

19.	District Industries Centres (DICs): Established in 1978 - To support small entrepreneurs at district level - Provides all facilities and support to set up small and village industries - Identification of suitable schemes for entrepreneurs by Central and State Govts. (any other meaningful explanation)		3
20.	Licensing and Franchising: Licensing is a contractual agreement in which one firm permits another firm in a foreign country to access its trademark, patents or technology for a fee called royalty. The firm which gives permission is called licensor and to whom it is given is called licensee. Franchising is similar to licensing; but it is concerned with provision of services. The parent company is called franchiser and the party to whom franchise is granted is called the franchisee. (any other meaningful explanation or any two differences may be considered)	1½ +1½	3
Answer any 4 from 21 to 30 - 4 Score each			
21.	Classify the following: a) Mining – Extractive b) Poultry farming – Genetic c) Building a dam – Construction d) Sugar production – Manufacturing (1 Score each)		4
22.	Match the following: a) Partnership – Partner b) Joint Stock Company – Shareholder c) Sole proprietorship – Sole trader d) Cooperative Society – Member (1 Score each)		4
23.	Features of Departmental Undertakings: a. Funding – Financed through budget allocation. b. Audit and Control – They are subject to Government audit. c. Employees – Employees are Government servants. d. Control – They are subject to direct control by the concerned ministry. e. Accountability – They are accountable to the ministry and the government. (any 4 with brief explanation, points only ½ score each)		4
24.	E – Banking – Electronic banking or internet banking means that, any user can get connected to the bank’s website to perform banking operations and services with the help of a computer or mobile phone. (any meaningful explanation is required) Eg: ATM, Electronic Fund Transfer (or any other examples – 1 score each)	2 1+1	4
25.	Bonded Warehouses – It may be owned by dock authorities or private individuals under the strict supervision of customs authorities. They are licensed by the government to accept imported goods for storage before the payment of customs duty by the importers of such goods. Government Warehouses – They are owned by Government . E.g. Central and State Warehouses, FCI, STC etc. (any other meaningful explanation)	2+2	4
26.	Outsourcing refers to hiring out non-core activities of business to third party specialists to take advantage of their experience, expertise and efficiency in performing such activities. Benefits: a) Focusing attention, b) Quest for excellence, c) Cost reduction, d) Growth through alliance, e) Enhance economic development (any 2 points only)	2 1+1	4
27.	Causes of environmental pollution: a) Air Pollution, b) Water pollution, c) Land / Soil Pollution, d) Noise / Sound Pollution (Brief explanation required, points only ½ score each)		4
28.	Clauses of Memorandum: a) Name Clause, b) Domicile / Situation Clause, c) Objects Clause, d) Liability Clause, e) Capital Clause, f) Association Clause (Any 4 with brief explanation, points only ½ score each)	4x1	4

29.	Differences between Shares and Debentures:		4x1	4	
	Shares	Debentures			
	1. Ownership capital	1. Borrowed fund			
	2. Shareholders are the owners of the company	2. Debenture holders are the creditors of the company			
	3. Dividend is the return on investment	3. Interest			
4. Shareholders have voting rights	4. No voting rights				
(any other differences or meaningful explanation)					
30.	Difference between Domestic business and International business			4x1	4
	Basis	Domestic Business	International Business		
	1. Nationality	Buyer and seller belong to one nation	They are from different countries		
	2. Other Stakeholders	Suppliers, employees, middlemen, shareholders etc. are the citizens of same nation	Various stakeholders from different countries		
	3. Customer heterogeneity	Customers are more homogeneous in nature	More heterogeneous in the matter of language, preferences, customs etc.		
4. Business system and practices	Relatively same system	Different systems and practices are followed			
(any other differences)					
Answer any 5 from 31 to 40 - 5 Score each					
31.	Match the following: a) Hindrance of place - Transport b) Hindrance of risk - Insurance c) Hindrance of finance – Banking d) Hindrance of knowledge – Advertising e) Hindrance of time - Warehousing			5x1	5
32.	Features of Joint Stock Company: a) Artificial person, b) Separate legal entity, c) Formation is time consuming and expensive, d) Perpetual succession, e) Control by Board of Directors. (or any other 5 points with brief explanation, points only ½ score each)			5x1	5
33.	Principles of insurance applicable to Life Insurance: a) Utmost good faith, b) Insurable interest – <i>Also consider any other principles of insurance such as causa proxima, subrogation, contribution, indemnity and mitigation of loss.</i> (with explanation, points only ½ score each)			5x1	5
34.	a) E-Commerce: Commercial transactions conducted electronically on the internet is called E-Commerce. It covers a firm's interactions with its customers and suppliers over the internet. b) Cash on Delivery: It means that, the payment on e-commerce transaction is made at the time of delivery of goods to the buyer. (any meaningful explanation 2 ½ score each)				5
35.	Responsibility of business: 1. Owners: a) Safety of investment, b) Adequate return on investment. 2. Workers: a) Fair wages, b) Job security, c) Promotion opportunities 3. Consumers: a) Regular supply of commodities, b) Better quality, c) Reasonable Price, d) Avoidance of unfair trade practices. 4. Government: a) Lawful business, b) Prompt payment of tax. 5. Community: a) Optimum use of natural resources, b) Concentrate in safety and welfare of the people c) Control pollution as far as possible. (1 score each)			5x1	5

36.	<p>Social responsibility refers to the obligations of the businessmen which are desirable in terms of the objectives and values of our society (or any meaningful explanation in 2 or 3 sentences). Examples for discretionary responsibility: a) Giving charity to an educational institution, b) helping people in natural calamities etc. (any 2 examples)</p>	3 1+1	5																		
37.	<p>Differences between Memorandum and Articles of Association</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="140 280 1380 801"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="140 280 386 331">Basis</th> <th data-bbox="386 280 807 331">Memorandum of Association</th> <th data-bbox="807 280 1380 331">Articles of Association</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="140 331 386 436">1. Objectives</td> <td data-bbox="386 331 807 436">Defines the objects for which the company is formed</td> <td data-bbox="807 331 1380 436">Rules of internal management and it indicates how the objectives of company are to be achieved</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="140 436 386 542">2. Position</td> <td data-bbox="386 436 807 542">Main document of the company and it subordinates to the Companies Act</td> <td data-bbox="807 436 1380 542">Subsidiary document and it subordinates to MoA</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="140 542 386 618">3. Relationship</td> <td data-bbox="386 542 807 618">Defines the relationship of company with outsiders</td> <td data-bbox="807 542 1380 618">Defines the relationship of members and the company</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="140 618 386 694">4. Validity</td> <td data-bbox="386 618 807 694">Acts beyond the MoA are invalid</td> <td data-bbox="807 618 1380 694">Acts which are beyond AoA can be ratified by the members without violating MoA</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="140 694 386 801">5. Necessity</td> <td data-bbox="386 694 807 801">Every company has to file a MoA</td> <td data-bbox="807 694 1380 801">It is not necessary for a public Ltd. company to file Articles, but it can adopt Table F of the Companies Act 2013</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: right;">(or any other differences)</p>	Basis	Memorandum of Association	Articles of Association	1. Objectives	Defines the objects for which the company is formed	Rules of internal management and it indicates how the objectives of company are to be achieved	2. Position	Main document of the company and it subordinates to the Companies Act	Subsidiary document and it subordinates to MoA	3. Relationship	Defines the relationship of company with outsiders	Defines the relationship of members and the company	4. Validity	Acts beyond the MoA are invalid	Acts which are beyond AoA can be ratified by the members without violating MoA	5. Necessity	Every company has to file a MoA	It is not necessary for a public Ltd. company to file Articles, but it can adopt Table F of the Companies Act 2013	5x1	5
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38.	<p>Departmental Stores– A departmental store is a large scale retail shop selling a wide variety of goods in different departments under one roof and one management. Each department deals in separate line of goods like stationery, books, furniture, clothing, footwear etc. Features</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> They provide additional facilities like restaurant, telephone booth, rest room, play area etc. Usually located in central place of a big city. It is a large scale retail organization, generally formed as joint stock companies. Elimination of middlemen – They are making their purchases directly from the producers. Centralized purchases and decentralized selling. <p style="text-align: right;">(any 3)</p>	2 3x1	5																		
39.	<p>Differences between Private Company and Public Company</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="140 1294 1380 1771"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="140 1294 703 1361">Basis</th> <th data-bbox="703 1294 1023 1361">Public Company</th> <th data-bbox="1023 1294 1380 1361">Private Company</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="140 1361 703 1480">1. Members</td> <td data-bbox="703 1361 1023 1480">Minimum – 7 Maximum – Unlimited</td> <td data-bbox="1023 1361 1380 1480">Minimum – 2 Maximum – 200</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="140 1480 703 1547">2. Minimum number of directors</td> <td data-bbox="703 1480 1023 1547">Three</td> <td data-bbox="1023 1480 1380 1547">Two</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="140 1547 703 1615">3. Index of members</td> <td data-bbox="703 1547 1023 1615">Compulsory</td> <td data-bbox="1023 1547 1380 1615">Not Compulsory</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="140 1615 703 1682">4. Transfer of shares</td> <td data-bbox="703 1615 1023 1682">No restriction</td> <td data-bbox="1023 1615 1380 1682">Restriction on transfer</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="140 1682 703 1771">5. Invitation to public to subscribe the shares</td> <td data-bbox="703 1682 1023 1771">Can invite</td> <td data-bbox="1023 1682 1380 1771">Cannot invite</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: right;">(any other differences)</p>	Basis	Public Company	Private Company	1. Members	Minimum – 7 Maximum – Unlimited	Minimum – 2 Maximum – 200	2. Minimum number of directors	Three	Two	3. Index of members	Compulsory	Not Compulsory	4. Transfer of shares	No restriction	Restriction on transfer	5. Invitation to public to subscribe the shares	Can invite	Cannot invite	5x1	5
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40.	<p>Global enterprises carrying on business in two or more countries. Therefore it may be defined as a company that operates in several countries, such a company has factories, branches or offices in more than one country. Their branches are also called Majority Owned Foreign Affiliates (MOFA). Features: a) Huge capital, b) Foreign collaboration, c) Advanced technology, d) Marketing strategies, e) Expansion of market territory, f) Product innovation g) Centralized control.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any 3 points only)</p>	2 3x1	5																		

9	414412	JENS MATHEW	9447024884
10	590740	SANTHOSH. V	9446701764
11	233968	SAREESH PAYYAMBALLY	9447852730
12	392705	SAROJ KUMAR. B	9048110126
13	766528	SAVITHAMBIKA A A	9072186715
14	155248	SHILAJA R	9744900646
15	233760	SIJU K	9446669543
16	494360	SIJU. C	8547622628
17	530921	SREEJITH. S. NAIR	9495103961
18	415471	SUMA. K	9495668650
