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Final Exam

Name :- Om Vyas
Std :- 11th
Subject :- OCM

Q1 A]

1] A Joint stock company is an artificial person created by Law.

2] Changes in ruling government is an aspect of Political environment

3] Management is Dynamic.

4] A Government company is a Legal entity separate from the Government.

5] Common seal acts as a signature of the company.

B]

1] Partnership agreement may be oral or written.
Ans=> ~~False~~. True.

2] Dr. Mohammad Yanus is known as the father of 'Rural Banking'
Ans=> False.

3] Departmental organisation performs its all activities separately from government.
Ans=> False.

4] Middle level management forms policy of an organisation.
Ans=> False.

5] There is no benefit of privatization to Indian economy.
Ans=> True.

C]

1] The process of transfering ownership of business enterprise, agency or public service from the public service to private sector.
Ans=> Privatisation.

2] The oldest form of business organization under public sector.
Ans=> Departmental organisation.

3] The art of getting things done through others.
Ans=> Managgement.

4] The ~~secont~~ second level of Management.
Ans=> Executory level.

5] Digital ~~intat~~ intiative by SIDBI launched on March 17th, 2016.
Ans=> SIDBI start up Mitra.

Q.2]
1]
Ans=>

Sole trading concern	Joint stock company
1] Governance :- No governed by any law.	1] Governance :- Governed by companies ~~law 1956~~ Act 1956.
2] Members :- It has only one ~~owner~~ member who is owner of the business.	2] Members :- In case of private company minimum :- 2. maximum :- 50. In case of public company. minimum :- 7. maximum :- No limit.
3] Liability :- Liability of the sole owner is unlimited.	3] Liability :- Shareholders have limited liability to the extent of the unpaid amount on the shares held by them.
4] Formation :- Easy to form, as there are no legal formalities.	4] Formation :- Difficult to form, as there are several legal formalities.
5] Decision making :- All decisions are taken solely by the sole proprietor.	5] Decision making :- All decisions are taken by the board of directors after the approval of shareholders.

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4]

Ans⇒

Departmental Organization	Statutory Corporation
1] Meaning :- The organization which is owned, managed, controlled, financed, and operated by the government is known as departmental Organization.	1] Meaning :- The company which is formed under special act of parliament or state Legislature is known as Statutory Corporation.
2] Management :- It is managed by government officials of the concerned ministry.	2] Management :- It is managed by a board of directors nominated by the government.
3] Legal status :- There is no separate legal status distinct from the government.	3] Legal status :- The statutory company has a separate legal status distinct from the government.
4] Control :- It is controlled by the concerned ministry.	4] Control :- It is controlled by the government by the act of parliament or state legislature.
5] Formation :- It is formed through Executive decisions taken by the concerned ministry.	5] Formation :- It is formed by passing a special act in the parliament or in the state Legislature.
6] Flexibility :- It has low flexibility in its operation.	6] Flexibility :- It has moderate flexibility in its operation.

5]

Ans⇒

Cooperative Society	Partnership Firm
1] Meaning :- A co-operative society is a voluntary association of people who came together on the basis of unity and equality to protect and promote their common economic interest.	1] Meaning :- In this form of business organization two ~~ore~~ or more persons come together to undertake a business activity and share profits.
2] Motive :- The main motto of a co-operative is to provide services to	2] Motive :- The main motto of a partnership firm is to earn profit. Providin

members. Profit making is its secondary objective.	-y service is the secondary motive
3] Liability:- The liability of every member in a co-operative society is limited.	3] Liability :- The liability of partners is unlimited. It is joint as well as several.
4] Transferability of shares:- Shares can be transferred in favour of the society at any time by the members.	4] Transferability of shares:- No partner can transfer his share in favour of others without the ~~consis~~ consent of other partners.
5] Act:- Co-operative society is governed under co-operative ~~a~~ society act, 1912.	5] Act:- Partnership is controlled under Indian partnership act, 1932.

Q.3]
1]
Ans=> 1] Active Partner:-

In practice one or two partners take an active part in the management such partners are called active partner. They contribute capital, share profits and losses, and have unlimited, joint, and several liabilities. They take an active interest in the day to day working of the firm.

2] Partner in profits only:-

A partner may clearly state that he will he will have a share only in the profits of the firm and that he will not share losses. Such a partner is known as "Partner in profits only". He has no rights to management. He may not take active participation in the management of the firm.

3] Partner with limited liability:-

A limited partner has limited liability. A partner whose liability depends upon the extent of investment is called a limited partner. He has no rights to take part in the day to day work. But such a partnership must have at least one partner having unlimited liability.

4] Sub-partner :-

A partner when agrees to share his own profit derived from the firm with the third person, it is known as sub-partner. A sub-partner cannot call himself as a partner in the firm.

5] Quasi partner :-

A retired partner ~~having~~ ~~living~~ leaving his capital with the firm is called as Quasi partner. He does not participate in the working of the firm, but shares the profit of the firm. He is also liable for the ~~debit~~ debts of the firm.

5]

Ans Introduction :-

A Joint stock company is a separate entity formed by a number of persons contributing a fixed capital in the formation of ~~shar~~ shares with liability of each share holders being limited to his investment in the company only. The management of the company is done professionally by experts who are the representatives of the shareholders are called the board of Directors.

Defination :-

"A Joint stock company is a voluntary association of individual for profit, having its capital ~~devided~~ divided into transferable shares, the ownership of which is the condition of memberships."

Features :-

1] Artificial legal person :-

A company is artificial person created by law. It has a separate name and uses a common seal as a substitute for its signature; it doesn't have a physical existance because it is not a natural person. However it can enter into contracts with third parties eg. it can buy or sell property, borrow money, etc.

2] Separate legal entity :-

A Joint stock company is created by law and enjoys an independent legal status different from its members. Therefore, the companie's liabilities are its own i.e. share holders are

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not liable for the debts of the company.

3] Limited Liability :-
The most important advantages of a Joint stock company is limited liability to the extent of unpaid amount of shares held by them. They cannot be held liable for debts of the company.

4] Common seal :-
A Joint stock company is an artificial person, and as such, it has to sign documents and other papers. However, it cannot sign as a human being and, therefore, the common seal serves as its signature. The common seal remains in the custody of the board of directors.

5] Registration :-
The registration of a joint stock company is compulsory. Every Indian company should be registered with the registrar of companies as per Indian companies Act, 1956.

6] Transferability of shares :-
The ownership ~~company~~ capital of the company is divided into shares, the ownership which is the pre-condition on membership. These shares are freely transferable in a public company. However the shares of private limited company are cannot be transferred freely.

7] Separation between ownership and management :-
~~Co~~ The shareholder in the company is large and they are spread all over the country. Therefore, they cannot take part in the day to day routine business of the company. Therefore, the management of the company is done professionally by experts who are the representatives of the shareholders are called the board of directors.

8] Membership :-
A Joint stock company enjoys large membership. This is

is because, a private company, The minimum members are two maximum members can be fifty. In a public company, minimum ~~member~~ members are seven and there is no maximum limit.

Q 4]

2]

Ans-> The following statement is correct.

i] In the words of Mary parker Follet, "management is an art of getting things done through others". Management focuses on completing the work through human resources.

ii] It is co-ordinating of all available resources effectivelf and efficiently. In organisation, the activities are done by the subordinates, employees under the guidance of a manager.

iii] A manager, through he is competent, able, has capacity, skill to perform the organizational task, it is not possible for a single manager to perform all the activities related to the said task ~~done~~. alone.

iv] To fulfill or accomplish the objectives and ~~got~~ goals, he need the help of other peoples, as it should be divided among all the employees, as per their skill, qualification, interest, Knowledge and experience.

Thus, management is ~~art~~ a group orianted action.

3]

Ans-> The following statement is incorrect.

i] The World Bank work with governments, communities, civil socities, private sectors, and the marginalized for the cause of social development.

ii] Social development promotes economic growth and leads to a higher quality of life.

iii] The World Bank's work on social development brings voices of the poor and vulnerable to the development process.

iv] World Bank is also undertaking timely social risk analysis, including poverty and social impact analysis.

Thus, the World Bank plays a ~~virtual~~ vital role in social development.

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Q.5]
1]
Ans→ Meaning:-
Statutory Corporations are autonomous bodies established under special legislative acts. A statutory corporation is formed under a special act ~~of~~ parliament or state legislature. The powers, duties, functions, and scope of operations are laid down ~~do~~ in the act. LIC, SBI, Air India are examples of public corporations. Statutory corporation is a body with a separate existance, which can use and be used and is responsible for its own finance. It is administered by a board appointed by a public authority to which it is ~~ausa~~ answerable.

Features:-

1] No political Interference:-
It enjoys freedom from political parliamentary and government in day to day management.

2] Own staffing System:-
They recruit their own employees and they are not a government servant. Employees' terms and services are not governed by civil service rules.

3] Special Act:-
They are established under a special act passed by the parliament. It Objectives, power, and functions are regulated by the act.

4] Corporate Body:-
Statutory corporation is a corporate body. It has a separate legal entity distinct from its members and there by can entre into contracts and acquire property on its own name.

5] Legal Status:-
As a body corporate, it has a separate legal entity, distinct from its members and thereby can entre into contracts and acquire property on its own name.