



Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj  
University, Kanpur

**Answer Script Details**  
**Barcode** 7980592

**Roll No.** 23072000277  
**Total Mark** 58/75.00

**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 4/5

1B 4/5

1C 4/5

1D 4/5

1E 4/5

1F 4/5

1G 4/5

1H 4/5

1I 4/5

2 NA/15

3 NA/15

4 NA/15

5 11/15

6 NA/15

7 NA/15

8 11/15

9 NA/15

# Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

PART-I

Date of Exam: 30/01/2024 Shift: I Room No.: 02  
 Paper Code: C010101T Subject: BUSINESS Year/Sem: I-1st  
 Name of Candidate: DISHA PORWAL

Roll No. 23072000277  
 Signature of Candidate: *Disha*  
 Signature of Investigator: *M. G. Singh*  
 COE Facsimile

PART-II

MARKS OBTAINED										
Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(a)										
(b)										
(c)										
(d)										
(e)										
(f)										
(g)										
(h)										
(i)										
(j)										
Total										
Total Marks in Figures							Max. Marks			
Total Marks in Words										

  
C010101T  
 Paper Code  
  
 Signature of Evaluator

PART-III

Course: BACHELOR OF COMMERCE  
 Session: 2023-24 Year/Semester: 1st  
 Subject Name: BUSINESS ORGANISATION  
 Medium: English  Hindi   
 Paper Code: C010101T  
 Exam Date: 30012024  
 Name of Candidate: DISHA PORWAL  
 Father's Name: PRAVEEN KUMAR

कॉलेज का कोड College Code: EW02  
 परीक्षा केंद्र का कोड Exam Centre Code: EW02


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

परीक्षा का प्रकार Type of Exam

Regular Ex-Student  
 Private Back Paper Exam

ANSWER BOOKLET NO.  
**7980592**

C010101T  
Paper Code



PART-IV

Enrollment Number: CSJMA23600131507  
 Candidate's Roll Number: 23072000277  
 Paper Code: C010101T

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

Disha  
Signature of Candidate

*M. G. Singh*  
30-01-24  
Signature of Investigator

वरिष्ठ केंद्राध्यक्ष  
जनता कालेज कानपुर (राजवा)  
C S Facsimile

COE Facsimile

नोट- 1. परीक्षार्थी को निर्दिष्ट किया जाता है कि आकाश पत्रों के कुछ भाग पर अधिक सभी निर्देशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ें।  
 2. कॉपी में भरी जाने वाली उम्मीदवारों की सूची तुरंत से शुरू की जायेगी। 3. गोलों को काले या नीले कलम/पेन से भरें।

### 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/mobiledigital 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 धीरे-धीरे अनुक्रमिक एवं उत्तरपुस्तिका का अंकंक कही और न लिखे तथा कोई भी चिन्ह न बनाते अंकंक पर अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परीधि न आता है।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के बारकोड अथवा उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या पर छेद प्राप्त करने पर अनुचित साधन प्रयोग माना जायेगा।
3. परीक्षा सत्र में निम्न वस्तुएं ब्रान न आवें, जैसे लिखे हुए ब्रानन की सृकट्टें, मोबाईल, डिजिटल टाइमर, डिजिटल वॉच, कॅमेरा, स्मार्टफोन आदी वस्तुएं जो अनुचित साधन को प्रदर्शित करते हैं। केंद्र पर संरक्षित प्रान्तक में ही परीक्षा सत्र सर्टिफिकेट ऑनलाइन ले जाने की अनुमति होगी।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में अंकंक न करने से उत्तर पुस्तिका में गिरफ्तारी देना काल अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परीधि न आता है।

### उत्तरपुस्तिकाओं को भ्रान लिखें।

1. उत्तरपुस्तिका एवं उत्तर पुस्तिका पर दिखे वाले चिह्नों को ध्यान से पढ़ें।
2. उत्तरपुस्तिका के दूसरी तरफ मुद्रान लिखें।
3. उत्तरपुस्तिका के पृष्ठों पर कोई चिह्न न लिखें।
4. उत्तरपुस्तिका पर अंकंक अनुक्रमिक को अतिरिक्त मुद्रान न लिखें।
5. उत्तरपुस्तिका संख्या एवं उत्तरपुस्तिका ID सावधानीपूर्वक लिखें।
6. उत्तरपुस्तिका चिह्नित लिखें।
7. उत्तरपुस्तिका के पृष्ठों की संख्या देखें। उत्तरपुस्तिका में पृष्ठ ( 1-24) में कम है या चढ़े हुए हैं, तो परीक्षा सत्र होने के पूर्व दूसरी उत्तरपुस्तिका ले लें।
8. उत्तरपुस्तिका को देख, यदि उत्तरपुस्तिका के चिह्न को, उत्तरपुस्तिका का नाम तथा उत्तरपुस्तिका में कोई चिह्न है तो उत्तरपुस्तिका सत्र होने के 30 मिनट के अंदर काल निर्दिष्ट को कालकाल सुचित करें, उत्तरपुस्तिका पर निरवधिप्रदान द्वारा कोई अंकंक नही की जायेगी।
9. उत्तरपुस्तिका के उत्तर लिखने के लिये पेंसिल का प्रयोग न करें।
10. ही कोपी का अतिरिक्त उत्तरपुस्तिका नही 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, Sub-Name, and Question of the Question Paper during first THIRTY MINUTES of the 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
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	●	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	●

Note- If your Roll No. is of 10 digits. Please leave first three columns .

Answer 1 (A)Section A

Business may be defined as the human activity which directed towards producing and acquiring wealth through buying and selling of goods and services.

Business is the means through which exchange of money, good and service are done under or for mutual Business.

The concept of Business has evolved when human being started be civilized. The Business model, plan, vision and mission are the based on concept. The concept of Business explains the reason of existence and reach of a product.

Old concept of Business:- Business is an economic activity to earn or acquire wealth.

Modern concept of Business:- Business is a social and economic activity to earn profit and service motive.

Characteristics that indulge in Business:-

- 1) Human Activity for Nation of economy:- Business is a human activity which are operated or run to developed the economy of nation.



2) Sale, Transfer & Exchange of Goods:- There is transfer of goods and services from producer to consumer



Do Not Write anything in this Portion



## Answer 1 (B)

Partnership refers to the relationship between two or more who have agreed to share profits in the business carried on by all or any of them acting for all.

Profession refers to the services which are done under professional degree or institution.

Ex- Work of Doctors  
Work of Lawyers  
Work of Teachers  
Work of Engineers  
Work of Architecture

# Professions are performed for specialisation which means every profession has its own speciality.

# Professions have quite less risk involved.

# The objective of a profession is to provide services to society.

# Professions require less capital requirement in comparison to business.

# Professions are done under



Paper Code

C010101T



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Registered Association  
Profession is quite difficult  
in nature because it  
requires specialised qualifications.  
Ex - to become a doctor,  
you need to NEET, then  
do MBBS  
to become a lawyer, you  
need to qualify CLAT, then  
do LLB.  
to become an engineer,  
you need to qualify JEE,  
then do, B-Tech.

Do Not Write anything in this Portion



## Answer 1(c)

Partnership refers to the relationship between two or more persons who have agreed to share profits in the business carried by all or any of them acting for all.

Following characteristics in the Partnership are

- 1) Agreement between two or more persons :- It is an agreement between partners in which the minimum number should be 2 and maximum 100.
- 2) Profit motive :- It is an agreement among partners, which has the primary objective of profit and later on eliminating competition etc.
- 3) No separate legal entity :- It is not a separate legal entity which means partners and partnership firm are the same and common.
- 4) Contractual relationship among partners :- The partners should be eligible enough to enter into an agreement which means partners shouldn't be below 18 age. Partners shouldn't be of unsound mind.



- 5) Legal Business :- Business should be legal in the eyes of law. Robbering, stealing, smuggling cannot be considered as legal Business.
- 6) Unlimited liability :- Every partners are unlimited liable to pay off debts of an organisation.
- 7) Relationship of Principle & Agent :- The partners are manager, controllers as well as agent of the partnership firm.
- 8) Common Approach :- Every partners of the organisation have the similar or identical objective which means same goal.
- 9) Voluntary Registration :- The registration is not mandatory in this form of organisation.



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Answer 1 (D)

One Man Company :- The one man company may be formed for the lawful purpose as private company incorporated with Memorandum of Association. One man company refers to company in which there is only one member in the company. It is registered as private company.

One man company have only one person as member of company, it has the ability to signed into an contracts.

It has separate legal entity :- which means the company and directors of the company are different in nature.

The member or owner of one man company has assigned a nominee of the company with written consent of nominee. A nominee can withdraw himself from company.



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8

One company is a form of company or organisation in which single member, owns, manage and controls the company.

One man company can be transfer into private company with some restriction and terms and condition.

One man company is best suitable for who have less amount of capital.

Do Not Write anything in this Portion





Conclusion:-

The single-facility location refers to any area or site where business enterprise or unit provide single or one facility to individuals.

The propensity of particular industry to cling and breed and cluster in particular locality is known as localisation of industry.

Proper location of an business unit is essential for development of Business as well as nation.

The Problem of Proper location is faced in following condition.

- 1) When lease period has been expired and owner is willing to renew.
- 2) When new business is established
- 3) When volume of business expanded
- 4) When supply of power is not enough.

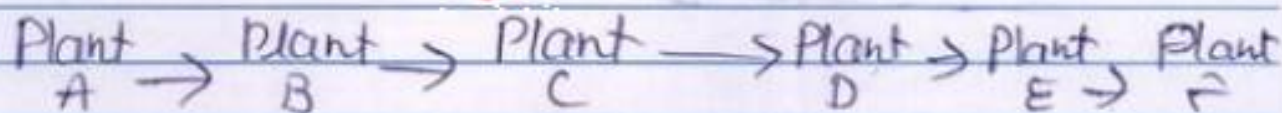


## Answer 1(F)

### Techniques of Plant layout:

Plant layout refers to the method and technique of arranging tools, machines, plant and equipment to get optimum production of superior goods at cheap cost of production.

1) line Plant layout :- It refers to the arrangement of equipment or machinery in a sequence or series to get maximum production at minimum cost.



2) stationary Plant layout :- It refers to the arrangement of plant, machineries and equipment in which material is fixed and workers and machines have to move accordingly.

EX - Search of diamond.



Functional Plant layout:- It refers to the arrangement of machineries of similar function are combine together into a separate department.  
Ex- welding company.

Sales Department

Purchase Department

Financial Department

HR Department



Answer 1 (6)

**Business combination** :- It refers to the combination of two or more business units are engaged in production and distribution are assembled under combined ownership. It is the outstanding feature of modern industry.

Business combination is the word derived from Latin which combine together anything.

According to Dr. Kothari :-

‘Combination by whatever name called, informal or formal combination of two or more industrial units, producing similar or different article in the successive process of manufacturing of an article with a view to get maximum profit on capital employed’.

**Business combination features**

1) It is association of two or more <sup>individuals or firms</sup> ~~person~~ ! - combination means combine together, as it is the combination of two or more industrial unit.



- 2) It has any object
- 3) It may be formal or informal
- 4) It may be permanent or temporary
- 5) It is the agreement among industrial unit in combination
- 6) It is method to avoid cut throat competition and wasteful activities
- 7) There is no fundamental difference between industrial combination and Business combination.



## Answer 1(H)

Rationalisation :- Rationalisation plays very significant role in the replacement of old machines unskilled labours and inferior raw material, In ancient time, People are used with old production which leads to inefficient working of industry and later on India has adapted the concept of Rationalisation which leads to the reduction in wastage of material and increases efficiency.

Rationalisation: refers to the technique which is used to prevent wastage of resource and reduction in cost of production.

Rationalisation refers to the method and technique of organisation designed to secure the minimum wastage of efforts of all material and this method include scientific organisation of labour, standardisation of both of market and producers, simplification process and improvement



in the system of marketing and transport

### Characteristics / Features

- 1) To reduce the wastage
- 2) To increase efficiency
- 3) To uplift the standard of living
- 4) It is a  comprehensive technical
- 5) It can be used in entire economic area
- 6) Rational co-ordination b/w Demand & Supply
- 7) Benefits of new research and inventions.

Do Not Write anything in this Portion

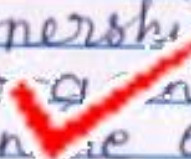


## Answer 1(I)

**Sole Proprietorship :-** Sole Proprietorship is the form of organisation in which a single individual invests his own capital, controls and manages the business, active and bear entire risk solely.

Sole trader is the controller, manager, entire Risk Bearer i.e. all in one.

### Feature of Sole Proprietorship

- 1) **Single Ownership :-** It is the form of organisation in which  one or one person is involved and have authority to take decision.
- 2) **Quick-Decision making :-** The sole trader has to take decision from himself only. So, it quite fast in it.
- 3) **No separate legal entity :-** The sole trader and its organisation are same.



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4) Entire Risk :- The entire Risk is beared and suffered by sole trader.

5) Control :- the sole trader is the only controller in the organisation

6) Unlimited liability :- The liability of sole trader is unlimited which means his personal property can be taken to pay off debts.

Do Not Write anything in this Portion



## SECTION-B

Answer (5) :-

### Forms of Business Organisation

- 1) Sole Proprietorship :- Sole Proprietorship refers to the form of organisation in which single individual is solely responsible for the management of all the business activity, he invests his own capital and bears the entire risk solely. So, trader is the controller, manager and risk bearer i.e all in one. Sole Proprietorship is unstable in nature and have no separate legal entity.
- 2) Partnership firm :- Partnership refers to the relationship between two or more person who have agreed to share profits in the business carried by all or any of them acting for all.
  - \* No separate entity
  - \* Easy to form
  - \* Voluntary registration
  - \* Contractual relation among partners



- \* Legal Business
- \* Unlimited liability
- \* Secrecy
- \* Relation of Principle & Agent
- \* Agreement b/w two or more person
- \* Larger Resources
- \* Prompt Decision

### 3. Joint Stock Company :-

It refers to the association of person who took their meal together.

It is an artificial person created by law having separate entity and perpetual succession and a common seal.

A Joint Stock Company is a association of individual who come together for some specific purpose under a common seal.

- \* Complex formation
- \* Created by law
- \* Mandatory Registration
- \* Association of 2 or more person
- \* Perpetual succession
- \* Common seal
- \* Separate Entity
- \* Artificial person



4) Co-operative Society :- It refers to association of two or more person who come together with primary motive to fulfill economic interest and Business Interest. Feature are :-

- \* Voluntary Association
- \* Compulsory Registration
- \* Open membership
- \* Separate legal Entity
- \* Service Motive
- \* Government control
- \* Perpetual Succession
- \* Economis
- \* Limited liability
- \* Stable in nature
- \* Association of two or more person
- \* Non-Profit making Organisation

Some societies are

- 1) Consumer Co-operative Society
- 2) Credit Co-operative
- 3) Producers co-operative
- 4) Agricultural co-operative
- 5) Farming co-operative
- 6) Marketing co-operative
- 7) Multi purpose - co-operative

Undivided

5) Joint Hindu family Organisation :-

It refers to the form of Organisation in which joint family members perform Business under the management of Karta. It consist 2 concept

- 1) Dayabagha
- 2) Mitakasha

Section CAnswer 8

Forms of Business Combination

\* Lateral Business combination

① Convergent :- When subsidiary units combine with the prime unit.

\*  
IpkEx ~~Contract~~ [Paper Press] → Paper

② Divergent :- When prime unit combines with those subsidiary unit which produce finished goods

Ex - Leather↓  
Bag shoes clothes

\* Circular Business combination

When two or more different units doing business combines under one management.

Ex J.K. cement J.K. Tyres↓  
J.K.

\* Diagonal Business Combination :-

When industrial unit combines with subsidiary unit.

Ex Iron and steel with Repair Industry



Ans Section - C

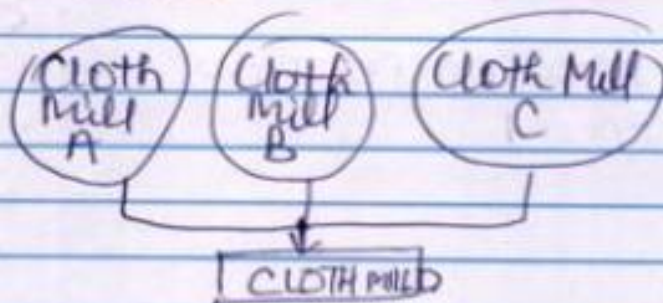
Answer 8

Forms and kinds of Business Combination :-

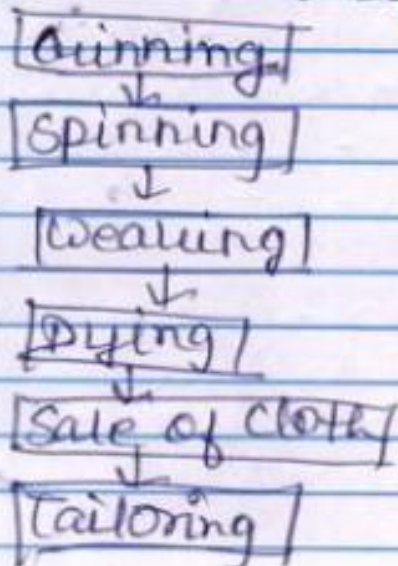
\* Horizontal Business Combination :-

It refers to two or more similar unit are combining together is known as horizontal combination

EX -



\* Vertical Business Combination :- It refers to two or more different unit are combine in sequence.



Business combination

↓	↓
Simple Association	Compound Association
* Trade Association	* complete consolidation
* Trade unions	• Amalgamation
* Chamber of commerce	• Absorption
* Informal or gentlemen's agreement	* Incomplete consolidation
	• Trust
	• Community
	• Interest
	• Holding Company
	* Federation
	• Pools
	• Cartels
	• Syndicate

Trade Association - Voluntary Association of same industry

Trade union - Voluntary association for welfare of workers

Chamber of commerce - Association for the protection of Business community

Informal agreement - Let a Businessman enter into an agreement to fulfill specific purpose.

Pool - Organisation to stabilise the price

Cartel - Organisation to create monopoly

Syndicate - Organisation to sale of goods

Amalgamation - <sup>2 or more</sup> Organisation wind-up & create new company

Trust - Exchange of share from issue of Certificate.