



Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj
University, Kanpur

Answer Script Details
Barcode 7980543

Roll No. 23072000247
Total Mark 47/75.00

Exam BACHELOR OF COMMERCE_DEC-2023
Subject C010101T - BUSINESS ORGANISATION

Question wise Mark Summary

Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark

1A 3/5

1B 3/5

1C 3/5

1D 3/5

1E 3/5

1F 3/5

1G 4/5

1H 3/5

1I 3/5

2 NA/15

3 10/15

4 NA/15

5 NA/15

6 NA/15

7 9/15

8 NA/15

9 NA/15

Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

PART-II

MARKS OBTAINED

Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(a)										
(b)										
(c)										
(d)										
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Total										
Total Marks in Figures										Max. Marks
Total Marks in Words										



C O L O L O L T
Paper Code

Signature of Evaluator

PART-I

Date of Exam : 30/01/24 Shift : 1st Room No. : 02
 Paper Code : C010101T Subject : B. Eng. Year/Sem : 1st
 Name of Candidate : Aknati Dubey

Roll No. : 230720000247
 Signature of Candidate : *Aknati Dubey*
 Signature of Invigilator : *P. D. C.*
 CODE Facsimile

PART-III

Course : B.com
 Session : 2023-24 Year/Semester : 1st
 Subject Name : Business organisation
 Medium : English Hindi
 Paper Code : C O L O L O L T
 Exam Date : 30/01/2024
 Name of Candidate : AKRATI DUBEY
 Father's Name : GIRJESH DUBEY

College Code : E W O 2

A	A	0	0
B	1	1	1
F	D	2	2
H	J	3	3
K	K	4	4
L	L	5	5
R	M	6	6
S	N	7	7
U	T	8	8
U	9	9	9

Exam Centre Code : E W O 2

A	A	0	0
B	1	1	1
F	D	2	2
H	J	3	3
K	K	4	4
L	L	5	5
R	M	6	6
S	N	7	7
U	T	8	8
U	9	9	9

Type of Exam :
 Regular Extra
 Private Back Paper Exam
 ANSWER BOOKLET NO. : 7980543
 Paper Code : C O L O L O L T

PART-IV

Enrollment Number : C S J M A 23000131477
 Candidate's Roll Number : 230720000247
 Paper Code : C O L O L O L T

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J	7	7	7	7	7	7	
K	8	8	8	8	8	8	
L	9	9	9	9	9	9	

Signature of Candidate : *Aknati*
 Signature of Invigilator : *P. D. C.*
 वरिष्ठ केन्द्राध्यक्ष
 जनक कानोज बकेर (दस्तावेज)
 C S Facsimile

नोट- 1. परीक्षार्थी को निर्दिष्ट किया जाता है कि आवरण पत्रों को पूरा ध्यान से उचित सभी निर्देशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ें।
 2. पत्रों में भरी जाने वाली छानि/छिद्रों काभी ध्यान से ध्यान रखा जाये। 3. पत्रों को काले या नीले सॉलरियम से भरा जाये।

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-I

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the answer script and admit card.
2. Write Date of Exam, Shift, Paper Code & Name of Subject Correctly.
3. Write Name & Roll No. Correctly.
4. Write Semester & Branch Correctly.

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-III

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in boxes.
2. Carefully study the example before you start marking.
3. As shown in the example below, blacken the circles completely.



4. Make no Stray marks on this sheet.

5. DO NOT WRITE OR MARK ON THE BAR CODE.

IN ORDER TO AVOID UFM (UNFAIR MEANS) :

1. The Roll No. and Answer Book no. found elsewhere or any other symbol found in the answer book will be treated as unfair means.
2. Any tampering of Bar Code and Booklet no shall be treated as Unfair Means.
3. Do Not bring the materials like slip of paper/mobile/digital diaries/ study material/ revision notes in examination hall. Possession of the mobiles/ digital diaries/electronic/digital/ watch and any other electronic gadget except memory less scientific calculator shall be considered as UFM case.
4. Do not keep or paste currency note in answer script it shall be consider as UFM.

अनुचित साधन से बचने हेतु :

1. उत्तर पुस्तिका के निर्दिष्ट स्थान को लेकर अनुसूचित एवं उत्तरपुस्तिका का इत्येक कड़ी खोल न लिये तथा कोई भी चिह्न न बनाये क्योंकि यह अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की शक्ति में आता है।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के बारकोड अथवा उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या पर कोई चिह्न करने पर अनुचित साधन प्रयोग माना जायेगा।
3. परीक्षा कक्ष में विद्यमान वास्तु सामग्री, जैसे लिखे हुए सामग्री के दृश्यों, मोबाइल, डिजिटल डायरी, डिजिटल जर्नल, चार्जिंग, फ्लैश ड्राइव सामग्री के अनुचित साधन को अवलोकित अस्वीकार है। लेकिन संश्लेषित प्रश्नपत्र में छेद से बाहरी लेख वास्तुशिल्पक संश्लेषण से जाने की अनुमति प्राप्त होगी।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में कल्पित न करें या ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में निम्नलिखित लेख करना अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की शक्ति में आता है।

उत्तरपुस्तिकाओं की धारा संख्या

1. प्रश्नपत्र एवं उत्तर पुस्तिका पर दिखे गये निर्देशों को ध्यान से पढ़ें।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के दृश्यों को ध्यान से देखें।
3. उत्तर पुस्तिका के दृश्यों पर टिकी टिकी करें।
4. उत्तरपत्र पर अपने अनुसूचकों को अधिलेखित कर लें।
5. उत्तरपत्र कोड एवं उत्तरपत्र ID को ध्यान से पुरस्कृत करें।
6. अपने विषय सही लिखें।
7. उत्तर पुस्तिका के दृश्यों को संतुष्ट देखें। उत्तर पुस्तिका में दृश्य (1-24) से कम है या फटे हुए है, तो यह शुद्ध होने के पूर्व दृश्यों उत्तर पुस्तिका से लें।
8. उत्तरपत्र को देखें, यदि उत्तरपत्र में विषय कोड, विषय का नाम तथा उत्तरपत्र में कोई त्रुटि है तो उत्तरपत्र नहीं लेने के 30 मिनट की अवधि के भीतर कक्षा निर्देशक को सूचना देना चाहिए, उसके बाद विद्यार्थियों को उत्तरपत्र लेने की शक्ति नहीं दी जायेगी।
9. उत्तरपत्र के उत्तर लिखने के दिने पेंसिल का प्रयोग न करें।
10. ही कोई भी अधिलेखित चिह्न नहीं दिया जायेगा।

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the Question Paper, Admit Card & Answer Script.
2. Do not write anything on back side of the cover page.
3. Write on both sides of pages of answer book.
4. Do not write anything on question paper except Roll Number.
5. Write Paper Code & Question Paper Id carefully.
6. CHECK the number of pages (1-24) or any other kind of damage in your answer script, if found than change the answer script immediately before the commencement of examination.
7. CHECK the Question Paper for any kind of discrepancy e.g. Subject Code, S Name, and Question of the Question Paper during first THIRTY MINUTES of commencement of the exam, so that it can be corrected in TIME. After that no corrections shall be entertained by the university.
8. Do not use pencil for answering the question.
9. Write status correctly e.g. those appearing in carry over papers should fill in status as Carry Over. Those appearing as Ex- Students should fill in status as ex.
10. No supplementary answer book & graph paper will be provided.

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-IV

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in boxes.
2. Use blue or black ball point pen for filling the circles.

	1	8	1	5	4	3	2	1	6	9
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Note- If your Roll No. is of 10 digits. Please leave first three columns.



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Question - 1.

Answer. Business refers to an activity which involves the production, distribution and exchange of goods and services with a price while considering the well-being of the society.

Actual meaning of Business

Business is the combination of busy + ness which gives its literal meaning. So, business literally means the state of being busy.

Business is very important for the society and every day life. Whatever we use in our everyday life, reaches to us because of business.

Concepts of Business

Till present day, the concept of business change a lot.

- ① Profit oriented business. Earlier business was considered as profit earning activity.
- ② consumer and service oriented concept of business. Nowadays the concept of business changed a lot and it involves service of society also while earning profit.



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Ques. 2.

Answer- Profession is very different from business.

Profession is a formal vocation in which a systematic and specialised knowledge is required and training is also essential for practicing the profession.

Some important points regarding profession.

- ① Profession is a formal vocation activity.
- ② For being a professional, one needs to study a systematic and specialised knowledge.
- ③ Professionals need to be trained first before practicing their profession.
- ④ Profession follows a proper code of conduct.
- ⑤ Professionals are committed to do service.



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② Most of the time professionals have a dress code.

Example. black coat for lawyers,
white coat for doctors etc.

③ Some of the examples of professionals are chartered Accountants, lawyers, doctors etc. ✓



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Question-3.

Answer.

As per Indian Partnership Act, 1932 section 2(60) "partnership refers to the relationship between two people who have agreed to share the profit of the business ~~run~~ carried on by all or one of them acting for all."

Some points regarding partnership

- ① The partnership is registered under the Partnership Act 1932.
- ② The registration of partnership is not compulsory.
- ③ The partnership firm needs at least 2 members to start a partnership.
- ④ The partnership firm and the partners are not separate from each other.
- ⑤ If the firm is registered the tax liability is on both partners separately and if it is not registered then the tax is applicable on the profit of the firm.



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- ① The maximum number of the partners can be 10 in banking partnership.
- ② The maximum number of partners can be 20 in any other partnership.
- ③ It is easy to form, there is no requirement of the license for starting a partnership, except some.
- ④ If the two people have joined for charitable purpose then it is not considered as partnership.
- ⑤ It is only considered as partnership if it has a profit motive.



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Question - 5 ✓

Answer - One man company refers to the company in which there is only one member. One man company is very evident in European countries like UK and America.

The most important difference in one man company and normal company is that one man company has only one member as its owner and the normal company has more than one member as its owner.

How ² ✓ benefits of one man company.

- ① Decision making - Decision making is very fast in one man company as there is only one owner.
- ② Profit sharing - There is no profit sharing in case of one man company as there is only one owner who will receive all the profit.
- ③ Risk factor - Risk factor increases.



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as if the company goes in loss then whole loss is to be taken by the only owner of one man company.

Disadvantage

- ① In one man company, the owner has to bear all the loss alone.
- ② There is less capital available as compared to joint stock company. As it becomes difficult to arrange the capital in starting the one man company.





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Question-5

Answer. plant location refers to the location, area or place where the plant and machinery are setup for production of goods and services.

Services ~~are~~ rendered mostly in ~~the~~ ^{presence} of the customer.

for example - the medical services by doctor, salon services

so they should locate their service centre near the market or consumers.

But the services like telecommunication and mailing can be set up far from the consumer.

There are several type of location of plant.

One of the type is single-facility location.

Single facility location refers to the location of plant and machinery in the location or area where only single facility is available for example cheap labour facility.



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These type of locations are suitable for those enterprises or business whose most of the production cost comes from the single input.

For example. (i) If there is a cottage industry and it is a labour intensive industry, so most of the cost of production spend on labour, hence if the owner has increase the profit then he/she should choose a place where labour is available a cheapest wages.

- (ii) If there is sugar mill industry, so sugar mill industry needs alot of raw material. so the factory should be located near the availability of raw material.



Question - 6.

Answer. Plant layout refers to the physical arrangement of the machines on the floor of the factory.

A good plant layout is, in which the floor as well as the height of the factory is used effectively for better functionality of the production or distribution process.

Various techniques of Plant Layout -

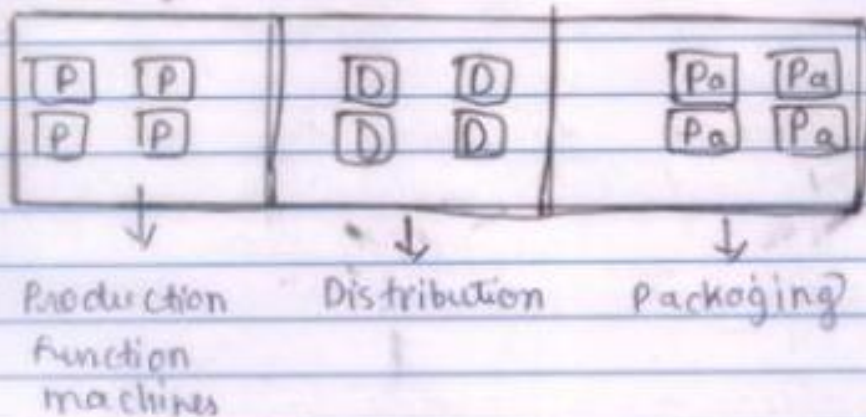
① Product and line layout -

In this type of layout the machines are arranged in sequence of the process of making a good. In other words, we have to put input in the first machine and we will receive output at the end.

Input → [A] → [B] → [C] → [D] = Output.



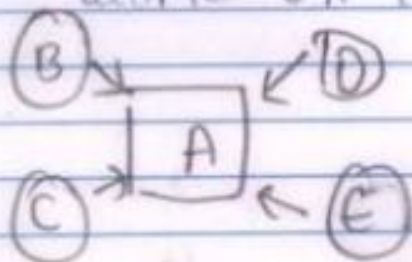
- ② Functional layout - In this type of layout all the machines related to one function are grouped together and placed at one place.



- ③ Combination layout - In this technique the machines are placed mixing the line layout & functional layout.



- ④ fixed layout - In this type of technique the heavy good is not moved and placed at a fixed place and the workers move to work on it.





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Question-7

Answer- Business combination refers to situation when two or more companies engaged in making same type of article and may be different type of article or product ~~com~~ together to work for their variable objective. The mainly objective is profit maximisation.

Literal or actual meaning of Business combination.

Business combination is made up of two word business and combination.

Business mean activity of earning profit by supplying good.

combination refers to togetherness. Hence, Business ~~compi~~ combination refer to togetherness of two or more companies who does earn by supplying goods.

Types of Business combination.

There are mainly five main type of business combination -



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- ① Horizontal combination
- ② vertical combination
- ③ literal combination.
- ④ circular combination
- ⑤ Diagonal combination.





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Question-D.

Answer. Rationalization Refers to the processes and techniques which are made to reduce the wastage of efforts and materials.

In other words we can say that "rationalisation is the reorganisation of the industrial firm with the industry as a whole."

Rationalisation helps in achieving economies in marketing, economies on financing, economies in production cost, economies in distribution cost.

Rationalisation helps in reducing the cost of production ~~the~~ by standardising and organising of man, material and efforts in the individual firm.

with the help of Rationalisation individual firm can reduce its production cost and earn more profit.



Question-9.

Answer- sole proprietorship refers to the form of organisation which is controlled, organised, directed and managed by only one person.

The literal meaning of sole proprietorship is-

sole proprietorship is combined of two words.

Sole means alone or one.

Proprietor means business managing person.

so, the literal meaning of sole proprietorship is the business which is managed by one person only.

Some important points regarding sole proprietorship.

1. sole proprietorship is managed by one person only.
2. The whole management is done by one person only.
3. The business and owner are not separate entity.
4. The whole capital is invest by one person, so he bears all the loss and gains, all the profit.



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Section B.

Question. 5 Discuss ----- organisation.

Answer. ✓

VARIOUS FORMS OF ORGANISATION

(A) Private enterprises or sector.

① sole proprietorship - In this type of organisation the whole business or firm is managed by one person and he/she only bears all the loss and gains all the profit by himself. All the capital is invested by him. It is not separate from the owner.

② Joint hindu family business - It is the oldest form of organisation in which the whole family in hindu religion works in a single business or firm under the control of karta. Karta have unlimited liability and the other members have the limited liability.





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③ Joint stock Company - In this form of organisation many people contribute in the capital of the company and get share in the company in return.

It is an artificial body and have a seal.

It has limited liability in the joint stock company.

④ Partnership - It is a form of organisation in which two or more than two people agreed to share the profit in the business and bear loss in the business together which is carried by both of them.

There is unlimited liability in partnership.

⑤ Co-operative Society - These are the voluntary association in which the people become member who have limited means for the fulfillment of personal objective and service of the society.





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B) Public enterprises or Public sector-

In this sector the Public/government has the ~~gr~~ ^greatest share in the ownership of ~~the~~ ^{the} company or firm.

① Departmentalisation - These are the government department in which are managed by civil servants of government.

example - Reserve Bank of India.

② Govt. company - These are the companies of the government which provide goods and services at affordable rates.

C) Joint sector Enterprises.

These are the enterprises in which the government and private both sectors have the share in the ownership of the companies.



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SECTION C

Question-6 What do you --- unit?

Answer. Plant location refers to the location and area or place where the plant and machinery are set up for the production of goods and services.

Services are generally rendered mostly in presence of the customer so they have to be located near the consumer or in the market area.

For example, salon services and medical facilities provided to the patient by the doctors.

But ser. ✓ services like telecommunication and mailing services can be set up far from the consumer or market.

Various factors should be considered while locating a new cement unit are -

- ① Availability of labour at affordable rates - As we know cement is a heavy factory. Most of the work is lifting the heavy



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raw materials. So, for this purpose, most of the labour is required.

So, the labour wages is the main production cost.

So, factory should be set up there only, where the cheap labour is available.

(2) Availability of Raw material-

cement factory requires heavy raw material in large amount.

So, it will be good if the factory is setup at the place where is abundance of raw material is available.

(3) Transport facility.

Cement factory also requires a lot of transporting of goods.

So, the factory location is good when there is excellent transport facility available.

(4) Communication services-

The Industry or firm needs to be aware about latest techniques and information related to factory.

So, the communication is also important.



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⑤ Proximity to the market -
If the transportation cost of raw material to factory is less than the transportation cost of the finished goods to the market then the factory should be placed near the market for saving the cost of production.

⑥ Availability of Auxiliary services -
The factory should be located where the Insurancing, Banking, warehousing facilities are available because it is important to provide the good to customer at the right time. So, most of the factories needed to store these goods in the the warehouse.

Do Not Write anything in this Portion



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Do Not Write anything in this Portion



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X