DIRECTORATE OF GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS, CHENNAI – 6 HIGHER SECONDARY SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION MAY – 2022 COMMERCE ANSWER KEY (NEW SYLLABUS)

NOTE:-

- 1. Answer written only in BLACK or BLUE should be evaluated.
- 2. Choose the correct answer and write the option code.
- 3. If one of them (option or answer) is wrong, then award zero mark only

TOTAL MARKS - 90

PART - I

Answer all the questions.

20×1=20

Type - A		Type - B			
1	a)	Division of work	1	d)	All of the above
2	d)	All of the above	2	c)	2
3	c)	Science and Art	3	b)	Liberalisation
4	a)	1930	4	c)	(a) and (b) are correct
5	d)	24	5	c)	Science and A t
6	b)	Stock exchange market	6	a)	Employee
7	d)	All of the above	7	a)	Consumer satisfaction
8	b)	Statutory	8	d)	external
9	c)	(a) and (b) are correct	9	b)	Selection
10	a)	Employee	10	a)	Division of work
11	a)	Consumer satisfaction	11	d)	All of the above
12	a)	Long-term finance	12	b)	Manager
13	d)	external	13	b)	Stock exchange market
14	c)	2	14	a)	1930
15	b)	Customer	15	b)	Statutory
16	b)	Manager	16	b)	Customer
17	b)	Decision making	17	a)	Long-term finance
18	b)	Selection	18	b)	Decision-making
19	b)	Liberalisation	19	b)	1960
20	b)	1960	20	d)	24

PART - II

Answer any seven questions. (Q.No. 30 is Compulsory) 7×2=14

21	Management	
	Management is goal oriented and it is an art of getting things done with and through others.	2
	Note: Give marks for other relevant answer also	
22	Stock exchange	
	Stock exchange is an organized market for buying and selling corporate and other securities	2
	Note: Give marks for other relevant answer also	

23	Features of Human Resource Management		
	Universally relevant		
	2. Goal oriented		
	3. A systematic approach		
	4. It is all pervasive		
	5. It is a continuous process	2×1=2	
	6. It is a dynam c activity		
	7. It is an integrative tool		
	8. Focuses on development		
	9. Human resource management is both science as well as art		
	10. It is interdisciplinary		
	11.lt is intangible (Any two with explanation)		
	Note: If heading only written give one mark		
24	Spot Market: Goods are exchanged and the physical delivery of		
	goods takes place immediately.	1	
	Future Market: Contracts are made over the price for future		
	delivery The dealing and settlement take place on different dates.		
	Note: Give marks for other relevant answer also	1	
25	Examples of Adulteration (Any Four)	4×½=2	
26	Privatisation		
	Privatization is the incidence or process of transferring ownership		
	of business enterprise, agency or public service from the		
	government to the private sector.		
	(Or)		
	Privatisation means permitting the private sector to set up		
	industries which were previously reserved for the public sector		
27	Contingent goods: Contingent goods are the goods, the	1	
	acquisition of which by the seller depends upon a contingency.		
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	-	
	Contingent goods are a part of future goods.	1	
28	Contingent goods are a part of future goods. Women entrepreneurs (Any Two)	1	
28	Contingent goods are a part of future goods. Women entrepreneurs (Any Two) 1. Problem of Finance 2. Limited Mobility	_	
28	Contingent goods are a part of future goods. Women entrepreneurs (Any Two) 1. Problem of Finance 2. Limited Mobility 3. Lack of Education 4. Lack of Network Support	1	
28	Contingent goods are a part of future goods. Women entrepreneurs (Any Two) 1. Problem of Finance 2. Limited Mobility 3. Lack of Education 4. Lack of Network Support 5. Stiff Competition 6. Sensitivity	1	
	Contingent goods are a part of future goods. Women entrepreneurs (Any Two) 1. Problem of Finance 2. Limited Mobility 3. Lack of Education 4. Lack of Network Support 5. Stiff Competition 6. Sensitivity 7. Lack of Information 8. Dependent culture	1	
28	Contingent goods are a part of future goods. Women entrepreneurs (Any Two) 1. Problem of Finance 2. Limited Mobility 3. Lack of Education 4. Lack of Network Support 5. Stiff Competition 6. Sensitivity 7. Lack of Information 8. Dependent culture Digital India: The Digital India initiative has been launched to	1 2×1=2	
	Contingent goods are a part of future goods. Women entrepreneurs (Any Two) 1. Problem of Finance 2. Limited Mobility 3. Lack of Education 4. Lack of Network Support 5. Stiff Competition 6. Sensitivity 7. Lack of Information 8. Dependent culture Digital India: The Digital India initiative has been launched to modernize the Indian economy to make all government se vices	1	
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29	Contingent goods are a part of future goods. Women entrepreneurs (Any Two) 1. Problem of Finance 2. Limited Mobility 3. Lack of Education 4. Lack of Network Support 5. Stiff Competition 6. Sensitivity 7. Lack of Information 8. Dependent culture Digital India: The Digital India initiative has been launched to modernize the Indian economy to make all government se vices available electronically. Key Managerial Personnel in a Company 1. The Chief Executive Officer 2. The Managing Director or the Manager 3. The Company Secretary 4. The Whole-time Director	1 2×1=2 2	
29	Contingent goods are a part of future goods. Women entrepreneurs (Any Two) 1. Problem of Finance 2. Limited Mobility 3. Lack of Education 4. Lack of Network Support 5. Stiff Competition 6. Sensitivity 7. Lack of Information 8. Dependent culture Digital India: The Digital India initiative has been launched to modernize the Indian economy to make all government se vices available electronically. Key Managerial Personnel in a Company 1. The Chief Executive Officer 2. The Managing Director or the Manager 3. The Company Secretary	1 2×1=2 2	

31	Differentiate management from administration (Any 3)	3×1=3	
32	Features of Treasury Bills.		
	1. Issuer 2. Finance Bills 3. Liquidity	3	
	4. Vital Source 5. Monetary management.		
33	Stag type of speculator		
	A stag is a cautious speculator in the stock exchange		
	2. He applies for share in new companies and expect to sell		
	them at a premium, if he gets an allotment.		
	3. He is also called a premium hunter.		
34	Job portals		
	Using internet job portals organisations can screen for the		
0.5	prospective candidates and fill up their vacancies.	3	
35	Objectives of marketing		
	 Intelligent and capable application of modern marketing policies To develop the marketing field 		
	3. To develop the marketing field 3. To develop guiding policies and their implementation for a		
	good result.	3×1=3	
	4. To suggest solutions by studying the problems relating to	01_0	
	marketing.		
	5. To find sources for further information concerning the market		
	problems.		
	6. To revive existing marketing function, if shortcomings are found		
	7. To take appropriate actions in the course of action. (Any 3)		
36	Right to Redressal		
	Compensation within a reasonable time	3	
	Prompt settlement of complaints and claims		
	Boost consumer confidence		
	Fair and just settlement of deserving claims in a definite time		
37	frame New Economic Policy: India agreed to the conditions of World		
31	bank and IMF and announced New Economic policy which consist		
	of wide range of economic reforms. 1.Liberalization 2. Privatization	3	
	3.Globaliza I on		
38	Existing goods: Existing goods are those owned or possessed by		
	the Seller at the time of contract of sale. (or)	3	
	Goods possessed even refer to sale by agents or by pledgers.		
39	Startup India: Through the Startup India initiative Government of		
	India promotes entrepreneurship by men oring, nurturing and	3	
	facilitating start-ups throughout their I fe cycle.		
40	Preference Share holder	1	
	2. Preferential right over repayment of share capital in the event of		
	winding up of the company.	2	

PART - IV

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Answe		<u>5=35</u>
41 (a)	Function of Management.	
	1. Planning 2. Organising 3. Staffing 4. Directing	5×1=5
	5. Controlling 6. Co-ordination 7. Motivating	
	Note: If heading only written give one mark (Explain Any 5)	
	(or)	
41 (b)	1 Impacts of Liberalization	
	2 Impacts of Privatization	5×1=5
	3. Impacts of Globalizatlion (with relevant points)	
42 (a)	Differentiate between Money market and Capital market (Any 5)	5×1=5
	(or)	
42 (b)	Distinguish between Conditions and Warranty	
	1. Meaning 2 Significance	4×11/4=
	3. Transfer of ownership 4. Remedy 5. Treatment	5
43 (a)	Function of Stock Exchange	
10 (4)	Ready and continuous Market	
	2 Correct Evaluation of Securities	
	3 Protection to Investors	
	4. Proper Chanalisation of Capital	5×1=5
	5. Aid to Capital Formation	J×1-3
	6. Facilities for Speculation7. Seasoning of Securities	
	8. Clearing House of Business Information.	
	Note: If heading only written give one mark (Explain Any 5)	
	(or)	
43 (b)	Kinds of Debentures	
+0 (b)	Non Convertible Debentures	
	Partly Convertible Debentures	
	Fully Convertible Debentures	
	Optionally Convertible Debentures	
	Secured Debentures	
	Unsecured Debentures	
	Redeemable Debentures	E 1 E
		5×1=5
	Perpetual or Irredeemable Debentures A Registered Debentures	
	A Registered Debentures Degrave debentures	
	Bearer debentures Note: If begins only written sive one mark. (Explain Any 5)	
44/->	Note: If heading only written give one mark (Explain Any 5) External source of Recruitment	
44(a)		
	Unsolicited applicants Walking	
	Walkins Descriptions of	
	Campus Recruitment	
	Recruitment at Factory gate	
	Rival firms	5×1=5
	e-Recruitment	
	Em loyee referral	

		•	
	Government/ Public Employment Exchange		
	Private Employment Agencies		
	Employment Consultancies		
	Professional Associations		
	Deputation		
	Word of mouth		
	Labour Contractors		
	• ob portals		
	Note: If heading only written give one mark (Explain Any 5)		
	(or)	T	
44 (b)	Responsibilities of Consumers. (Explain Any 5)	5×1=5	
45 (a)	Traditional marketing differ from E-marketing	5	
	Note : As per reduced syllabus this question is not		
	included (If students attend this questions marks can be		
	given)		
	(or)	T	
45 (b)	Charac eristics of an entrepreneur.		
	1 Spirit of Enterprise 6. Hard work		
	2. Self Confidence 7. Leadership	5×1=5	
	3. Flexibility 8. Foresight		
	4. Innovation 9. Analytical Ability 5. Page 17 April 10 Decision Making		
	5. Resource Mobilisation 10.Decision Making		
	Note: If heading only written give one mark (Explain Any 5)		
46 (a)	Role of business in consumer protection. (Explain Any 5)		
	1. Avoidance of Price Hike 5. Truth in advertising		
	2. Avoidance of Hoarding 6. Protection from the Hazard	5×1=5	
	3 Guarantees for Good Quality 7. Money Refund Guarantee		
	4 Product Information 8. Consumer Grievances		
	(or)		
46 (b)	Kinds of Financial Market		
	Debt Market		
	Equity Market		
	Equity Market		
	Money Market		
	Money MarketCapital Market		
	Money MarketCapital MarketPrimary Market	5×1=5	
	Money MarketCapital Market	5×1=5	
	 Money Market Capital Market Primary Market Secondary Market Cash/ Spot market 	5×1=5	
	 Money Market Capital Market Primary Market Secondary Market Cash/ Spot market Forward or Futures Market 	5×1=5	
	 Money Market Capital Market Primary Market Secondary Market Cash/ Spot market Forward or Futures Market Exchange Traded Market 	5×1=5	
	 Money Market Capital Market Primary Market Secondary Market Cash/ Spot market Forward or Futures Market 	5×1=5	

47 (a)	Advantages and disadvantages of E-Marketing. Advantages : Relevant Points Disadvantages : Relevant Points	5
	(or)	
47 (b)	Principles of modern management	
	1. Division of work	
	2. Authority and Responsibility	
	3 Discipline	
	4 Unity of Command	
	5. Unity of Direction	
	6. Subordination of Individual Interest to Mutual Interest	
	7. Remuneration	
	8. The Degree of Centralization	
	9. Line of Authority/Scalar chain	
	10. Order	
	11. Equity	
	12.Stabil Ity of Tenure of Personnel	
	13 Initiative	
	14.Esprit de Corps/Team Spirit.	
	Note: If heading only written give one mark (Explain Any 5)	