जनता के साथ संप्रेषण की लागत का वहन करता है, वह है : 1
- (A) विज्ञापन (B) व्यक्तिगत विक्रय  
(C) विक्रय संवर्धन (D) जन-सम्पर्क
16. निम्न में से कौन सा कथन गलत है ? 1
- (A) पूँजी बाज़ार सुसाध्यता और सांस्थानिक व्यवस्था को संदर्भित करता है जिसके माध्यम से दीर्घकालिक निधि, ऋण एवं समता दोनों ही एकत्रित तथा निवेशित किए जाते हैं ।  
(B) द्वितीयक बाज़ार वह बाज़ार है जिसमें प्रतिभूतियों का विक्रय कम्पनी द्वारा निवेशकों को सीधे अथवा किसी मध्यस्थ के माध्यम से किया जाता है ।  
(C) प्राथमिक बाज़ार वह बाज़ार है जिसमें केवल प्रतिभूतियों का क्रय होता है । यहाँ पर प्रतिभूतियों को बेचा नहीं जा सकता ।  
(D) मुद्रा बाज़ार लघुकालीन निधियों का बाज़ार है जो मौद्रिक परिसम्पत्तियों में व्यवहार करता है जिसकी परिपक्वता अवधि एक वर्ष तक होती है ।
17. एक नाम, शब्द, चिह्न, प्रतीक, डिजाइन अथवा इनमें से कुछ का मिश्रण जिसका प्रयोग किसी भी विक्रेता अथवा विक्रेता समूह के उत्पादों, वस्तु एवं सेवाओं की पहचान बनाने के लिए किया जाता है तथा इसमें इन वस्तुओं एवं सेवाओं का प्रतियोगियों के उत्पादों से अन्तर किया जा सकता है, जाना जाता है 1
- (A) ब्राण्ड (B) ब्राण्ड चिह्न (मार्क)  
(C) ब्राण्ड नाम (D) ट्रेड मार्क
18. निम्नलिखित में से उस वितरण माध्यम को पहचानिए जिसमें वस्तुओं को निर्माता से फुटकर व्यापारियों तक भेजा जाता है जो आगे उन्हें अंतिम उपभोक्ता को बेच देते हैं । 1
- (A) एक स्तरीय माध्यम (B) द्विस्तरीय माध्यम  
(C) तीन स्तरीय माध्यम (D) शून्य स्तरीय माध्यम





14. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the increase in profit earned by the equity shareholders due to the presence of fixed financial charges like interest. 1
- (A) Capital structure (B) Earning per share  
(C) Trading on equity (D) Return on investment
15. The most commonly used tool of promotion which is a paid form of communication and in which the sponsor bears the cost of communicating with the prospects is 1
- (A) advertising. (B) personal selling.  
(C) sales promotion. (D) public relations.
16. Which of the following statements is incorrect ? 1
- (A) Capital Market refers to facilities and institutional arrangements through which long-term funds, both debt and equity are raised and invested.  
(B) Secondary market is the market where securities are sold by the company to the investor directly or through an intermediary.  
(C) Primary Market is the Market where only buying of securities takes place. Securities can not be sold there.  
(D) Money Market is a market for short term funds which deals in monetary assets whose period of maturity is upto one year.
17. A name, term, sign, symbol, design or some combination of them used to identify the products – goods or services of one seller or group of sellers and to differentiate them from those of the competitors is known as 1
- (A) brand. (B) brand mark.  
(C) brand name. (D) trade mark.
18. From the following, identify the channel of distribution in which goods pass from the manufacturer to the retailers who, in turn, sell them to the final users. 1
- (A) One level channel (B) Two level channel  
(C) Three level channel (D) Zero level channel



19. वैयक्तिक विक्रय के विषय में निम्न में से कौन सा कथन गलत है ? 1
- (A) इसमें आमने-सामने बातचीत होती है जिसमें विक्रेता एवं क्रेता के बीच पारस्परिक संबंध बनते हैं ।  
 (B) यह लघुकालीन प्रोत्साहनों को संदर्भित करता है जिनको क्रेताओं को एक उत्पाद अथवा सेवा तात्कालिक क्रय करने के लिए प्रेरित करने हेतु डिज़ाइन किया जाता है ।  
 (C) यह एक विक्रेता को संभावित ग्राहकों से व्यक्तिगत संबंधों का विकास करने की अनुमति देता है ।  
 (D) इसमें ग्राहकों से सीधे प्रतिक्रिया लेना संभव है तथा प्रस्तुति को संभावित ग्राहकों की आवश्यकतानुसार अपनाया जा सकता है ।
20. निम्न में से कौन सा एक कंपनी की पूँजी संरचना को प्रभावित करने वाला कारक नहीं है ? 1
- (A) ऋण की लागत (B) विकास के अवसर  
 (C) रोकड़ प्रवाह स्थिति (D) ब्याज आवरण अनुपात
21. मोनिका, रश्मि तथा गरिमा बचपन के दोस्त हैं । अपनी शिक्षा समाप्ति के पश्चात् मोनिका ने एक विद्यालय में शिक्षक के रूप में पद ग्रहण किया । रश्मि ने एक फर्म में चार्टर्ड लेखपाल के रूप में तथा गरिमा ने एक बहु राष्ट्रीय कम्पनी में महाप्रबंधक के रूप में पद ग्रहण किया । लम्बे समय के पश्चात् विद्यालय के एक पुनर्मिलन समारोह में वे एक दूसरे से मिले । रश्मि ने कहा अब वे सभी पेशेवर हैं । गरिमा ने रश्मि से कहा कि यह वह मोनिका एवं अपने बारे में कह सकती है परन्तु उसके बारे में नहीं क्योंकि प्रबंधक को पूर्ण रूप से पेशेवर नहीं माना जाता है ।  
 गरिमा ने यह क्यों कहा कि वह पेशेवर नहीं है ? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में किन्हीं तीन बिन्दुओं का उल्लेख कीजिए । 3
22. कारों का उत्पादन करने वाली एक फर्म 'मेगा मारुत लिमिटेड' में विभू ने 'मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी' के रूप में कार्यभार ग्रहण किया । पहले दिन उसने अपने अधीनस्थों को संबोधित किया तथा कहा कि संगठन में एक अधिकार एवं सम्प्रेषण शृंखला होनी चाहिए जो ऊपर से नीचे तक कार्यरत हो तथा उसी के अनुसार प्रबन्धक एवं अधीनस्थ उसका पालन करें । उसने यह भी जोड़ा कि सामान्य कार्यों के लिए कोई कामगार सीधे मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी से संपर्क नहीं कर सकता परन्तु आपात् स्थिति में वह उनसे सीधे संपर्क कर सकता है ।  
 विभू ने प्रबंध के एक महत्वपूर्ण सिद्धान्त की चर्चा की । उस सिद्धान्त की पहचान कीजिए तथा उसे एक उदाहरण के द्वारा समझाइए । 3





19. Which of the following statements is incorrect about Personal Selling ? 1
- (A) It is a direct face to face dialogue that involves an interactive relationship between the seller and buyer.
  - (B) It refers to short-term incentives designed to encourage the buyers to make immediate purchase of a product or service.
  - (C) It allows a sales-person to develop personal relationship with the prospective customers.
  - (D) In this it is possible to take a direct feedback from the customer and to adopt the presentation according to the needs of the prospects.
20. Which of the following is NOT a factor affecting capital structure of a company ? 1
- (A) Cost of Debt
  - (B) Growth Opportunities
  - (C) Cash Flow Position
  - (D) Interest Coverage Ratio
21. Monika, Rashmi and Garima are childhood friends. After completing their education, Monika joined a school as a teacher. Rashmi joined a firm as a Chartered Accountant and Garima as a General Manager in a Multi-National Company. After a long time in a re-union function of the school, they met each other. Rashmi said that they were all professionals now. Garima told Rashmi that she can say this about Monika and herself, but not about her since Manager is not considered a full fledged professional. Why did Garima say that she was not a professional ? State any three points in support of your answer. 3
22. Vibhu joined as a Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of 'Mega Marut Ltd.', a firm manufacturing cars. On the first day he addressed his subordinates saying that organisations should have a chain of authority and communication that runs from top to bottom and should be followed by managers and the subordinates. He also added that for routine matters a worker can not directly contact the CEO but in an emergency he/she may contact directly. Vibhu discussed an important principle of management. Identify and explain the principle with the help of an example. 3



23. (a) प्रबंध के नियंत्रण कार्य के महत्त्व के रूप में (i) संगठनात्मक लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति तथा (ii) मानकों की यथार्थता को आंकना, को समझाइए ।

3

अथवा

- (b) निम्न को नियंत्रण प्रक्रिया के चरणों के रूप में समझाइए :
- (i) निष्पादन मानकों का निर्धारण; तथा
  - (ii) वास्तविक निष्पादन का मापन

24. (a) भारतीय प्रतिभूति एवं विनियम बोर्ड के किन्हीं तीन विकास कार्यों का उल्लेख कीजिए ।

3

अथवा

- (b) एक कम्पनी की कार्यशील पूँजी आवश्यकताओं को प्रभावित करने वाले किन्हीं तीन कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए ।

25. (a) संगठन के अन्दर से विभिन्न पदों की भर्ती के बहुत लाभ होते हैं । ऐसे किन्हीं चार लाभों का उल्लेख कीजिए ।

4

अथवा

- (b) नियुक्तिकरण न केवल विभिन्न पदों के लिए योग्य व्यक्तियों की खोज तथा उन्हें प्राप्त करने में सहायता करता है अपितु यह संगठन के लिए कुछ अन्य लाभ भी सुनिश्चित करता है । ऐसे किन्हीं चार लाभों का उल्लेख कीजिए ।

26. (a) संप्रेषण प्रक्रिया में सन्निहित किन्हीं चार तत्त्वों का उल्लेख कीजिए ।

4

अथवा

- (b) संप्रेषण के किन्हीं चार भाषागत (सांकेतिक) अवरोधों का उल्लेख कीजिए ।

27. महामना एंटरप्राइजेज अपने कर्मचारियों को न केवल वेतन देती है अपितु वेतन के अतिरिक्त यह उन्हें बोनस भी प्रस्तावित करती है । कर्मचारियों को और अधिक प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए इसने उनके साथ कम्पनी के लाभ में हिस्सा देने की भी घोषणा की । ये प्रोत्साहन कर्मचारियों की क्रयशक्ति बढ़ाने में सहायक होते हैं ।

उपरोक्त अनुच्छेद में चर्चित किए गए प्रोत्साहनों के प्रकार में से किन्हीं चार अन्य प्रोत्साहनों का उल्लेख कीजिए ।

4







23. (a) Explain – (i) Accomplishing organisational goals and (ii) Judging accuracy of standards as importance of controlling function of management. 3

**OR**

- (b) Explain the following as steps in the process of controlling :
- (i) Setting performance Standards
  - (ii) Measurement of actual performance
24. (a) State any three Development functions of Securities and Exchange Board of India. 3

**OR**

- (b) State any three factors that affect the working capital requirements of a company.
25. (a) Filling vacancies for various job positions from within the organisations has many benefits. State any four such benefits. 4

**OR**

- (b) Staffing not only helps in discovering and obtaining competent personnel for various jobs but also ensures some more benefits to the organisation. State any four such benefits.
26. (a) State any four elements involved in the communication process. 4

**OR**

- (b) State any four semantic barriers of communication.
27. Mahamana Enterprises is not only giving salary to its employees but it also offers bonus to them over and above the salary. To further encourage the employees, it announced that it will provide a share in the profits of the company to them. These incentives are helpful in increasing the purchasing power of the employees.

State four other incentives of the type of incentive discussed in the above para. 4



28. उस निर्णय को प्रभावित करने वाले चार कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए जो एक उद्यम की पूँजी की सम्पूर्ण लागत तथा वित्तीय जोखिम को प्रभावित करते हैं ।

4

29. हरीश 'काज़ी सॉफ्टवेयर्स लिमिटेड' में एक वित्त प्रबंधक के रूप में कार्यरत है । उसे उसकी दूरदर्शिता के लिए 'वर्ष के सर्वोत्तम कर्मचारी का पुरस्कार' दिया गया । कोष की आवश्यकता तथा उपलब्धता के विषय में लिए गए वित्तीय निर्णयों के प्रकाश में उसका लक्ष्य सदैव सभी वित्तीय गतिविधियों का सुचारु प्रचालन है । वह एक निश्चित अवधि के लिए विकास, निष्पादन, निवेश तथा कोष की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखता है ताकि वित्तीय संसाधन निष्क्रिय न रहे तथा इनसे अनावश्यक रूप से लागत न बढ़े ।

यह सब करके हरीश वित्तीय प्रबंध की एक महत्वपूर्ण अवधारणा के दो मुख्य उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने का प्रयास कर रहा है ।

इस अवधारणा की पहचान कीजिए तथा इसके दो उद्देश्यों को समझाइए ।

4

30. समीक्षा अपने एक विषय के रूप में व्यवसाय अध्ययन के साथ कक्षा-XII की छात्रा है । व्यवसाय अध्ययन के 'उपभोक्ता संरक्षण' पर पाठ का अध्ययन करने के पश्चात् उसने इससे प्राप्त ज्ञान का प्रयोग, वस्तुओं के क्रय एवं उपयोग में करने का प्रयत्न किया । वह खाना पकाने की बहुत शौकीन है तथा हमेशा खाना बनाने की नई विधि का प्रयोग करती है । इस बार वह घर पर ब्रैड तैयार करने के लिए 'ब्रैड मेकर' का क्रय करना चाहती है । उसने बाज़ार में उपलब्ध विभिन्न ब्राण्ड के 'ब्रैड मेकर' की ऑनलाइन जाँच की तथा उनके मूल्य की तुलना की ताकि एक बुद्धिमान एवं विवेकी चयन किया जा सके । इसके पश्चात् वह एक नज़दीक के बाज़ार में इसे क्रय करने के लिए गई । एक सूचित ग्राहक होने के कारण उसने मानकीकृत चिह्न देखा, लेबल पर छपे मूल्य का मोलभाव किया, उत्पादन तिथि की जाँच की तथा उत्पाद पर दी जानेवाली गारंटी अथवा वारंटी के विषय में पूछताछ की ।

सभी सम्बन्धित सूचना से संतुष्ट होकर उसने 'ब्रैड मेकर' का क्रय किया तथा एक उत्तरदायी उपभोक्ता के नाते नकद रसीद की माँग की । घर पहुँचने के पश्चात् उसने 'ब्रैड मेकर' की पैकेजिंग खोली तथा उसने इसके अन्दर एक निर्देशन पुस्तिका प्राप्त की । उसने सभी निर्देशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ा तथा चरणबद्ध रूप से 'ब्रैड मेकर' को चलाया तथा वह अपने परिवार के लिए एक अच्छी 'आटा ब्रैड' बनाने में सफल रही ।

समीक्षा ने 'ब्रैड मेकर' का क्रय एवं उपयोग करके एक उपभोक्ता के बहुत से दायित्वों का निर्वहन किया ।

नकद रसीद माँगने के अतिरिक्त समीक्षा द्वारा निर्वहन किए गए किन्हीं चार दायित्वों का उल्लेख कीजिए ।

4



28. State any four factors affecting the decision that determines the overall cost of capital and the financial risk of the enterprise.

4

29. Harish is working as a finance manager in 'Kozee Softwares Ltd.' He has been awarded 'Best employee of the year Award' because of his foresightedness. He always aims at smooth operations of all the financial activities by focusing on fund requirements and their availability in the light of financial decisions. He takes into consideration the growth, performance, investments and requirement of funds for a given period so that financial resources are not left idle and don't unnecessarily add to the cost.

By doing all this Harish strives to achieve the two main objectives of an important concept of financial management. Identify the concept and explain its two objectives.

4

30. Sameeksha is a Class-XII student having Business Studies as one of her subjects. After studying 'Consumer Protection' as one of the chapters in Business-Studies, she tried to apply the acquired knowledge while purchasing and using the goods. She is very fond of cooking and always tries new recipes. This time she wants to purchase a 'Bread Maker' to prepare homemade bread. She checked online about the various brands of 'Bread Maker' available in the market and compared their price, so that an intelligent and wise choice can be made. Then she went to a near by market to buy it. Being an informed consumer she looked for the Standardization Mark, negotiated the price printed on the label, checked the date of manufacturing and asked for guarantee or warranty of the product.

After satisfying with all the concerned information she purchased the 'Bread Maker' and as a responsible consumer asked for the cash-memo. After coming back home she opened the packaging of the 'Bread Maker' and found an instruction booklet inside. She carefully read all the instructions and operated the Bread Maker step-by-step and succeeded in making nice 'Atta Bread' for her family.

Sameeksha has fulfilled many responsibilities of a consumer while purchasing and using the 'Bread Maker'.

State any four responsibilities fulfilled by Sameeksha besides asking for a cash-memo.

4





31. (a) वैज्ञानिक प्रबंध के एक सिद्धान्त के रूप में (i) विज्ञान न कि अंगूठा टेक नियम तथा (ii) एक तकनीक के रूप में 'विधि अध्ययन' एवं 'समय अध्ययन' को समझाइए ।

6

अथवा

- (b) प्रबन्ध के सिद्धान्तों की एक विशेषता के रूप में (i) सामान्य मार्गदर्शन व महत्त्व के रूप में (ii) प्रबंधकों को वास्तविकता के विषय में उपयोगी अंतर्दृष्टि प्रदान करना, एवं सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व को पूरा करना, को समझाइए ।

32. (a) नियोजन के प्रकार के रूप में 'उद्देश्य' तथा 'बजट' को समझाइए ।

6

अथवा

- (b) निम्न को नियोजन की सीमाओं के रूप में समझाइए :
- (i) नियोजन दृढ़ता उत्पन्न करता है ।
  - (ii) परिवर्तनशील वातावरण में नियोजन प्रभावी नहीं रहता ।

33. 'बेस्ट इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स' ने 'अमेज़' ब्रान्ड नाम के अन्तर्गत कपड़े धोने की मशीनों का उत्पादन आरम्भ किया । एक बार जब कपड़े धोने की मशीनों का उत्पादन, पैकेजिंग, ब्रान्डीकरण, मूल्य निर्धारण एवं प्रवर्तन हो गया तो इनको सही स्थान पर, सही मात्रा में एवं सही समय पर ग्राहकों को उपलब्ध कराना आवश्यक होता है । 'बेस्ट इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स' ने आदेश की सटीक एवं शीघ्र पूर्ति प्रदान की ताकि कपड़े धोने की मशीनें ग्राहकों तक समय पर, उचित मात्रा में तथा विशिष्ट विवरणों सहित पहुँच जाएँ । वह यह भी सुनिश्चित करते थे कि कपड़े धोने की मशीनें ग्राहकों के पास भौतिक रूप से पहुँच जाएँ । इसके अतिरिक्त 'बेस्ट इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स' परिवहन व्ययों को कम करने के लिए कपड़े धोने की मशीनों के भंडारण के लिए बाज़ार के समीप स्थित विभिन्न स्थानों की व्यवस्था करता है ।

उपरोक्त स्थिति में चर्चित भौतिक वितरण के किन्हीं तीन घटकों को समझाइए ।

6





31. (a) Explain : (i) 'Science not Rule of Thumb' as a principle of management and (ii) 'Method Study' and 'Time Study' as techniques of Scientific Management. 6

**OR**

- (b) Explain : (i) 'General Guidelines' as a feature of principles of management, (ii) Providing managers with useful insights into reality and fulfilling social responsibilities as significance of principles of management.

32. (a) Explain 'Objectives' and 'Budget' as type of plans. 6

**OR**

- (b) Explain the following as limitations of planning :
- (i) Planning leads to rigidity.
  - (ii) Planning may not work in a dynamic environment.
33. 'Best Electronics' started manufacturing washing machines under the brand name 'Amaze'. Once the washing machines were manufactured, packaged, branded, priced and promoted, they had to be made available to the customers at the right place, in the right quantity and at the right time.
- 'Best Electronics' provided for accurate and speedy processing of orders so that the washing machines reach the customers in time, in the right quantity and specifications. They also ensured that the washing machines are physically made available to the customers. Further, 'Best Electronics' arranged for facilities to store the washing machines at different locations near the market to minimize the charges on transportation. Explain any three components of physical distribution discussed in the above case. 6



34. कोविड-19 महामारी के कारण लगभग सभी कंपनियों के कर्मचारी अपने घरों से ऑनलाईन काम कर रहे थे । 2022 में जब सभी कम्पनियों ने अपने कर्मचारियों को कार्यालय वापिस बुलाया तथा ऑफलाईन काम शुरू किया, 'टेटी सॉफ्टवेयर लिमिटेड' ने अभी भी अपने कर्मचारियों को घर से काम करने के लिए कहा । इसके कारण 'टेटी सॉफ्टवेयर लिमिटेड' के कर्मचारी ऊब गए । अतः मनोरंजन के लिए उन्होंने एक क्रिकेट क्लब बनाया । प्रत्येक शनिवार तथा रविवार को उन्होंने अपने कार्यालय भवन के समीप एक मैदान में मिलना आरम्भ किया ।

- (i) 'टेटी सॉफ्टवेयर लिमिटेड' के कर्मचारियों द्वारा बनाए गए संगठन के प्रकार की पहचान तथा उल्लेख कीजिए ।
- (ii) उपरोक्त (i) में पहचान किए गए संगठन के प्रकार की किन्हीं दो विशेषताओं तथा किन्हीं दो सीमाओं का उल्लेख भी कीजिए ।

6



34. Due to spread of COVID-19 pandemic, employees of almost all the companies were working online from their homes. In 2022 when most of the companies called them back to their office and started working offline, 'Taty Software Ltd.' still asked their employees to work from home. Because of this, employees of 'Taty Software Ltd.' were feeling bored, hence for recreation they formed a cricket-club. They started meeting every Saturday and Sunday on a ground near their office building.

- (i) Identify and state the type of organisation formed by the employees of 'Taty Software Ltd.'
- (ii) Also, state any two advantages and two limitations of the type of organisation identified in (i) above.

6





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**Senior School Certificate Examination**


**March -----2023**

**Marking Scheme---Business Studies 66/5/1**

***General Instructions:***

<b>1</b>	You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully.
<b>2</b>	<b>“Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, Evaluation done and several other aspects. Its’ leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in News Paper/Website etc may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC.”</b>
<b>3</b>	Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one’s own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. <b>However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be awarded to them.</b>
<b>4</b>	The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers. These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
<b>5</b>	The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after deliberation and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
<b>6</b>	Evaluators will mark( √ ) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS ‘X’ be marked. Evaluators will not put right (✓)while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. <b>This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing</b>
<b>7</b>	If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.
<b>8</b>	If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly
<b>9</b>	If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note <b>“Extra Question”</b> .

10	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
11	A full scale of marks _____ (example 0 to 80/70/60/50/40/30 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
12	Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e., 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines).
13	<p>Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book.</li> <li>● Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it.</li> <li>● Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer.</li> <li>● Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page.</li> <li>● Wrong question wise totaling on the title page.</li> <li>● Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page.</li> <li>● Wrong grand total.</li> <li>● Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same.</li> <li>● Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list.</li> <li>● Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.)</li> </ul> <p>Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.</p>
14	While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0) Marks
15	Any unassessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously
16	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the <b>“Guidelines for spot Evaluation”</b> before starting the actual evaluation.
17	Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totaled and written in figures and words.
18	The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme

	<b>MARKING SCHEME– 2022-23</b> <b>BUSINESS STUDIES</b> <b>66/5/1</b> <b>EXPECTED ANSWERS / VALUE POINTS</b>	Marks
1	<p><b>Q. The next step in the ‘Selection Process’ after ‘Selection Decision’ is</b></p> <p>(A) Job Offer            (B) Medical Examination            (C) Selection Test            (D) Contract of Employment</p> <p><b>Ans. (B) Medical Examination</b></p>	1 mark
2	<p><b>Q. The purpose of planning is to meet future events effectively to the best advantage of an organisation. This statement highlights which of the following features of planning?</b></p> <p>(A) Planning focuses on achieving objectives.            (B) Planning involves decision making.            (C) Planning is the primary function of management.            (D) Planning is futuristic.</p> <p><b>Ans. (D) Planning is futuristic.</b></p>	1 mark
3	<p><b>Q. Identify the external source of recruitment illustrated by the picture given below:</b></p> 	

	<p>(A) Direct Recruitment (B) Casual Callers (C) Advertisement (D) Labour contractor</p> <p>Ans. (A) Direct Recruitment</p>	1 mark
4	<p><b>Q. “Cartoony Planet” is a well-known indoor playground for organising parties for children in Noida. It has many play-stations and it organises various activities for the kids to enjoy. Looking at the increasing number of children visiting ‘Cartoony Planet’, a new indoor playground in the name of ‘Tiny-Tots House’ came up with advanced swings, play stations and entertainment activities near ‘Cartoony Planet’. To compete with the newly opened indoor playground, ‘Cartoony Planet’ also added some advanced swings and entertainment activities to attract more children. The above information highlights one of the features of business environment. Identify the feature from the following:</b></p> <p>(A) Uncertainty (B) Dynamic Nature (C) Relativity (D) Interrelatedness</p> <p>Ans. (B) Dynamic Nature</p>	1 mark
5	<p><b>Q. The obligation of a subordinate to properly perform the assigned duty is called:</b></p> <p>(A) Authority (B) Responsibility (C) Accountability (D) Decentralisation</p> <p>Ans. (B) Responsibility</p>	1 mark
6	<p><b>Q. ‘Dolma’ and ‘Una’ were gardeners with decades of hands-on experience. They were the first one to recognise the need of</b></p>	

	<p>indoor gardens specially for plant-lovers living in apartments. They took advantage of this opportunity and decided to offer beautiful designing ideas for indoor gardening through their innovative venture 'My Space'.</p> <p>'My Space' offered creative ideas like 'Garden wall', 'Hanging Garden', 'Window Garden', 'Book-shelf garden and many more. Since there were no competitors they soon became the market leaders in the field.</p> <p>From the following points identify the importance of Business Environment highlighted above:</p> <p>(A) Business Environment helps the firm to identify threats and early warning signals.</p> <p>(B) Business Environment helps in tapping useful resources.</p> <p>(C) Business Environment enables the firm to identify opportunities and getting the first mover advantage.</p> <p>(D) Business Environment helps in assisting in planning and policy formulation</p> <p>Ans. (C) Business Environment enables the firm to identify opportunities and getting the first mover advantage.</p>	1 mark
7	<p><b>Q. 'Digilocker' is a flagship initiative of 'Ministry of Electronics and IT', Government of India. It aims at digital empowerment of the citizens by providing access to authentic digital documents such as academic certificates issued by different Examination Boards, Driving Licenses, Vehicle registrations etc. in a digital format.</b></p> <p>The above para discusses a few dimensions of Business Environment.</p> <p><b>Identify the correct dimensions from the following:</b></p> <p>(A) Economic Environment and Technological Environment</p> <p>(B) Social Environment and Economic Environment</p> <p>(C) Social Environment and Political Environment</p> <p>(D) Political Environment and Technological Environment</p> <p>Ans. (D) Political Environment and Technological Environment</p>	1 mark
8	<p><b>Different organisations have different goals. 'Zeepo' is an upcoming retail chain for providing consumer goods door-to-</b></p>	

	<p>door, the objective of this organisation is to increase sales. 'Allie' is an educational organisation working with an objective of providing education to under privileged children of the society. Management of each of these organisations unite the efforts of their employees towards achieving organisational goals. The characteristic of management discussed above is:</p> <p>(A) Management is goal-oriented.          (B) Management is a continuous process.          (C) Management is a dynamic function          (D) Management is an intangible force.</p> <p>Ans. (A) Management is goal-oriented.</p>	1 mark
9	<p>Q. 'Whether the decisions have been translated into desired actions or not' can be confirmed by performing which of the following function of management?</p> <p>(A) Planning          (B) Organising          (C) Directing          (D) Controlling</p> <p>Ans. (D) Controlling</p>	1 mark
10	<p>Q. Himanshu is working as a 'Marketing Manager' in 'Suvidit-Air-Conditioners', a well known brand in the field of air-conditioners. Till last month the company was able to achieve its sales targets. But this month Himanshu observed that targets were not being met and the number of air-conditioners sold was decreasing. He analysed the situation and found that the new salesman appointed last month was not good and for this he took necessary action. Which of the following function of management helped Himanshu to identify the decrease in sale</p> <p>(A) Planning          (B) Organising          (C) Directing          (D) Controlling</p>	

	<b>Ans. (D) Controlling</b>		<b>1 mark</b>												
<b>11</b>	<p><b>Q. The activities whose outcome not only improves the job performance but also help individuals in the progress towards maturity and actualisation of their potential capacities is known as</b></p> <p><b>(A) training.</b>  <b>(B) education.</b>  <b>(C) development.</b>  <b>(D) performance appraisal</b></p> <p><b>Ans. (C) development.</b></p>		<b>1 mark</b>												
<b>12</b>	<p><b>Q. Statement-I: The concept of product relates to not only the physical product but also the benefits offered by it from customer's point of view.</b>  <b>Statement-II: The concept of product does not include the extended product by way of after sale services, availability of spare parts, handling complaints etc.</b>  <b>Choose the correct option from the following</b>  <b>(A) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct.</b>  <b>(B) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are incorrect.</b>  <b>(C) Statement-I is correct and Statement-II is incorrect</b>  <b>(D) Statement-I is incorrect and Statement-II is correct.</b></p> <p><b>Ans. (C) Statement-I is correct and Statement-II is incorrect.</b></p>		<b>1 mark</b>												
<b>13</b>	<p><b>Q. Match the factors affecting fixed capital requirements given in the Column-I with their explanations given in Column-II:</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th><b>Column – I</b></th><th></th><th><b>Column - II</b></th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>A</b></td><td><b>Nature of Business</b></td><td><b>i.</b></td><td><b>A trading organisation needs lower investments in fixed assets as compared to a manufacturing organisation.</b></td></tr> <tr> <td><b>B</b></td><td><b>Technology upgradation</b></td><td><b>ii.</b></td><td><b>A textile manufacturing company is installing a cement manufacturing</b></td></tr> </tbody> </table>			<b>Column – I</b>		<b>Column - II</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>Nature of Business</b>	<b>i.</b>	<b>A trading organisation needs lower investments in fixed assets as compared to a manufacturing organisation.</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>Technology upgradation</b>	<b>ii.</b>	<b>A textile manufacturing company is installing a cement manufacturing</b>	
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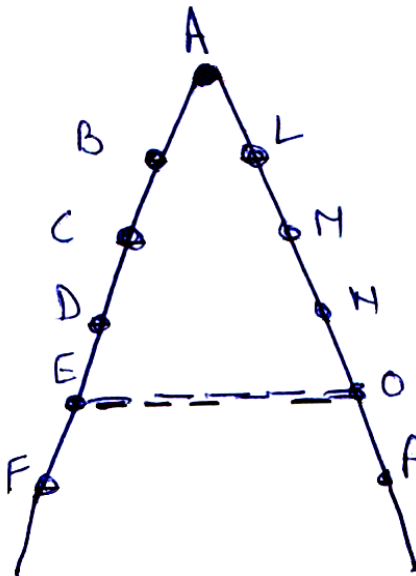
				plant and thus its investments in fixed assets is increasing.	
	C	Diversification	iii.	A capital-intensive organisation requires higher investments in fixed assets as compared to labour-intensive organisation.	
	D	Choice of Technique	iv.	Mobile phones became obsolete faster and are replaced much sooner than furniture or many other assets. Hence these type of businesses require more fixed capital.	
	<p> a      b      c      d  (A) i      iv      ii      iii  (B) ii      iii      iv      i  (C) iii      ii      i      iv  (D) iv      i      iii      ii </p>				
	<p>Ans. (A)      i      iv      ii      iii</p>				1 mark
14	<p>Q. _____ refers to the increase in profit earned by the equity shareholders due to the presence of fixed financial charges like interest.</p> <p>(A) Capital structure (B) Earning per share (C) Trading on equity (D) Return on investment</p>				
	<p>Ans. (C) Trading on equity</p>				1 mark
15	<p>Q. The most commonly used tool of promotion which is a paid form of communication and in which the sponsor bears the cost of communicating with the prospects is</p> <p>(A) advertising. (B) personal selling. (C) sales promotion. (D) public relations.</p>				



	<b>Ans. (A) advertising.</b>	<b>1 mark</b>
<b>16</b>	<p><b>Q. Which of the following statements is <u>incorrect</u>?</b></p> <p><b>(A) Capital Market refers to facilities and institutional arrangements through which long-term funds, both debt and equity are raised and Invested.</b></p> <p><b>(B) Secondary market is the market where securities are sold by the company to the investor directly or through an intermediary.</b></p> <p><b>(C) Primary Market is the Market where only buying of securities takes place. Securities can not be sold there.</b></p> <p><b>(D) Money Market is a market for short term funds which deals in monetary assets whose period of maturity is upto one year.</b></p> <p><b>Ans. (B) Secondary market is the market where securities are sold by the company to the investor directly or through an intermediary.</b></p>	<b>1 mark</b>
<b>17</b>	<p><b>Q. A name, term, sign, symbol, design or some combination of them used to Identify the products – goods or services of one seller or group of sellers and to differentiate them from those of the competitors is known as</b></p> <p><b>(A) brand.</b></p> <p><b>(B) Brand mark</b></p> <p><b>(C) brand name.</b></p> <p><b>(D) trade mark.</b></p> <p><b>Ans. (A) brand.</b></p>	<b>1 mark</b>
<b>18</b>	<p><b>Q. From the following, identify the channel of distribution in which goods pass from the manufacturer to the retailers who, in turn, sell them to the final users.</b></p> <p><b>(A) One level channel</b></p> <p><b>(B) Two level channel</b></p> <p><b>(C) Three level channel</b></p> <p><b>(D) Zero level channel</b></p> <p><b>Ans. (A) One level channel</b></p>	<b>1 mark</b>

19	<p><b>Q. Which of the following statements is incorrect about Personal Selling?</b></p> <p><b>(A) It is a direct face to face dialogue that involves an interactive relationship between the seller and buyer.</b></p> <p><b>(B) It refers to short-term incentives designed to encourage the buyers to make immediate purchase of a product or service.</b></p> <p><b>(c) It allows a sales-person to develop personal relationship with the prospective customers.</b></p> <p><b>(D) In this it is possible to take a direct feedback from the customer and to adopt the presentation according to the needs of the prospects.</b></p> <p><b>Ans. (B) It refers to short-term incentives designed to encourage the buyers to make immediate purchase of a product or service.</b></p>	1 mark
20	<p><b>Q. Which of the following is NOT a factor affecting capital structure of a company ?</b></p> <p><b>(A) Cost of Debt</b></p> <p><b>(B) Growth Opportunities</b></p> <p><b>(C) Cash Flow Position</b></p> <p><b>(D) Interest Coverage Ratio</b></p> <p><b>Ans. (B) Growth opportunities</b></p>	1 mark
21	<p><b>Q. Monika, Rashmi and Garima are childhood friends. After completing their education, Monika joined a school as a teacher. Rashmi joined a firm as a Chartered Accountant and Garima as a General Manager in a MultiNational Company. After a long time in a re-union function of the school, they met each other. Rashmi said that they were all professionals now. Garima told Rashmi that she can say this about Monika and herself, but not about her since Manager is not considered a full fledged professional. Why did Garima say that she was not a professional? State any three points in support of your answer.</b></p> <p><b>Ans. Garima said that she is not a professional as management is not</b></p>	

	<p>considered as a full fledged profession because of the following reasons: <b>(Any three points)</b></p> <p>(i) <b>Restricted Entry:</b> There is no restriction on anyone being designated or appointed as Manager in any business enterprise. Any one can be called a manager irrespective of educational qualifications possessed as compared to other professions like a doctor, a lawyer etc.</p> <p>(ii) <b>Professional Association:</b> There are several associations of practicing managers in India like AIMA (All India Management Association) but there is no compulsion for managers to be members of such associations nor does it have any statutory backing unlike other professions.</p> <p>(iii) <b>Ethical code of conduct:</b> All professionals are bound by a code of conduct which guides the behaviour of its members, which is not followed by manager though AIMA has laid down a code of conduct to regulate the activities of their members.</p> <p>(iv) <b>Service Motive:</b> The basic motive of a profession is to serve their clients interests by rendering dedicated and committed service whereas the basic purpose of management is to help the organization to achieve its stated goal which is profit maximisation.</p> <p><i>(If an examinee has only listed the points, ½ mark for each point should be awarded)</i></p>	<p><b>1 mark for each reason</b> = <b>1 x 3</b> = <b>3 marks</b></p>
22	<p><b>Q. Vibhu joined as a Chief Executive Officer. (CEO) of 'Mega Marut Ltd.', a firm manufacturing cars. On the first day he addressed his subordinates saying that organisations should have a chain of authority and communication that runs from top to bottom and should be followed by managers and the subordinates. He also added that for routine matters a worker can not directly contact the CEO but in an emergency he/she may contact directly. Vibhu discussed an important principle of management. Identify and explain the principle with the help of an example.</b></p> <p><b>Ans.</b> Principle of management discussed by Vibhu is 'Scalar Chain'.</p> <p>Organisations should have a chain of authority and communication that runs from top to bottom and should be followed by managers</p>	

<p>and the subordinates. The formal lines of authority from highest to lowest ranks are known as <b>Scalar Chain</b>.</p> <p>Example: Let us consider a situation where there is one head 'A' who has two lines of authority under her/him. One line consists of B-C-D-E-F. Another line of authority under 'A' is L-M-N-O-P. If 'E' has to communicate with 'O' who is at the same level of authority then he/she has to transverse the route E-D-C-B-A-L-M-N-O. This is due to the Scalar chain being followed in this case. <b>This is for routine matters.</b> But in case of emergency 'E' may directly contact 'O' through <b>Gang Plank</b>.</p> 		<p>1 mark for identifying the principle + 1 marks for correct explanation + 1 mark for correct example = 1+1+1 = 3 marks</p>
<p>23</p>	<p><b>Q. (a) Explain - (i) Accomplishing organisational goals and (ii) Judging accuracy of standards as importance of controlling function of management.</b></p> <p><b>Ans. (i) <u>Accomplishing organisational goals</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The controlling function measures progress towards the organisational goals and brings to the light the deviations, if any.</li> <li>▪ It indicates corrective action.</li> <li>▪ It thus guides the organisation and keeps it on the right track so that organisational goals might be achieved.</li> </ul> <p><b>(ii) <u>Judging Accuracy of standards</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A good control system enables mgt. to verify whether the standards set are accurate or not.</li> <li>▪ It keeps a careful check on the changes taking place in the organisation.</li> </ul>	<p>1½ marks</p> <p>1½ marks</p> <p>=</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Then it helps to review and revise the standards in light of such changes.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>(Or any other correct explanation)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Q. (b) Explain the following as steps in the process of controlling:</b>  <b>(i) Setting performance Standards (ii) Measurement of actual performance</b></p> <p><b>(i) <u>Setting Performance Standards</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Standards are the criteria against which actual performance would be measured.</li> <li>Standards can be set in both quantitative as well as qualitative terms.</li> <li>It is important that standards should be flexible enough to be modified whenever required.</li> </ul> <p><b>(ii) <u>Measurement of Actual Performance</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Performance should be measured in an objective and reliable manner.</li> <li>Performance should be measured in the same units in which standards are set as this would make their comparison easier.</li> <li>There are various techniques for measurement of performance like personal observation, sample checking, performance reports etc. Wherever possible, measurement of work should be done during the performance not after the task is completed.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>(Or any other correct explanation)</b></p>	<p><b>3 marks</b></p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>1 ½ marks</b></p> <p><b>1 ½ marks</b></p> <p><b>=</b></p> <p><b>3 marks</b></p>
<b>24</b>	<p><b>Q. (a) State any three Development functions of Securities and Exchange Board of India.</b></p> <p><b>Ans. <u>Development functions of Securities and Exchange Board of India:</u></b></p> <p><b>(a) <u>Training of intermediaries</u> of the securities market.</b></p> <p><b>(b) <u>Conducting research and publishing information</u> useful to all market participants.</b></p>	<p><b>1 x 3</b></p> <p><b>=</b></p>

<p>(c) <u>Undertaking measures to develop the capital markets</u> by adopting a flexible approach.</p>	<p><b>3 marks</b></p>
<p><b>OR</b></p>	
<p><b>Q. (b) State any three factors that affect the working capital requirements of a company.</b></p>	<p><b>OR</b></p>
<p><b>Ans. <u>Factors affecting working capital requirements of a company:</u></b></p>	
<p><b><u>(Any three)</u></b></p>	
<p>(a) <u>Nature of business</u> as trading organisation requires smaller amounts of working capital than manufacturing organisations as there is no processing. Service industries require less working capital as they do not have to maintain inventory.</p>	
<p>(b) <u>Scale of operations</u> as firms operating on a higher scale require more working capital as their quantum of inventory and debtors is generally high.</p>	
<p>(c) <u>Business cycle</u> as in case of boom, larger working capital is required as the sales and production are more.</p>	<p><b>1 x 3 = 3 marks</b></p>
<p>(d) <u>Seasonal factors</u> as peak season requires higher working capital than lean season due to higher level of activity.</p>	
<p>(e) <u>Production Cycle</u> as working capital requirement is higher in firms with longer processing cycle.</p>	
<p>(f) <u>Credit allowed</u> to customers results in higher amount of debtors, increasing the working capital requirement.</p>	
<p>(g) <u>Credit availed</u> from suppliers reduces the working capital requirement.</p>	
<p>(h) <u>Operating efficiency</u> as firms managing their raw materials efficiently require lesser working capital.</p>	
<p>(i) Free and continuous <u>availability of raw materials</u> enables the firms to keep lesser stock and hence work with smaller working capital.</p>	

	<p>(j) Higher <u>Growth prospects</u> will require larger amounts of working capital so that the firm is able to meet higher production and sales targets</p> <p>(k) <u>Level of competition</u> as higher competition requires larger stocks to meet urgent orders from customers and thus higher working capital.</p> <p>(l) <u>Inflation</u> increases the working capital requirements as larger amount of money is required to maintain a constant volume of production and sales.</p> <p><i>(If an examinee has only listed the points, ½ mark for each point should be awarded)</i></p>	
25	<p><b>Q. (a) Filling vacancies for various job positions from within the organisations has many benefits. State any four such benefits.</b></p> <p><b>Ans.</b> <u>Benefits of filling vacancies for various job positions from within the organisation: (Any four)</u></p> <p>(i) It <u>simplifies the process of selection and placement</u>. It is the more reliable way of recruitment since candidates are already known to the organisation.</p> <p>(ii) People recruited from within the organization <u>do not need induction training</u>.</p> <p>(iii) It has the <u>benefit of shifting workforce</u> from the surplus department to those where there is shortage of staff.</p> <p>(iv) It <u>motivates the employees</u> to improve their performance and get a chance of promotion at higher level.</p> <p>(v) It is a <u>cheaper source</u> as compared to getting candidates from outside/external sources.</p> <p><i>(If an examinee has only listed the points, ½ mark for each point should be awarded)</i></p> <p><i>(If an examinee has given the correct statement without giving the</i></p>	<p>1 x 4 = 4 marks</p>

	<p><i>headings, full marks for each statement is to be awarded)</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Q. (b) Staffing not only helps in discovering and obtaining competent personnel for various jobs but also ensures some more benefits to the organisation. State any four such benefits.</b></p> <p><b>Ans.</b> <u>Staffing is considered an important function of management because of the following reasons: (any four)</u></p> <p>(i) It results in higher <u>performance</u> by putting right person on the right job.</p> <p>(ii) It <u>ensures continuous survival and growth</u> of the enterprise through the succession planning for managers.</p> <p>(iii) It <u>ensures optimum utilization of human resources</u> by avoiding overmanning. It prevents underutilization of personnel and high labour costs.</p> <p>(iv) It <u>improves job satisfaction and morale</u> of employees through objective assessment and fair reward for their contribution.</p> <p><i>(If an examinee has only listed the points, ½ mark for each point should be awarded)</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>1 x 4 = 4 marks</b></p>
26	<p><b>Q. (a) State any four elements involved in the communication process.</b></p> <p><b>Ans.</b> Elements involved in communication process are: <b>(Any four)</b></p> <p><u>Sender:</u> The person who conveys his thoughts or ideas to the receiver</p> <p><u>Message:</u> It is the content of ideas, feelings, suggestions, order etc. intended to be communicated</p> <p><u>Encoding :</u> It is the process of converting the message into communication symbols such as words, pictures, gestures etc.</p>	



<p><u>Media</u> : It is the path through which encoded message is transmitted to receiver. The channel may be in written form, face to face, phone call, Internet etc.</p> <p><u>Decoding</u>: It is the process of converting encoded symbols of the sender.</p> <p><u>Receiver</u>: The person who receives communication of the sender.</p> <p><u>Feedback</u>: It includes all those actions of the receiver indicating that he has received and understood message of sender.</p> <p><u>Noise</u>: It means some obstruction or hindrance to communication. This hindrance may be caused to sender, message or receiver.</p> <p><i>(If an examinee has only listed the elements, ½ mark for each element should be awarded)</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(b) State any four semantic barriers of communication.</b></p> <p><b>Ans. <u>Semantic barriers to communication</u>: (Any four)</b></p> <p>(i) <u>Badly expressed message</u> in which the intended meaning may not be conveyed on account of inadequate vocabulary, usage of wrong words, omission of needed words etc.</p> <p>(ii) <u>Symbols with different meanings</u> where a word may have several meanings and receiver has to perceive one such meaning for the word used by communicator.</p> <p>(iii) <u>Faulty translations</u> where the communication drafted in one language is not properly translated in a language understandable to workers.</p> <p>(iv) <u>Unclear assumptions</u> where communication may have certain assumptions which are subject to different interpretations.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1 x 4 = 4 marks</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">1 x 4 = 4 marks</p>
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	<p>(v) <u>Technical jargon</u> where the specialists use it to explain something to persons who are not specialists in the concerned field as a result of which it is not understood clearly by the receiver.</p> <p>(vi) <u>Body language and gesture decoding</u> becomes a barrier when there is no match between what is said and what is expressed in body movements.</p> <p><i>(If an examinee has only listed the barriers, ½ mark for each barrier should be awarded)</i></p>	
27	<p><b>Q. Mahamana Enterprises is not only giving salary to its employees but it also offers bonus to them over and above the salary. To further encourage the employees, it announced that it will provide a share in the profits of the company to them. These incentives are helpful in increasing the purchasing power of the employees. State four other incentives of the type of incentive discussed in the above para.</b></p> <p><b>Ans.</b> Four other incentives of the type of incentive discussed in the above para are as follows:</p> <p>(i) <u>Productivity linked wage incentive</u> involves linking payment of wages of employees to the increase in their productivity at individual or group level.</p> <p>(ii) <u>Co-partnership/Stock option</u> is an incentive under which the employees are offered company shares at a set price which is lower than market price.</p> <p>(iii) <u>Retirement Benefits</u> include benefits such as provident fund, pension and gratuity that provide financial security to employees after their retirement.</p> <p>(iv) <u>Perquisites</u> include incentives such as car allowance, housing, medical aid and education to the children etc., which are offered over and above the salary.</p> <p><i>(If an examinee has only listed the incentives, ½ mark for each incentive should be awarded)</i></p>	<p>1 x 4 = 4 marks</p>

28	<p><b>Q. State any four factors affecting the decision that determines the overall cost of capital and the financial risk of the enterprise.</b></p> <p><b>Ans.</b> The four factors affecting the decision that determines the overall cost of capital and the financial risk of the enterprise (Financing decision) are:</p> <p>(i) <u>Cost</u> of different sources of finance as some sources may be cheaper than others.</p> <p>(ii) <u>Risk</u> associated with different sources of finance is different.</p> <p>(iii) Higher the <u>floatation costs</u>, less attractive the source.</p> <p>(iv) A stronger <u>cash flow position</u> may make debt financing more viable than funding through equity.</p> <p>(v) With higher <u>fixed operating costs</u>, lower fixed financing costs should be opted for.</p> <p>(vi) Issue of more equity may lead to dilution of management's <u>control</u> over the business.</p> <p>(vii) <u>State of the capital market</u> is considered while taking financing decision as in a depressed capital market, issue of equity shares may be difficult.</p> <p><i>(If an examinee has given only the heading, ½ mark for each heading should be awarded)</i></p>	<p>1 x 4 = 4 marks</p>
29	<p><b>Q. Harish is working as a finance manager in 'Kozee Softwares Ltd.' He has been awarded 'Best employee of the year Award' because of his foresightedness. He always aims at smooth operations of all the financial activities by focusing on fund requirements and their availability in the light of financial decisions. He takes into consideration the growth, performance, investments and requirement of funds for a given period so that financial resources are not left idle and don't unnecessarily add to the cost.</b></p> <p><b>By doing all this Harish strives to achieve the two main objectives of an important concept of financial management.</b></p>	

	<p><b>Identify the concept and explain its two objectives.</b></p> <p><b>Ans.</b> The important concept of financial management discussed is <u>Financial Planning</u>.</p> <p><u>Two objectives are:</u></p> <p><b>(i) To ensure availability of funds whenever required:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ This includes a <u>proper estimation of the funds required for different purposes</u> such as for the purchase of long-term assets or to meet day-to-day expenses of business etc.</li> <li>▪ To <u>estimate the time at which these funds are to be made available</u> and to <u>specify possible sources of these funds</u>.</li> </ul> <p><b>(ii) To see that the firm does not raise resources unnecessarily:</b></p> <p>Financial planning ensures that <u>enough funds are available at right time</u>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ If <u>adequate funds are not available</u> the firm will not be able to honour its commitments and carry out its plans.</li> <li>▪ On the other hand, if <u>excess funds are available</u>, it will unnecessarily add to the cost.</li> </ul>	<p><b>1 mark for identifying the concept</b></p> <p><b>+</b></p> <p><b>½ mark for each heading</b></p> <p><b>+</b></p> <p><b>1 mark for each explanation</b></p> <p><b>=</b></p> <p><b>1+1+2</b></p> <p><b>=</b></p> <p><b>4 marks</b></p>
30	<p><b>Q. Sameeksha is a Class-XII student having Business Studies as one of her subjects. After studying 'Consumer Protection' as one of the chapters in Business-Studies, she tried to apply the acquired knowledge while purchasing and using the goods. She is very fond of cooking and always tries new recipes. This time she wants to purchase a 'Bread Maker' to prepare homemade bread. She checked online about the various brands of 'Bread Maker' available in the market and compared their price, so that an intelligent and wise choice can be made. Then she went to a nearby market to buy it. Being an informed consumer she looked for the Standardization Mark, negotiated the price printed on the label, checked the date of manufacturing and asked for guarantee or warranty of the product. After satisfying with all the concerned information she</b></p>	

	<p><b>purchased the Bread Maker and as a responsible consumer asked for the cash-memo. After coming back home she opened the packaging of the Bread Maker' and found an instruction booklet inside. She carefully read all the instructions and operated the Bread Maker step-by-step and succeeded in making nice 'Atta Bread' for her family.</b></p> <p><b>Sameeksha has fulfilled many responsibilities of a consumer while purchasing and using the 'Bread Maker'</b></p> <p><b>State any four responsibilities fulfilled by Sameeksha besides asking for a cash-memo.</b></p> <p><b>Ans.</b> Responsibilities that Sameeksha has fulfilled besides asking for a cash memo are: <b>(Any four)</b></p> <p>(i) <u>Be aware</u> about various goods and services available in the market so that an <u>intelligent and wise choice can be made.</u></p> <p>(ii) <u>Buy only standardised goods</u> as they provide quality assurance e.g. standardization mark.</p> <p>(iii) <u>Learn</u> about the <u>risks</u> associated with products and services, <u>follow manufacturer's instructions</u> and using the products safely.</p> <p>(iv) <u>Read labels carefully</u> so as to have information about <u>prices, net weight, manufacturing and expiry dates</u>, etc.</p> <p>(v) <u>Assert yourself</u> to get a <u>fair deal</u>.</p> <p><i>(If an examinee has only listed the points, ½ mark for each point should be awarded)</i></p>	<p><b>1 x 4</b> <b>=</b> <b>4 marks</b></p>
<b>31</b>	<p><b>Q. (a) Explain: (i) 'Science not Rule of Thumb' as a principle of management and (i) Method Study' and 'Time Study' as techniques of Scientific Management.</b></p> <p><b>Ans.</b></p> <p>(i) <u>Science not rule of thumb</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ It states that there was only one best method to maximise efficiency.</li> </ul>	





	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A budget is plan which states expected results of a given future period in numerical terms. It may be expressed in time, money or physical units.</li> <li>▪ It is an instrument of both planning and control.</li> <li>▪ It comes under planning as making a budget involves forecasting. It is also a control device as actual figures can be compared with expected figures and deviations taken care of.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Or any other correct explanation)</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Q. (b) Explain the following as limitations of planning:</b>  <b>(i) Planning leads to rigidity.</b>  <b>(ii) Planning may not work in a dynamic environment.</b></p> <p><b>Ans. <u>Planning leads to rigidity</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Plan is drawn with specific targets within a specific time frame</li> <li>▪ Once the plans are drawn, the managers may not be in a position to change them</li> <li>▪ Following a pre-decided plan, when circumstances have changed, may not turn out to be in the organisation's interest</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Planning may not work in a dynamic environment</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The business environment is dynamic. The organization has to constantly adapt itself to changes in environment by making changes in its plans.</li> <li>• It becomes difficult to accurately assess future trends in the environment if economic policies are modified or political conditions in the country are not stable or there is a natural calamity etc.</li> <li>• Planning cannot foresee everything and, thus, there may be</li> </ul>	<p><b>3 marks</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">=</p> <p><b>6 marks</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>3 marks</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">=</p> <p><b>3 marks</b></p>
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	obstacles to effective planning.	6 marks
33	<p><b>Q. 'Best Electronics started manufacturing washing machines under the brand name 'Amaze'. Once the washing machines were manufactured, packaged, branded, priced and promoted, they had to be made available to the customers at the right place, in the right quantity and at the right time. 'Best Electronics' provided for accurate and speedy processing of orders so that the washing machines reach the customers in time, in the right quantity and specifications. They also ensured that the washing machines are physically made available to the customers. Further, 'Best Electronics arranged for facilities to store the washing machines at different locations near the market to minimize the charges on transportation. Explain any three components of physical distribution discussed in the above case.</b></p> <p><b>Ans.</b> The three components of Physical Distribution discussed in above case are:</p> <p><b>(i) <u>Order processing</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Products flow from manufacturers to customers via channel members while orders flow in the reverse direction from customers to the manufacturers.</li> <li>▪ A good physical distribution system should provide for an accurate and speedy processing of orders, in the absence of which goods will reach the customers late or in wrong quantity</li> </ul> <p><b>(ii) <u>Transportation</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ It is the means of carrying goods and raw materials from the point of production to the point of sale.</li> <li>▪ It is an important component because unless the goods are physically made available the sale cannot be completed.</li> </ul> <p><b>(iii) <u>Warehousing</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ It refers to the act of storing and assorting products in order to create time utility to them. The basic purpose is to arrange</li> </ul>	<p><b>2 marks for each explanation</b></p> <p>=</p> <p><b>2 x 3</b></p> <p>=</p> <p><b>6 marks</b></p>

	<p>placement of goods and provide facilities to store them.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The need arises because there may be difference between the time a product is produced and the time it is required for consumption.</li> </ul> <p><i>(If an examinee has given only the heading, ½ mark for each heading should be awarded)</i></p>	
34	<p><b>Q. Due to spread of COVID-19 pandemic, employees of almost all the companies were working online from their homes. In 2022 when most of the companies called them back to their office and started working offline, 'Taty Software Ltd.' still asked their employees to work from home. Because of this, employees of Taty Software Ltd. were feeling bored, hence for recreation they formed a cricket-club. They started meeting every Saturday and Sunday on a ground near their office building.</b></p> <p><b>(i) Identify and state the type of organisation formed by the employees of 'Taty Software Ltd.'</b></p> <p><b>(ii) Also, state any two advantages and two limitations of the type of organisation identified in (i) above.</b></p> <p><b>Ans. (i)</b> The type of organization so formed is '<b>Informal Organization</b>'.</p> <p><b>Informal organization</b> is a network of personal and social relations not established or required by the formal organization but arising spontaneously as people associate with one another.</p> <p><i>(or any other correct meaning)</i></p> <p><b>(ii) <u>Advantages of Informal Organisation: (Any two)</u></b></p> <p>(i) It leads to <u>faster spread of information</u> as well as a quick feedback.</p> <p>(ii) It fulfills the <u>social needs</u> of the members.</p> <p>(iii) It contributes towards fulfillment of organisational objectives by <u>compensating for inadequacies in the formal organisation</u>.</p> <p><i>(If an examinee has only listed the points, ½ mark for each point should be awarded)</i></p>	<p>1 mark for identifying + 1 mark for correct statement + 1 mark for each advantage = 1 x 2 = 2 marks + 1 mark for each limitation = 1 x 2</p>

<p><u>Limitations of informal organisation: (Any two)</u></p> <p>(i) It leads to <u>spread of rumours</u> which becomes a destructive force and may go against the interest of the formal organisation.</p> <p>(ii) It may lead to <u>resistance to change which may delay or restrict growth.</u></p> <p>(iii) It <u>pressurizes members to conform to group expectations</u> which may be against organisational interest.</p> <p><i>(If an examinee has only listed the points, ½ mark for each point should be awarded)</i></p>	<p>=</p> <p><b>2 marks</b></p> <p>=</p> <p><b>1+1+2+2</b></p> <p>=</p> <p><b>6 marks</b></p>
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