



**THE VILLAGE**  
INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL  
"We Nurture Dreams"

**Date: 01/10/24**  
**GRADE: XIB**

**TERM EXAMINATION (2024-25)**  
**BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (833)**  
**MARKING SCHEME**

**Max marks: 60**  
**Time: 3hrs**

- This question paper contains 34 questions.
- Marks are indicated against each question.
- Answers should be brief and to the point.
- Answers to the questions carrying 3 marks may be from 50 to 75 words.
- Answers to the questions carrying 4 marks may be about 150 words.
- Answers to the questions carrying 6 marks may be about 200 words.

Sl.No	Questions	Marks
1	(D) Transport & Communication	
2	(A) Nominal Partner	1
3	(A) Both A and R are true. R is the correct explanation of A	1
4	(B) Public Sector	1
5	(D) Departmental Undertaking	1
6	(B) Deposited in government treasury	1
7	(A) No separate legal entity	1
8	(A) capital	1
9	(D) Tertiary industries	1
10	(B) B2C Commerce	1
11	(C) air pollution	1
12	(B) 51%	1

13	(A) Both Assertion and Reason are true, Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.	1
14	(A) Sleeping Partner	1
15	(D) All of the above	1
16	(A) 1-b, 2-a, 3-c	1
17	(B) Dealing in goods & services on a regular basis	1
18	(D) A public company	1
19	(D) COD	1
20	(B) Credit card	1
21	(A) Insurance (B) Communication (C) Banking	3
22	A) e-banking is a service provided by banks that enables a customer to conduct banking transactions, such as checking accounts, applying for loans or paying bills over the internet using a personal computer, mobile telephone or handheld computer. Advantages of e-banking: (i) E-banking provides 24 hours, 365 days a year services to the customers of the bank. (ii) It lowers the transaction cost. (iii) It inculcates a sense of financial discipline and promotes transparency. (iv) It reduces the load on bank branches. <b>OR</b> B) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Registration</li> <li>• Placing of order</li> <li>• Payment options</li> <li>• Digital cash</li> </ul>	3
23	A) The joint stock company and the partnership firm can be distinguished on the following points:- 1) on the basis of formation partnership: It is formed by an agreement that is in written. Joint stock: It is formed under the company ordinance. 2) On the basis of No. of members Partnership: the no. of members can be minimum 2 and maximum 20 members. Joint stock: it can have any no. of members those are called shareholders. 3)On the basis of liability Partnership: the liability of member partners are unlimited( if not mentioned in agreement). Joint stock: the liability of members is limited(upto the value of the shares). 4) on the basis of Financing Partnership: Members contribute the funds. Joint stock: can borrow from bank and can issue paid up shares to get capital.	3

	<p>5) on the basis of tax payment Partnership: members of registered firms need to pay tax individually. Joint stock: the company is subject to double taxation.</p> <p>6) On the basis of control Partnership: decisions are made with the consultation with all members. Joint stock: the decisions are made by board of directors.</p> <p>7) on the basis of dissolution Partnership: can be dissolved with mutual consent of the partners. Joint stock: can be dissolved by numerous ways</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>B)</p> <p>(A) Perpetual succession: means continuous existence</p> <p>(B) Karta: the eldest most male member of HUF</p> <p>(C) common seal: A common seal is a company's official signature that's used to authenticate documents and bind the company to the obligations in those documents</p>																
24	<p>Banking Insurance Communication Transportation warehousing</p>	3															
25	<p>A)</p> <p>a) Dhani jog b) payable to the presenter or bearer c) Firman jog d) payable only to a respectable holder</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>B)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;"> <p style="text-align: center; color: #00AEEF; font-weight: bold; margin: 0;">DISTINGUISH BETWEEN</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Points</th> <th style="text-align: center;">E-Business</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Traditional Business</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Meaning</td> <td>E-business refers to <b>undertaking business activities using internet</b></td> <td>Traditional business refers to <b>undertaking business activities in physical form.</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Formation</td> <td>E- Business is <b>easy to form.</b></td> <td>Traditional business takes <b>lengthy and complicated procedure to form.</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Setting up cost</td> <td>It takes a very <b>nominal cost</b>. There is no need to purchase or lease place for business, furniture and other things</td> <td>It takes <b>huge capital</b> in order to setup. There is need to purchase or lease place for business, furniture and other things.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Scope of business</td> <td>E- business <b>covers entire world</b> and so <b>scope is vast</b></td> <td>Traditional business is <b>limited to particular area</b> so <b>scope is limited.</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Points	E-Business	Traditional Business	Meaning	E-business refers to <b>undertaking business activities using internet</b>	Traditional business refers to <b>undertaking business activities in physical form.</b>	Formation	E- Business is <b>easy to form.</b>	Traditional business takes <b>lengthy and complicated procedure to form.</b>	Setting up cost	It takes a very <b>nominal cost</b> . There is no need to purchase or lease place for business, furniture and other things	It takes <b>huge capital</b> in order to setup. There is need to purchase or lease place for business, furniture and other things.	Scope of business	E- business <b>covers entire world</b> and so <b>scope is vast</b>	Traditional business is <b>limited to particular area</b> so <b>scope is limited.</b>	4
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26	<p>A) Partners</p> <p>B)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A partner of an unregistered firm cannot file a suit against the firm or other partners</li> <li>• The unregistered firm cannot file a suit against third parties</li> <li>• The unregistered firm cannot file against the partners</li> </ul>	4															
27	<p>a) Cooperative society</p> <p>b) Features:</p>	4															

	<p>a. 'Formed an organization where in the persons voluntarily associate.....'- voluntary association anybody can become a member of a co-operative society</p> <p>b. 'managing committee that was elected in the basis of one member one vote'- democratic management the management of the co-operative society is democratically elected.</p> <p>c. 'the purpose of this organization is to help these craftsmen to find market for their products'- service motive</p>	
28	<p>a) It refers to the concept of social responsibility.</p> <p>b) Promote sustainable development Promote gender equality Work diligently towards social causes</p>	4
29	<p>Easy to form Requires less investment Convenience Speed Global reach</p>	4
30	<p>Primary functions: accepting of deposits, lending of funds Secondary functions: agency functions and general utility functions</p>	4
31	<p>An economic activity Production or procurement of goods and services. Sale or exchange of goods and services for the satisfaction of human needs Element of risk Profit earning Uncertainty of return</p>	6
32	<p>partnership is a form of business which enables two or more persons to co-own an organization, and they agree to share the profits and losses of the company. Each member of such a business is called a Partner the different types of partners are: active partner sleeping partner secret partner nominal partner partner by estoppel</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>B) It is supported through following points in favour of social responsibility: <b>(a) Justification for existence and growth</b> Though profit motive is an important justification for undertaking business activity, it should be looked upon as an outcome of the social objectives fulfilled by the business firm. The prosperity and growth of business are possible only through continuous service to society. <b>(b) Long-term interest of the firm:</b> The public image of any firm would be improved if the increasing number of members of society like</p>	6

	<p>workers, consumers, shareholders, government officials. Feel that business enterprise is serving its best interest. Therefore it is in own interest of a firm fulfills its social responsibility.</p> <p><b>(c) Avoidance of government regulation:</b> It is believed that a business organisation can avoid the problem of undesired government regulations and actions by voluntarily assuming the social responsibility which helps to reduce the need for new laws, which restricts their freedom.</p> <p><b>(d) Maintenance of society:</b> When the stakeholders of the business fell that they are cheated, exploited and not getting their dues from the business, may resort to antisocial activities, for which there is no protection by law. They may harm the business itself, therefore, it is desirable that a business enterprise should assume social responsibility.</p> <p><b>(e) Availability of resources with business:</b> This argument holds that the business firms have adequate and required financial resources and human resources which can be effectively used for solving social problems like - unemployment, availability of good quality goods.</p>	
33	<p>a) Social objectives b) Profit Survival growth</p>	6
34	<p>A) Nature of the business Liability Continuity Management abilities Capital consideration Degree of control Cost</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>B) 1. sole trader business 2. unlimited liability 3. merits: quick decision making, easy to maintain secrecy Demerits: unlimited liability, limited resources</p>	