

NAVODAYA VIDYALAYA SAMITI
Business Studies (Code No. 054)
Class XI (2024-25)
Term – 01 Examination
Marking Scheme – I

Marks: 80

Duration: 03 hrs.

Q. No		
01	(b) Insurance	01 Mark
02	(a) Dhani Jog Muddati Hundi	01 Mark
03	(b) 51%	01 Mark
04	(c) Shareholders	01 Mark
05	(d) In case any of the above	01 Mark
06	(a) Promotion, incorporation, commencement of business, capital subscription	01 Mark
07	(c) lack of business continuity	01 Mark
08	(c) Housing co-operative	01 Mark
09	(d) share	01 Mark
10	(b) Unlimited Liability	01 Mark
11	(b) Statutory Corporations	01 Mark
12	(b) Departmental undertaking	01 Mark
13	(b) 3 months	01 Mark
14	(a) indemnity contract	01 Mark
15	(a) Overdraft facility	01 Mark
16	(c) Recurring Deposit Account	01 Mark
17	(d) All of the above	01 Mark
18	(d) Unified Payment Interface	01 Mark
19	a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.	01 Mark
20	(a) e-business	01 Mark
21	1. An economic activity 2. Production or procurement of goods and services 3. Sale or exchange of goods and services 4. Dealing in goods and services on a regular basis 5. Profit earning 6. Uncertainty of return 7. Element of risk	Each point carries 01 mark, any three points only
	Business risks means the possibility of inadequate profits or even losses due to uncertainties or unexpected events. 1. Natural causes 2. Human causes 3. Economic causes 4. Other causes	Each point carries 01 mark, any three points only
22	i. Number of members: In sole proprietorship Only owner is the member whereas in partnership Minimum-2 Maximum : 50 members can be there. ii. Capital contribution: In sole proprietorship there is limited finance whereas in partnership capital contribution is limited but more than that can be raised in case of sole proprietorship. iii. Secrecy: In sole proprietorship there is perfect secrecy, whereas in partnership, secrets are limited to partners.	Each point carries 01 mark

	<p>Dormant Partner: Partners who do not take part in the day to day activities of the business are called Sleeping or Dormant Partners. A Dormant Partner contributes capital to the firm, shares its profits and losses, and has unlimited liability.</p> <p>ii. Active Partner: A partner who contributes capital and also actively participates in the management and affairs of the business is called an active partner. He shares the profits and losses of the business and is liable to an unlimited extent to the creditors of the firm.</p> <p>iii. Nominal Partner: A partner who allows the partnership firm to use his/her name but does not contribute any capital or take part in the management and affairs of the business. He does not share the profits and losses of the firm but he is liable to the creditors for the repayment of the firm's debts.</p>	Each type of partner carries 01 mark																		
23	<p>1. B2B Commerce: Business to Business—Both the parties are business firms, e.g. Manufacturer of an automobile requires assembly of a large number of components which are being manufactured by different firms; Maruti Udyog, Bajaj Auto etc. use B2B commerce.</p> <p>2. B2C Commerce: Business to Customer—Transaction taking place between business and individual customers. It facilitates promotion of products on line. e.g. music or film. Companies sell products and services on line to customer e.g. Amul.com sell Amul products online.</p> <p>3. Intra – B. Commerce: Parties involved are from within a given business firm. It makes it possible for the marketing department to interact constantly with the production department to get information about customer requirement.</p> <p>4. C2C Commerce: Consumer to consumer—Business originates from the consumer and the ultimate destination is also consumer. Its area of application is the formation of consumer forum, e.g. selling used books over the internet.</p>	Each point of scope carries 01 mark, any three points only																		
24	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ease of formation and lower investment requirement 2. Convenience 3. Speed. 4. Global reach 5. Movement towards to a paperless society 	Each point carries 01 mark, any 3 points only																		
25	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 25%;">Basis</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Business</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Profession</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Qualification</td> <td>No minimum qualification is necessary</td> <td>Qualifications, expertise and training in specific field as prescribed by the professional body is a must</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mode of establishment</td> <td>Entrepreneur's decision and other legal formalities, if necessary</td> <td>Membership of a professional body and certificate of practice</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Return</td> <td>Profit earned</td> <td>Professional fee</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Risk</td> <td>Profits are uncertain and irregular; risk is present</td> <td>Fee is generally regular and certain; some risk</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Code of conduct</td> <td>No code of conduct is prescribed</td> <td>Professional code of conduct is to be followed</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Basis	Business	Profession	Qualification	No minimum qualification is necessary	Qualifications, expertise and training in specific field as prescribed by the professional body is a must	Mode of establishment	Entrepreneur's decision and other legal formalities, if necessary	Membership of a professional body and certificate of practice	Return	Profit earned	Professional fee	Risk	Profits are uncertain and irregular; risk is present	Fee is generally regular and certain; some risk	Code of conduct	No code of conduct is prescribed	Professional code of conduct is to be followed	Each difference carries 01 mark
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	<p>i. Auxiliaries to Trade - It implies activities required to facilitate the purchase and sale of goods i.e. are meant for assisting trade.</p> <p>ii. The different auxiliaries to trade that are being used by Harshit in his business are:</p> <p>a. Transport as he procures different kinds of products from all over the country through railways, roadways, and airways.</p> <p>b. Warehousing as he owns a godown to hold the stocks.</p> <p>c. Insurance as he has taken an insurance policy worth Rs. 10 crores for his business.</p> <p>d. Banking and Finance as he has taken a loan of Rs. 2,00,000 from ICICI Bank in order to meet short term financial needs of his business.</p> <p>e. Advertising as he has placed information about his store on the hoardings, billboards, etc. in order to popularize them.</p>	1 Mark for each difference																					
26	<p>1. The Name clause: This clause contains the name of the company with which the company will be known, which has already been approved by the Registrar of Companies.</p> <p>2. Registered office clause: This clause contains the name of the state, in which the registered office of the company is proposed to be situated. The exact address of the registered office is not required at this stage but the same must be notified to the ROC within 30 days of the incorporation of the company.</p> <p>3. Objects clause: This is the most important clause of the memorandum. It defines the purpose for which the company is formed. A company is not legally entitled to undertake an activity, which is beyond the objects stated in this clause</p> <p>4. Liability clause: This clause limits the liability of the members to the amount unpaid on the shares owned by them.</p> <p>5. Capital clause: This clause specifies the maximum capital which the company will be authorised to raise through the issue of shares, called authorised share capital. A company cannot issue share capital in excess of the amount mentioned in this clause. The Memorandum of Association must be signed by at least 7 persons in case of a public company and by 2 persons in case of a private company.</p>	Any 4 clause only. Each clause carry 01 mark																					
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27	<p>1. Limited liability</p> <p>2. Transfer of interest</p> <p>3. Perpetual succession</p> <p>4. Scope for expansion</p> <p>5. Professional management</p>	Each correct Answer carry 01 mark, any 4 only																					
28	<p>1. Finance</p> <p>2. Accounting and audit</p> <p>3. Staffing system</p> <p>4. Management and control</p> <p>5. Accountability</p>	Each correct Answer carry 01 mark, any 4 only																					

29	a. Multi option deposit scheme (MODS). B. Sole Proprietorship form of Business Organization	Each point carries 2 marks
30	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Health insurance 2. Burglary insurance 3. Motor vehicle insurance 4. Cattle insurance 5. Crop insurance 6. Sports insurance 7. Amartya sen siksha yojana 8. Rajeshwari Mahila Kalyan Bima Yojana 	Any four types of insurance only. Each carry 01 mark
31	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Selection of line of business 2. Size of the firm 3. Choice of form of ownership 4. Location of business enterprise 5. Financing of proposition 6. Physical facilities 7. Plant layout 8. Competent and committed work force 9. Tax planning 10. Launching the enterprise. 	Any six points only. Each carry 01 mark
32	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Hindu Undivided Family Business (2) Karta (3) Limited resources (4) Balanced decision making (5) Unlimited liability (6) company 	Each answer carries 01 mark
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Active partner (2) Nominal partner (3) Dormant Partner (4) Secret Partner (5) More funds (6)) Creditor 	Each answer carries 01 mark
33	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Huge capital resources 2. Foreign collaboration 3. Advanced technology 4. Product innovation 5. Marketing strategies 6. Expansion of market territory 7. Centralized control. 	Each Correct answer carry 01 mark
34	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) 1 Lakh (2) Nil (3) Mitigation (4) Nil (5) Utmost Good Faith (6) Subrogation 	Each correct carry 01 mark
	<p>Utmost good faith: A contract of insurance is a contract of uberrimae fidei i.e., a contract found on utmost good faith. Both the insurer and the insured display good faith towards each other in regard to the contract.</p> <p>Insurable interest: The insured must have an insurable interest in the subject matter of insurance. Insurable interest means some pecuniary interest in the subject matter of the insurance contract.</p> <p>Indemnity: According to it, the insurer undertakes to put the insured, in the event of loss, in the same position that he occupied immediately before the</p>	Each principle carries 01 mark

happening of the event insured against.

Proximate cause: When the loss is the result of two or more causes, the proximate cause means the direct, the most dominant and most effective cause of which the loss is a natural consequence.

Subrogation: It refers to the right of the insurer to stand in the place of the insured, after settlement of a claim, as far as the right of the insured in respect of recovery from an alternative source is involved.

Contribution: As per this principle it is the right of an insurer who has paid claim under an insurance, to call upon other liable insurers to contribute for the loss payment.

Mitigation: This principle states that it is the duty of the insured to take reasonable steps to minimise the loss or damage to the insured property.